WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865

"The printing presses shall be free to ever erson who undertakes to examine the properson who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereot. The free commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-lect; being responsible for the spling citizen of ject; being responsible for the abuse of the liberty. In prosecutions for the publication papers in vestigating the official conduct of ocers, or men in public capacities, or where transfer published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evene. "Constitution of Fernagicania.

Price of the Weekly Intelligencer.

Owing to the continued high price of white paper and all the other materials used in the printing business, we are compelled to raise the price of the Weekly Intelligencer. The price hereafter will be \$2.50 a year, invariably in advance. It is with great reluctance that we take this step, but we feel confident our subscribers will not complain, but see the justice of it. Even at the advanced rates, we will be furnishing them the cheapest weekly paper in the

The Intelligencer.

With this number commences the sixty-sixth volume of THE INTELLI-GENCER, it having launched its bark upon the stormy sea of politics in the closing year of the last century—1799. It was established by WILLIAM DICK-SON & BROTHER during the campaign which resulted in the election of THOS. Mckean to the Chief Magistracy o this State, and THOMAS JEFFERSON to the Presidency of the United States, and was published regularly by Mr. DICKSON until the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1824. During the "Reign of Terror," inaugurated by the elder ADAMS, Mr. D. was imprisoned for a time for publishing his honest sentiments.

After the death of Mr. Dixon the paper was continued by his widow, who was assisted in its management first by her son-in-law. Mr. BEDFORD, since deceased, and subsequently by Thomas FERAN, Esq., now of Washington City. It then passed into the hands of Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, about 1836, who subsequently purchased the Journal from HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., and united it with the Intelligencer. Mr. F continued to publish the paper unti! 1845, when he removed to Philadelphia and for a short time afterwards it was BROOK. Mr HOLBROOK became the publisher alone in 1846, but in a few months transferred it to FRANKLIN G. MAY, Esq., of Chambersburg, since deceased. On the first of January, 1841 it passed into the hands of EDWIN W HUTTER Esq., (now a Minister of the Gospel) and he continued his connexio with it until the first of July, 1849 when the late editor, Hon, Gronge SANDERSON, became the proprietor .-He, in connexion with his son (now one of the new firm) continued the publication of the paper until the first of July, 1864, when he disposed of it to Messis. Cooper, Smith, Sanderson & Morton, the present proprietors, who issue it as a Daily and Weekly paper.

THE INTELLIGENCER has always been with distinguished ability, for a great portion of its existence, the men and JEFFERSON. It is now, we believe, the oldest Democratic paper published in Pennsylvania, if not in the Union, and has, in its day, wielded as much influence as any other journal in the State outside of Philadelphia. Although battling all the time against fearful odds in this county, it has ever maintained its integrity, and at the present time its publishers have the proud satisfaction of knowing that the Democratic party has been steadily increasing in strength, until it now numbers over eight thousand good and true men who have never "bowed the knee to the image of Baal"-ancient or modern Federalism. That it shall continue to fearlessly bear aloft the glorious old Democratic banner, is the purpose of the present editors, and they hereby pledge themselves to keep the paper in the old channel despite the storms and tempests with which it may be surrounded. All they ask in return, is that the Democratic party of the county may give it that generous and liberal support which is essential to its very existence in these perilous times for our

With this infroductory we commence, with joyous hearts and unflinching courage, the sixty sixth volume of the old and time-honored INTELLIGENCER

On the assoribling of the Legislature on Tuesday last, A. G. OLMST AD, of Potter county, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and WM J. TURRELL, of Susquehanna, Speake of the Senate. We do not know either of these gentlemen, but judging then by their remarks on taking their rebetter man of the two. His remarks were pertinent to the occasion-brief. slightest effort at display.

differently. He seemed to imagine that he had before him a convention of negroes assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the slaughter of the white people of San Domingo by the blacks. His summary; of the "great results" which have been secured by the war, has the stink of the nigger all over it. He hugs the negro to his bosom with every possible demonstration of extravagant delight. He blabs about 'freedom and humanity" in the usual style of itinerant abolition lecturers of the GREELEY school; and apparently not satisfied with the "great results" already accomplished at the cost of more white blood than would suffice to drown all the negroes in the country, he calls upon heaven to "speed the day when the spirit of liberty shall so pervade the whole nation," that the longest-neeled, thickest-lipped and kinkiestwooled negro that may come or be brought here from Congo or the coast of Guinea, shall be welcomed as the worthiest brother.

Mr. TURRELL delivered his spreadwaited till the fourth of July, when, meeting of his abolition constituents, and come down in a blaze of glory. previous year.

The Governor's Message. We lay before our readers to-day, the Annual Message of the Governor printed from an advance copy. By reference thereto it will be seen that the debt of Pennsylvania, after deducting the

against the purchasers of the public improvements is, \$29,079,603.94. Attention is called to the fact that the national tax already presses heavily ipon the people, and is likely to beome still more burthenson.e, while ocal taxation, authorized by unwise egislation, is far from being light. The Legislature is, therefore, exorted to be conomical in its appropriations.

The Governor deals the President well deserved rap for failing to recommend that Congress appropriate money to pay the soldiers raised by Pennsylvania for defence of the border, and advises the Legislature to take steps to ensure justice being done in this matter. The troops were taken charge of by the national authorities and used by them as they saw fit, many of them being retained in service after their term of enlistment had expired. Under these circumstances the complaint of the Governor seems to be fitting and proper. Indeed he may justly be regarded as dealing very mildly with Mr. Lincoln, considering how palpably he s shown to have disregarded his promise

and violated his word in this important matter. The Governor states that, in consideration of the more favorable condition of affairs, brought about by Sheridan's occupancy of the Shenandoah Valley, he has deemed it proper to have equip ped and prepared for actual service only 000 of the 15,000 State troops, which he was authorized to raise. The balance, 10,000, will, however, be organized, so as o be ready in case of an emergency. Attention is called to the labors of the State Agencies under control of Colonel

Jordan. Claims against the General Government are collected by this agency free of charge. It is important that this should be generally known. The Governor wisely recommends

hat fewer facilities be allowed for securing grants of corporate powers in this State. He calls attention to the apparently

unsatisfactory character of the act alowing soldiers to vote in thearmy, and recommends a general review of the election laws of the State, in order that any abuses may be remedied.

In alluding to the recent call for 300. 000 men, the Governor declares his inaoility to comprehend how so large a de ficiency can be cyphered out. He is of ficially informed that the quota required rom this State is 66.999. The figures urprise his excellency, as no doubt they will the people. He is at a loss how to ccount for this large lack, since it is known that most of the counties of this state strained themselves to their utnost, and filled their quotas by raising arge bounties. The only way in which hat the men, though paid for and mus-

ered in, never reached the army. If lev did not, what became of them? ave been robbed of not less than \$12.-00,000 by this operation, estimating reruits who were paid for and mustered n, but for whom, it seems, we got no redit, at the low sum of \$400 bounty each. And this is independent of the mount fraudulently taken from men who actually went into service.' The Fovernor says: "The continuance of these monstrous and unparalleled abuses cannot be tolerated," but he fails to suggest any practical plan by which they

nay be avoided. He recommends the appointment of t commission to examine into the damages done in the border counties by the rebel army in 1863; refers to the reasons which influenced him in refusing to take any official action in relation to the new army corps to be raised for General Hancock; and makes a statement showing the number of troops put into service by the State since the war began. According to the message, Pennsylvania furnished 91,704 men last year, and 336,444 since the war began. This does not include the twenty-five thousand militia raised in 1862.

The Governor claims that he has been careful at all times to keep himself within the bounds of his Executive authority. This we presume no one will be so unfair as to dispute. The great cause of complaint against him has been that he has been rather too little than too much the Governor; that he, in too many cases, seemed to regard himself as rather a mere appendage to the Administration at Washington than the Governor of a great and sovereign Commonwealth.

The message is a fair State paper however, and, as such, we suppose will not meet with much unfavorable criti-

A Pretty Little Family Fight.

For some days past quite a pretty little family fight has been going on between those superlatively "loyal" sheets, the Philadelphia Press and Insheets, the Philadelphia Press and Inquiver. The dispute between them is in reference to which of the two has the largest circulation. As it is only a family quarrel, our situation is similar to that of the old woman whose husband was fighting the bear, we "don't care much which whips." So far the Press seems to have the best of the controve sy. We suppose, however, that trove sy. We suppose, however, that hey " will fight it out on this line," if t takes all winter. Why don't Old Abe interiege, and prevent his "loyal" pets on "scratching each other's eyes

Peace Rumors Again. .

The Blairs, father and son, are again in route for Richmond, this time doubtess clothed with some sort of official spective chairs, we feel warranted in a ithority to treat with the Confederate pronouncing Mr. Olmspead by far the chiefs for the purpose of bringing about peace upon the basis of the Union .-That they may succeed, if such is their modest and sensible, and without the intention, will be the earnest desire of all, without distinction of party, who love their country. From the state-Mr. TURRELL deported himself very Washington , correspondents, and the tone of the extracts from the Richmond press, it would seem as if it were barely possible that the war was substantially over. Evidently these peace negotiations have been going on longer, and have progressed further, than has been generally suspected .-Until the result of the Blair mission is known there will be but little interest in the movements of our armies.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST LEVEE for this season is to take place this evening at the Executive mansion. The intimation is thrown out for the benefit of whom it may concern, that "the rules of etiquette usually governing gentlemen at drawing-room dress receptions, will be expected to be observed on this occasion." We fear a rigid enforcement of this rule would rule out Old Abe himself.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNI-TED STATES.-The report of the Director of the Mint, just published, with other official documents, shows that the buzzard speech at the wrong time and | gold deposits for the year 1863 amounted in the wrong place. He should have to \$23,986,989, the silver to \$933,818-a total of near twenty-five millions of climbing to "the topmost limbs of the bullion. The coinage amounted to \$21, highermost trees" in his district, he 649,345 in gold, \$548,214 in silver, and should have made his speech to a mass | \$463,800 in cents—making in all nearly forty-seven millions of coins of every deand then set fire to the tail of his coat | nomination, being an increase over any

We would respectfully advise those Republicans, both in and out of the Legislature, who are finding fault with Governor CURTIN for his exposure of the bad faith of the national adminisamount of bonds held by the State tration in certain matters of great importance to Pennsylvania, to read the 'Proceedings and Debates of the Convention to Amend the State Constitution" in 1837. It might do them good, and it certainly would do them no harm, to acquaint themselves with the views of some of the distinguished public men who sat in that Convention, upon the importance of keeping the State free from the influence of the Federal government. The prejudices that have grown out of the present unhappy state of our country have so drowned the reason of most members of the Republican party, that they snuff treason in any dissent from the will of the national executive that may be expressed, no matter how capriciously, how unjustly or how unlawfully that will may be exercised. The biassed minds of these deluded people regard it as rank disloyalty to expose the shortcomings of the President, and as downright treason to maintain that the power or influence of the Federal government should be in any measure restrained or restricted .-Gov. CURTIN has fallen under their condemnation, because he showed in his late message that Mr. Lincoln had violated his promise to/recommend an appropriation for the payment of troops who had been called out by the Governor under authority from the President; and because, in the same document, he had the independence to avow that he was "not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United

Federal Influence.

States illegally the right of appointment vested in the State.' To show these advocates of unrestricted Federal power how widely they differ from men who exercised an in fluence over public sentiment in this State in earlier and better days, we invite their attention to the following proceedings of the Constitutional Convention on the first of June, 1837, which may be found on the fourth page of the second volume of the "Proceedings and

Debates" of said Convention: "The Convention resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Porter. of Northampton, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the first article of the Constitution.

"The question pending being on the lotion of Mr. Stevens to amend the amendment of Mr. Dunlar-to strike out the word fourth and insert the word hird—by striking therefrom the word third and all that follows the same, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, "Second Monday and Tuesday of lovember, at which time the Electors of President and Vice President shall chosen, unless otherwise ordered Legislature," &c

Mr. FORWARD, (of Allegheny.) said he hoped the amendment would not be passed without some remarks.

It was an important whether we should blend the elections of our State officers with the Presidene can account for it is by supposing | tial elections. He hoped the gentleman who had offered the amenda favor the Convention with his views on the subject. It strikes me, said Mr. FORWARD,) that by making both the le declares that the people of this State | State and the general elections on the same day, the influence and feeling which are called into action in refer ence to the choice of suitable officer for the State Government, may be made to operate on the Presidential election. and that thus the interests of the State sight of than if the elections are at distinct periods. It is known that our relasuch as to render it certain that great exertions will be always made to obtain the election of a particular President. The concurrence of these elections would, in all probability, be fatal

unless it should so happen that there should be raised an opposition powerful enough to countervail this Cabinet in-fluence. It was well known by all who observed the course of things, that the Federal influence was expanding itself spoken of by Earl Russell in his letter daily, and that it was now twice as the Confederate commissioners. great as it was twenty years ago. The number of Postmasters and Revenue Officers had been prodigiously increased; and every one of these was a slave to the Federal Government, brought into of-fice by the patronage of some one of in-fluence with the Administration; liable to be turned out if a different party should prevail; a perfect dependan and slave. Every one of these was expected to do his duty; to attend to the interests of the Cabinet. I am not (continued Mr. Forward) speaking in reference to any particular posts. erence to any particular party. I stating facts as they exist under all ministrations, and in all parties. Whoever sways the rod of power, his breath is sufficient, and every one who holds office by this tenure of thread is liable to be displaced by it. All this Cabinet influence will be brought to bear on the State influence. * * * The people are jealous of this and wish to cripple this Federal influence. * * They wish to prevent their own State affairs from being wired.

being mixed up with and intermeddled with by this dangerous influence. * * * He did not know how many officers there were in the State. In every county there were some. Look at the Philadelphia Post Office and see the number there; and every county too has its Post office. All the military and navy are dependent on this influence, and these are present everywhere, and their presence involves the interests of the State. It should be the interest of the State, and the object of the State,

and bringing the influence of the Gen-eral government into our ward and town meetings for the purpose of oper-ating on the elections, ought to be par-ticularly guarded against. He would carefully avoid this cabinet influence, carefully avoid this cabinet influence from which, once admitted, all our elections would soon take their hue. The greater influence would soon merge the ess, and the interests of the State would be overshadowed and lost sight of. He hoped all our officers would be elected without the interposition of Cabinet in-

fluence, which, like the plagues of Egypt, could be omnipresent, and seen and felt everywhere throughout the Commonwealth. Commonwealth. "Mr. CHAMBERS, of Franklin, said: He could not shut his eyes to the in-fluence exerted upon State elections through the agency of officers, dependants and expectants of the National government. If there is any question on which public opinion is divided, it is always brought to bear upon the State elections, and to extend and increase the excitement which prevails in the Commonwealth on that occasion. Great as was the patronage of the Governor of this State, influential as it might be, it was still small in comparison with that of the General government. There were, perhaps, a thousand Postmasters in this State—five times the number of all the officers who hold their offices at the will and pleasure of the Governor of this State. The patronage of the National Executive had become infinitely greater than was ever contemplated by the Constitution. The patronage of the Gov-ernor of this State we had it in our power to limit, and it would probably be reduced by the action of this body but there was no hope of ever reducing or limiting the patronage of the General

Government. So great were the diffi-culties in the way of any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that we must despair of obtaining one for this purpose."
"Mr. STEVENS said he felt satisfied, "Mr. Stevens said he felt satisfied, from the reasons he had heard from various quarters of the House, that it would probably be better that the amendment he had submitted should not prevail. The reasons given by the gentleman from Allegheny (Mr. Forward) were very powerful, and he thought very true. He agreed that the General Government could bring to bear upon the State elections a vastinfluence. upon the State elections a vast influence and he also concurred in opinion with that gentleman that it had always been

exercised to the full exten t." The speakers whose remarks we have quoted were all of them opponents of General Grant,

the Democratic party. Mr. FORWARD s dead, but Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. STEVENS are still alive. What they said in the Reform Convention in favor of State interests and against the extension of Federal influence, would, if spoken now, be cried down as the rankest disloyalty by those wrong-headed Repubicans who are displeased with Gov CURTIN's exposure of the cheat prac ticed upon the State by the national ad

Mr. FORWARD spoke of "the mili ary" and their "presence everyvhere." This was in 1837, when the whole military force of the United States could not have amounted to more than ten thousand men! He said their presence "involved the interests of the State." How much greater is the danger now, when that arm of the Federal government has been increased a hunired fold. He also protested against fastering the State to the Federal government," whereas it is now contended that patriotism requires every State to hitch on to the Federal car and exercise no power save those which the Federa government gives it permission to exer

Judge CHAMBERS thought the pa ronage of the Federal Government at that day was immense. He put the numper of Postmasters in the State at one thousand. There are two thousand o them now-perhaps three thousand And as for Revenue Officers, Provost Marshals, and their satraps, &c., they may be said to "occupy the land." Mr. STEVENS, as has been seen, en-

whose speech was the strongest made against allowing the State to be ruled by the General Government. All the arguments used by these gen demen at that time will now apply with

lorsed the views of Mr. FORWARD.

redoubled force—for never were State nterests, and State rights in so much General Government as they are at this present writing.

Recognition and Invasion Rumors. Some weeks ago news was brought

from some point in the neighborhood of Richmond, that Gen. LEE designed shortly to make a move that would "astonish the world." Whether this originated within our own lines, or was brought to us by some "reliable deserter" or "intelligent contraband," has not, we believe, been clearly astertained. Of the nature of the movement ontemplated by LEE, very few even entured to guess. The season of the year did not seem favorable to a repetition of his twice-tried experiment of a northern invasion, and it did notappear

probable that he contemplated an abandonment of the rebel capital, after having defended it so long and so well. The rumor had about run its time as a nine-days' wonder, when a far more startling piece of news took wind at Washington and spread over the country. From this story it is made to appear that England and France have agreed that from and after the fourth day of March next, they will recognize ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President of such States only as may have been represented in the Electoral College which chose him for a second term. An air of plausibility has been given to this story

by the Canadian papers, as may be seen

from the following: From the Montreal Evening Telegraph, Jan. 4.] Rumors have been prevalent for son time of an increase to the imperial military force in Canada. It is now stated in mili-tary and other well-informed circles, tha embarts is consideratives in reatiness to embarts is: Canada. The reason given in the same circles for this movement is the intention of the governments of France and Great Britain, on the margaritation of Mr. Lincoln in March next, to recognize him as the President only of those Rates for which he has been elected; thus officially affirming the dismining of the formatic United Sign

We have never believed that England had much intention of interfering actively in our squabble, but we never trusted the French Emperor, who has shown as mischievous a disposition everywhere as England ever exhibited in her most meddlesome day. If it be true, however, that England has at length acceded to French importunity, and the two Governments have agreed to give the rebels a lift in the way of recognition, the time which they are said to have fixed on has been well chosen, and the pretext is the most plausible they could find.

If these Powers contemplate a recognition of the South after the fourth of March, and have so assured the rebel Government, it may be possible that Gen. LEE intends to help on the scheme and "astonish the world" by such an invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania as would compel Gen. GRANT to abandon the siege of Richmond, in order to save Baltimore or Philadelphia.

As bearing upon this subject, the fol lowing extracts from a Baltimore letter to the New York World of Saturday last will be read with interest—the writer being DRUID, whose communications to the World have excited so much attention at the North, and whose predic tions have generally been fulfilled: THE REPORT OF A NORTHERN INVASIO

The reports, which are a good deal talked about here, may merit a few words. The first is, that preparations are being made to evacuate Richmond. The second, that General Lee is preparing for a grand offen-General Lee is preparing for a grand offensive movement into Pennsylvania. Of course, no reader of the World will believe the first for a moment. It is too ridiculous for serious refutation. There is more plausibility in the second; but your readers may rely upon it that no such design is entertained at present by the Confederate leaders. The design of a northern invasion forms a part of their scheme for gaining their independs ace, and it is their dearest hope to dictate the terms of peace to the North, some day, from Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. But the time for such a movement to be attempted has not come movement to be attempted has not con The movements of General Shern yet. The movements of General Sherman, and the peril which so recently threatened Wilmington, and which they think has not yet entirely passed away, are quite enough to occupy their whole attention at present. When General Sherman's intentions become sufficiently developed, if they do not threaten Charleston, and when the attempt to take Wilmington shall be definitely abandoned, then it is not improbable that a northern expedition may be undertaken a northern expedition may be undertaker Fears for the safety of Richmond or Peters-burg will not deter them from making it. Those strongholds can be held against Gen. Grant's whole army by a much less force than General Lee now commands. will the fact of its being winter be any obstacle. The march can be made from Gor-donsville through the Shenandoah Valley, and the Potomac can be crossed at a dozen points between Cumberland and Williams-port. Once in Pennsylvania, the column would be in no need either of food or cloth-ing.

Ing.

Nor is it a lack of troops that would prevent them from making such a movement. The total number of troops now under Gen. Lee's immediate orders is 113,000, of whom 69,000 are in Richmond and Petersburg, 25,000 are at Wilmington, 10,000 are under Early in the valley, and 10,000 are at Weldon and Hicksford. If the expedition against Wilmington shall be definitely abandoned, 15,000 of the troops now there can be recalled and 25,000 can safely be drawn from those and 25,000 can safely be drawn from those at Richmond. These, with Early's ten thousand, will

These, with Early's ten thousand, will make a column of fifty thousand men, which is as large a force as can be used with advantage as a movable column with the invasion of hostile territory in view. Of course, if this movement is made, it will be attempted with the reasonable expectation that General Grant will at once detach an equal number of troops from the James river, and send them by steamers to Washington. But if General Grant does this it will be instantly known to General Lee: all ngton. But if General Grant does all will be instantly known to General Lee; all fears for the safety of Richmond will be a an end, and there will be no need of k an end, and there will be no need of keeping more than twenty thousand troops there. This will give General Lee twenty-five thousand more troops for his northern expedition, which he can use either as reserves, or in keeping open his line of retreat.—Whatever may be the ultimate result of Such a movement if itshould be ottoward. whatever may be the distinate result of such a movement, if itshould be attempted, no man can say. Its immediate result would certainly be, however, the forced abandonment of the siege of Richmond by General Grant

Popular Belusions.

The history of the world in all ages shows that the people are subject to periodical delusions. These all run their course like the small-pox or cholera and after a few years are forgotten except upon the pages of history. But of all the delusions of which the nineteenth century has been so prolific those connected with the terrible civil war which has been raging in our country for the last four years are the nost silly and ridiculous, and would be considered inexplicable upon any other hypothesis than that the masses of the American people delight in being humbugged and befooled. And the greatest delusion of all is, the impression that gains ground about once every three nonths that the resources of rebeldom are exhausted-that every available man the Southern States have is in the fieldand that it will be utterly impossible for them to recruit their armies to what they were a twelve-month before. Another equally unfounded and dangerous error is, the belief by many that there is a very strong Union feeling in the South; that Georgia and North Carolina and several other States are anxious to come back : that Jeff. Davis and General Lee are trembling in their boots at the terrible fate that awaits them; and that all that is necessary to end the war in a few week's or months at most, is for General Sherman to march from Savannah to Richmond and assist General Grant in capturing

the Rebel Capital. That multitudes of our countrymen are thus deluded at the present time is a fact too obvious to admit of a doubt .just in the same way that they were made believe four years ago that the war would be over in sixty or ninety days, and, more recently, that, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, there would be no more drafting or conscription. This latter delusion has been of being swallowed up by the painfully exploded already, just as the sixty or ninety days one of Mr. Seward was, and the others above alluded to will share the same fate within the next six or nine months. The Administration may continue to "fight on the present line" of policy all winter and the ensuing summer, and, when twelve months more have passed into history be as far off the subjugation of the South as they are at the present moment, and will find the nselves confronted by as large armies as they have been at any time since hostilities com

menced. It is well that the people should know the whole truth, and not suffer themselves to be misled into dangerous error y the folly and fanaticism of those who control the destinies of the Government. The war is not yet near its lose, nor will it be ended for ten years o come unless the policy of conducting it is changed. Had Gen. McClellan been elected President we would have had strong and well-grounded hopes of speedy termination of the war and a storation of the Union; as it is, we are almost without hope. We believe the country has been brought to the very verge of destruction by the insane onduct of our rulers, and nothing but special interposition of Providence can save US from total and irretrievable ruin as a Nation.

Gold.

Mr. STEVENS made another unsucessful tilt at the gold dealers on Wedesday last. He offered a resolution nstructing the Committee on Ways and Means "to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to prevent combinaions being formed to raise the price of coin and depreciate the value of the lawful money of the United States. He made a speech in support of his resolution, and was replied to by several gentlemen of his own political household-Mr. BROOMALL, of our neighboring county of Chester, being one of them-when he withdrew his resolu-

tion, fairly beaten again. We have met some few Republicans who denounced as traitors, deserving of the severest penalties, all persons who did not admit that a greenback dollar was worth as much as a dollar in gold. These poor creatures were exusable because they were ignorant .-But there is no excuse for Mr. STEVENS. He knows that agreenback is not worth its face in gold, and he knows, too, that if the administration goes on squandering money for the next four years as it has squandered it for the last four, his favorite greenbacks will be worth nothing at all. He knows, also, who it was that set the example of "depreciating the value of the lawful money of the United States."

The President and Congress are reponsible for the existing difference in alue between greenbacks and gold,-When they issued their first batch of legal tender" notes, they sowed the seeds of depreciation in them by refusing to receive them in payment of duties | the last dollar" before the election; and Houses. The Collector of the Port of | that, upon the first sound of the bugle Philadelphia, who holds his office by from the White House, they would appointment of President Lincoln, will crowd the ranks of the Union Army and not receive "legal tender" greenbacks, | not wait for the tardy and compulsory because Congress and the President, by solemn public act, have prohibited him from receiving them. And it was this prohibition, this official depreciation of what Mr. STEVENS dignifies with the high-sounding title of "the lawful anxious to do and die in defence of the money of the United States," that first lifted gold to a premium in the commercial centres of the country. If, therefore, Mr. Stevens is desirous of punishing the ring-leaders of the gold that "Copperheads" and "Traitors," speculation, he will have to begin with his Abolition President and run down through the Legislative-body of which he himself has been a member too long for the good of his country.

Taxes.

1. There are only two things certain: Death and Taxes. Mr. Lincoln gives plenty of both; the one, through his minister, Mr. Stanton; the other, through his minister, Mr. Fessenden.

2. "It cannot be denied that the debt of England upholds the English state, and that so firmly that the worst of devils cannot break it down; but it has also resulted in making of England one vast tread-mill, where the people must work night and day to fatten their creditors. It has made Englandold and grey with the cares of payment, and has banished from her every cheerful and every youthful feeling."

3 "We have bought many victories—they were splendid, and we got them

at a bargain—they were worth three or four times as much as wegave for them, as Lady Teazle says to her husband, when she comes home from buying—there was much inquiry and a great there was much inquiry and a great demand for victories; in short, we could nave done nothing more reasonable than to supply ourselves at such cheap rates, so great a quantity of reputation. But—we have, like many other people, borrowed the money with which we bought these victories as we wanted iem, and now we can no more get rid of the debt than a man can of his

4. "Not long ago an Englishman observed a stone roll down a staircase. It bumped on every step till it came to the bottom; there, of course, it rested. That stone,' said he, 'resemble National Debt of my country: it has bumped on every grade of the community, but its weight is on the lowest." - Newark (N. J.) Journal.

Tobacco.—An industrious statistician calculated that a tobacco chewer spits 525 gallons in 25 years of the most nauseous juice, or more than four hogsheads of the detestable stuff; that he uses a ton and a half of the weed in that time, and that his old quids piled up, would make a heap as large as a hay-stack. What a mass of unhealthy and nasty stuff to pass through one's lips!

Allens. In the United States Senate, on Wed

esday last, Mr. SHERMAN, (Republican,) of Ohio, moved to amend the bill to amend the enrolment act? by inserting as an additional section "That no alien who has resided in the

Jained States for five years continuously sefore the 19th of April, 1861, shall be naturilized under the laws of the United States (iter the first day of April, 1865, anything an any act to the contrary notwithstanding.) Mr. SHERMAN said that many aliens who had resided in this country prior to 1861, had, since the commencement of the present war, shirked its burdens by refraining from carrying out, perhaps, an original intention to be natur. alized, and he did not think such persons should be afforded the advantages of naturalization hereafter. We would like to know how much of

the burdens of the present war Mr. Senator SHERMAN has borne. We know that he has drawn over three thousand dollars a year from the Treasury of the United States ever since the war began, but we do not consider that a very burdensome kind of business .-He has never put his precious body within range of a Confederate rifle; but because certain aliens have been equally (ubt not more) regardful of their personal safety, he proposes to cut off all aliens who have resided in the country five years continuously before the 19th of April, 1861, from the privilege of becoming citizens after the first of April next.

The great aim of all Republican statesmen in this golden age of African-American progress, is to increase the number of free blacks and restrict the number of white voters. We believe it was Mr. SEWARD himself who proposed, some years ago, in conversation with a Southern gentleman, to exchange the foreigners residing in the State of New York for an equal number of Southern negroes. Such are the insults that Republican leaders offer to the foreignborn portion of our population; and yet SEWARD and SHERMAN do not hesitate to court the vote of foreign-born citizens, when they have partisan or personal ends to subserve.

Report of the Surveyor General.

The annual report of Hon. James P BARR, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, which was laid before the Legislature along with the Governor's mes sage, exhibits a marked improvement in the business of the Land Office over previous years. The number of Patents paid for during the year is two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight, being about the number paid for in the previous ten years. The receipts were, in round numbers, ninety-two thousand dollars, being about equal to the receipts from the same source for the seven years beginning December 1, 1856, and ending November 30, 1863.

The Surveyor General expresses the pinion that, by judicious legislation, the sum of two or three million dollars, which is esti: ited to be still due on unpatented lands, might be brought into the State rreasury in the next ten years, without inflicting injury or 4 tress upon a single debtor. The plan by which he proposes to effect this desirable purpose, is the one suggested by Mr. John C. Lewis, late Surveyor of this county, viz: to tax unpatented lands higher than those that are patented, and thus make it the interest of all holders of unpatented lands to extinguish the claims of the commonwealth upon them. As there can be but very little unpatented land in Lancaster county, it would be to the interest of

our citizens to have this plan adopted and carried out. There is certainly no why the large amount still due the State on account of Lands should not be collected, and there are many and very obvious reasons why it should be brought into the Treasury within a reasonable period from this date. To collect it summarily would be a hardship to many of the debtors; and to avoid this, the Surveyor General hu-

manely suggests a plan by which it may be got in gradually. From statistics furnished in the Report, it appears that in the year previous to Mr. BARR's election as Surveyor General, the whole receipts of the Land Office did not defray much more than half its expenses. But the past year has yielded the Treasury an income from Lands of at least eighty thousand dollars over and above all expenses .--This is by far the most gratifying exhibit that any Surveyor General has

been enabled to make for many years. Abolition Patriotism.

What is the "Union League" in this city doing at the present time by way of responding to the President's call for three hundred thousand more men? The members all, every mother's son of them, voted for Father Abraham, and talked lustily about the "last man and imported goods at the Custom it was natural and reasonable to suppose process of drafting or conscription. was expected that the Headquarters of the Leaguers, in North Queen street, would have been thronged day and night with loyal and enthusiastic patriots, -nigger. But it seems this is all a mistake. Their boasted patriotism, Bob Acres' like, has all oozed out at their fingers' ends. They are perfectly willing as they are pleased to term the Democrats, shall don Uncle Sam's uniform and shoulder the musket; but as for their own dear selves they prefer staying at home to officiate as treason smellers and vote the shoddy ticket.

Seriously, we consider every ablebodied man who voted for Lincoln, and thereby sanctioned a continuance of the war, and who now refuses to fight in defence of the country, a traitor at heart, and deserving all the odium which attaches to such craven and disreputable conduct. They deserve to have the "slow, unmoving finger of scorn" pointed at them during the balance of their unnatural lives, and a whip should be placed in every true patriot's hand to "lash the rascals naked round the world."

Another Accident from Coal Oil. Another Accident from Coal Oil.

On Saturday morning last Miss Virginia Miller, aged about sixteen vears, daughter of Mr. C. F. Miller, residing at Owings Mills, Baltimore, but engaged in business in the city, having been up during the night attending two of the younger members of the family, who were ill with croup, lighted the wick of a metalic lamp filled with coal oil, when an explosion immediately took place, throwing the burning fluid into her lap, and setting her clothes on fire. Assistance was promptly on hand, but before the flames were extinguished the body of Miss M. was terribly burned, particularly her hands, arms and neck. Experiments made with some of the same oil after the accident with some of the same oil after the acciden showed that for the purpose of making it is cheap article it had been diluted with some langerous explosive substance, supposed to be benzine.—Baltimore Sun.

We have several times expressed the opinion that much of the coal oil now sold throughout the country was ren-dered highly dangerous by adulteration, and above we have the proof of it. This is the figh or sixth explosion that has occurred in Baltimore and its vicinity in the last month or two—in every case doing serious injury, and in several cases producing death. We really think this matter worthy the consideration of City Councils and State Legislatures.

It is said that Old Abe intends to have the White House painted Black, so that the color of his residence may conform to the taste of his supporters superintend the job.

Passage-at-Arms Between Messrs. Cox A Bold Avowal of Abolitionists in Relaand Stevens—The Latter's "Feathers' Most Effectually "Plucked."

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on Thursday, a passageat arms took place between Mr. Cox, of Ohio, and the representative from this district, Mr. STEVENS. It will be seen from the report, which is published in full below, that the gallant little champion of Democracy came off the decided victor in the contest with his venerable antagonist. The latter's "feathers" have been most effectually "plucked:

The House resolved itself into Com-mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's annual mes-sage, when Mr. Cresswell, of Maryland, made a speech against slavery, which e characterized as an unmitigated evi to be tolerated for a time only Mr. Stevens said altho

dent's message was brief, it treated a subject of the utmost importance, not only to this nation, but to the whole family of man. He was not extravagant when he declared that it was the most important and best message communicated to Congress for the last sixty years. Cox, (Dem., Ohio,) said he was

touched by the earnest appeal of the gentleman in the name of God and humanity, to vote for the amendment to manity, to vote to.

He desired in the abolish slavery: He desired in the name of the God of mercy, to appeal to the gentleman to help to stay the effusive and restore peace; instead on of blood and restore peace; instead of hospitals, wounds, taxes, mourning and death, to substitute order, and union. Such sentiments bring proach. This side of the House Such sentiments bring re been reproached to-day by the gentle-man from Maryland (Mr. Cresswell) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania Mr. Stevens.) The epithets of the ampaign are re-applied, because we endeavor to make peace. Yet while the gentleman from Pennsylvania is using his epithets of copperhead and traitor. I see on the other side of the House the editor of the Tribune, Mr. freeley, conferring with members as to measures of peace. That editor, in his issue of yesterday, urges that attempts be made for peace; at least as a Christian people we are bound to ascertification of the Geo. Thompson type to preach the what the rehalf will do. Mr. Stevens-I do not agree with Mr. Sreeley, though I believe him to be a

Mr. Stevens-I do not agree with Mr. Greeley, though I believe him to be

Mr. Cox-Yet you denounce the Chicago convention-McClellan, and my colleague, Mr. Pendleton, by odious words for saying what the Patriot, Mr. Greeley, published yesterday. I ask to have the article read for the instruction

The Clerk read the article in the New York Tribune on the Blair embassy.

Mr. Cox inquired, why does not the gentleman denounce Mr. Greeley for the article and what we have said? He is frank and outspoken, yet he dare not denounce the elector of New York, who is to vote for Mr. Lincoln. prepared to say that Davis will agree to peace except on the basis of indepenlence. But, as Mr. Greeley says, there is no harm in trying. A million men in the North believe that men an attempt would result in and Union. The gentleman us to give up our views of the State and municipal control over domes views of the tic matters, and change our form o government by voting for the amend nent abolishing slavery. I appeal to hent abousning stavery. I appear to him first to try to make peace and bring the South back to the unamended Constitution. If you fail, we on this side may then consider the question under new lights. I do not say we can vote for it. But let the gentleman make an honest effort for peace. Give up some thing he desires of vengeance; his no ions of negro equality—

Mr. Stevens—I do not believe in negro

equality. Mr. Cox—Does not the gontleman believe all men were created equal?

Mr. Stevens—Equal before the law.

Mr. Cox—Black and white equal before the law. Then give up that, and instead of your pagan ideas of ven-geance, follow Greeley's advice. Be ivilized and Christian, and seek to know authoritatively at least what the South will do No the trial. Send the gentleman, Mr. Blair and his son, who now sits in this

House, to confer, no doubt, on this mat-ter, to Richmond, or the gentleman rom Pennsylvania himself. Mr. Stevens-They would not let me Cox-The persuasiveness of the

gentlemen, his appeals to God and hu-manity, could not be resisted. At least, make the trial. If it fails, you will secure unity in the North. lion seven hundred and fifty thous voters who agree with us, ask this trial. Mr. Greeley asks for it. I will offer a resolution in his language, and when in order, try to get a vote on it. The resolution is as follows: WHEREAS, The country hails with

manifestations of patriotic joy and congrat lations the victories recently achieved by our brave armies; and, Whereas, The recognized object of the war, at least among civilized and Christian nations, is an honorable and satisfactory peace, and that, although we do thow that the insurgents are prepared to agree to any terms of pacifica tion that our Government either would or should deem acceptable, yet as there can be no possible harmresulting from as certaining precisely what they are ready todo, and in order to refute the imputation that the Administration contemplates with satisfaction a continuance of hos-tilities, for their own sake on any ground of mere punctilio, or for any other reason than because it is compell ed by an absorbing regard for the very ends of its existence; and, whereas, an established and rightfully constituted government, combatting an armed men-acing rebellion, should strain every nerve to overcome, at the earliest me ment, the resistance it encounters, and should not merely welcome, but seek satisfactory, however informal, assurances that its end has been attained; therefore,

Resolved, That in the present hour of

present rightfully constituted government, to send or receive commis fication and tranquility, or by some other national means known to civilized and Christian nations secure the cessa-tion of hostilities and the Union of the The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

His Voice is Still for War. Mr. Stevens spoke briefly in favor of con-inuing the war till slavery was abolished, when he believed the afflictions of the coun-

rv would cease. Thus readeth a paragraph in the report of the proceedings of Congress on Wednesday last.

It is the fashion of the ranting Abo-

about "humanity." This is the everlasting cant of the snivelling philanthropists who inhabit the section in which Mr. STEVENS drew his first breath, and from which he still draws his political principles. They and he esteem it no affliction that the blood of white men is being poured out in tor rents. To stop the war now and restore the Union under the old Constitution, would be to them the heaviest of afflictions. But to go on with the war, five, ten, twenty, fifty or a hundred years, till the whole white population shall have become extinct, and the negro alone shall inhabit the land—this is the way to rid the country of her "afflic

A Family Jar.

A rebellion has broken out in the royal unily of England. The Princess Mary, of Cambridge, it is currently rumored, has married Viscount Hood. According to the royal marriage act, a member of the royal family cannot marry without the consent of the sovereign or giving notice to the Privy Council, and even when this notice is given the marriage may be declared illegal by act of Par-liament. Queen Victoria positively re-fused her sanction, asshe hasinvariably done every time the poor Princess has had an offer, and the latter, who is now thirty-one and her no time to lose has thirty-one, and has no time to lose, has "gone and done it" regardless of quences. Whether Parliament consequences. Whether Parliament will eventually take the part of the royal rebel, or of the offended Queen, is still uncertain; but meantime, we are still uncertain; but meantime, we are constrained to recognize Mrs. Hood, as conform to the taste of his supporters.

The idea was suggested by that original genius, John W. Forney, who is to make her an old maid again by act of Parliament.

tion to the Cause of the War. London papers of December 16th inform us that on the previous day a very large deputation of Englishmen waited upon Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Minister of the United States to Great Britain at his residence in London, to present

him, for official transmission to Washington, an address adopted by a Committee of the Emancipation Society, congratulating President Lincoln upon his re-election. The papers give quite a parade of names—chiefly of the class called *Reverend*, by what has come to be a very empty courtesy—and inform us that the chairman of the deputation presented the address, which was such a composition as might be expected from uch a source, with some reliminary remarks of his own. With modest a surance the representative man says representative while he confesses that it would be improper for those he represents, under or-dinary circumstances, to interfere in a matter which has reference entirely to the people of the United States and their own government, yet that there is a significance in this second election of Mr. Lincoln, which it is not, perhaps, altogether unbecoming in those Exeter Hall people to allude to. This modest prelude of the chairman leads to the more important, we had almost said impudent, statement, which, it seems to pudent, statement, which, it seems to us, ought to make the blood of an Amer ican citizen boil with indignationsaid to the representative of the United

States: You are aware, sir, that we have in this You are aware, sir, that we have in this country taken an important part in the emancipation of the negro—and by enormous sacrifices of money, by diplomacy, and by other means, we have endeavored to arouse the sentiment of the world to the horrors of slavery; and we believe that the efforts, the influence and the example of this country have been the means of inducing your weareness. means of inducing your to take, as we believe the sound view this question, and that the awakened con-science of the North had driven the slave-holders of the South into revolt, and that is ole cause of the war. Yes,

discord among us,) Great Britain has "awakened the conscience of the North" and boasts that the result has been that "the North has driven the slaveholders of the South to revolt"— adding with fiendish exultation, that England thus directly contributed to produce "the sole cause of the war." Exeter Hall has succeeded. of slaughtered and crippled men : a desolated country, so recently the abode of a happy people, thousands of whom are houseless and homeless; a subverted government at the North, with scarcely a hope of a restoration to the constitu-tional rights and privileges of freemen; these attest the success of British effort to divide the United States into hostile sections. And such is the success over which she gloats, and of which the representation of Exeter Hall philanthropy insolently boasts in the complacent resence of the American minister "You are aware, sir," he says to Mr. Adams, of these things, of the agencies by which England has accomplished greatends—"you are aware"—and to this personal appeal to Mr. Adams as to his knowledge of the truth of the decla-rations that follow, Mr. A. does not make a single objection, nor does he even attempt to modify the language describing so gross an atrocity.

describing so gross an atrocity.

England has succeeded, and to her England has succeeded, and to her leart's content. She desired, above all things, to check the progress of "the great republic." She desired to break great and growing power of this nation. She was jealous of our constantly spreading commerce upon the high seas she arrogantly assumes to be her own peculiar domain. She is satisfied now and so exultant, that she cannot repress the expression of her delight on occasions which would seem to be most un fitting for its exhibition. In the presence of the official representative of the United States at her court, this representative of British Abolitionis rades the instrumentalities by England has wrought to produce such an "awakening of the conscience" of one section of our country that it has "goaded" another section to revolt.— And for this insulting and most un-seemly display the American minister has no rebuke—of the resentment it ought to have aroused he makes no sign Have we fallen low enough, or are yet deeper depths reserved for us as the re-sult of such statesmanship as that with

which our land is cursed?—Age. The Proposed Reduction of the Duty on

There is a movement on foot to induce Congress to repeal the duty on paper. This movement originates out West, and with the editors of republican pers. Some time ago a number of esceditors -principally of Chicago and papers. St. Louis papers-met and made their arrangements in the usual way fluence Congress on this subject. adopted resolutions, appointed commit tees, delegates, and se lutions denounced the duty as onerous to publishers and not beneficial to the Treasury: and their committees and delegates were sent around to influence the press at large, to buttonhole Congressmen and other influential persons and in all ways to make as much outside pressure as possible. We have been visited on the subject, and were at first glance disposed to aid in the movement, but on a little reflection we are opposed to the whole thing. We are in favor of the duty, and if Congress is disposed to increase it to one hundred or even five increase it to one hundred or even five hundred per cent.it will be quite agreea-

ble to us

In our opinion the Western editors look at this subject through a pinhole and consequently only see a very sipart of it. They never consider subject in any light save that of their subject in any light save that of their own particular interest, and consequently they do not understand it at all. They see that the price of paper is high, and they put down their heads and rush at the duty, which they suppose to be the cause; but they rush in the wrong direction. The high price of representation of the price of the consequence of the duty. Resolved. That in the present hour of victory, which ought to be the hour of magnanimity, and before any action be taken to change the Constitution of the taken to ch any permanent effect on articles that can be produced here of a satisfactory quality. If an article can be made here as well as in foreign countries heavy import duties will only affect the place where it is made. Import duties on such articles merely stimulate domestic manufacture. But, says the man who looks through the pinhole, import duties also protect domestic manufacture, and the high duty that makes the imported article dearer also makes the domestic article bring a higher price. This is not true. Import duties give the market to the domestic product and the price of the domestic product is regulated not by that fact, but by demand and competi-tion. If the price of paper is very high and the demand is great, paper manufactories will spring abundantly into existence wherever capital seeks investlitionists who afflict the country to talk | ment, and prices will find their natural level.

The proof of this position is found in

The proof of this position is found in the fact that, in spite of the high duty, the price of paper is now, in simple fact, exactly what it was four years ago.—Then it was ten cents a pound, with money at par; and with gold at two hundred and forty, paper is worth twenty-four cents. It thorefore keeps its resition with the nicest evertness. twenty-four cents. It thorefore keeps its position with the nicest exactness, and its apparently high price is due entirely to that bad financial system to which we owe our depreciated currency. And who is responsible for that system? These very republican editors who now complain at the result of it and endeavor to evade the ruin it is likely to cause. They have urged on and upheld this most ruinous financial system, and we hope they will suffer for it.
We believe that they will. The reduction or repeal of the duty, even if they effect it, will not bring down the price of paper. That price is kept up by the currency, and only the return to specie payments will take it down. This is a fatal fact to the republican papers; for it is absolutely certain that if there is not a great improvement in the finances within a year, half the republican papers that are still in existence must inevitably die. And they ought to. It is but just they should feel the calamity they have done so much to cause. -N Y. Herald.

NEW YORK PIANO FORTES. readers are requested to read the adver-tisement of Mr. Earnest Gabler in an-other column of this paper, He con-ducts one of the largest Plano Factories in this country, and with the new factory, now nearly finished, he will be enabled to furnish dealers promptly, as ordered, with any number of his very elegant, and justly popular instruments