Bancuster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864. "The printing presses shall be free to every person; who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of m; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosequations for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."—Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Political Degradation and Decline.

Public sentiment in our country is in some respects far from being as elevated as it should be. Our people have been trained to take too narrow a view of life and to put too low an estimate upon its In all things we have looked too exclusively to the material advantages to be secured. The children of this land have been educated, not so. much with a view of forming complete and well developed men and women.in the highest and best sense of the term, but rather with a view to their getting forward in the world. We are and have been too much a nation of sharp traders. Our unvarying question in regard to every project presented has been, "will it pay ?" We have estimated every scheme by the amount of money in it. The thirst for gold has been wide-spread and all-pervading, and an inordinate desire for wealth has been the prevailing and distinguishing characteristic of our people. Nor have we been at all scrupulous as to the means by which riches were to be gained. Tricks, too sharp to be honest. have been the subject rather of approval than of honest indignation and proper scorn. We have failed as individuals, and as a nation, to cultivate the highest style of manhood. Our model merchant has been the man who has succeeded in amassing the largest fortune. If a man could only succeed in retiring from pork-packing or stock dealing a millionaire, it mattered little what else he had been or was. He might be a low-bred vulgar man, but his wealth caused him to be envied, and gave him influence and social importance, while a brown-stone front in a fashionable part of the city, and a splendid turn-out on the street, gave his wife and daughters admittance to our most fashionable circles of society. The almighty dollar has been too much our The practical teaching of society to the children of the land has been to much like the reported dying advice of the old Quaker to his son: "Get money John! Honestly if thee can, John; but John, get money!" The getting of money has been regarded as the chief business of life, the acquisition of wealth as the chief and most worthy

This inordinate desire for riches has pervaded every class of society, and the haste to be wealthy has led to more than ordinary bluntness of moral perception. It has corrupted many of our public men, and caused offices to be eagerly sought, more for the emoluments to be derived from them than from a pardonable desire for distinction or the more elevated and ennobling ambition of serving the public chiefly for the public good. Thus have our legislative bodies, both State and National, been crowded by political tricksters men who scrupled at nothing, who made their public position subservient to their private interests, who were always ready to sell their votes to the highest and best bidder. True they stood by their party, as a general thing. when a question was up which was regarded as a party test but on all ordinary subjects of legislation—they were ready, with "itching palms, to sell and mart their offices for gold."

object of ambition.

It is notorious that the meagre salary of a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania has for years possessed the peculiar property of expanding itself to such wonderful proportions, that a few successive winters at Harrisburg have been regarded as sufficient to secure an ample fortune to any man who was sharp enough to manage the matter adroitly. It is sad to think how very low the standard of political honor and honesty has come to be among us. The day when suspicion of taking a bribe was well deserved political damnation to any man has passed away, we fear, forever. The moral sense of the people has been blunted by the teachings of society. Dishonesty is only disreputable now when practised by obscure parties, or in little things. The poor scamp who fails to pay his tailor is despised, the miserable wretch who is guilty of petty larceny is tried and condemned as felon: but the men who are defaulters to the Government for large sums, those who plunder the public treasury of many thousands, and those who take virtuous individuals, and recognized as of our modern American society. We are shamed and disgraced by such occurrences almost daily. Official stealing has got to be the rule rather than the ex-

Not only does corruption of this kind stalk abroad bare-faced and unblushing in the light of day, but it is no longer regarded as the slightest ban to success in public life. It has become so common that it no longer excites remark, and no longer arouses indignation. When such is the political atmosphere in which a people live, public virtue necessarily dies out among them, and the great and the good of the land shrink from the wretched struggle by which alone public position is to be gained. It is not strange, in view of this state of affairs, that our Legislatures, both National and State, present such a decided contrast to those which marked the earlier and purer days of the republic. Our political degradation and decline has been most rapid, most marked, and is one of the saddest possible subjects which can be contemplated by the man who is solicitous in regard to the welfare of his country.

ception.

The Rights of Congress Asserted. The following resolution, which was unceremoniously tabled in the House of Representatives last week, passed yesterday by a handsome majority;—the sidering to what we are drifting: Democrats, and such Republicans a have not come to regard the other branches of the government as a mere appendage to the executive, voting together for it. Our readers will remember that its former defeat called forth a most spicy debate, in which Henry Winter Davis and Thaddeus Stevens took occasion to rebuke the administration party for their truckling subserviency, and their disposition to surrender every power of Congress into the hands of the executive. The resolution as passed is as follows:

Resolved, That Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritative voice in de-claring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well in the recognidon of new powers as in other matters, and tis the constitutional duty of the Execuit is the constitutional duty of the Executive Department to respect that policy not less in diplomatic negotiations than in the use of the national forces when authorized by law. And the propriety of any declaration of foreign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the votewhich pronounces it, and such proposition, while pending and undetermined, is not a fit topic for diplomatic explanation with any foreign power."

Superstition still exists in France Lately, in an interior town, a young mason dug up a body in a cemetery, cut off one hand and burned it to ashes; he would then be able to shoot game without his gun making any report to attract the notice of the police guard.

We have all read with sorrowin nearts the mournful story of the fall of our race. The concluding words of the curse, "in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread until thou return unto the ground," falls upon the ear with grating harshness. But, if we have een thoughtful, if we have well considered this seemingly hard sentence if we have looked at man in the rela tion he sustains to the world in which

this apparently dreadful curse God in his infinite mercy has hidden a blessing. However it may have been with him before the fall, while he existed in a state of perfection, it is plain that, now at least, man can only rise in the scale of social being, and fulfil the high destiny that is still possible to him by patient and well directed labor. The advancement of the individual, of the family, of the community, of nations, of the world of mankind is dependent upon this.-Even happiness, the phantom which we all so eagerly pursue, is to be found, not in listless idleness, but in the full and fitting employment of both mind | it to be such, the war at the beginning and body. This will be disputed by no received the cordial support of the mass

one; and thus we see that this part of of the people of the North without exthe original curse has been transmuted nto a blessing. Nothing great, nothing useful, nothing high and ennobling. nothing worthy of man's nature, of his lofty origin and ultimate exalted destiny has ever been accomplished but by toil; by diligent and well directed effort, by the busy hand guided in its efforts by the wise, thoughtful, hard working brain. Driven from the garden of Eden, man had all the wide world before him. Darkened and eneebled as his mind was by the fall, he was still capable of the grandest achievenents in arts, in science, and in every walk of intellectual life.

the dignity of labor, he was found in the degraded condition of the rude savage. He roamed the forests unclad, his home was some rude hut or cave in the earth, he fed upon the spontaneousproductions of the ground, or on the veaker and less crafty beasts of the field, and sometimes sunk so low as to be addicted to cannibalism. Brute-force was his law, the vilest superstitions his religion, his love was but lust, and all unholy passions were ever alive and allowed to revel unrestrained in his Recognizing the great truth that la

oor is honorable, and that nothing good or great can be accomplished without t, man rises, through the triumphs chieved by his own exertions, to higher and ever advancing forms of civiliza ion. The rude hut of the savage is exchanged for the commodious home his nakedness, or covering of skins, for lothing of the richest material, fashoned with artistic skill; his coarse and scanty fare, for every viand that can tempt or satisfy the most capricious appetite; instead of indolence we have industry; for barbarism refinement; for ignorance knowledge; for the degrading superstitions of paganism the divine consolations of christianity;for fierce strife, and brutal passions, all the humanities and amenites of civilized

True, the wise ones tell us it is intel leet that has done all this. And all honor to intellect. It also has its labor, and in its most abstract and etherial form cannot develop itself without the co-operation of its twin brother labor. Where intellect exerts itself, where it thinks, invents, and discovers, it there labors. Through the medium of labor mechanical operations. Intellect is the head, labor the right hand. Take away the hand and the head is a magazine of knowledge and fire that is sealed up in eternal darkness. Such are the relations of labor and intellect. Each is dependent on the other, and in their legitimate spheres of labor they are alike honorable.

Emigration to Maryland.

The Examiner publishes, with appar ent satisfaction, an article from the Baltimore American, stating that in consequence of the abolition of slavery in Maryland, that State is receiving large ecessions to her population from Penn sylvania. The names are given of a number of farmers from this State who have gone over the line and purchased plantations.

We have no doubt that a great many of our best citizens will remove to Maryland, being attracted thither by the comparative cheapness of land; but we can see nothing in this to call forth reioicing from any Pennsylvanian who feels an interest in the prosperity of his own State. If the abolition of slavery in Maryland is stripping us of thousands bribes from day to day, are regarded as of our most industrious tillers of the soil -diminishing our population and rehonorable and distinguished members | ducing our wealth-then it is unquestionably an event over which we should not feel called upon to rejoice.

Lancaster county is likely to share largely in this new movement southward. Landisso high in this county, that a little place of forty or fifty acres will sell for enough to buy a good sized farm even in Washington and Frederick counties, Md., where soil is of excellent quality and in a fine state of cultivation and improvement. The chief restraint upon emigration to that section heretofore, has been the prejudice of our people against the institution of slavery. This being now removed, the fine farms of the counties named, which can be bought for half the price of land of the same quality and in the same state of inprovement in this region, will no doubt empt many of our well-to-do farmers o part with their old homesteads and ouy large tracts on the other side of

Mason and Dixon's line. What it Costs to Live.

The following is a carefully prepared statement of the prices demanded for the general every-day articles of comsumption before the war and at the preent time, together with the per centage of increase. Some of the commodities named have increased from 600 to 650 per cent., and are still on the rise. No sensible person can peruse such statistics without stopping for a moment and con-

Formerl <sub>i</sub>	$y_{\bullet} \cdot Pres$	ent Price.	Increase.
Tea 50 cts n	rib si	50/21 75	200@:25
Coffee14	)	60/a: 70	330@40
Sugar 8		311	5501 <u>0</u> 40
Beef11 to 14 de			over 10
Mutton 8 to 10 de			about 10
Pork 9 to 12 d		200 20	about 15
Ham cut.11 d			tiear 20
Lardll d			17
Butter25 to 35 d	0	70@ 100	9906-99
Milk 4 to 5 per o	it	100 100.	1.4069.90
Milk 4 to 5 per of Flour			140(g-20
House rent			5
Men's Clothing			
Dress Good for Wor	nen and	Children	3006:40
Muslins			21 ONU(0.45
Brown Sheetings			AND SECTION
Canton Flannels, fo	rmerly	lile nove 7	5c. 65
Cotton Laps,			
Drngs	40	100, 40 17	00, 01
Coal and Wood	***********		150/0 90
Boots		•••••	2006-20

Three years ago no one ever dreamed and, in fact, it was unsafe to publicly announce that such prices as those quota consideration if we were assured that matters would become no worse. Yet day after day prices are advancing, and the present reckless management of the affairs of the nation is tending to add still greater weight to the burden which is now crushing the people.

The largest refracting telescope in America has just been completed in Cambridge, and purchased for the Chi-

How Should We Use Our Victories? ministration shown its utter unfitness to rule, more clearly than by the repeated evidence it has given of its inability to make any proper use of such victories as have been from time to time gained by our armies. In the history of all great wars it has been usual for the successful party, after a signal victory, to offer to make terms of peace with their adversaries. This has been done from he dwells, we must see that beneath motives of humanity, as well as from reasons of political policy. All great wars, being waged for some ostensible purpose, have been ended at length by negotiations, generally and very properly begun at some opportune moment of decided military success. Then the defeated party is inclined to take counsel from his temporary weakness, and then the victors can afford to be not

only just, but generous. The terrible civil war in which we are now engaged was begun for the avowed purpose of restoring the supremacy of the Constitution, and of our constitutional form of government, ever such States as had revolted. Believing ception as to party. Over and again, did the Democratic party pledge itself to aid in its prosecution, so long as it was conducted in accordance with the Constitution, and with an eye single to the restoration of the Union Not only have the crude theories, and

the fanatical designs of the party in power led them to divert the war entirely from its original avowed purpose, and made it infinitely more bloody and costly than it should have been; but they have so complicated our relations with the people of the South as to render it impossible for any man to discern the end of this horrible strife. We Wherever man refused to recognize gain victories, but they are barren of good results, because no use can be made of them by our rulers. Mr. Lincoln, being merely the willing tool of a set of utterly impracticable fanatics, dare not offer the Southany terms of peace which they can accept. Hence, we can see no end to the strife, but in the complete exhaustion of one or both of the contending parties.

Is that likely to happen speedily? We do not believe it is. So long as the people of the South remain of one mind, and bear to us the bitter hate which the policy of the party now in power must necessarily excite, so long will we remain widely dissevered and warring sections of a once united and prosperous country. Union on the theory of the radicals in power is impossible, and they can never end the war until they change their policy. So long as vindictiveness and bitter hate is the prevailing sentiment on the part of the party in power in the North, it will be met and responded to by corresponding and almost universal bitterness and hate in the South. Until there is a complete change of policy our victories must continue to be barren of any good esults. Just now there is almost a surfeit of good news, and the Administration papers are busy in showing how the war will end in just ninety days more. It is even said that some, who have recently put in substitutes, are regretting the expenditure of their money. So long as there is no evidence of a change of policy, there is but little cause for exultation on the part of the ormer, or of regret on the part of the latter. It is simply impossible that the war should end, while the sentiment of the people of the South continues to be | the what it must necessarily be made by it does all that it does, and upon labor it the acts and the policy of the radicals is perfectly dependent to carry out its | who have charge of our affairs. We | and scultious, as disturbers of the enough to make us very distrustful of the future, and we warn our readers not to credit any of the overwrought representations of Abolition newspapers, but to set their houses in order, and to prepare for other and more oppressive drafts than any they have yet suffered

National Debts of European Nations. It is an old saying that "misery loves company," and if the adage be an off-spring of truth, as no doubt it is, we will find consolation, while we are desponding over the condition of our govlarge as it was fifty years ago, when she was just emerging from her protracted war with France, and is one hundred and twelve millions of dollars greater than it was in 1852, on part here. than it was in 1853, as may be seen by the following table showing her aggre

	gate liabilities at various per	iods:
	Year.	Debt.
	1815	\$1,300,000,000
	1829	1,000,000,000
	1834 1849	3,865,000,000 3,955,000,000
	1853	3,845,080,090
	1816	3,957,000,090
	England has struggled har	
	century to reduce her public	debt-wit
ì	what success may be soon by	. 41 1

figures—and at the end of each year she has barely been enabled, as Mr. Glan-stone remarked, to make both ends

And how has it been with France In 1851 the French government owed \$902,000,000, or less thanfhalf of the pres-ent debt of the United States. In 1855 she had increased to \$1,216,500,000; in 1860 to \$1,700,000,000; and now her national debt amounts to \$1,900,000,000, which, with floating bills to the extent of \$168,000,000, makes the aggregate liabilities of the empire at the present time foot up \$2,068,000,000. time foot up \$2,068,000,000. It appears by these figures that the debt of France increased more rapidly within the last ten years than that of any other na

pending money without stint, they having increased their liabilities in three years from \$453,000,000 to \$800,000,000, or to nearly half the present debt of the United States, without a tenth part of the resources wherewith to meet it. And the same, in a greater or less ratio, may be said of Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and many other countries; so that we find at the present time the debts of the different nations of Europe reach the aggregate of \$12,500,-000,000, which is about the liabilities of the United States multiplied by six.-

New York Herald. OUR African sister-Liberia-is to have one of our gunboats on credit, as decided by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, "for the purpose of assisting in the stoppage of the slave trade, now carried on contrary to the will of that Government." The Secretary of the Navy is directed to select the vessel and complete the arrangements. It is expected that this new policy of making free gifts of our Navy (Liberia being one of the biggest humbugs of the age) will continue until all the chiefs of the two Guienas, Senegambia, and the Unexplored Region are provided with one

of these interesting relies. One Use of Our Victories. The President has ordered a call and draft for three hundred thousand more men, to make up deficiencies occasioned by credits on the last call. This is ed above would be the ruling figures of | the first tangible fruit of our recent to-day. But this would hardly be worth | much heralded victories. We hope none of the enthusiastic believers in the ninety-days theory of Secretary Seward will allow their faith to be shaken. Let them still show the same silly credulity they have so long exhibited. By so doing they may maintain a reputation for consistency, at the expense of their reputation for good sense,

The whole of the rebel Gen. Buckner's baggage was captured on the 1st inst., about four miles above Rodney, cago University for \$18,187. Its weight on the Mississippi river. It consisted is 6,600 pounds, and the length of the of six trunks, all heavily packed with "the amenitles of civilized life." अन्याका दूरती जनकी प्रकारण केंग्रेसीया अन्य हो सूची

How to Create a Despotism. plied to the leaders of that party which at an early period stood up for the rights of the people, as a term of reproach. In the year 1799, when Themas McKean Pennsylvania over James Ross, party spirit ran as high as it has done at any period since. Then our party held to he name of Republicana but it was styled the Democratic party by way of reproach. It afterwards adopted the nickname thus given to it; and made it not only respectable but formidable. We have lately had our attention

called to an address issued by Thomas Cooper, Editor of the Sunbury and Northumberland Gazette, published June 29, 1799. In that paper, in speaking of the means by which it would be possible for the President of the United States to make encroachments upon the rights of the people, he imagines a case which in many! respects is so accurate a description of what we have seen occurring in dur day as to make his words seem almost prophetic. They at least prove him to have been a man of more than ordinary sagacity, and show that, even as early as the beginning of the present century the party afterwards known by the honored name of the Democracy held the same opinions that they do at present. and that their opponents were then, as they now are, in favor of Executive usurpations of power. Mr. Cooper, in the article referred to, says

"I can best illustrate my meaning by supposing a case. Let me place myself, therefore, in the President's chair, at the head of a party in this country aiming to extend the influence of the General Government, to increase the au thority and prerogative of the Executive; and reduce by degrees to a mere name the influence of the people. How would I set about it; what system would

oursue:
"As the rights reserved by the State
overnments, and the bounds and Governments, and the bounds and limits set by the Constitution of the Union, are the declared barriers against the encroachments of executive power; my first business would be to under-mine that Constitution, and render it useless, by claiming authority, which, though not given by the express words of it, might be edged in under the cover of general expressions or implied powers; by stretching the meaning of the words used to their utmost latitude; by taking advantage of every ambiguity; and by quibbling upon abtractions to explain away the plain and obvious meaning of the written instrument. It would be my business to extend the powers of the Federal Courts, and of Federal Officers; to encroach upon the powers of the State Govern-ments; and for that purpose to promote a spirit of opposition among them, so as to subject to accusation of disaffec-tion to those which were the most op-posed to the arbitrary measures I should intend to pursue. In addition to this I intend to pursue. In addition to this I would now and then exercise trifling acts of authority not allowed by the Constitution, under some pretense of necessity or some prerogative. If by such means I should succeed in making one encroachment, this I would use as a pretext for some other and greater, until the public should by degrees become accustomed and callous to them."

"My next object would be to restrict,

by every means in my power, the liberty of the press; for the free discussion of public characters is too danger ous for despotism to tolerate. Hence would multiply laws against libel and sedition, and fence round the characters of the officers of the Government by well contrived legal obstacles Whatwere contrived legal obstacles. What-soever should tend to bring them into contempt should be sedition, however contemptible or reprehensible they might be. Hence, too, I would express the idea, that all who opposed my ideas were enemies of the Government, that were enemies of the troveriment, that is, (in my construction of it,) of the country. It should be the business of my partizans to cry

business of my partizans to cry down all such persons, as dangerous and seditious; as disturbers of the peace and as traitors; for little less know, from the lessons of the past, than traitors. The obloque induced by these charges, being dwelt upon in the public prints under my control, and vociferously urged by my dependents in office in private conversation, would make opposition to my measures obnoxious and dangerous, and thus sup-

press freedom of speech, and put an end to political discussion.

The more completely to enlist the "The more completely to consist me ambitious, the needy, and the unprincipled under my banners, it would take care that no place, no job, no countenance should be given to any except those whose opinions and language were implicitly and actively coincident with

my own.
"By strict attention to the mere form sponding over the condition of ernment finances and the enormity of our liabilities, in the fact that the national debts of the principal nations of Europe have also largely increased within the last few years. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts which England had made to reduce her indebtedness, it appears that her debt is now nearly as should suspicion be laid askeep, as to the spondar reputation of sanctity. Thus, should suspicion be laid askeep, as to the motives of my conduct, and the voices of the bigoted and ignorant, as well as of the interested and mercenary of the land should be loud in my praise.
"It would be my evident interest to

cultivate the moneyed men of the coun try. Hence, I would show a decided preference for mercantile people; and would especially encourage the banking and funding systems. The latter particularly; because the more money I ould borrow on any pretence, the more jobs, the more contracts, and the more means I should have at hand for corrupting my adversaries and purchasing "But the grand engine, the most use

ful instrument of despote ambition, the means upon which I could most safely rely, would be a large standing army, and a greatly increased navy." Such, under the form of a supposed case, is a description of the means attempted to be employed by the Federal party in 1799, for the purpose of increasing the power of the executive at the expense of the rights of the States and the Constitional liberties of the people. They were signally defeated in their nefarious designs; but in our day we have seen every one of the means above enumerated successfully employed for similar nefarious purposes.-The Constitution has freen insidiously undermined, and most shameviolated; the liberty of speech and of the press has been restricted; those who have opposed the follies and the crimes of the party in power have been denounced as seditions, and stigmatized as traitors; thus has political discussion been entirely prevented in some States, while in all it has been restricted; the clergy have been corrupted, and made the mere subservient tools terests of the country have been enlisted, and a huge expenditure has put into the hands of the Administration almost inexhaustible means of corruption; and inexhaustiole means of corruption; and the grand engine of despotism, an enor-mous tanding army, has been employed to further the centralization of all power in the hands of the Executive. It really seems as if Mr. Lincoln had deliberately adopted the plan for creating a des-potism laid down by Mr. Cooper in the article from which we have quoted.

A Grim Record.

From the Albany Argus.;
The Southern Almanac for the year 1865, published at Lynchburg, Va., gives a statement of the killed, wounded and prisoners in the great battles of the war; for 1861-62-63-64. The publishers say that the returns for the first three work was restricted. for the first three years are accurate, having been compiled from official sources. Those for 1884 are approximated, but they are nevertheless nearly correct.

CO.	NEEDERATE	S		mitals Farragut, Paulding and Gr
Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.	in honor of the first named of w
1661 1.031	4,312	1,606 5,975	6,999	and monor of the first framed of W
186213,189	49,533	5,975	68,615	salute was fired from the receiving
186312,200	48,000	71-200	131,400	Twenty-seven vessels of the came
186415,300	45,000	71-200 7-500	67,800	ou the Wampenson are
			.,.,.,.,	as the Wampanoag are now in co
Total41,770	146,842	85 231	274,844	COUSTICEION five of which are
-	FEDERALS.			built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard
Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.	and the second of the second o
1861 4,998	9.874	9.773	24,648	Chief Justice Chase on Thursda
186220,275	68,388	43,818	132,371	took the oath of office and ass
186318,300	51,000	31.000	106,300	cook one dath of office and ass
186464,000	110,000	323000	206,000	charge of his duties as presiding
<del></del>			200,000	in the United States Supreme Co
Total197.573	242,265	119,481	469,419	Washington.
Federal loss in bat	tle. etc	469.419	100,110	ii asiitiigioii.
" " by sic	kness, etc.	350,000		An immonos amplestes
-,			419,419	An immense explosion occurr
Confederate loss in	hattle, etc	271 811	110,213	Thursday forenoon at the Dupon
if if his	sickness, e	te 150 000		der mills, near Wilmington, Dela
~,	major property o	enitio logo	424,844	by which ton
<b>©</b> ₹:			. 242,042	by which ten men were kille
Excess of Federal 1	Ode .		394,565	several wounded. The noise was
			494,900	and the shock felt very sensibly
rotal loss		· > =	944 000	nowth or When tell Act A sellstold
	************	առումուտ դ	,244,263	north as Trenton, N. J.
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		- 3	.31.195	I. (政治・報報・報)を行うなかった。

The Line of the Chief Justices preme Court of the United States, on Wednesday of last week, in commemo-

ration of the death of Chief Justice Taney, that magistrate was styled the was elected Governor of the State of fifth in the line of our Chief Justices In other places he has been styled the fourth, and in still others, the sixth .-The National Intelligencer says the variation results from the omission or inclusion of one or both of the names o John Rutledge and William Cushing, of whom the former was appointed Chief Justice by President Washington, and took his seat on the bench, but was and took his seat on the bench, but was rejected by the Senate, and of whom the latter was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but never acted in that capacity. The circumstance of their was active capacities ease one

umstances of their respective cases are

While John Jay was absent in England, engaged in the negotiation of the British treaty of 1794, he was chosen overnor of the State of New York. hief Justice. President Washington ffered the vacant post to John Rut-edge, of South Carolina. In fact, Mr. Jay's resignation was received on the 30th of June, 1795, and on the fol-lowing day the President ordered the commission of Mr. Rutledge as Chief Jutice to be made out as of the date. The appointment of the President and the promulgation of the British treaty as negotiated by Jay and ratified by the Senate, reached Charleston, the residence of Rutledge, about the same time. The indignation of the majority of the people of Charleston at the terms of the treaty knew no bounds, and Rutledge, sharing in this popular sentiment, ad-dressed an excited assemblage on the subject in language of reprehension and reproach, which symbolized with the most violent diction of President Washington's political opponent. As Judge Rutledge had been a no less trusted than able member of the Federal party, his "imprudent sally," as Alexander Hamilton styled it, was read with "pain, surprise and mortification." Hamilton took my his near in really to Parledge. took up his pen in reply to Rutledge's onslaught on the treaty and the entire Federal party, not knowing that he had received the appointment of Chief Jus-tice before he had taken his stand had taken his stand against the convention of Jay, was indignant at his defection, or at the false complaisance of the President, as some supposed, when the intelligence of his appointment was made public, without its being known that the honor had been tendered to him before his opposi-tion to the treaty was indicated.

Chief Justice Rutledge took his seat in the bench at the August term of the upreme Court, which opened at Philalelphia on the 21st of that month, in the eear 1795. On the adjournment of the Court, after a session of but a few days, he returned to Charleston. In November of the same year he pro-ceeded to Augusta to hold a term of the Circuit Court, and soon afterwards set out to hold the circuit in North Carolina, but was overtaken by sickness on the way. His long and in-cessant labors had impaired the vigor of his constitution, and, under the eccess of disease, his mindgave way. The rumor of his failing health conspirwith the political rancor of the Fedral majority in the Senate to procure his rejection by that body. "The Senate's refusal to confirm his appointment," says the biographer from whom we glean these memoranda, "extinguished the last spark of his sanity." oranda, "extin burning and a shining light in our Revolutionary period, his sun went down in a cloud. He died on the 18th

down in a cloud. He died on the 18th of July, in the year 1800. After the rejection of Rutledge by the Senate, President Washington nom-inated Wm. Cushing, of Massachusetts, the was one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacacy. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and held his commission about a week, when, on the ground of failing health, he returned it, declining the appointment. He never actually presided as Chief Justice, and hence his name has sometimes been omitted from the line of the Chief Justices of the United States. If we include both Judge Cushing and Judge Rutledge in the category, Judge Chase is the seventh. The order of the succession is as follows: John Jay, John Rutledge, William Cushing, Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall, Roger B. Taney and Salmon P. Chase

Sensation in Trov. Romantic Case of Alleged Crime, Love, Exile, Luxury, and Arrest. The Troy Times of December 3d, has the following spicy, though brief story: Decidedly the most startling and sensational case that has occurred in the criminal history of this vicinity for a long time was brought to light by the ong time was brought to fight by the United States and local authorities yesterday and this morning. The facts are briefly these: For many years there lived in Germany—at Cologne, we believe—a young banker by the name of Louis Goldenfauss. Trusted by his employers and again and with all ployers, and acquainted with all secrets of the financial world, he is said to have not only forged the names of prominent merchants as drawers and indorsers on bills of exchange, but also to have suc-cessfully imitated the private mark which denoted the genuineness of the paper. Leaving a wife and child in Prussia, he came to New York with a heautiful young lady to gauge a lady beautiful young lady (of course a lady is in the case) last May, and is alleged to have negotiated fraudulent bills on persons in Germany to the value of 10,000 thousand thalers, which, at the equivalent of 72 cents per thaler, with gold at \$2.30,gave him the snug fortune of 885,000. He came to Troy, and made many friends—especially among his fellow-countrymen. Tall in person, intelligent in countenance and conversa-tion, Louis Geraud, as he called him-self, was a man to make his mark any-where. He "banked" in Wall street, and purchased a farm at Pittstown, in this county—paying \$16,000 for it, and

fitting it up in a great style, equal to the island home of Blannerhasset. But the Elysian dream was of short duration. Yesterday afternoon, Deputy U. States Marshal Jarvis, of New York, varying hore with extraction. States Marshal Jarvis, of New York, arrived here, with extradition papers from the Prussian government. In company with officer Hurlbert he proeeded to Pittstown and arrested Goldenfauss, alias Geraud, at his home.ing the prisoner was taken to N. York. but his friends secured the legal services of M. I. Townsend and P. H. Baerman, and endeavored to obtain possession of the safe, which was lodged in the jail office. It will probably be sent by express to New York, and Goldenfauss will start for Germany in the next steamer. His friends claim his innocence, but the officers say that when he was arrested he made a full conficient. affair has made quite

an excitement in fown. For The Washington National Inlligencer says: General Sherman will be met by sad domestic news when he reaches the ocean on his victorious march through Rebeldom. Hisyoungest ed, and made the mere subservient tools child, a fine boy, about six mouths old, of the party in power; the moneyed indied last week at South Bend, Ind., at the residence of Speaker Colfax, which is occupied by Mrs Sherman and family this winter, the General's eldest children attending the Catholic college in the vicinity of that town, and Mrs. Sherma desiring to be near them. Many will remember a very touching letter writ-ten by the General on the death of his ten by the General on the death of his son, a year or two ago; and while he is in the field, so bravely fighting the enemies of his country, death has robbed him of another of his home circle, and will cause the old wound to bleed afresh. He will have the sympathies, in this new affliction, of all who honor him for his heroic patriotism for his heroic patriotism.

The fine new sloop-of-war Wampa-noag was launched on Thursday fore-noon at Brooklyn Navy Yard, amidst the cheers of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen who had congregated to witness the event. Among the distinguished persons present were Admirals Farragut, Paulding and Gregory, mirals rarragut, rautuing and Gregory, in honor of the first named of whom a salute was fired from the receiving ship. Twenty-seven vessels of the same class as the Wampanoag are now in course of construction, five of which are being built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Chief Justice Chase on Thursday last took the oath of office and assumed charge of his duties as presiding officer

in the United States Supreme Court, at Washington. An immense explosion\_occurred on Thursday forenoon at the Dupont powder mills, near Wilmington, Delaware, by which ten men were killed and several wounded. The noise was heard and the shock felt very sensibly as far north as Trenton, N. J. Our Army While in Milledgeville.

The Yankees kicked up quite a fuss The Yankees kicked up quite a fuss in the State House. They had a mock Legislature, elected speaker; clerk, &c., and were introducing bills, resolutions, &c., at a furious rate, when a courier burst into their midet, almost breathless; with the announcement. The Yankees are coming!"—then the whole concern absquatulated with the most precipitate haste and alarm. This was not a had haste and alarm. This was not a bad travestle on the closing hours of the lat

session.

L. Carrington, Esq., the efficient and indefatigable clerk of the House, succeeded in saving the records of his department, having removed them via Savan-Thomasville, Albany and Macon and thence back to the capital. The Yankees ravaged his nice little farm near the city, killing all his stock, and destroying everything in the shape of subsistence on the place. The richest man in Baldwin county has not corn enough to last till March, and meat is not, and will not be. The louse next to Mr. Carrington was burn-

house next to Mr. Carrington was purned, and it was through the presence of his wife alone, that his own place was saved from the flames.

[From the Macon Confederate.]

On Sunday, November 20, Slocum's corps of Sherman's army, began to pour into our devoted city. The few composition of traces which composed our corps of Sherman's army, began to pour into our devoted city, The few com-panies of troops which composed our local guard had been withdrawn. Most of the public stores had been removed, and the ill-fated inhabitants were left to the tender mercies of the invader Monday Sherman arrived with the balance of his army. Most of the men belonging to the city left before the enemy arrived. Those who stayed and our noble women had to submit to all the insults, tyranny and oppression which the invader saw fit to inflict. Robbery of every kind and in every degree was the order of the day. Dis-gusting scenes of plunder and rapine were perpetrated in the presence, and with knowledge of officers of high rank and when expostulated with, and asked protect private property, we were told that they intended every Southern man should feel that it was very ex-pensive to be a rebel. Indeed they seemed to think that everything we had belonged to them, and that it was had belonged to them, and that it was a very great crime to hide anything from them, and hiding did very little good, for they are the most experienced and adroit thieves that we ever heard of, and knew exactly where to look fo hidden treasure.

They burned two or three private

dwellings in the vicinity, but none in this city. The Penitentiary can be repaired; the walls are not injured except at the gate, and the large building containing the cells for the prisoners being composed of granite, brick and iron, can be easily repaired. The railroad bridge across Fishing creek can be rebuilt in a short time, as the abutments and piers are uninjured.
The enemy remained here from Sunday evening until Friday morning, which gave them time to pillage the surrounding country for many miles. They strolled about the country in small parties, frequently unarmed.

Captain Sam McComb, Lieutenant Joe Beall, Adolphus McComb, Gus Joe Beall, Adolphus arccomp, con-Cone and Theodore Sanford were cap-come this place by some of Sher tured near this place by some of Sher-man's forces. Messrs. Beall and A. Me-Comb escaped at No. 11 C. R. R. on Tuesday last, and arrived here safe on Friday last. Capt. Sam McComb was still a prisone—when they left. They also state that 'on, Thos. F. Wells, our immediate St. e Senator, was a prisoner in the enemy's hands. We sincerely trust that they may be soon released from durance vile.

When Sherman's army approached

Milledgeville on Sunday, the 20th ult., we had the President's Message in type, ready for publication. The next day we took down our press and hid it and the type of our office where they could not find it. One of the Yankee generals had his headquarters in our office, but did it little damage. We print the present issue on a hand press, not yet having had time to get home our cylinder press. Our office has literally trodden under foot by the Gentiles, but we hope by next week to be all right again. The mails have been greatly damaged, so that many of our subscri-bers will not get their papers this week, but we hope the mails will soon be re

l things go on Trade Regulations with the South. The general regulations for the purchase of products of the insurrection ary States on Government account have ary states on Government account have just been promulgated, providing for the appointment of agents, by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the fol-lowing designated markets or places of purchase, viz. New Orleans, Memphis, Vashville.

Norfolk, Beaufort, Port Rash He, Norior, Reathert, Port Royal and Pensacola.

The price to be paid for any of the products purchased shall be agreed upon hotween theseller and purchasing agent, but in no case to exceed the market value in the city of New York, according to the latter controller. ing to the latest quotations, which are to be daily forwarded to the agents, and to the collector and surveyor of customs, less a sum equal to the internal revenue tax, the permit fee, and such deductions as will cover transportation, insurance and other expenses, and to such arrangements for payment as may be prescribed in special instructions. It is further provided, among other things, that the sales of products pur-chased may be made weekly at public auction to the highest bidder, not exceeding in quantity one-fifth of the amount received during the previous week, unless under peculiar circumstances. Any person bringing in products for sale to the purchasing agent, desiring to repurchase and transport the same to a loyal State, may give notice to that effect at the time of making sale, when, under certain regulation the accommodation will be granted; but the products sold shall not be re-sold until after transportation to a loyal State, or to a foreign port, and shall be liable to forfeiture for breach of this

regulation.

The President, having approved the regulation, has issued an order upon the subject, in which he says all persons, except such as may be in the civil, military or naval service of the Government, and having in their possession any products of States declared in in-surrection which the agents are autho-rized to purchase, and all persons own-ing or controlling such products there-in, are authorized to convey the pro-ducts to either of the places which have been or may befraefter be designated as been or may hereafter be designated as places of purchase; and such products so destined shall not be liable to detention, seizure or forfeiture while in tran sition or in store awaiting transporta

Any person transporting, or attempting to transport, any merchandise or other articles, except in pursuance of of the regulations of the Secretary of of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, or transporting, or at-tempting to transport them, or articles contraband of war or forbidden by any order of the War Department, will be deemed guilty of a military offence, and punished accordingly. The War and Navy Departments have revised (eneral Orders, with a view to corpus out the Orders, with a view to carry out the above trade regulations .- St. Louis Price

The New York Times has a New Orleans correspondent whose representations present a rather discouraging picture of the working of the free negro system there. He says : "The crying evil which may be heard

on every plantation down the Mississippi is the incorrigible indolence of the negroes, and with it the lack of power to make the niggers work. The freedmen will work only as they feel dis-posed. The planter has no means to compel him to labor, and consequently the negroes on most plantations are un-derapoor condition of discipline. Notone in fifty will raise a finger to help themselves so long as they can get enough to eat by stealing and possess a rag to cover their nakedness. Independent of the ravages of the army worm the crops of the majority of the plan-tations would have resulted in small returns the present season. I have heard a dozen planters assert this fact and they attribute it to no other cause than the universal indisposition of the than the universal indisposition of the negroes to do the necessary work, and the utter inability of the superintendents to get the work out of them. The negroes are paid, clothed, and fed; yet hey will steal sugar, and either eat o sell it. They steal the corn and feed their pigs with it and save their own for market. They feign sickness and will lie in the hospital for weeks when nothing on earth is the matter with them. The negro idea of freedom is that of unrestrained license to do as

they please and go where they choose. The notorious steamer Alexandra, supposed to be a Confederate privateer, has arrived at Nassau from England.

IXXXVIII CONGRESS Second Session WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. SENATE.—Mr. Clark, President pro.

SENATE—Mr. Clark, President pro. tem. in the chair.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, presented the memorials of the Legislature of Oregon, praying for the establishment of a manufactory of arms in that State.

Mr. Grimes, Iowa, from Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. John A. Winslow of the U. S. Navy, in accordance with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Grimes said it was not necessary for him to say anything as to the merits of this case, the facts were well known to the Senate. He moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution, and to the consideration of the resolution asked unananimous consent to do so. asked unanammous consent to do so.
Consent was given and the resolution was
considered and passed.
Mr. Grimes, lowa, reported from naval
committee, a similar resolution in the case
of Lieut. Wm. B. Cushing, which was also

passed.

Mr. Wilson, Mass., presented the petition of several line officers in the army, asking for additional compensation. Referred to to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson from the Military Committee reported back the joint resolution offered by him yesterday, with the recommendation that it pass—it was read the first time. House.—Mr. Wilson, of Jowa, from Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill amenmittee on Judiciary, reported a bill amen-House.—Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill amendatory of the act of July 17th, 1862, to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the pay and emoluments of the pay and emoluments of the pay and the pay the army, etc.; so as to read that any alien of 21 years and upwards, who shall have enlisted in the volunteer or regular army

enlisted in the volunteer or regular army or navy or marine corps, and been honorably discharged, may become a citizen without any previous declaration, and shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence. The bill was passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular expenses, and a bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions.

Both bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bill for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and for a ship canal from the Misissippi to Lake Michigan, were further postponed to the 23d of January next.

postponed to the 23d of January next On motion, Brooks, N. Y., it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of instructed to inquire into the expediency of forthwith providing by treaty or otherwise, for the protection of our Canadian and provincial frontier, from murder, arson and burglary, on the pretence of rebel invasion.

Mr. Schenk, Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill providing that all Major Generals and all Bries dier Generals in the Military service of the United States, who, on the 15th day of Feb-ruary, 1965, shall not be in the performance of duty or service corresponding to their respective grades and rank, and who shall not have been ourged in a park desired. not have been engaged in such duty or ser vice for three months, continuously, nex prior to that date, shall be then dropped prior to that date, shall be then dropped from the rolls of the army; and all the pay and emoluments or allowances of such general officers so dropped shall cease from that date, and the vacancies thus occasioned may be filled by new promotions and appointments as in other cases, but no officer is to be considered as included in the foregoing provision, whose absence from duty shall have been occasioned by wounds received, or disease gourrotted in the lines.

duty shall have been occasioned by wounds received, or disease contracted in the line of his duty while in the military service, or by his being a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy, or under parole and any Major General of Volunteers or Brigadier General of Volunteers, who may have been appointed from the regular army under the authority given in section 4, of the act approved July 201 1831 to authorize act approved July 22d, 1861, to auth act approved July 22d, 1861, to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in en-forcing the laws and protecting public prop-erty, and the acts amendatory thereto, who shall be so dropped from the rolls, shall not thereby be discharged from the service of the United States, but shall be remitted to his position and duty as an officer of the regular army.

egular army. - Second-thereafter continuously-until the termination of the existing war of the re bellion on the last day of each month afte bellion on the last day of each month after the 15th of February [865] the provisions of the foregoing section shall be made applicable to any general officer in the mil-itary service of the United States, shall not on the said last day of any month have been engaged in the performance of duty or ser-vice or corresponding to his proper rank, for three months consecutively then next preceeding. oreceeding.
Mr. Cox, Ohio, inquired of his Colleague

what had become of a similar bill introduc-ed here last session.

Mr. Schenck replied that, having passed the House, it hangs fire in the Senate.

Mr. Cox sid he could see no necessity for the passage of such a law, as the President has now power to drop officers for incom-nations or heaftinger. petency or inefficiency. He asked why the enate had not acted on the old bill Mr. Schenek replied that he could not tell his colleague the reason for the Senate's non-action on the subject, as the question had been fully discussed at the last session. He would now merely move the previous

This was seconded, and under its operation the bill passed—yeas, 98, nays 38.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution pending from July last, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint three commissioners to inquire and report, at the carliest practicable moment, the best and most efficient mode of raising, by taxation, the necessary amount of revenue for supplying the wants of the Government; having regard to the sources from which it is to be derived, with power to take testimony under such regulations as may testimony under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the

Trensury.
The resolution was tabled—yeas 68, nays The House then took up and passed without debate the Senate bill, authorizing the purchase or construction of six steam revenue cutters on the lakes, and appropriating one million of dollars for that purpose.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

SENATE — Mr. Clark of New Marchine. SENATE.—Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire SENATE.—Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, President pro tem, in the chair.

Mr. Summer, of Massachusetts, offered the following, which was adopted: That the President of the United States be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to furnish to the Senate any information on the files of the Department of State concerning the paper published in the volume of treaties, and entitled "an arrangment between the United States and Great Britain, between Richard Rush, Esq., acting Secretary of State, and Charles B. Agot, His Britanic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinar," relating to the naval force to be maintained upon the American lakes, Mr. Lanc, Kansas, offered the following resolution, that the Committee on the conduct of War be instructed to inquire as to the truth of the alleged charges, that large numbers of disloyal persons are in the employment of the government, in the Navy Verds. ployment of the government, in the Nav

ards, Quartermasters' and Ordina Departments, &c., of the country, to the exclusion of loyal men, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Lane. I desire to make a statement that was made in my presence last night, before a large assembly of gentlemen, in a public speech, that a few days ago the son of a soldier, who died of starvation in a rebel prison, applied at the Philadelphia navy yard for employment, which was necessary for the maintenance of the family left by this soldier who had died of starvation. He was refused, while at the moment of his refusal there were thousands of disloyal men in the employment of that navy yard: I make that statement in hearing of the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and call his attention to it. I ask for the passage of the resolution. Departments, &c., of the country, to the

or the passage of the resolution, Mr. Chandler, of Mich., suggested that as the Committee on the Conduct of the War had as much before it as it could possibly do between now and the 4th of March, the resolution had better be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Lane, Kansas, said his object was to have the investigation made and the reconstruction.

Mr. Lane, Kansas, said his object was to have the investigation made and the report upon it before the installation of the new administration. If there was such an evil as spoken of it should be made known, and the policy of the administration should be changed in the installation. He was one of the men who believed that no government could be successfully administered unless it surrounded itself with office-holders in sympathy with it. He wanted the report before the 4th of March next.

Mr. Johnson, Md., did not know that he had any more confidence in the Adminishad any more confidence in the Adminis-tration than the Senator from Kansas, bu-he had no doubt the President would see ne may no doubt the President would see to it that the offices were filled by loyal men, whatever might be said as to the loyalty of the Navy Yard employees, it was a fact that they all voted for Mr. Lincon, he did not believe the Senate had ny right to interfere in this matter which the thought was pertaining to the Executive Department of the Government. Suppose

ne thought was pertaining to the Executive Department of the Government. Suppose the investigation turned out as the Senator from Kansas anticipated what could the Senate do? Nothing but express an opinion which could have no legal binding whatever upon the President, and he might or night not disregard it either because he thought it his interest to do so, or not as he did not concur in the conclusion of the Senate on the subject, he was opposed to the resolution. resolution.
Horse,—Holman of Ind. introduced a Hot'se.—Holman of Ind. introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish a copy of the order issued December 21st 1863, in regard to troops enlisted, on condition that they should be discharged when their regiment were mustered out of serrvice; also, the order dated December, 1853, addressed to the Governor of Massachusetts, in regard to troops to fill up old regiments, and, also, inform the Honse whether the principles therein announced have been applied to all soldiers mustered to fill up old regiments.

regiments.
Mr. Schenck, Ohio, objected to the consideration of the resolution unless it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which he said now had that subject

fairs, which he said now had that subject under consideration and had already obtained information on the subject.

Mr. Holman's resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Mallory, Ky.; asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate all papers bearing of the arrest and imprisonment of Lieut. Gov Jacobs and Col. Malford, the latter one of the President.

tial Electors of Kentuck, by whose order

tial Electors of Kentuck, by whose order arrested and where they are imprisoned.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., objected.

On motion of Mr. Orth, of Ind., the House took up and passed the Senate bill providing for a special term of the Courts for the district of Indiana.

On motion of Mr. Griswold, of N. Y., a resolution was passed directing an investigation of all the facts as to the practical operation of the pension laws, a system of permanent relief, and to inquire into the actual condition of the present invalids of what measures should be passed to secure them employment, independent of persons.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State, if not incompatible with the public service, communicate to this House, all communications on file in his office with reference to the difficulty upon the northern borders, and which have been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Cox said this information was desired with a review of some action of the

d with a review of some action of the 'ommittee on foreign offairs and for the ludiation of the questions Committed to therein.

Mr. Blaine, of Me., moved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire to the expediency of exempting sailing vessels of 500 tons, and upwards from the 2 per cent, tax imposed in the 9th section of the Internal Revenue Act of 1864.

WASHINGTON, Dec./19.

WASHINGTON, Dec./19,
SENATE.—Mr. Clark, the president pro
tem, occupied the chair.
Mr. Hale, N. H., appeared in his seat.
Mr. Ten Eyek, presented a petition from
citizens, who had United States Certificates,
asking for indemnity. Referred to the
Committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Sumner, Mass., presented a petition,
from Henry Ward Beecher and three thousand citizens of New York, praying for the and citizens of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery. Referred to the Com-

adomition of stavery. Referred to the Committee on Slavery.

Mr. Wilson, Mass., presented a petition, from the officers of colored troops, asking for an increase of pay, &c, Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. House,-Mr. Davis, Md., offered the reso lution reported by him on Thursday, and which the Housethen tabled, declaring that which the House then tabled, declaring that Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and pre-scribing the foreign policy of the United States, and that it is the duty of the execu-tive department to respect that voice, &c. Mr. Farnsworth, Ill., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to—yeas 49, navs 73

49, nays 73 WASHINGTON Dec 20 Washington, Dec. 20.
Senate.—Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House Bill, to extend the time allowed for withdrawal of certain goods, therein named, from public stores, which was passed.

Mr. Dixon, of Conn., from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Washington (ass.light Company, so as to ellow the tas-light Company, so as to allow it to charge an increased price for gas.

The rate fixed by the bill is the average

Penna, New Jersey and New York, Theobill was postponed.
House.—On motion of Mr. Rollins, N.
H., a resolution was adopted having in view retaliation of treatment of robel prisoners in our hunds, unless the Confederation. in our hands, unless the Confederate authorities afford better treatment to Union

prisoners in their keeping.
On motion of Mr. Holman, a resolution On motion of Mr. Holman, a resolution was adopted instructing an enquiry into the expediency of selling lands, the proceeds of the sales of which are to be disposed of by the State legislatures for the benefit of soldiers permanently disabled.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., reported a bill for the support of the military academy and a bill to supply the deliciencies of the appropriations for the year ending with June next.

Holding them Responsible.

The Louisville Democrat thus emphatically announces the determination of the Democracy to hold the fanatics now in power responsible for the salvation or ruin of the country. It says: We call upon the Republicans to exhibit themselves now. They have it all their own way. The Senate and lower House are overwhelmingly for them In the whole length and breadth of the and there is no voice powerful enough to stay them or direct them outside heir own organization. There are no excuses now for them;

hev cannot shift their blunders on to the Democrats or excuse their failures by pleading the constraint of a powerful minority. It is all theirs—every-thing. Democrats have nothing to do with it; the few present in Congress are only marking the game. They can de clare the moon green cheese and slice it out among themselves. They can con-script the man in it, if they can eatch They can present a fleet of vesels to the negro kingdom of Hayti, as well as to the republic of Liberia. They can present a red flannel shirt and family Bible to all the winsom infants

n Africa.

We wish them luck! We call upon We wish them luck! We call upon them to save the country, or at least to save the pieces. We are not proudanything will do. Only we warn them that we will hold them to a strict accountability. We will not abute one jot or tittle the penalty they owe for bringing on this war. We warn them that they are housed in places that do not belong to them, and we will assuredly make them account for the suredly make them account for waste they do while thus situated.

A Proclamation by the Rebel General Breckinridge.

HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 10, 1864. Protection having been guaranteed to all citizens of East Tennessee who, having entered the Federal service, shall, in good faith, return home and enter upon their pursuits as peaceable enter upon their pursuits as peaceable citizens, this privilege is hereby extended to all who, not having belonged to the Confederate army, have gone within the lines of the enemy to avoid service or for other recovery. service or for other reasons. Such as are above or below the military age shall not be required to perform military duty, and all shall be free from punishment except such as had been ruilty of murder and other high crime All citizens and soldiers are requested and enjoined to receive with kindness hose who avail themselves of this or der, and to cultivate such a spirit as will put an end to the internal strife and domestic warfare which have so long desolated this portion of the State.

JNO. ('. BRECKINRIDGE, Maj. Gen.

Items of News. Kossuth has three nephews in the Union army, Col. L. L. Zulavsky, who when General Asboth was disabled in the late severe engagement at Mariana, Fla., took the command and brought the action to a successful close; Major A. Ruttslagg, commanded the 1st Florida cavalry, and Lieutenant E. Zulavsky in his brother's regiment. Rufus Choate's widow, who was a daughter of the Hon, Mills Olcutt, of Hanover, N. H., died at Roxbury, Mass. on the 8th linst.

The Czar, of Cracow, says that there are at present seven hundred operative tailors less in Warsaw than there were previous to the insurrection of last year. The tailors supplied the greatest number to the revolution of any class of ope Our loss in the battle of Franklin

turns out to have been much larger than first reports made known. It was over two thousand in killed, wounded, and missing. We lost nearly 18 many prisoners as we took—that is, about a thousand. This loss occurred when our lines were broken, early in the action. A wild boar was killed a few miles from Bridgeport, N. J., a few days ago His appearance indicated an age of about fifteen years. His skin was half an inch think, and several loads of buckshot were required to despatch him. The carcase weighed 500 pounds, and the tusks were 33 inches long. It is supposed that there are others in the same vicinity. About a year ago a pedestrian of that neighborhood was pursued by a wild hog, supposed to be the one jus

The rebel Longstreet is said to be still suffering greatly from his wounds. The ball went in at the base of his throat, just below Adam's apple, and cut its way out through the right shoulder, just below the clavicle. As it passed out it cut the nerves of sensation and motion of the right arm. The arm still remains paralyzed as far as motion is concerned, but the nerves of sensation are somewhat involved in the cicatrix and are morbidly and acutely sensitive and irritable. He has taken oceans of morphine, and is greatly reduced. the pain seems to remain as great as

The Sandusky Register of Monday has the following: "We are credibly has the following: "We are credibly informed that one day last week one of the rebel officers in the 'Bull Pen,' as our soldiers call it, otherwise in one of the barracks in the enclosure on Johnson's Island in which the rebel prisoners are kept, gave birth to a 'bouncing boy.' This is the first instance of the father giving birth to a child we have heard of; nor have we read of it in the books. The officer, however; was undoubtedly a woman."