The Lancaster Intelligencer

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

LANCASTER, PA., MAY 3, 1864.

☞ S. M. PETTENGILL & Co's ADVERTISING AGENCY, 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston.

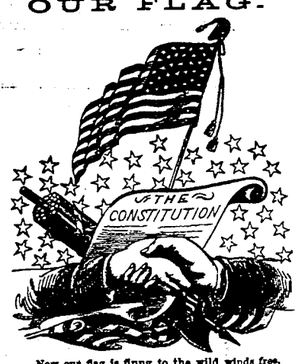
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., are Agents for *The Lancaster Intelligencer*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

☞ MATHER & ADAMS, No. 124 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive advertisements for *The Intelligencer*, at our lowest rates.

☞ JOHN WEBSTER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY is located at No. 50 North 6th street, Philadelphia. He is authorised to receive advertisements and subscriptions for *The Lancaster Intelligencer*.

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

OUR FLAG.



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 SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic County Committee will meet in this city, on THURSDAY, MAY 5th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Shober's Hotel, for the purpose of organizing, and to consider important business.

R. R. TEHUDY, Chairman.
A. J. STEINMAN, Sec'y.

Adamstown—Samuel Styer.
Bart—J. D. Laverty.
Brecknock—David McColm.
Carnarvon—
Clay—Edwin Elsar.
Colerain—S. W. Imsher.
Columbia—N. W.—H. M. North.
" —S. W.—James Shroeder.
Cocalico East—Cyrus Ream.
Cocalico West—Reuben Bucher.
Conestoga—H. D. Stehman.
Conoy—Geo. Bennet.
Donegal East—P. J. Albright.
Donegal West—Wm. Morning.
Drumore—Wm. Lee.
Earl—Wm Ellmaker.
Earl East—Geo. Duchman.
Earl West—Henry Katroth.
Eden—Wm. Dungan.
Elizabeth—Jos. S. Keener.
Elizabethtown—H. T. Shultz.
Ephrata—Jeremiah Mohler.
Fulton—J. H. Clendenin.
Hempfield East—Dr. S. Parker.
Hempfield West—J. M. Weiler.
Lampeter East—John D. Martin.
Lampeter West—Samuel Long.
City—N. W. W.—A. J. Steinman.
" N. E. W.—H. B. Swarr.
" S. E. W.—J. H. Hegener.
" S. W. W.—Dr. Henry Carponter.
Lancaster Twp.—Benjamin Huber.
Leacock—John L. Lightner.
Leacock Upper—Grabill H. Swope.
Little Britain—Jesse Jenkins.
Manheim Borough—N. Worley.
Manheim Twp.—B. J. McGrann.
Manor—Geo. G. Brush.
Marietta—Dr. Jno. Huston.
Martic—W. N. Gibson.
Mt. Joy Bor.—Henry Shaffner.
Mt. Joy Twp.—Jacob Baker.
Paradise—Geo. L. Eckert.
Penn—James McMullen.
Pequea—John Sehner.
Providence—Dr. J. K. Raub.
Rapho—Joseph Detweiler.
Sadsbury—J. D. Harrar.
Salisbury—S. Baxter Black.
Strasburg Bor.—R. P. Spencer.
" Twp.—F. Clark.
Warwick—R. R. Tehudy.
Washington Bor.—Jos. E. Charles.

"When the Devil got sick the Devil a Monk would be;
When the Devil got well the devil a Monk was he."

The above well known distich was forcibly brought to our mind when reading the subjoined resolutions offered by Dr. CLINGER, and unanimously passed by the Abolition County Convention which met at Fulton Hall on the 25th ultimo:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Union party of Lancaster county, through its delegates this day assembled in County Convention, is hereby tendered to the *Examiner and Herald*, *Express*, and *Volksfreund*, newspapers, for their determined and persistent efforts to expose and warn the people of the designs of a few men to control and manage the nominations of the Union party of the county, by means of a secret, oath-bound organization, to which only such as are disposed to be submissive and willing instruments are admitted.

Resolved, That such an oath-bound organization as is known to be in existence within the Union party of Lancaster county, is both a disgrace and a fraud upon the party, and members of it who procure their nominations through and by means of it, are unworthy of and not entitled to the votes of the people at the polls.

Resolved, That the County Committee is hereby instructed to require a written pledge from all candidates that they are not associated with, bound to, or under any oath or obligation to such an organization.

Now, we venture to assert that there was not a delegate in that Convention, if he was twenty years of age at the time, who was not a member in full communion of the secret, oath-bound political organization of Know Nothings in 1854; and we think we are equally safe in saying that they are each and all members of another secret, oath-bound political organization, now in existence, known as the Union League.

The resolutions, of course, are aimed at GEORGE BRUBAKER and the Thugs, so called. Whether such an organization exists in our midst or not, we have no means of knowing; but, if it does, it is among the Abolitionists themselves—the Democrats having neither part nor lot in such a scabby arrangement. But we do not think it fair to saddle the sins of the whole Abolition party upon Mr. BRUBAKER, and make him the scape-goat of worse men than himself, especially as they were all in the same boat in 1854, and are now good and true fellow members of the Union League. There is a sense of honor and fair play even among thieves, and we do not see why there should be an absence of it among the "loyal" men of Lancaster county. BRUBAKER may be all that his political friends represent him; but admitting that much, we believe him to be no greater political scamp than those who are engaged in maligning him for selfish and partisan purposes. The whole Abolition party of Lancaster county—we mean the leaders and plate-lickers—are as corrupt and unprincipled as it is possible for men to be, and if there is any difference, we are inclined to the opinion that the "Chief of the Thugs" has the best record of the whole batch.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

A special election will be held on the *First Tuesday in August*, on the Constitutional amendments allowing the soldiers to vote. The Legislature will adjourn to meet again on Tuesday, the 23d of August, to count the votes on the amendments, and pass an act to enable the soldiers to vote at the October and November elections.

Look Out for Greenbacks!

☞ Gen. SIMON CAMERON has been appointed Chairman of the Abolition State Central Committee.

☞ The Legislature have passed a resolution for final adjournment on Thursday ext, the 5th of May.

STATE CAPITOL.—The question of removing the State Capitol to Philadelphia, which has so long been agitated by the press, was finally killed in the House on Wednesday last, by a vote of 71 to 19.

VOORHEES ON PULPIT POLITICS.

The Hon. D. W. VOORHEES (says the *Carbon Democrat*) delivered a speech in Congress on the 5th ult., which in point of solid argument, historical illustrations and pure patriotism is unsurpassed, perhaps, by any delivered within the halls of our national Legislature. It carries the reader irresistibly back to the palmy days of our once happy Republic and revives the memory of the master efforts of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, and others of that bright galaxy of sages and patriots whose voices were ever heard in the cause of human freedom and in warning of the threatened inroads of fanaticism upon the foundations of our governmental structure. This speech places Mr. VOORHEES first among the statesmen of America, as he stands upon the floor of Congress, pleading in terms of earnest supplication and lofty and sublime eloquence, the cause of his sinking country, to the unheeding despot and his minions who in their reckless fanaticism and blind bigotry are hurrying it into the wild maelstrom of irretrievable ruin.

We sincerely regret that the great length of this master-piece of a master mind precludes its publication in our columns, but we shall from time to time give our readers the benefit of extracts from it. In appealing to the pure and unselfish hearts of the people for the salvation of his loved country, and holding forth to them the immutable truths of the Bible as authority for the principles which he so ably advocates, he uses the following language:

But there is another class who preside over the ministrations of this inspired book, and who mingle with their offerings to God the poison of political prejudices, before whom the cause of humanity, union, and peace need not be presented. That large portion of the land who, claiming to be the chosen agents of the merciful Redeemer, fill the cup of the sacrament with rancor and vengeance, hear none of the sweet, angelic tones which plead from every page of his gospels in favor of that individual and national charity which suffereth long and is kind. They teach their flocks no longer to hunger and thirst after righteousness, but to hunger and thirst for the blood of their enemies. They ascend the sacred desk no more to pray that gentle peace like the dews of Heaven may descend upon our wounded and distracted country, but to declaim in warlike strains in the face of the Almighty upon the delight which they feel in the infliction of human agony. They have reversed the order of the millenium which the Christian world has looked forward to since the days of the prophets. The one which they hail in fond anticipation is that in which every plough-share shall become a sword, and every pruning hook a spear; in which conscription, slaughter, and taxation shall go hand in hand; "when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders cease because they are few, and those that look out of the windows be darkened, and the doors shall be shut in the streets when the sound of the grinding is low: * * * * * because man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets."

To these men much of the sorrow which now overshadows our homes is properly attributable. They have ever been, and are today, the foremost enemies of domestic tranquility. Agitation on matters pertaining to civil government has been their element. Sedition against laws which conflict with their ignorant and selfish bigotry has been a favorite calling in all countries in every age. They have a higher law than the sermon on the mount; and the word of God is made to fit the Procustean bed of their blind and furious prejudices, which they mistake for conscience. Sir, I here proclaim as a fact to which all history attests, that wherever in the tide of time the ministry of the Most High have assumed as a part of their duties the control of affairs of State and the policy of nations, they have appeared as the advocates of despotism, the friends of high prerogative, the defenders of oppression, the allies of tyranny—obstacles in the pathway of progress, enemies to popular rights, and extortioners of the poor and laboring masses.

Tax on Incomes.

Congress has adopted, in the House, an amendmeut to the Tax Bill, by Mr. FRANK, of N. Y., taxing incomes of $600 and not exceeding $10,000, five per cent.; incomes of $10,000 to 25,000, a tax of 7½ per cent.; on all incomes exceeding $25,000, a tax of ten per cent. This proposition, although it finally prevailed, was bitterly opposed by Mr. THAD. STEVENS, the Administration leader in the House. He claimed that it was unjust on the rich man. He is quite ready to make the laboring man and the mechanic feel the full effects of this war which he was so resolutely bent upon producing; but he seems to be unwilling that rich men (who have a hundred ways of placing a portion of their wealth beyond the reach of the tax gatherer) should be subjected to their proper share of the burdens of the war. Mr. STEVENS seems to be as zealous in his efforts to shield the rich class of the community as he is in his open and declared hostility to a restoration of the Union. The poor are taxed already to the full extent of their means, in the increased cost of living. It would seem to be enough for such patriots as THADDEUS STEVENS to know that the direct and certain tendency of this war is to *make the rich richer, and the poor poorer*. Why should he seek to accelerate the process?

☞ We sincerely regret to learn that the office of the New Hampshire *Patriot*, at Concord, N. H., was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 22d ult.—The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The misfortune, however, has not interfered with the publication of the *Patriot*, which is one of the ablest, boldest and most consistent Democratic papers in the country. "Phoenix like, it has arisen from the ashes," and will battle as fearlessly as ever for the success and ascendancy of Democratic principles. We tender MR. BUTTERFIELD, the able and intrepid editor, our heartfelt wishes for the greatest possible success financially and otherwise. Would that the people of that plague spot, New England, all thought and acted as he does.

The Maryland Election.

The whole vote cast at the recent election for delegates to the Abolition Convention of Maryland was as follows: For a Convention, 31,593—against it, 19,524—in all about 51,000 votes. At the Presidential election of 1860 the vote in the State was 92,000, or about three times the number of votes cast by the Abolitionists at the election of 1864. So, then, about one-third of all the votes in the State have (under military dictation) elected *sixty-one* of the ninety-six delegates, who, in the arrogance of power inspired by Federal bayonets, will assemble in Convention and change the organic law of Maryland in its most vital features, and in direct opposition to the well-known sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people.—This is one of the many outrages which have been inflicted on the citizens of that ancient Commonwealth.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

In the midst of the flushed and riotous prodigality around us, there is an ominous something in the very air perpetually prompting every man of sense to ask himself—What does it mean? Where and when is it to end? The commonest necessaries of life are advancing further and further, day by day, beyond the reach of ordinary means. In every department of industry labor is clamoring for increase of compensation, which is hardly granted before increasing prices create a necessity for new demands. The relations of employer and employed are perpetually unsettled, and antagonisms are rapidly and surely springing up, from their uncertainty and complication. What such antagonisms may result in we may learn from the darkest annals of social confusion.

The spirit of gambling meanwhile has passed from William street and the Coal Hole into every channel of trade. Legitimate business can scarcely be said to exist anywhere, and the prudent and regulated spirit which such business demands assuredly exists nowhere. Buying and selling, importation and exportation, every provision for the future must depend upon fluctuations of value, which render all transactions as uncertain as if regulated by the turn of a card. A single unlucky shuffle of the pack which is being perpetually shuffled may convert the millionaire of to-day into the pauper that he was six months ago, and the yachts and villas, the dinners and suppers and flowers at Delmonico's, the horse palaces with the equipages and the studs within them may pass, by the same shuffle, to the Aladdins of to-morrow, the paupers of to day. Nor is it merely the hasty wealth of the gambler and the speculator which trembles in the scales. All the accumulations of honest and patient industry, the pittance of the helpless thousands who form what may be called the retired list of society, the little savings of the thrifty poor, all are subject to the same contingencies and the same catastrophes.

Yet, while every man's house rests upon a quick-sand, scarce any man appears to heed the peril which is underneath him. Society rushes on as if there were no to-morrow. The wildness of speculation grows madder every hour. Luxury and waste go reeling in "bacchanal profusion." Purple and fine linen, diamonds and plate, feasts and debauchery, are the staple of thought and life. The ingenuity of extravagance is racked for new devices of splendor and display, which could only be justified if wealth were endless and boundless. And yet no one but an idiot can think, and no one but an impostor will pretend, that we are as rich as when the war began—much less, that we have grown or are growing richer.—We have lost the enormous production of the Southern States, the chief and once exhaustless fountain of our wealth and prosperity.—We have lost the commerce which that production required and supported, as well as the market for our manufactures which the producers afforded us.

We have annihilated, for the time, the agricultural riches of the border States, by overturning the whole system of labor on which it depended. We have grievously diminished the productive capacity of the Northern and Western States by withdrawing nearly all their young and vigorous manhood from the plow to the shambles. We have squandered and are squandering untold millions upon army and navy contracts, and have given over hundreds of millions more to destruction in military exigencies. The expenditures of a month are now nearly twice the whole revenue of a year in normal times. We are taxed besides for State and Federal purposes to an amount which would have created a revolution in the palmy days of our Union and prosperity.

Whence came the wealth, then for our spendthrift saturnalia? Is it real? When we were in the full enjoyment of our unimpaired resources, we could not build a railway or canal without borrowing capital abroad. We had not money enough for the business of the country, and hence we became borrowers for every purpose outside of it. Now that our burdens have increased a thousand fold, and our resources are comparatively dried up, we have what is called money so abundant as to overrun the most licentious caprices of prodigality.

Can men of the commonest intelligence look upon such a scene without trembling for the convulsions it forbodes? Can they fail to see that their wealth is a phantom and not a reality, and that whatever is substantial, in the abundance of money around them, is but the result of the fact that productive and legitimate business is at an end, and that the capital which it once employed, so happily, in fostering and supporting industry and labor, is now idle, to be gambled with and wasted? What blindness is so blind as not to perceive that our feet must be upon the crambling edges of a financial pit-fall, when the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is among us, confessedly to join in the thimble rigging of the gold market, with all the coin of the Government, and can so affect that market by his game as to bring down the standard of all values ten per cent. in a morning.

We are afraid that it is too late to cry beware! The song of the siren is in the ears of men, and they will not heed the destruction to which they are hastening. The crash may come on us at any hour. We are inviting it, hastening it, deserving it—doing everything but preparing for it. That it must come, all the parallels and warnings of history teach us, unless Providence has endowed Mr. Chase and ourselves with the miraculous faculty of blowing bubbles which cannot burst. Alas! that the road to ruin should be so plain, and that a whole people should still walk in it as recklessly as if no other people had travelled it before, in recklessness, to doom.—*New York Daily News.*

THE WAR.

General Forrest seems to march with a rapidity which almost rivals Stonewall Jackson. He has now attacked Decatur, in Alabama, the extreme right of the Chattanooga army. After the Fort Pillow affair Forrest went south to Memphis, and, at the same time, ordered a force which watched the Federal garrison, at Vicksburg, to move to Jackson. Memphis was frightened for a short time, but the enemy disappeared, and, almost at the same time, the Confederates withdrew from Jackson northward to Canton. The two columns united at Holly Springs. The marches were long, but nearly all Forrest's troops are mounted and move with celerity. They are reported to be marching on Decatur, and have taken a position ten miles west of the town. The garrison there has sent for aid to Huntsville, thirty miles distant, but the forces at both places being quite small, it is uncertain what resistance they can make. Decatur is too far distant from Chattanooga to get speedy assistance from Sherman. There are all kinds of rumors of a battle at Decatur but nothing definite. General Forrest has not abandoned Eastern Kentucky. He still holds it, though his force must be small.

From the Red River the Federal troops are reported entrenched at Grand Ecore, and the Confederates moving upon them. Very little that is definite is yet known of the movements of either army since the battle, though Banks has very likely placed the Red River between him and his enemies. The Federal losses at the recent battle are thirty-four hundred killed and wounded and four thousand prisoners. Admiral Porter in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy confirms the accounts of the disaster and also the report that the Confederates had let the water out of the river. He regards the expedition as a failure.

There are still nothing but rumors from the army of the Potomac. Every account agrees that General Lee is still bringing forward reinforcements, and it seems almost certain that North Carolina has been abandoned by the Confederates, who have gone northward. Affairs on the Rapidan are very near a crisis.

☞ Gen. BUTLER lately enforced the right of a "colored lady" to sit at the table with white folks on board of steamers to and from his dominions, and he discharged a mail-agent and censured the clerk of a steamer for objecting to "the sublime mingling of the races." Butler is a "progressive;" he has made a more rapid *advance* in his political views than any other man. Some think he is the author of the pamphlet on "Miscegenation." Shouldn't wonder!

THE WORKING CLASSES.

The wrongs of the working classes are closely hidden under a veil of spurious prosperity. Because working men receive generally a little higher wages than formerly, it is said they are prosperous and happy. But this is not so. Look at it in its true light. Under the reign of Shoddy, a man may receive fifty per cent, perhaps double, for his week's work compared with his wages before the war. But is he a gainer? Let him answer:

"I now pay three times more than formerly for nearly every article of clothing for my family, and double, or treble, for coffee, tea, sugar, and all the other necessaries of life. I find it growing every day more difficult to make my income square off my outgoes, to say nothing of the impossibility of laying up anything against a rainy day."

Such is that Abolition and Shoddy "prosperity" which is rung in the ears of our workingmen when their votes are wanted to help shoddyites to fat contracts and demagogues to fat offices. The seeming prosperity is hollow; it is a lie upon its face. It raises the wages of labor for a time, and at the same time increases, to a much greater extent, the price of every article the laborer must buy for himself and family. In the meantime Shoddy gets well paid for its investments; Abolition parasites get rich offices and plenty of public plunder, and are merry and jubilant over the ruin of their country, and the poverty and misery that have come and are coming upon its toiling millions.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY.

The New York *Tribune* says, "*the nation is drifting steadily toward bankruptcy*. We are now in the grandest crisis of our national history; and we *choose dwarfs* to do the work which might well employ angels. Something must be done to stop the tendency to ruin, or the country is lost beyond redemption."—This is strong language to come from a party organ. But who is to blame for allowing "the nation to drift into bankruptcy?" The Administration have had things all their own way; not an obstacle has been interposed by the people of the North. After conducting the war for three years under such circumstances, the *Tribune* now admits that there is danger that "the country will be lost beyond redemption!" There may be one hope left. The time for a change is coming, and the people can, if they will, place men at the head of the Government and in Congress who are not dwarfs—men who understand the principles upon which Government was founded, and who will endeavor to restore the Union.

THE FAIR CLOSED.

The New York Sanitary Fair closed on Saturday week. The army sword was awarded to General GRANT, and the navy sword to Commodore ROWAN of the Brooklyn navy yard. At the close of the polls, the vote stood as follows:

For General McClellan	11 903
For General Grant	9,647
McClellan's majority over Grant	2,256
Scattering	154

After the close of the polls sealed envelopes were received and opened. The first large contribution was one from Mr. J. H. Lyon, containing $103, collected in about five minutes in front of the Jersey City Steamboat Company's office, for MCCLELLAN. The votes of a thousand dollars and upwards were as follows: "Loyal" men of New York," $10,000 for GRANT; "loyal" men of New York," $2,097 for GRANT; "loyal" New Englanders," $3,000 for GRANT; 'loyal' men of New York," $1,000 for GRANT.

The final footing up was as follows:

Total vote	44,963
Grant	30,291
McClellan	14,509
Scattering	163
Grant's majority	15,782

It is stated that MCCLELLAN'S vote represents a larger number of persons than GRANT'S, indicating that the wealthy contractors and office-holders shelled out liberally. The Union Leagues went into the business secretly, having announced from the first that MCCLELLAN must and should be beaten.

The gross receips from the Fair foot up $1 064,278,49, from which are to be deducted the expenses.

WHAT IS FREEDOM?

The Manchester (N. H.) *Daily Union*, commenting upon a recent speech of Mr. Lincoln in Baltimore, says:

It is very true that different notions are entertained in regard to what freedom is. Mr. Lincoln is the exponent of one theory. That teaches that the military power may arrest any man at any time, and thrust him into a dungeon; and that he shall not have the power to inquire in a court of law *why* he is thus treated. It teaches that newspapers may be suppressed for expressing opinions adverse to the governing authority; that men may be exiled for the same cause; that men shall not vote unless they will take an unconstitutional oath and vote as military dictators may direct. This is Mr. Lincoln's idea of freedom; and he happily refers to recent events in Maryland as illustrations of its working. If the people of that State could have an impartial vote to day, three-fourths of them would vote Mr. Lincoln a halter; yet, under the operation of his theory of freedom, they vote him a crown.

"Here lie a people who, in their efforts to give freedom to the negroes, lost their own." That epitaph stands to-day, but it will be effaced. Every State and every man will yet have all the freedom the Constitution gives them. They hope to get it in November by peaceful means; but if they fail then, they will struggle on, and win at last; for our race never fought King George seven years for freedom, to be re enslaved by King Abe in three years or thirty. Mark that.

PLEASANT PROSPECT.

JOHN W. FORNEY, favorite lackey of Lincoln's Administration, writes from Washington to his Philadelphia newspaper: "A few months ago I thought we were near the end of the rebellion; at present I *don't think we have reached the middle of it!*"

On last Thursday, three years after Lincoln's declaration of war on the Southern States, half a million of men have fallen by disease and wounds, and a million more have been incapacitated for the pursuits of quiet industry. The *paper* of the Federal Government has dwindled from being worth its face in gold, to being worth, last Thursday forenoon, *less* than fifty-three cents on the dollar.

If we are not half through the "rebellion," and the "best government," etc., has lost credit to the amount of more than forty-seven cents on every one hundred, it follows that, when the Federal "*promises* to pay" dwindle to a nominal value of six nickel cents for each promised dollar, we will *not yet* be through with it! The able-bodied men of the country slaughtered—starving widows and orphans peopling the North—a ruined and impoverished country—what of all this? Will not "the government," that reduces its subjects—no longer *citizens*—to this condition, be still recognized, and embalmed in history, as "the *best* government the sun ever shone upon?"—*Freeman's Journal.*

THE RED RIVER DISASTER.—A mercantile house in Boston furnishes the *Courier* with the following extract from a letter of their correspondent in New Orleans:

"The disaster to our arms in the Red River has proved a very serious one, in which we have lost some 7,000 in killed and wounded, 209 army wagons with stores, etc., 19 pieces of artillery with caissons, ammunition, etc., even the personal effects of staff officers. We have the entire gunboat flotilla above the rapids, with the water of the river turned into Bayou Pierre, so that the boats are useless. General Banks has been forced to retreat 60 miles, after suffering great loss, and the enemy are now between the gunboats and the army.

☞ The following remark of Mr. LINCOLN in his reply to the Chicago Committee, who asked him to abolish slavery by proclamation, reads queerly at the present time:

"You remember the slave who asked his master: 'If I should call a sheep's tail a leg, how many legs would it have?' Five.' No, only four, for my *calling the tail a leg would not make it so.*' Now, gentlemen, if I say to the slaves 'you are free,' *they would be no more free than at present.*"

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

HON. JAMES BROOKS.—Do not forget the lecture of this distinguished gentleman, at Fulton Hall, on Thursday evening next, before the Young Men's Democratic Association. It will be a rare treat.

—In the proceedings of Congress on Friday last we see that the inimical and *odorous* Schenck, (or, more properly, *Skunk*,) who once had military command in Baltimore, remarked that if Mr. BROOKS had been a resident of that city he would have been sent to Dixie's Land. Let the Democracy of Lancaster therefore show their appreciation of the sterling honesty, ability and courage of Mr. BROOKS, and their supreme contempt for one of Lincoln's most miserable military satraps.

GONE TO THE FRONT AGAIN.—On Wednesday morning the 79th regiment, Col. Hambright commanding, started to rejoin the Army of the Cumberland. The regiment formed in Centre Square, and marched to the intersection of the Railroad and the Harrisburg turnpike, being accompanied on the route by a large concourse of friends and citizens. A large crowd was in attendance to see "the boys" off, and at 12 o'clock they got aboard a special train, which had been waiting for them, and moved off amid the music of the band, the waving of handkerchiefs and the loud cheers of the crowd assembled to give them a farewell greeting.

The regiment mustered about four hundred men, and will be joined by more than two hundred new recruits, who have been sent to the front from time to time, as soon as it reaches its destination.

THE SEVENTY NINTH IN PITTSBURG.—The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Friday gives the following account of the arrival of the regiment in that city. It will be seen that our man were handsomely treated by the citizens of that place:

"The veterans of the Seventy Ninth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, arrived in the city yesterday morning from the East, where they have been spending their thirty days' furlough at their homes in Lancaster county. The regiment numbers some four hundred men, and are still under command of Colonel H. A. Hambright, who entered the service on the 10th of August, 1861, and has re-enlisted, and will again lead his tried veterans to victory. The Seventy Ninth were originally attached to Gen. Negley's Brigade, and have as fair a record for gallantry and good conduct as that of any regiment in the army. There are no Pittsburgh companies in the regiment, but Michael H. Locher, the Major, is a citizen of Allegheny, and was the recipient of a serenade yesterday morning by the band, immediately after the arrival of the regiment from Harrisburg. [This is a mistake. Maj. Locher has never been a citizen of Allegheny. The serenade was doubtless given to the Surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Wright, who is a citizen of that place.] During the forenoon the Seventy Ninth paraded through the principal streets of the city, and attracted much notice by their soldierly bearing and the precision of their movements.

"During their stay in the city the men were entertained by a bountiful repast, prepared under the auspices of the ladies and gentlemen in charge of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee. After all had partaken of the good things set before them, one of the rank and file, a Mr. Martin, on behalf of his brother soldiers, made a neat and appropriate speech. He said this was the third time the men of the 79th had been placed under obligations to the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, and he desired, on behalf of his comrades-in-arms, to return their heartfelt thanks to the members of the Committee. He trusted a kind Providence would watch and guard them, that they might be enabled to continue in the good work in which they had been so long engaged. Three cheers were given for the Committee, after which the regiment took up its line of march for the depot, and at two o'clock in the afternoon left for the Army of the Cumberland."

MAIL CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The proposals for carrying the mails were opened at Washington City on yesterday week. The following were awarded to Lancaster county and vicinity:

From Downingtown, by Beartown and Blue Ball, to New Holland, three times a week. Michael Bard and William M. Smith, $569.

From Phœnixville, by Churchtown, Goodville, Blue Ball, New Holland, Leesville, Leacock and Hinkley's Bridge, to Lancaster, three times a week. Elmore Everett and Calvin Scripture, $1,224.

From Pennington ville, by Collamer, to Octoraro, three times a week. Jesse Davis, $159.

From Pennington ville, by Bartville, Cionmell, Kirkwood, Colerain and Oak Shade, to Fulton House, twice a week. P. Dinan, $275.

From Oxford, by Mount Vernon and Colerain, to Mechanics' Grove, twice a week. Francis M. Dare, $165.

From Oxford, by Hopewell Cotton Works, Glen Roy, Oak Hill, Goshen and Wakefield, to Peters' Creek, six times a week. Pusey J. Nichols, $360.

From Lancaster, by Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, Chestnut Level, Groves, Peters' Creek, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md., Conowingo and Rowlandville, to Port Deposit, Md., three times a week. Isaac Mishler, $315.

From Lancaster, by Landis Valley, Oregon, West End and Farmersville, to Hinkletown, three times a week.—Samiah Killian, $290.

From Lancaster, by Neffsville, Litiz, Rothsville, Millway, Lincoln, Ephrata, Reamstown and Adamstown, to Reading, six times a week, with an additional daily mail, except Sunday, to Litiz. Tobias Barto, $1,300.

From Lancaster, by East Hempfield to Manheim, six times a week. Michael J. Philbin, $325.

From Lancaster, by Sporting Hill, Old Line and Mastersonville, to Colebrook, twice a week. George H. Hartman, $223.

From Strasburg to Leaman Place, 5 miles and back, six times a week, by railroad. John F. and Cyrus W. Herr, $215.

From Gap, by Cains, to Pequea, six times a week. Davis Clemson, $198.

From Gap, by New Milltown, to Intercourse, three times a week. William Gabel, Sr., $149.

From Christiana, by Smyrna, Bart, May, Quarryville and Mechanics' Grove, to Chesnut Level, twice a week.—Israel J. Green, $200.

From Enterprise, by Groff's Store, Barville, Voganville and Reidenbach's Store, to Terre Hill, three times a week. Samiah Killian, $190.

From Litiz, by Brunnerville, Durlach and Schoenock, to Sinking Spring, twice a week. Tobias Barto, $474.

From Brickerville, by Durlach and Lincoln, to Ephrata, six times a week. Jacob Wolf, $300.

From Manheim, by White Oak, to Penn, twice a week. John S. Brown, $77.

From Columbia, by Manor and Highville, to Safe Harbor, three times a week. John D. Moore, $280.

From Columbia to Silver Springs, three times a week. No bid.

From Safe Harbor, by Conestoga, Marticville, Mount Nebo, Colemanville, Rawlinsville Bethesda and Liberty Square, to Chesnut Level, twice a week. John Clark, $264.

From Goshen, by Fulton House, to Chesnut Level, six times a week. William H. Potts, $225.

From Oak Hill, by Kirk's Mills, Wright's Dale and Lyle's, to Pleasant Grove, twice a week. John B. Brown, $145.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning last the Lancaster Accommodation Train ran off the track one mile west of Parkesburg. It ran about fifty yards to the crossing, or switch, where the baggage car crossed to the north track, running into a freight train which had previously crossed over to allow the passenger train to pass. The flagman on the train, Mr. Freeland, residing near Birdin-Hand, Lancaster county, was so severely injured that he died in about half an hour after the accident. No one else was injured. The baggage and front passenger cars and two freight cars were badly injured, and about fifty barrels of coal oil lost.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for May has made its appearance. The engraving of "The Lovers" is beautiful both in design and execution. The double fashion plate (colored) is also a pretty embellishment, besides being useful to the ladies, who usually find themselves at this season with nothing to wear. The reading matter is fully up to the excellent standard of this new Magazine. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Price $2 a year.

PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE for May is already out. Its frontispiece, entitled "Deceiving and Giving," is an engraving on steel—amusing, and telling its own story. Music, fashion-plates, and readable letter-press form the staple of its contents. The domestic receipts given in "The Editors Table" are all very good—because plain and not costly. Philadelphia: C. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street—2 a year.

SOLDIERS' PAY.

The Democrats in Congress proposed to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, but the Abolitionists, who have a majority in both the Senate and House, refused to pass the bill. They however, are anxious to increase the pay of every body connected with the civil Departments of Government, on the ground of the great depreciation of the currency. Why should not the same reason operate in favor of the soldier? Is he not, too, paid in this same depreciated representative of money? If they have the respect and affection for the men who have left home and friends and are periling life and health in defense of the government they profess to have, why do they refuse to do them justice also? And yet these hypocrites have the audacity to charge our Democratic State Senators with voting against a resolution recommending the increased pay, when they know that their reason for so doing was that they did not wish to recognize the Senate as being organized at all, or as being competent to take action on any subject whatever. The vote in Congress shows which party is the true friend of the soldier, and most of the soldiers will be posted before the election as to the manner in which they have been treated by their pretended Abolition friends. The Democratic State Senators did not vote against the soldiers receiving additional pay; but refused to recognize the revolutionary conduct of the Abolitionists, who attempted to proceed to do business with a Speaker who had not been elected as their presiding officer.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF SPECIE TO EUROPE.

Two steamers sailed from New York on Saturday week for Liverpool, taking out the large sum of $1,775,000 in coin. On this the New York *Express* remarks:

These shipments, heavy as they are, it is said would have been much larger, but for the fact that the government paid out on its sales small gold, and the leading banking houses have offered ¼ a ⅜ per cent. to exchange this for double-eagles, which are scarce. The double-eagles are cashed on arrival at a fixed price, but the small coin suffer delay and expense on being sent to the mint.—This large shipment of coin is another evidence of the extravagance of the country.—We do not suppose it will be stopped by any preaching of ours—nor ought it, until debts are paid contracted for importations made—but the fact that we are compelled to send so much gold to Europe, in addition to all the Government bonds forwarded and all the goods exported, does not speak well for the judgment or patriotism of the people in a period of civil war.

The importations for the week are the heaviest on record, and amount in the aggregate to between seven and eight millions.—The importations for the week are greatly in excess for the corresponding season during the past two years. The comparison stands: 1862, $3,342,594; 1863, $4,622,012; 1864 $7,468,933

A COPPERISH RESOLUTION.

The Republican Convention which nominated President Lincoln, in 1860, passed the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and *especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its judgment exclusively, is essential* to that *balance of power* on which the *perfection* and *endurance of our social fabric depend*; and we denounce the lawless *invasion*, by *armed forces*, of the soil of *any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes!*"

TREASON IN THE CABINET.

Some time ago Gen. Blair, one of the representatives from Missouri in the Federal Congress, brought charges of corruption against the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, and asked for a committee of investigation, which, we believe, was not granted.

The attack upon the Secretary, however, was galling to himself and his friends, and they resolved upon retaliation.

Mr. M'Clurg, a colleague of Gen. Blair, accused the latter with having speculated in liquors, while in command in the army, under cover of orders for military supplies, to the amount of $8,600. A committee, at the request of Gen. Blair, was appointed to investigate the charge, and they reported on Saturday, 23d April, entirely exonerating the General. They say that the original order, signed by Gen Blair and eight other officers, was for the sum of $150 or $175 only, for liquor and segars; but that the order was subsequently altered by Michael Powers to call for $8,600 worth for Powers' own speculating purposes. The committee say:

"As a specimen of the alterations one may be referred to—that as to brandy. The original order was for five gallons. By inserting the figure 2 before the figure 5, and adding the word each to it, it became an order, as nine persons had signed it, for 225 gallons."

After the reading of the report Gen. Blair addressed the House, charging that the accusations made against him were in consequence of his hostility to Secretary Chase's "Trade Regulations," and his plan for "letting the Southern States go." He more than intimated that the orders had been altered or forged at the Treasury Department; the evidence showing that the forgery was made public by a Treasury agent, who knew its character. He almost flatly charged the Secretary with treason, alleging that he was in favor of letting the Southern States go in peace; was opposed to reinforcing Fort Sumpter and employing troops to put down the rebellion; and that he still holds these views, *being now engaged in maturing a plan to let the Southern States go in peace and effect a permanent dissolution of the Union.*

Farther than this he alleged that under the Secretary's "Trade Regulations," contraband goods pass constantly beyond our lines, and read letters to show that, recently five barrels of percussion caps were sent from Memphis to the enemy.

Still farther, he charged the Secretary with using his official power and influence for Presidential purposes—squandering the proceeds of plantations abandoned by the rebels to sustain Pomeroy's National Executive Committee, which was working in his [Chase's] interest for the Presidential nomination and to carry on the war generally against the Administration.

Still worse than this, he charged distinctly, on the authority of an eminent citizen of New York, understood to be Wm. H. Aspinwall, that the Secretary has given his son-in-law, Senator Sprague, a permit (of course to trade in contraband, under the Treasury "Regulations,") by which he will realize two million dollars; and that Jay Cooke, the agent and relative of the Secretary, had received $450,000 for nine months' services, part of which he used in buying up newspapers for his relative and patron.

When we reflect that these charges were made upon the floor of Congress, by a member possess