Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864

"The printing presses shall be free to every benow, who undertates to examine the pro-sedines: of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made in comment; and no law shall ever be made in comment; and no law shall ever be made in the start of thought and opinions is one of the invainable rights of men; and every clilzen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-jest; being responsible for the abuse of that ilberty. In prosecutions for the publication of pepers investigating the official conduct of offi-orn, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."-Constitution of Pennsylvania.

General George B. McClellan. It is surprising with what bitter ma lignity the Abolition press still continue to pursue this eminent citizen and soldier. Whilst he was a candidate for the Presidency, and untill the election was decided, there was some little excuse, as vile abuse and flagrant misrepresentation were the only arguments they had to effect their purpose; but that meh a course should be continued, now that the election is over, and Mr. LIN-COLN given a new lease of power, is passing strange indeed, and can only be counted for on the principle that detraction loves a shining mark, and that, in order to divert public attention from the misdeeds of the present Adminis

tration, it is necessary to continue the abuse of his distinguished competitor for the Chief Magistracy of the Union. Bub General McCLELLAN will not suffer in reputation by these malignant assaults upon his fair fame and reputation. His eminent services as a military leader, and his sound and statesman-like views enunciated in his Harrison Landing letter and in his acceptance of the Presidential nomination. have endeared him to the American people, and his name and faine have ecome the common property of the Nation. When an impartial history of this great rebellion comes to be written, and when the character of the principal actors in it, North and South, are published to the world, the name of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN will stand prominently out as the greatest of them all, whilst those of his traducers and calumniators will be held up to the contempt and execration of all honest men and true patriots. General MCCLELLAN can well afford

to bide his time. He has been endorsed by the suffrages of nearly two millions of his fellow-citizens, constituting, as they did, a majority of the legal voters in the loyal States. Fraud, greenbacks and rascality cheated him out of the Presidency, but they cannot deprive him of the undying esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, who will, sooner or later, do him full and ample justice. The tide of fanaticism will soon have run its course—falsehood and misrepresentation have had their dayand erc long

Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again. The eternal years of God are her's-But Error, wounded, writhes in pain. And dies amid her worshippers." Coal Oil.

One lady died in Baltimore last week. and another was so badly burned that she is not expected to Hye, from the explosion of a lamp which is said to have contained Coal Oil. The case has been investigated by a coroner's jury composed of the most intelligent gentlemen in Baltimore, and the conclusion arrived at is that "the accident was caused by the use of an impure article purchased for coal oil." The jury requested the coroner to represent to the city councils the importance of appointing an inspector of coal oil.

There can be no doubt that much of the coal oil now in use is either badly adulterated or very imperfectly refined. We know that some families who are compelled to use it in Lancaster, and

who have made every possible exertion

General Grant's Campaign. Miscegenation no Hoax. is just about seven months alfic Th Heneral GRANT commenced his grand avowed his intention to eschew politics, campaign against the rebel capital, with an army (including the troops under concerned for his party, and apparently BUTLEB and in the Shenandoah Valley lesirous that it should be relieved from of not less than three hundred thousan ighting men-the largest force that has ly attached to it. In yesterday's issue een marshaled under one commander we notice a jubilant article. The Exsince the famous invasion of Russia by press notifies its readers, in terms of Napoleon in 1812. In ten days after high glee, that it has at length 'discovcrossing the Rapidan it was predicted ered, through the confession of the guilby the Administration journals that ty parties themselves, that the pamph Richmond would fall, and so it probably et on miscegenation was a mere hoax, got up by a couple of young copperheads, would if LEE with his veteran legions and not interposed an insurmountable with the design of fooling the faithful. bstacle.

The distance to march was If such was the fact, it was assuredly the most successful literary hoax even only about sixty miles, and this could easily have been accomplished, even perpetrated. It was not, as the Express with so large an army, if the road had alleges, a miserable failure. Neither been clear: but this not being the case was it, nor were the doctrines it ad--on the contrary, General GRANT havvanced, repudiated by the leading men and women of the Republican party .-ng had every mile of his route conested-we find that after "fighting On the contrary the pamphlet was warmly welcomed and commended by on this line all summer" and autumn to boot, he is now, at the beginning of them, and the doctrines which it adwinter, no nearer the capture of Richvanced pronounced to be the true faith mond than he was seven months ago, of the party now in power. and not so near as General McCLELLAN Shortly after the appearance of this singular little book, the N. Y. Tribune, was after a campaign of only three published as every body knows by months on the Peninsula, in the sum-Horace Greeley, who headed the Linmer of 1862.

At the commencement of General coln electoral ticket in New York, had an editorial highly commendatory of it-GRANT'S movement, Forney's Press assured its readers that it would over-The following extract will show how that paper, the leading Republican whelm LEE with "hrute force," that the Confederate army would be entirely paper in the country, stands on the doctrine of miscegenation; annihilated, and that the rebel leaders " If a white man pleases to marry a black woman, the mere fact that she is black gives no one a right to interfere to prevent or set would all be brought to grief before the summer was ended. But what are the facts of the case? The proud capital of aside such a marriage. Ií a man cun só far conthe Southern malcontents still looks If a man can so far of quer his reprignance to a black woman to make her the mather of his children, down with hold defiance on all the efforts made to capture it : a large army ask in the name of the divine law and decency why he should not marry her?" of veterans is still behind its ramparts Henry Ward Beecher's paper, the Inand in its entrenchments; and General dependent, also most cordially endorsed GRANT, after a loss of one hundred and the doctrine in the following language: fifty thousand brave men, finds himself the doctrine in the following language: "We believe the whole human race are "one family—horn, every individual, with "a common prerogative to do the best he "can for his own welfare; that in political "societies all men, of whatever various race "or color, should stand on an absolute "equality before the law; that white and "blacks should intermarry of they uish, and "should not unless they wish; that the ne-"gro is not to be allowed to remain in this." in the unpleasant predicament of hav ing to exert all his skill and energy to save the remnant of his once grand army from total defeat or destruction. Such is the inglorious result of the great campaign of the Army of the Po tomac in the year 1864. Never men gro is not to be allowed to remain in this "gro 18 not to be allowed to remain in this "country, but is to remain without being "allowed—asking nobody's permission but "his own; that we shall have no permanent "settlement of the negro question till our "haughtier while blood looking at the face of "he negro, shell forget that he is black, and "remember only that he is a citizen," "By-and-by, counting the years not by "Presidential commissions but by contrained fought better than the Union soldiers during the terrible and sanguinary battles through which they were made to pass, and they deserve all praise from a grateful country. But they could not accomplish impossibilities. They were

confronted at every step by men as brave as themselves, and led on by much more able and experienced officers, who were prompt to take advantage of every mistake made by General GRANT or his subordinates. These are sober truths which cannot be gainsaid or disputed. They are apparent to every unprejudiced mind, and will be so recorded when an impartial history of the great rebellion comes to be written.

> The summing up, then, of the whole matter is, that General GRANT'S campaign against Richmond is a failure, as much so as that of McDowell, of MCCLELLAN, of POPE, of BURNSIDE or of HOOKER. The only one of all these enumerated campaigns that promised success was that of General Mc-CLELLAN. Had he been reinforced as he ought to have been, and as he im-

portuned the Administration to do he

would, in all human probability, have taken possession of Richmond more than two years ago, the rebellion would long since have been ended, and Union and peace would now be the happy condition of the American people. As it is, war, conscription, taxation, and consequent ruin are to be the portion of our people for at least four years to come, and as much longer as the Abolition policy of the dominant party prevails in our Government.

What Has Been Lost.

editor of the Express, having The Hartford Times says truly that the indications all point to the fact that. purge, and live cleanly," seems to be had General McClellan been elected the Inion would have been restored, and without further slaughter. Obstacles me of the odium which has deservedwould no doubt have been thrown in the way of the accomplishment of this beneficent result, by the party managers of the Lincoln Administration ; the task would not have been without its difficulties and its great responsibilies ; but it would have been accomplished, and the nation saved. The Chicago Convention, for the first time, opened a way f communication to the South. It offered peace, within the Union, on the basis of the Constitution. The masses of the South have never heard such words before ; for no National party, and no organ of Government at the North had uttered them. Individuals had snoken. State Conventions had spoken, but this was the first authoritative uterance of a body representing the Demcratic and Conservative masses of the North—a party strong enough to do

what it said and secure what it promised. Mr. Lincoln stood resolutely not only n the way of peace, but of negotiation He repelled the advances of the Confedrates towards negotiation—even as he has since, by the unscrupulous prostitution of official power and patronage, se cured his own re-election. He refused to receive Commissioners offering terms of submission. When he himself opened clandestine communication, with unauthorized "rebels" in Canada he closed it suddenly by an ultimatum that terminated not only the hope of peace, but the opportunities of discussing it. All his while the masses of the North and the South longed for re-union ! With Davis on the one hand, and Lincoln on the other, both clamorous for continued war, and (to use one of Mr. Lincoln's phrases) "playing into each other's hands." the masses of the people on both sides were ready for Peace and Re-union. Had McClellan been elected-as, with a fair election, he would have been-there would have been, between November

and March, so powerful a responsive movement that the work of reunion would have been substantially achieved! Sen. McClellan would not have had to draw the sword, but would have closed this civil war and beneficent peace, under the Constitution of our Fathers, preserved and perpetuated for our children Presidential campaigns, but by centuries, the negro of the South, growing paler with every generation, will at last completely This is substantially confessed, now y the ultra war press at Richmond. It ongratulates the ultra secessionists on Not these men alone, but Governor their escape from this danger! The Cincinnati Enquirer is one of the

ndrew, of Massachusetts; Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, General N. best informed, as it is one of the most P. Banks, Wendell Phillips, Theodore reliable of our Democratic papers in the Tilton, Albert Brisbane, William Wells West, and it speaks words of truth and Brown, J. McCune Smith, Lucretia soberness in confirming, as it does in Mott, Sarah M. Grimke, Angelina G. Weld, John W. Forney, of the Phila-

the following article, these expressions of the Richmond papers : The gaining of a dozen first classwice

delphia Press Hon. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Thaddeus Stevens, of tories over the Confederate Generals Lee and Hood, would not have afforded to the thinking and intelligent public that this city; the Loyal Leaguers of New York, and even Abraham Lincoln him. confidence in the future unity of the self, have, in good round words of un-States, and in the stability Federal Government, that would have mistakable import, endorsed the doctrines of the pamphlet on Miscegenabeen caused if we had been able to an nounce the election of McClellan as President for the next four years. We Under such circumstances, we submit know what we assert. By this time prominent men would have been on it to the candor of the Express itself. heir way from the States of Louisiana that it matters not whether the book lississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and was a hoax or not. Surely no one, not Georgia, appoined by the people to con-fer with the influential friends of the even the Express, will have the hardihood to call the endorsements of the President elect upon the subject of an early return of the above States to the doctrines it contained, by all these Old Union, under the Constitution as it once existed. By his election as Presileaders of the Republican party, made as they were at different times and dent and the development of the peace party at the South, which would have places, a hoax. Until the editor of the Express can explain away all these result, a fire would have been things, it will avail him nothing to xindled in the rear of the Richmond Government, which it could not have resisted. An immediate termination of sserts, or even to prove the paniphlet itself a hoax. Its endorsement and the the struggle would have been apparent to the people both North and South, endorsement of its doctrines by the to the people both North and and universal joy would have e

of all Good that their country

China in the United States.

prial unity unbroken.

The Commissioners of the different counties are enrolling or have enrolled the militia according to the conditions of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature. As there will probably be a draft for five thousand men, wh are to be exempt from duty in the Na tional army, while serving the State we publish some extracts from that law WHO SHALL BE ENROLLED.

Section 1st of the act of 4th of May 1864, says: "Every able-bodied whit male citizen, resident within this Stat of the age of twenty-one years, and un der the age of twenty one years, and un-der the age of forty-five years, (except the exempts hereafter named,) shall be enrolled in the militia; and in all cases of doubt, respecting the age of a person enrolled, the burden of proof shall be upon him." upon him."

Envolument of State Militia

WHO ARE EXEMPT. Section 1st provides that idiots, luna tics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers and persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be exempted; and persons so convicted after enrollmen hall forthwith be disenroll ed. [Query Can an assessor judge whether a man is an "idiot, lunatic or common drunkard," before he has been so declared lue course of law? FURTHER EXEMPTIONS.

Section 9 contains a further list of ex-emptions, as follows: "In addition to the persons absolutely exempted from enrollment in the militia by the laws of the United States, [those who have served two years in the United States service, and have been honorably discharged, are exempt." CIVIL OFFICERS EXEMPT.

"The members of the Legislature and the officers thereof, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, attorney general. State treasurer, surveyor general, auditor general, State librarian, superintendent common schools, and all the judges of the several courts of this Commo wealth, sheriff, recorder of deeds, register of wills, prothonotary, district at-torney, and clerks of the courts of this Common wealth. MILITARY OFFICERS EXEMPT.

"Every non-commissioned officer, musician or private of every uniformed troop raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself according to the provisions of any law of this. State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven consecutive years, or three years in ac-tive service, from the time of his enrollment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in case of war, insurrection or invasion. PERSONS CLAIMING TO BE EXEMPT TO MAKE AFFIDAVIT.

The third clause of section sec vides that "any person claiming that he is not liable to military duty, on account of some physical defect or bodily in-firmity, or that he is exempt from the performance of military duty by any law of this State ar or of the United States Ta may, on or before the day specified in such notice, and not after deliver to said assessors an affidavit, stating such facts on which he claims to

be exempt, or not liable to do military duty ; such affidavit may be made befo any person authorized to administer eaths." DUTY OF ASSESSORS AND COMMISSION

ERS. The assessor shall cause all such affidavits to be filed in the office of the county commissioners; and if any person shall swear falsely in such affidavit, he shall be guilty of perjury. The com-missioners, according to the act of 4th May, 1864, shall determine who are exempt from military duty, and file a list of exempt persons in their office, for the future examination of the assessors and commissioners, AFFIDAVIT OF ASSESSORS

The 7th clause of the 2d section of the oforesaid act provides, that "when the assessors shall have completed their assessment roll, they shall sign the same, and shall attach thereto an affidavit, substantially as follows : "The undersigned, assessor in the county of _____, being sworn or affirmed, says that he has made strict and diligent inquiry to ascertain the names of all persons re-quired to be enrolled, as liable to military luty, by the provisions of this act, re siding in the district: that th hereto annexed is, as near as the deponent can ascertain, a correct roll of all

residing in said district who are liable

Messages of Rebel Governors. From the tone of the messages de ivered by the Rebel Governors to the A BEAUTIFUL NIGHT.-Saturday night was State Legislatures, there seems to be no

hope of peace propositions being received by the different State authorities, or of any State action being taken with a view to reconstruction on that hasis Governor Vance of North Carolina, and Gov. Watts, of Alabama, are both out in opposition to any such schemes .-Gov. Vance closes his message in the following roads:

It is a matter of sincere congratula ion, however, that the good sense and and conservatism of our people have rescued our State from the *ruin of at*tempting to seek for peace by separate action. Their unparalleled unanimity t the polls has put to rest all our ap prehensions on that score, and satisfie ur enemies and our friends that North Carolina will share the fate, for weal or woe, of her confederates The following extract from the mes-

age of Gov. Watts, will show his views reviled and spit upon, and at times "had on the same subject, and there can be but little doubt that he speaks the sentiment of the people of the South : "What guaranty," he asks, "have

we that from such a scheme we should ever have any peace, save that which would result from a dismemberment or world. subjugation of the Confederate State Who would desire a political Union with those who have murdered our sons, outraged our women, and with demoniac violence wantonly destroyed our property and now seek to make slaves of us? If attempted by those at home, away from the danger and carn-age of battle, the consequence would be fearful. A civil war, in fact, would be inaugurated, and the red stream of eternal strife, swelling like the molten lava from some volcanic crater, through every evenue of these States, would flow, annihiliating, deluging with its other's hearts' blood. The Heavenly misburning avalanche every landmark of civilization. The horrors of this public sion of Jesus, " peace on earth and good will war between to contending nations (for ours is no civil war) would be but twilight hour compared with Cimmerian darkness. The midnight pall of des-Cimmerian potism would forever envelope in its happy greetings which once existed be murky folds every spark of public tween friends and kindred have ceased, ty. But I forbear. In dark for contemplation. But I forbear. The picture is too and the demon of rage, hate and fanaticism Our constitution provides a mode by has seized hold of the hearts of the people. which this picture overwrought? which peace can be made. Are we pre-pared to admit that our constitution in no! It is sadly too true. Even the this respect is a failure? The same professed provisions are found in the constitution and lowly Nazarene, instead of preaching peace and good will, and enforcing the injunctions of the Sermon on the Mount,

provisions are found in the constitution of the United States. This constitution was made in 1787. Was it a failure, and, at this late day, have we just discovered the failure? Our constituted authori-tics here are a statement of the statement have donned the robes of Mars, and advocate war and bloodshed with a gusto worthy of ties have evinced no opposition to peace, but, on the contrary, have made propo-sitions more than once. Their proposithe Prince of Darkness himself. Under the plea that "it is sweet for one's country tions have been scornfully rejected.— We have the highest assurances that the powers of diplomacy and negotiadie," the fratricidal conflict is hounded on, and the young are urged to join in the crusade of war, bloodshed and murder. tion have not been, and will not in the Even where the flocks of these "Shepherds" future, be overlooked by those whose constitutional duty it is to make peace. have become satiated with the war and blood feasts spread before them nearly every Sab-Fo attempt to interfere without a knowedge on our part of all the facts and eircumstances which should control an bath, these men seize upon all other occasions to goad on the brutal appetites of mankind, and the minds of their hearers are not perenlightened judgment, would but remitted to enjoy a moment's repose, but the carnival of blood is kept constantly ard, and defeat for years, the accom plishment of a permanent peace. Let is have faith and confidence that our passing before their eyes. Alas! alas! for President and Senate will make every effort for peace that lofty patriotism can the degeneracy of the times and the men whom we were taught to love and respect, lemand. Let us nerve ourselves with but who have infused the spirit of devilish the courage which fired the hearts of the heroes of ± 76 ; and let us bear with patience and $\pm \pm$ titude the trials and the malignity into the hearts of their congrega tions perils which wait us, trusting in the justice of our cause, in the strong arms And now in conclusion, when we are so ear to the anniversary of the birth of Jesus and stout hearts of our soldiers, and rewould it not be holy, heavenly, charitable lying on God, who rules the affairs of ien and nations.

Important Action in the Rebel Congress --Resolutions Condemning Seconsion--They are Voted Down Almost Unanland bleeding country? We are told in mously, &c.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on the 25th inst., Mr. J. T. Leach of North spect, and it will be well for you in the end. Carolina, offered the following preamble and resolutions: JOINT RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF LIBERTY.

Whereas, The unfriendly, unjustifiable, and unpatriotic interference of citizens of the non-slaveholding States in their popular assemblies, from the pulpit and by legisla-tive enactments, with the reserved rights of the States, provided in the Constitution of the United States, and by the laws of Con-

Local Intelligence.

gloriously beautiful. The moon and stars seemed to us to shine down upon this little globe of ours with unusual lustre and brilliancy. Whilst gazing up into the heavens our mind unconsciously reverted to the greatest epoch in the world's history, now within a few days of eighteen hundred and sixty-four years ago, the birth of the blessed Saviour of mankind. The same moon and stars shone down upon that transcendent scene, and the "morning stars sang sweetly together" over the birth of Jesus, He who brought "peace on earth and good will to man." Oh, what an event that must have een among the inhabitants of the world then. The little village of Bethlehem, for-

ever made holy and sacred ground by such an event, gave birth to the Immaculate One. whose mission was the preaching of peace and the doing away with animosities and strife among men. We know that He was not even where to lay His head," and in the end was ignominiously put to death; but the principles He inculcated and the miracles He wrought stand to-day the most wonderful and sublime in the history of the

> But what a different scene prevails now apon this Western Continent. The same moon and stars which more than eighteen centuries ago looked down upon the most holy and sacred of all events, last night looked down, sadly as it were, upon a land rent with feuds and civil strife. Not more than one hundred miles from here, on the

anks of the Potomae and James, were large bodies of men confronting each other with-feelings of peace? Ah, no! but those of hatred, envy and malice, and ready at a moment's warning to use the huge and barparous enginery of war, and drink out each

Atlee, Swarr and T. Stevens, jr.

ourt, and on motion of Hon. I. F. Hiester, 'ourt directed the proceedings to be entered ipon the minutes of the court.

pers are an institution peculiar to Lancas Saturday night Mr. Jacob Neher, whose in the dining-room attached to his in Centre Square, to the proprietors and xception, it went ahead of all others of Mrs. N., almost every other delicacy of the cures could not have failed to have had his who would do a good act for a friend or the he is most liberally patronized by the community at large. The Intelligencer office has been the recipient on more than one ccasion of Mr. N's liberality, and we hardly know how to express our thanks for this renewed manifestation of his good feeling. May he live long, and always be happy and prosperous.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT,-Our for all true Christians (for we believe there are such yet in the world) to pray for a restoration of peace to our distracted, torn Holy Writ that "the prayers of the rightous availeth much." Come then, Christian men and women, do your duty in this re-DEATH OF GEN. SHAEFFER.-We regret to learn of the death of General Bartram A. Shaeffer, which took place, suddenly, at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, at his residence in West King street, this city. Gen. S. had been afflicted for the last year or two with the loss of his evesight; but, notwithstandtends making improvements in the sam

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BAB ON THE DEATH OF GEN. SHAEFFER. -At a meeting of the Lancaster Bar, with reference to the death of Gen. Bartram A. Shaeffer, held in Court Room, December 5th, 1864, the folowing proceedings were had:

Meeting organized by calling Hon. Henry G. Long to the Chair, and by the appointment of Amos Slaymaker, Esq., Secretary. Mr. Dickey, after a tribute to the character of the deceased, moved the appointment of a committee to report resoluti

Hon. I. E. Hiester seconded the motion with appropriate remarks, and was followed by Hon. H. G. Long, N. Ellmaker, Eso and G. F. Breneman, Esq.

Messrs. Hiester, Dickey, Ellmaker, Hood and Breneman were appointed a committee upon resolutions, and reported as follows :

Resolved, That in the death of General Bartram A. Shaeffer, our late associate and friend, the bar of this place has lost one of its most valued and successful members, and the society of Lancaster one of its brightest ornaments. Resolved, That by a long career of use-fulness as hawyor logication colling.

ulness as lawyer, legislator, soldier and itizen, the lamented deceased acquired and enjoyed to an eminent degree the confid of this entire community, and we take pleasure in expressing our admiration of his conduct and character in every partic-ular.

Resolved, That no member of this bar

were appointed, viz: Messrs, James L. Reynolds, Hiester, Col. Franklin, W. A. Meeting adjourned to meet at 11 P. M. or

Dec. 6th, 1864. Resolutions read in open

Resolved, That no member of this bar has ever passed away more generally be-loved and regretted, and we can truly say that none amongst us ever had more friends or fewer energies. *Resolved*, That Col. O. J. Dickey, I. E. Hiester and D. W. Patterson, Esqts, be and are hereby appointed a committee to communicate by the widow and family of our departed friend this testimony of our esteem and recret. our departed friend this testimony of our esteem and regret. *Resolved*. That we attend the funeral in a body; that we wear an appropriete badge of mourning for the usual time, and that the proceedings of this meeting be publish-ed in the new spapers of Lancaster county. On motion of Mr. Dickey six pall bearers

to man," is not thought of there. And this unnatural, horrid feeling pervades all class Vednesday, Dec. 7, 1864. es, sects and communities of this once seaceful land. The kindly intercourse and

A SPLENDID SUPPER.-Saur-kraut sup er, and a most capital one they are. On ministers of the meek iberality and whole-souled generosity are proverbial, gave one of these entertainments mployees of the Intelligencer, and a number of other invited guests. Without any the kind we have ever partaken of. In addition to the elegantly-prepared kraut of season was on hand, and the prince of epifancy and appetite completely satisfied, Mr. N. is an excellent citizen, one of those suffering at any time, and, per consequence,

ig-hearted friend, Mr. Amos Lee, the wellknown and favorite restaurateur of Duke street, gave an entertainment to a few of his personal friends, at his saloon, on Saturday night. The entertainment was a splendid affair. Innumerable viands and liquids tempted the palates of the guests, and the old song has to be repeated, that "full justice was done by all hands." Mr. Lee severed his connection with the saloon that vening, and has been succeeded by Mr. John Copeland, an old type. Amos has rented the fine saloon now occupied by Mr. Shultz Rees, on Chestnut street, fronting the depot, and will take possession of the same on the first of April next. He inwhich, when completed, will make it de-

to procure a good article, never light their lamps without apprehensions of an accident. The appointment of competent persons as inspectors at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and the imposition of a penalty on any dealer found selling coal oil that had not been inspected and annroved, would add much to the comfort and safety of the people of Pennsylvania. The matter might be worthy the attention of our Legislature, and we suggest to the members from Lancaster the propriety of bringing it up in that body.

A Pleasant Prospect.

The debt of the City of Philadelphia on the 1st of January, 1865, will amount (according to the North American) to FORTY-ONE MILLIONS OF DOL-LARS! and the rate of taxation to make up the interest will have to be \$3.75 on the \$100. Piled on top of this hurthen are State taxation and Federal taxation, and an unprecedented advance of prices in all the necessaries of life. What a pleasant prospect ahead for the tax-payers of Philadelphia! What blessed times Lincoln has brought upon the country !

Free Speech.

In a constitutional government, free speech is the palladium of liberty. Despotism always attempts to abridge free speech by arbitrary arrests, stopping the oublication of newspapers, &c. know that "the Pen is mightier than Sword"-Truth more powerful than falsehood, reason more mighty than

Jefferson said :

Were it left for me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate moment to prefer the latter. But I should mean that every man should receive papers and be capable of readin

F. P. Blair, Sr., spoke as an Americar freeman, when he said :

"UNDER NO POSSIBLE EMERGENC NOT EVEN IN INSURRECTION, OR A MID THE THROES OF CIVIL WAR, can this Government JUSTIFY OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE with the Freedom of Speech or of the Press any more than an with the Freedom of the Ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and of the Den is A MINOR EVIL. COMPARED WITH LICENTIOUSNESS OF ARBITRARY POWER"

We hope our Lincoln abolition neighbors and all others "to whom it may concern " will put these in their pipes and smoke them.

Arrest of Editors in Kentucky.

Democratic editors through Kentucky are being arrested and sent beyond the lines. Paul Shipman, late editor of the Louisville Journal, alwaysa loyal paper, has been so served, and the Cairo **Democrat** gives the following :

"We yesterday met Mr. Pettit, of the Owensboro (Ky.) Observer who was on is way, under military guard, to store bis, at which point he had been ordered o report by General Ewing, commandhis way, under military guard, to Mem phis, at which point he had been ordered ing general in Kentucky. We learn of Mr. Pettit that he is unaware of having committed any crime against the Gov ernment, but pleaded guilty of having, through the columns of his journal, arged upon Kentuckians prior to the election, to rally to the polls and vote for George B. McClellan. Mr. Petti Was arrested by some negro soldiar was arrested by some negro soldiers, while on a visit to some friend a few miles from Owensboro, and was given no time whatever to arrange his private and its, or the business pertaining to his newspaper office. He expects nothing nothing ses than being sent beyond the lines, as atimations of the kind have been heard y him."

WILLIAM OVERFIELD, Esq., at one time a member of the House of Representatives and Senate of this State from Luzerne county, and aftefwards a Canal: Commissioner, died at his residence, in Monroe county, on the 21st , at the advanced age of 78 years He was always an active and pro

THE ABOLITIONISTS have as yet made very little progress in their attempt to convince the public that the late diabolical attempt to burn the city of New York was the work of "Northern sympathisers with the rebellion." On the contrary, the suspicion is gaining ground that this awful crime was committed by Abolitionists. The fact that the Abo litionists of New England, and of Northern New York and Ohio, contributed their money to fit out old John Brown's murderous expedition against Harper's Ferry; that they lamented its failure and bewailed the death of its leader, is proof enough of the length to which

ness.

they will go for the gratification of the fell spirit of malignity that has burnt the very core of their hearts to black-Despite the blandishments of power-despite the immense patronage of the most corrupt Administra tion in the world-despite the presence of the headsman Butler, New York city remained true to that Constitution which Abolitionism has denounced as a "covenant with hell." Who can doubt that it was to punish her for the

grand blow she struck against the destructive principles of Abolitionism, that the attempt was made to kindle within her limits a lake of fire second only in magnitude to that through which John Brown is marching at the

head of his gang? Fight as You Vote.

The supporters of Lincoln have voted for a "vigorous prosecution of the war," and to continue it until the last man and

the last dollar have been used up, if slavery is not sooner abolished. They contend that the verdict of the election is just that. Now, having thus voted in favor of continued war, common honesty requires that they join in it personally. It is the part of a sneak and a coward to vote for a war for

so. It is the part of a sneak and a coward to refuse to do what you vote to make others do; and every ablebodied Loyal Leaguershould be shamed into enlisting at once. The women and children should point their fingers at them and cry shame and call the n cowards, until they are forced either to shoulder the musket or to cease talking and voting in favor of continued war.

Soldiers' Voting Frauds.

York district, "struck a mine" of Republican fraud. There were four candi-

dates, viz: Thomas J. Barr and James Brooks, Democrats, and Provost Marshal B. F. Manierre and Wm. E. Dodge, Republicans. The soldiers' votes collected in the army of the Potomac were for Provost Marshal Manierre. Two or three days before the election, Manierre declined in favor of Dodge, and the canvass shows that the soldiers' ballots were changed from Manierre to Dodge. The number thus changed were from 800 to 1000-the votes were fraudulently opened, and turned over to Dodge by

parties in New York ! This is the business the agents of the Administration were engaged in, while hey were arresting Democrats, and de aying Democratic soldiers' votes in the mails! One thousand ballots were opened and changed in one district Here is a field for Lincoln's detectives and court-martials that is worth ex-

of good feeling."

ploring. Gen. J. H. Ward of New York, has been dismissed from the Veteran Corps because of his active support of General McClellan. He served with great distinction until disabled by wounds, and was then transferred to the Invalid Corps. His abrupt dismissal is a significant commentary upon Lincoln and Seward's talk about another "era

will remain, a disgusting reality. of the United States. The following table shows very nearly hail with delight the coming the Democratic vote cast at the late Presidential election New England.... 250.000

aders of the Republican party

every generation, will a hide his face under snow.

tion.

New York... New Jersey. 340,000 65,000 270,000 Pennsylvania . Jelaware. Maryland .. ndiana ... llinois 165,000 fichigar 20,000 ouri.... 30,000 10,000ansas.... entucky California . 50,000)regon 8,000 8,000 Nevada.

Total..... 1,800,000 The Democratic vote for McClellan is ist about equal to that cast for Lincoln our years ago. Although defeated, the Democratic organization is an immense power in this country—scarcely inferior o its rival. Indeed, if we deduct frauds and rascalities from Lincoln's vote, we shall find that there are more Democrats from immigration has been quite large. These people are distributed all over the than Republicans in the United States.

Legislating them White. It will be seen by the following, which

we find in the Cincinnati Gazette, that the Legislature of Louisiana (elected on Lincoln's patent plan of making bayonets do the legitimate work of ballots,

or a substitution of the cartridge-box for the ballot-box) have adopted a new process of making "niggers" white folks: " A bill has been introduced in the Louisi-na Senate declaring that all persons in the itate not having more than one-fourth of legro blood shall be recognized as whites." So soon as it shall be found necessary to make the genuine Ethiopian white, it will be done by the same speedy proothers to fight who do not desire to do cess, the Bible to the contrary notwithstanding.

Democratic Victory.

The Democracy of Hartford have elected a ticket of thirty-six names clean and splendidly over the Abolition ticket, by an average majority of 162. The aggregate vote was the largest ever cast at a town election, viz: 4,557. Last fall the aggregate was, 3,864. Increase, 753. This fact shows how earnestly the

contest was waged, and that the Democracy have triumphed by the aid of The officers in canvassing the votes superior numbers. It shows too, that for member of Congress in the 8th New | the Democracy are not disheartened by the result of the Presidental election.

Dose of the office.

County Superintendents Convention. The Convention of the County Superintendents of the Common Schools of this Stat met in Pittsburg on last Tuesday. The attendance was not as large as was expected. The following topics have been brought uy for discussion : Ist. How can Superintendents secure the influence and labor of clergymen, in favor of our schools? We recommend the appointment of a committee of three to ren upon this subject. 2d. What changes, if any, are necessary in the law in reference to teachers' insti-

objectionable, they will not hesitate to tutes ad. The means of equalizing the labors make pertinent suggestions. But while it would be futile and unseasonable to consume time in strenuous_opposition

and salaries of county Superintendents. 4th. The efforts necessary for establishing Normal schools in each normal ditrict. 5th. The duty of School Directors in re-lation to public examinations. To be re-ported on by a committee of three. Not for Sale.

The Johnstown Democrat, which was reported to be suspended, and which we

noticed as being for sale a day or two the party in power do not need, for they are quite independent of it. If we were right in the presidential canvass, time since, comes to us this week with the announcement that the gallant Democright in the presidential canvass, time and events will vindicate our sagacity; and we owe it to the country not to im-pair our moral power by a weak com-plaisance which can affect no public racy of Cambria have refused to let any such thing be done. It will continue to published by Mr. James F. Campbell, and will, we are sure, sustain its measure, and would be fatal to our fureputation as one of the best and most

ture influence, when experience shall verify our predictions. The present atfearless papers in the State. It has, titude of the Democratic party is one of very sensibly, advanced its terms of subsilent protest; its policy "a wise and mastely inactivity" combined with vig-llance, caution, and a patriotic solicitude scription to three dollars a year in ad-vance. Mr. Campbell still offers to disfor the public welfare.

for the present.

the Democratic members :

WHERE TAKEN. The poor man would rejoice in the cer-The said affidavit shall be taken before

tainty of his escape from conscription ; the wife would have rejoiced in the any officer authorized by law to take affidavits, whose duty it shall be to take prospect of an early return of her hus-band from the war; the children would the same without fee or reward: the said assessors or assessor shall then de-liver said roll to the county commisfater; the widowed mother in the resioners at their next meeting, and it turn of her son : the canitalist in the se shall oe called the military roll of said curity of his investments; the merchant, manufacturer and mechanic in the fu-ture stability of trade; and all classes district, and also one copy to the bri-gade inspector of the proper brigade," [we presume to be yet formed according to the provisions of this act.] COMPENSATION OF ASSESSORS. To be at the rate of three cents for orde and every preserve ourselled dish. felt that the terrible nightmare impending evils had disappeared for ever, and would, with one universal

voice, have given thanks to the Give each and every person so enrolled liable to do military duty, to be paid out of the brigade fund of the county; but section emerged from the most bloody strife of nodern times, with its republican form 10 of the supplement to the act passed 22d August, 1864, provides that where the brigade funds of the county are not of government unchanged and its ter sufficient to pay the assessors, the asse

sors shall be paid by the several cities and counties. An exchange paper says that there are PENALTIES.

50,000 heathens (Chinese) in the United States; that idols are worshiped in two temples in San Francisco; and suggests that the work of evangelizing these Assessors and clerks who neglect or refuse to perform the duties required are fined from two hundred to one thousand dollars. poor creatures is an inviting one for

Keepers of taverns, boarding houses and heads of families and employers Christians of every sect. A reference to the U.S. census for 1860 shows that this are to give names of persons living with them under a penalty of twelve hun-dred dollars for refusing or giving false estimate of heathen population is not much overstated. In that year, the number of Chinese in California was nformation. 34,933, of whom 33,149 were males and 1,784 females. Since then, the increase

The War. From Yesterday's Age.

There is no longer any doubt that Gener-l Sherman's colum is marching on Savan-ah. On November 24th, the advance was State, engaged in a great variety of in dustrial and commercial pursuits. The statistics of their social and religious ah. On November 24th, the advance was it Millen, one hundred miles northwest of condition do not appear in the first volume of the census report, (subject, Population,) but will be published in one of the future volumes of the series. avannah. The Confederates were in from Sivannah. The Confederates were in front of him retarding his march, but got able to check it. By November 30, Sherman had marched sixty miles and was forty miles northwest of Savannah. The Confederates were still in front of him interfering with his progress. On December 2d, last Friday, his cavalry advance was six miles from Savannah. The main body had not yet come up, and the attack on Savannah could not have been begun until three or four days afterwards. In all their marches Forrest and Wheeler, with largo bodies of cavalry, harmssed the Federal flanks and many of the foraging parties were cap-tured. Seven hundred Federal prisoners had been brought into Augusta alone. These molestations necessarily retarded Sherman's march, and he has not been able to move haster than ten miles a day. At Sa-vannah the Confederates were preparing for him. For a week before last Friday great numbers of troops passed south over the railroad from Charleston. of him retarding his march, but not able The general fact that they keep up the heathenish practices of the parent coun-try is well known. The field for missionary labor among them is large and interesting.-Journal of Commerce. But where will you find your mis sionaries? The clergy have become so generally demoralized-have so generally abandoned both the preaching and the practice of the precepts of the Bible, that they would only corrupt, instead of 'evangelizing" these poor heathens. It is better that they remain heathen and die so than that they be indoctrinated with the pestilent heresies, coldblooded inhumanity and blasphemous numbers of troops passed south over the railroad from Charleston, being sent from Augusta. Gen. Hardee reached Savannah infidelity inculcated in so many of our christian pulpits, or the shameful im-Augustat. tren, fracture reached savannam on November 23d, and Gen. Beauregard on the 27th. By the time Sherman began his attack, the garrison was very strong. Sher-man has marched all the way on the west aoralities exhibited by so many of the latter-day clergy. There is so much risk way on the west This stream is that these heathens would only be made man has marched all the way on the west side of the Savannah River. This stream is deep and wide, and the tide ebbs and flows. No attempt to cross over, as if Port Royal was to be the end of the march, is reported. In a short time we should hear definitely from Converse Should hear definitely worse by "conversion" that we think it better to let them remain heathens rom General Sherman. In New York city a close surveillance

The Duty of Democrats in Congress. In New York city a close surveillance is had of all who are supposed in any way to have been connected with the recent hotel fires. The military and the police labor to-gether, and on Sunday last arrested about sixty people, who were handed over to the military authorities. General Beauregard, before leaving for the Atlantic coast, made a report of the Federal evacuation of Decatur by Thomas upon his retreat to Nashville. Before leav-ing, the Federal troops hurned their store-In speaking of the positions of parties in the present Congress, the New York World thus sensibly discourses upon the line of duty which should be pursued by

The Democratic members, this session will, ofcourse, be true to their principles; but they will do nothing to embarrass ing, the Federal troops hurned their store houses filled with provisions. Fifteen pon toon boats were captured by the Confede the dispatch of business. As no leading feature of the Republican policy can for some years be changed, they are not

There is no change in the situation at Xashville. Hood and Thomas still confront each other in the outskirts of the city. Com-munitation with Chattanooga is still broken. All is quiet at Petersburg, and we hear nothing of the Dutch Gap Canal. called upon to struggle against impossibilities; but as the details of unsound measures may render them still more

Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois has rebukeed one of the clergymen of his Dioceie for preaching politics and to a foregone policy, the Democratic members will steadily decline to vote dismissed him from the Diocese in the following effective manner:

they disapprove. They will yield to no such shallow seduction as that they must "I have received formal complaint that Mr. Cracraft has at different times vote this or that way to aid in carrying on the government. This would be a false and foolish magnanimity. Our aid introduced political subjects into the pulpit on the Lord's day, which in matpulpit on the Lord's day, which in mat-ter and manner were unbecoming and offonsive to a respectable portion of the congregation, who have been obliged, from the reiterated grievance, to absent themselves from public worship. "Under these circumstances, I trust that you will annreciate the propriety

that you will appreciate the propriety that Mr. Cracraft should cease to officiate in Grace Church. "If Mr. Cracraft should continue to

shall feel it my duty to admonish him and forbid him to officiate in this Diocese until I am satisfied of his nocence or he has been acquitted on trial.

of a crue bloody and relentless war that has no paral-lel in point of atrocity in the annals of the world between a people professing the Chris-

tian religion; And whereas, The citizens of the slave States, at an unguarded moment, under influence of unwise counsel, without man deliberation as to the feutral consequence made the election of Abraham Line made the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States the oc-casion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union, which has been followed by a train of fearful consequences not contemplated by those who advocated the measure. in the Court of Common Pleas, on motion of 0. J. Dickey, Esq., Mr. Andrew J. Kauff nan, of Columbia, was admitted to practice

law in the several Courts of this county, Mr. K. read law in the office of II. M e measure : And whereas, We the representatives of North, Esq., and passed a highly creditable the people of the Confederate States, desir ing to place ourselves fairly before our con examination. He is a young gentlemen of tituents, our enemies and the civilizion vorld, declare that it is our earnest des alents, energy and excellent business qualifications, and, doubtless, has a bright fuare before him.

world, declare that it is our earnest desire that proper measures should be adopted by the respective governments to secure an honorable, just and permanent peace, not incompatible with the principles as, laid down in the Constitution of the United States nor with the inalienable rights of freemen. *Resolved*. That the reserved rights of the States should be guarded with watchful and jealous vigilance and that any attempt to infringe upon these rights should be resist-ed by all lawful and proper means. *Resolved*. That whenever the government adwell House, and will take posse

Resolved. That whenever the government of the United States shall signify its willing-ness to recognize the reserved rights of the States and guarantee to the citizens of the States their widdle for means of the business.

States and guarantee to the citizens of the States their rights of property, as provided in the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress—to the end that peace may be restored and our future happiness and prosperity perpetuated—we will agree to treat for peace; and that such terms of peace as may be agreed to by Commission— ers appointed by the respective governments or by the States acting in their sovereign our street corners—especially those around Centre Square and the southwest corner of North Queen and Orange streets-have for and independent character, and ratified by a majority of the people, shall constitute the bond of peace between the North and the men and boys who make it a practice to insult young ladies as they pass by indecent

Mr. Leach said : Mr. Speaker, the resoluand vulgar remarks, spitting tobacco juice Mr. Leach suid: Mr. Speaker, the resolu-tions that I hold in my hand, and that I propose to read, by the permission of the Chair, are not intended as an apple of dis-cord in our midst. All I ask is, that they were have a colum careful unprediced. over their dresses, and indulging in other nanifestations of rowdyism and vulgarity. Too much indulgence has for some time may have a calm, careful, unprejudiced hearing. I do not offer them unadvisedly, een given them, and it is time that an example be made of some of them by arresthearing. I do not offer them unadvisedly. I have consulted my friends as to the pro-priety of introducing them, as well as the proper time and circumstances. There is a different opinion as to the propriety of time and circumstances. I do not offer them for the purpose of strengthening the arm of the enemy. That has been effectually done by the President in his speech in Macon, Ga., and more effectually strengthened by the ing and enforcing the penalties of the law against them. We understand that the police have determined to arrest, without respect to persons, age or condition, all who hereafter congregate at the above named places or any other in the city; and if these eardless young men wish to escape the Governors of the Confederate States, the President when they recommended use of negroes as soldiers in the Confe ate army. I do not offer them for the punishment and disgrace attending an arrest, we would advise them to employ their ime in a more profitable manner to themate army. I do not offer them for the pur-pose of discouraging our heroic soldiers, who have braved the leaden hail of death upon the bloody battle-field. I believe it will arouse them to know that they are fighting for something more dear to them than the negro. I offer them because I be-lieve there is something practical in them. I offer them because I am satisfied that my constituents, both citizens and soldiers, de-sire an honorable peace. I offer them bethe pur-soldiers, selves by reading at home or joining some library association, where they can spend their leisure hours to a better and more creditable purpose. POST OFFICE HOURS ON SUNDAY,-The Post Office hours on Sunday will hereafter be from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., instead of 8 to 9, as heretofore. This change has been made at the suggestion of a number of citizens

BANK DIRECTORS .- The following gentlenen have been elected Directors of the reaping where he has not sown. Mr. Leach desired to be understood as not including the "border States" in his resolutions, the ordinances of secession having been adopted in the "eatton States". how the desired fount Joy Bank :

J. G. Hoerner, John Kline, John B. Myers, Jacob Reiff, Levi Ricksecker, B. M. Brieder, William McDanuel, Benjamin 'rosh, Peter Hoffer, John B. Stehman, Joseph H. Rider, Henry Shaffner, Jacob Jhrich. in the "cotton States" Long before the "border States" went out. The latter acted under the pressure of circumstances over which they had no control. Mr. Montague, of Va., said he did not design saying anything when he entered the hall to-day, but he was unwilling to let the resolutions of the centheman from North

the resolutions of the gentleman from North Carolina pass without a protest. He re-viewed them eloquently and carnestly, and moved that they be rejected.

moved that they be rejected. Numerous gentlemen called the question. Mr. Leach asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays, and the House seemed to rise simultancously to sustain the call. The roll being called, all the members voted in the affirmative except Messrs. Ful-ler, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Logan, Ram-sey and Turner—all of North Carolina. Messrs. Fuller, Ramsey and J. M. Leach, after the vote was announced, asked leave to change their votes, as they had voted in the negative under the apprehension that it weuld be rewarded as a discourtesy to an have the lock in readiness to receive the boats passing up and down the Conestoga On this occasion he did not hear the boatman's horn until near the lock, when he and his wife hurried out to open the wickets so as to empty the lock the boat. Mr. M. is a cripple, and his wife proposed to go to the other side to open the wickets, whilst doing which she stumbled the negative under the apprehension that it weuld be regarded as a discontresy to an honorable colleague. Their votes were, with the consent of the House, recorded in the affirmative. Mr. J. M. Leach stated that he knew there use no members of the the states. and fell in, and although her husband succeeded in catching hold of her, he was unable to get her out. Her screams for help were frantic and heart-rending. When the

body was recovered life was extinct. Mrs. there was no member on the floor fire North Carolina who desired peace up any other terms than eternal separati from the North: M. was a very estimable woman. She formerly resided in this city, and had many upon friends here who will be pained to hear o her sad and untimely end.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT .-- We learn The doors being opened, the House adthat the citizens of Strasburg borough are about to have a treat on the 17th inst., in the

shape of a Dramatic and Musical entertain-

ment by the Keystone Cornet Band of that borough. The object is to enable them to raise sufficient funds to purchase new infor killing a colored woman near Camp Casey, a short time ago, with success,

ing this deprivation, he was the same genial earted gentleman he had over been, and was universally esteemed for his and generous to a fault, and many of his

A LOCOMOTIVE BLOWN UP.-On Saturay evening last, the "Strasburg" engine, after returning to the borough of Strasburg fellow-citizens will have cause to regret the with a passenger car, started for Leamanloss of their best friend. Peace to his ashes ! Place on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

bring some freight cars, and while on the ADMITTED TO PRACTICE .- On Saturday, road blew up, but fortunately injured no one.

> ACCIDENT, Mr. Fred Feustermacho mployed at Breneman's shoe store, West King street, was seriously burned, last evening, about the face and wrists. He had lighted coal oil lamp by his side, and, whilst attempting to fill the same, the oi caught fire, with the result as above stated. This is another warning to persons not to fill lamps when lighted.

MR. HARRY BARNETT, one of our mos

CITY HOUSEHOLD MARKET .- The maroopular Hotel proprietors, has rented the ket opened firm this morning, with prices tending downward. The prices ranged as ssion of follows

40@45c, 35c, 24@25c, 50@60c, 75@80c, 60c, 70c,

\$1.50 1.00@1.37 \$1.50

he same on the 1st of April next. He de-signs making a number of improvements, Butter. Eggs, per dozen... Lard, per pound. Chickens which when completed will make it a first class house in every respect. We predict hat Harry, assisted by his indefatigable live,) per do, (dressed,) Ducks, per pair, (live,)... and accommodating brother, Joe, and Harrison Gumpf, the well-known and favorite Geese, per pair..... Turkeys, per piece Potatoes, per buch ar-keeper at the old stand, will do a big otatoes, per

do. ½ peck.... Sweet Potatoes, per peck Apples, per peck Onlons STREET CORNER LOUNGERS,-Some of 30**с.** 156/20е 156/16е per pound. ome time been infested with a set of young

20(a/25c, 8@11c, 8@10c, 18(a/10c, 8(a/10c, 3(a/5c, 5@10c, iestnuts, per quart Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

Corrected daily by J. R. BITNER & BRO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 91 North Queen Street.

1	LANCASTE	R, December 6,
Flour, Superfi	ne, 🦻 bbl	
" Extra		10.50
White Wheat.	P bushel	2.50
Red "		
Corn, old		1.60
Oats		
Rve		1.50
Cloverseed	**	11 00
Whiskey, in 1	៉ ក្រៅន	1 80
" in bbls		1 8012
1	••••••	

Coal Dust.

There is a company organized in Philadelphia to manufacture fuel out of the dust of coal. They have discovered a process by which the dust is formed, and kept in a solid compact mass, and their experiments prove it to be a very valuable fuel. It burns freely and thoroughly, and gives out as much heat as solid anthracite. The coal dust, we inderstand, can be purchased at the mines, where there are immense quantities of it hitherto unused. for the small price of forty cents per ton, or one dollar per ton, if sifted, and it is estimated y the very intelligent persons engaged in the enterprise, that a ton of solidified coal dust can be sold at from four to five dollars a ton.

The Official Vote of Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, Dec. 5 .-- The full official

SAD CASE OF DROWNING .-- Mrs. Mary Manly, wife of Mr. John Manly, Shoevote of Ponn'sylvania for Presidential elecors, taking the first name on each ticket. maker, was drowned in the first lock of is as follows : the Conestoga, on Friday evening last .--

incoln (Morton McMichael). Mr. M. is lock-keeper, and his duties are to 296.389 IcClellan (Robt. L. Johnson). 276,308 Lincoln majority. 20.081 otal vote 1864. 572,697 476,442

Total vote 1860,..... Increase in four years..... 96.255 ----

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican callsattention to the fast that Captain Collins, of the Wachusett, who seized the Florida, incurred the censure of the Government, in 1863, for seizing the British schooner Mount Blanc and taking her into Key West. At the time of the seizure the schooner was at anchor at Sand bay, Bahama Banks, not more than a mile from shore.

THE report of the arrival of the rebel Captain Semmes at Bagdad, Mexico, is confirmed. He arrived at that place on the 11th ult., and immediately crossed the Rio Grande, on his way to Richmond.

THE St. Louis Republican says there is no doubt a full and fair vote in Misstruments, and we hope they may meet souri would have given 20,000 majority against Mr. Lincoln.

[Applause in the galleries, which was checked by the Chair.] On motion of Mr. Russell, the House went journed.

CHAS. WILLIAMS, a colored United States soldier, was executed in the yard of the Old Capitol prison, Washington,

constituents, both citizens and soldiers, de-sire an honorable peace. I offer them 'be-cause I am satisfied that the prayers of Christians, Statesmen and patriots have been poured out for peace, and that the great heart of the nation is pulsating for peace. I offer them because I know that war is a relentless, cruel, blind monster, killing where he has not sown. We Leach