"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny,

Wallesbare, Ta. **WEDNESDAY**, JAN. 27, 1864.

POR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Subject to the Decision of the Democratic Na-

tional Convention.]

"While the army is fighting, you as citinema see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Condition, and of your nationality and GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

The Constitution and the Union! I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together."—Daniel Webster.

The "Messenger."

"Memenger" has never, since its establishment over FIFTY YEARS AGO, had as large a circulation as it has at this time; nor any it may be "abetting the rebels" to enthing like as many good, prompt, paying patrons, and subscribers of THIS character are, after all, the only HEAL supporters of the press. We feel grateful to the sterling Democracy of the county for these convincing, substantial evidences of their approval of the course of the paper, and their leaving their wives and children to sufconfidence in those who, however humbly, advocate and vindicate their time-honored principles. Notwithstanding the large circulation of the paper, its list might be considerably increased, and the interests of the country and party subserved, by a little effort in each township. Who will be the first to put the ball in motion?

The "Dead Lock" in the Senate. Our readers are aware that parties are a THE in the Senate of this State, and there is little likelihood of the early organization of that body. Such s the greed of the Abolitionists for position and plunder, they refuse to divide the offices, insisting that the Democrats shall give them ALL which the latter very properly refuse to do.

These same Abolitionists show their anarchical and revolutionary spirit by persisting that might as well be filled by some invalid last session is Speaker THIS, or in other words that the Senate is a "perpetual organization,"-something that is not only stupidly shourd, but a pretension without a parallel in our legislative history. We are glad to see the Democratic Senators resisting the revcintionery practices and usurpations of their opponents, and firmly planting themselves on plain constitutional provisions and reguigements and immemorial legislative us-

At a meeting of the Democratic members. of the House of Representatives, held in Harrisburg, on Wednesday evening, Janua-TY 16, 1864, the following resolution was mily adopted :

Reservine, That the Democratic members of the Monse of Representatives, representing upwards of 254,000 Democrats of the State, approve of the course of the Democratic Sensition is their vindication of their constitutional aights, against the usurpations of the Republican Senators, and that they trust they will adhere to their course unti the Senate is organized in a constitutional manner, and in accordance with the precedents of the Senate for seventy years.

An Act of Justice.

In the House of Representatives on the 18th inst., Gen. Lazear offered a resolution, which was read. considered, and agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, so as to require that in assigning the quotas of troops hereafter to be raised by conscription, credit shall be given to States and counties for such of their citizens as may have enlisted in the military organizations of other States.

If altimately adopted, this proposition will give Greene county credit for all the men she has sent into service in Virginia regiments since the beginning of the war.

Greationally a subscriber turns up who stops the paper under the impression that "it is all over" with it when he quits, and is surprised to find it "still living" weeks or months afterwards. Then, again, there are others who imagine that, because they take the paper, they own the Editor, and that he is bound to think just as they do and swear in their words; and if he shouldn't happen to do it, quit in a "huff" and ranke wry faces at him ever after .-Need we say both these small classes (and they are small in more-respects than one, "see "s-l-i-g-h-t-u-a-l-l-y mistaken" as well in their notions as their calculations, and are great john donkeys?

A friend suggests that in lies of at tioning the its tail squites for to a many letters S. P which the state of the state of

"The Soldiers' Friend." The "Greene County Republican," of

PAY" "FROM \$13 TO \$30 PER MONTH," AN "EXTRAVAGANT MOVEMENT TO FAVOR THE SOL-DIERS AT THE EXPENSE OF A BANKRUPT GOVERNMENT."-Though it professes to be friendly to some increase of the private's pay, it is opposed to giving him a DOLLAR A DAY, even though that dollar is a greenback, and worth only 48 or 50 cents in gold or silver. Neighbor Evans, we suppose, thinks it all right enough to pay Lieutenants \$115 per month, or Captains \$130, or Provost Marshals as much or more, and other military or civil officers in proportion, for light and easy service, but the poor private, who bears the heat and burden of the day and the brunt of the fight, would be "extravagantly" compensated for his toils and hardships if allowed a paltry DOLLAR A DAY, which is considerably less than any good mechanic earns at home. What will our brave lads in the army, and their destitute and suffering families at home, say to such an exhibition of regard, and to such an estimate of the value of their services on the part of a paper which claims to be their friend? If any man under heaven earns a DOLLAR A DAY, it is the gallant and self-sacrificing private in the ranks, who encounters above all others the perils of the fight, the wintry sleet and storm, and disease in a thousand forms. The hard fare is always for him, and the exposure and hard usage. Yet the "Republican" denounces the proposition to increase his pay to \$30 a month as "unreasonable" and an attempt to "ABET THE REBELS!" Well, courage the soldier, but we "can't see it," nor can our brave boys in the field, and they will not soon forget the Abolition fanatics in Congress who showed their love for soldiers by defeating it, and fer or perish for fuel, raiment and bread, while these same nigger-bit patriots at the same time lavishly appropriate the public monies to the purchase of slaves and the

their motto. We are free to admit there are no noiser or more pretentious friends to the which he demanded the previous question: soldiers about election times than Republican prints and politicians, but when it comes to increasing their monthly pay a few dollars, these same chaps are the public debt, official corruption, and private only opponents of the just and righteous measure or "when," as the Harrisburg tion of its people except for the sole purpose Union says, "some office is vacant that home patriot—some loval civilian. who will toady to the ruling powers, and do the dirty political work of his partizan

feeding and clothing of contrabands!-

"Millions for the nigger, but not a dol-

lar for the soldier," would seem to be

If the "Government" is "bankrupt," as neighbor Evans says it is, he should remember it has been made so by the unblushing frauds and enormous stealings of Abolition demagagues, contractors and officials, and by the reckless expenditure of the public treasure for unnecessary, unconstitutional and partizan objects. "That's what's the matter." neighbor, and it is about time you should have learned it. Will you pardon us for reminding you of what, less than a year ago, one of your own political friends said in his place in the Uni-

ted States Senate 1 "I declare, upon my responsibility as a Senator, that the liberties of the country are in greater danger to-day from the corruptions and from the profligacy practiced in the various departments of the Government than they are from the enemy in the open field.'

Voting vs. Starving.

If the Abolitionists were half as much concerned about the comfort of the soldier's family, as they are about his voring, they wouldn't oppose and defeat the landable efforts to increase his pay, as they have .-They have been suddenly seized of a fit of economy, and seem terribly exercised about the direction the public treasure shall take. They are afraid enough of it won't reach their pockets, we suppose, or that the Government will become too POOR TO ROB; and at the rate they have been stealing the last year or two, it is very likely "Uncle Sam" WILL soon be on his last shilling.

The New Conscription Bill. The Constription bill, as it passed the U. S. Senate last week, consolidates the classes, raises the commutation fee to \$400, and only exempts the Vice President of the United States, the heads of Departments, Judges of the U.S. Courts, Governors of States, and persons of imbecile mind. (Under this last head, Seth Hurd and other supporters of Lincoln's re-election are safe "as a bug in a rug. ')

Hon. John P. Hale, a few days ago, in the Senate, when speaking of the Navy Department, said "that the vessels constructed by the present mode are failures, and that one hundred and seventy millions is being spent almost uselessly."

This is the "economical administration the government" premised at Chicago.

in Ohio for Mr. Vallendigham and his fami ly, who are said to be in pecuniary need.

War Democrats and Peace Demo-

last week, styles the attempt of the We have heretofore deprecated the employment of the above designations among Democratic members of Congress to in-Democrats and toward Democrats, regarding Crease "THE PRIVATE SOLDIER'S the introduction of them into the party as calculated to breed bad feeling and foment visions. Nor are we alone in this view.-The "Ohio Statesman," in an article on this

subject, remarks:-"We have a small body of men in Ohio and other States, who call themselves "War Democrats;" and another select body of men who call themselves "Peace Democrats."-This latter body has found out that it is inconsistent with the dignity and rights of the States to put down a rebellion by force, and unconstitutional to "coerce a State;" and they have learned from the Bible that the mission of the Peace Maker is a blessed one. and therefore they will follow that injunction of the Good Book, though they disregard all others. The Democracy which in all times past has been the fighting element, is, by these men, to be converted into a missionary society, and its leaders are to go torth preaching "peace on earth and good will to men." The "War Democracy" have their quirks also: but it is not necessary to specify them

Now we have to repeat on this occasion what we have heretofore said, and that is :-A faithful, honest Democrat needs no handle to his name. It is sufficient for him to say that he is a Democrat without qualification, and to assert that his party is neither a "War" nor a "Peace Party." When in power, in times past, the Democratic party has shown sufficient ability and statesmanship to grapple successfully with all great questions as they have presented themselves, and to employ conciliation or force, negotiation or the sword, as the exigencies of the case required. So it will be in the future .-And men who seek to introduce among Democrats the appellations of "War Democrat" and "Peace Democrat" commit a great mistake. Divisions of that kind can only do harm, and, if persisted in, must create a rupture that will prove fatal to success .-Every motive that governs the action of a true patriot and lover of his country, should induce sensible men to frown upon the attempt now diligently made, by a few reckless and restless persons to split the Demo-cratic party into fractions. What is needed is unity, and a line of conduct that will enable all conservative men to join in with the Demogracy in a determined effort to wrest the political power from those who now administer it, and who by their folly, madness and corruption combined, are putting every interest dear to freemen in peril.

Let Democrate abandon all their caviling and disputing, and join together in a polic such as that above indicated, and they will have the co-operation of all the conservative men of the country, and be enabled to take the administration of the Government from its present incompetent hands, and thus put the Democratic party in a position to deal effectively with this terrible civil war, and in such manner as sound policy, patriotism and true statesmanship shall demand."

Conduct of the War--Resolutions of Hon. John L. Dawson.

In the House of Representatives, on the 18th inst., Mr. Dawson, of Pa., submitted the following preamble and resolution, upon

WHEREAS, a great civil war like that which now afflicts the United States is the most grievious of all national calamities, producing, as it does, spoiliation, bloodshed, anarchy, mmorality, the American Government cannot rightfully wage such a war upon any porof vindicating the Constitution and laws and restoring both to their just supremacy; and whereas this House, on the 22nd day of solemnly and truly declared that it was waged for no purpose of conquest or oppression, but solely to restore the Union with all the rights of the people and of the States unimpaired: and whereas, in every war, especially in every war of invasion, and most particularly if it be a civil war between portions of the same country, the object of it ought to be clearly defined and the terms distinctly stated upon which hostilities will cease, and the advancing armies of the Government should carry the Constitution and laws in one hand while they hold the sword in the other, so that the invaded party may have its choice between the two: Therefore RESOLVED That the President be required to make known, by public proclamation or otherwise, to all the country that whenever any State now in insurrection shall submit herself to the authority of the Federal Government as defined in the Constitution, al postilities against her shall cease, and such State shall be protected from all external interference with her local laws and institutions, and her people shall be guarantied in the full enjoyment of all those rights which the Federal Constitution gave them.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the preamble and resolution upon the table.

Mr. DAWSON demanded the yeas and navs.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Tha question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 79, nays 56.

In view of the defeat of these Besolutions by the Abolitionists, the Philadelphia Age

"The mask is now torn off. The object of the Administration in the prosecution of this war now stands revealed. He who now hesitates to oppose such a policy is an enemy to all that is worth preserving in our system of Government; nay, is an enemy to tree Government itself. No right thinking, Constitution-loving man can longer hesitate To support the policy now avowed, is to be guilty of treason to the highest interests of

By voting against the propositions of Mr. Dawson, the Abolitionists of the House That the present civil war, instead of be

ing a calamity, is a blessing:
That the war is not waged for the purpose of vindicating the Constitution and the laws, and restoring both to their just supremacy: That the war is waged for the purposes of conquest and oppression, and not to restore Union, with the rights of the States and the people unimpaired:

That it is not the duty of the Administration to state the terms upon which hostilities That the armies of the government should

not carry the Constitution in one band and the sword in the other, offering the rebels their choice: That no state now in insurrection, though might submit itself to the authority of the

stitution, should thereby be entitled to peace and protection: That by such submission to constitutional authority, such State shell not be protected from all external interference with her local aws and institutions:

Federal Government, as defined in the Con-

That by such submission to constitutional authority, the poolin of such State shall not be marenteed in the "left enformant of all keep rights which the Sedant Constitution

Stand by Your Party Papers.

We appropriate for the benefit of our readers the following very sensible remarks from the Des moines Statesman, and commend them to the careful perusal of every intelligent Democrat:

"A solemn duty, but one imperfectly discharged, devolves on Democrats, to stand by their papers. In the general wreck of personal and political rights, about all the liberty that a citizen retains is the privilege of reading Democratic papers and paying abolition taxes. How long he will enjoy the first is uncertain. His lease of the last will never be disturbed. But while he claims the privi ilege of reading the paper of his choice, he owes it to himself, to the editor, his party, and his country, to give such a paper a living

"Without Government or State, and, in many instances, County patronage, proscribed by an intolerant party, confronted by a secret organization, whose only purpose is to pull down the Democratic party, and hunted by the paid minions of power, Democratic publishers have nothing to rely upon but their energy and the fidelity and the liberality of their political friends.

"Without newspapers, the Democracy would be without an organization and at the mercy of their enemies. With newspapers they can preserve their organization, and regain both their political ascendency and their liberties.

"It is a fact which cannot be successfully controverted, that Republicans give a more zealous support to their party organs, than do Democrats. Just so long as this state of things continues, the ballot-box will be pow erless for our relief. The press is a potent engine for shaping the opinions of a people and controlling the destinies of a country; and it would be well if the Democracy learns this last in time to save their party and the government. No fact is clearer to the mind of an attentive observer, than that we loss the state by extraordinary zeal displayed in giving circulation to Republican papers and the prevailing apathy of Democrats in sustaining and enlarging the circulation of Democratic papers and documents. It is this zeal on the one hand and apathy on the other, that has continued radicalism power. It will contine in power until Democrats learn to feel and take an interest i the circulation of the Democratic papers.

"A new year is about to dawn upon us and it is a good time to renew your Demooratic faith and labor for the great cause.-Send for the paper, if you are not already receiving it, and see that your neighbor does likewise. A little exertion on the part of our friends will be of incalculable service to us, and render it a permanent institution:-The more subscribers we have, the better it pays, the more time we can devote to its editorial management and the greater interest will be given to its columns.

"Send in your names and show by your acts that you still feel an interest in the work of your fathers, the promotion of Democratic principles and measures, and the perpetuation of your liberties.'

Sound doctrine, in the foregoing; and to all Democrats whose names are not already on our list, we say, put it in practice at once, and forward your names and money to the MESSENGER, Waynesburg, Pa.

Reconstruction in Congress. A Washington City correspondent says: The special House Committee on Reconstruction will, at the earliest opportunity, report a bill. It will be substantially Mr. Ashley's bill for reconstruction, with changes in two or three particulars, as follows:-The Governor is to have the pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General of Volunteers, but it is not expressly stated that he shall be a military officer at all. The President can, if he chooses, select him from civil life. Soldiers to them of the rejoicings in Richmond over the Speaker they elected at the close of the soldier, it must be given to some stay at July, 1861, speaking in the name of the in the service from said States are authorized our political triumphs; the next breath was had, and the Convention cannot be held unless one-tenth are of approved loyalty. The prison for life, more traitorous than the committee is understood, with these exceptions, to adopt Ashley's bill as a basis,-Meanwhile a reconstruction is about to be This is the way these Abolition scoundrels brought before Congress in another shape humbug the people and fill their pockets!from an unexpected quarter. Mr. Davis, How long is this to last? inquires the Eas- citizens now in the field. from the Committee on Elections, is understood to have a bill providing at once for renewing the representation from rebel States as fast as a sufficient number of loyal men can be found to elect them.

The Right Spirit.

The following from the Perry County Demtion of the State:

The Democrats of Liverpool township and On Monday their Democratic club met and elected officers for the current year. There was no boisterous enthusiasm, but the "unterrified" present at the meeting evinced an antagonism to the outrages of the domipant party not to be mistaken. On the statement being made that the "signers of our Club Constitution might be signing their own death warrants," many asserted that, "in that case they wanted their names in JOHN did before. Louisville Democrat. HANCOCK style.

We hope the Democracy of the other districts in the county will not be slow in following the example of their Liverpool breth-ren. "Organize" is the word.

Message of Gov. Parker.

The message of Governor Parker, of New Jersey, delivered on Wednesday last, discusses the question of pacification. He says the war should be prosecuted by all constitutional means to destroy the power of the rebellion, and secure the re-establishment of the national authority over the whole country. He disapproves of the plan of the President's amnestyproclamation, arguing for conciliatory measures and a restoration of State governments as they existed before the rebellion. He also disapproves of the emancipation proclamation as an obstacle in the way of peace.

The Easton Argus says :- The other day we saw five respectable looking white men who had been arrested as deserters, marched up town to the office of the Provost Marshal chained together like so many galley slaves. Marching along with them was a colored conscript. If any man had predicted three years ago that such scenes would be witnessed in the streats of Easten, in the year 1863, he would have been called a fool, f not worse.

The Bedford Gazette, speaking of the President's late Proclamation, well says:

"He now argues, thus: To restore the Union is to save negro slavery; therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, preferring the freedom of the negro to the restoration of the Union will impose such conditions upon those por regio in the revelted States who may be will ing to return to their allegance, as will pend them back into the arms of Secretion." Organize.

What the Democracy need, says the Day ton Empire, and needed in the last campaign, is not enthusiasm, for they have abundance of that; nor determination, for thev are resolved to vindicate their cause by success; nor fortitude, for they have borne for the sake of law and order insult and outrage enough to "stir a fever in the blood of age." What they need is organization. The State at large, every county, every township, every school district, ought to be promptly and efficiently organized for the spring election, and for the greater election, afterward to follow. Opposed to the Democracy is a league. sworn and secret, dangerous and devilish, working by bribes, by threats, by burnings, by mobs, by spies and eaves-droppers, and backed by a power which imprisons and exfles in conformity solely with the inspirations of despotic will. To meet and baffle this infernal enginery, let us unite in Democratic clubs, enrol our voters, circulate documents, charge upon the party in power its cruel oppressions, its perjured violations of law: its prodigal waste of public money, and all the crimes of which a full catalogue would fill a volume, which it has committed since its fatal accession to power. At the ballot-box, through the means and in the modes appointed by the law, the people will some day sweep away the present abominable rule with the force and fury of a tornado.

Another "Loyal" Traitor.

The private secretary of Hiram Barney, col-

lector of the port of New-York, was arrested last Thursday under orders from General Dix, and sent to Fort Lafayette, charged, on evidence found in his own handwriting. with complicity in the shipment of goods intended for rebels. He is a prominent Republican politician, a member of the Republican State Central Committee, of New-York and the head of the 'loval league" in that the shadow of a reasonable donbt, that the "aid and comfort," which have been given so constantly through the custom-house of New-York to the rebels in arms against the government, have been given, not in spite of all the vigilance of the custom-house Republican officials, but by their organized assistance, and to their pecuniary profit. It is to the desks of the custom-house that the vigilant officer has gone who has unearthed these cor ruptions; it is to the private apartments of the seoundrels who, paid liberally to save their country in a peaceful and honorable occupation, have been assisting the rebels with the means of resistance against the government, with the power to cost and extort from the nation more of its treasure, and from our soldiers more of their blood. While an earnest and patriotic people were duped with the loud-mouthed bigotry and the political intolerance which passed for loyalty and patriotism a few months ago; while honest Democrats whose hearts are in a war for the Union, were being so virulently denounced as traitors for not approving a war of extermination and abolition, these Republican politicians were alreadly laying their plans for sending arms and supplies to the rebels. With one breath they dealt out damnation to Democrats and told the fools who listened civil crimes which we punish by the State's ton Argus,

Suited at Last.

The abolitionists ought to feel well that they can for once in their long, dreary lives, support the government. It is the first time they ever did it. They have hated the government, its power and its laws, all their lives. The following from the Perry County Democrat, shows the determined and patriotic They have prayed for its destruction. In of Lancaster Co., it was unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Com feeling animating the Democracy in that sec- all their wars with other nations they have sympathized with its enemies. They have resisted the officers of the government, tram- he has discharged the duties of Chairman of borough appear to be wide awake all the pled on its laws and got up insurrections to the Committee. thwart the execution of law. They have set up state authority to aplify the enactments of the federal government. It is sufficient proof that the government is not what it was when they are in favor of it. It has changed to suit them, and for the first time they are for it. They must teel better than they ever

The Second Army Corps. Maj. Gen. Winfield F. Hancock, command corps to 50,000 men for special service. The regiments of his corps are the 81st, 140th, 116th. (battalion) 148th, 53d, 145th, 71st, 72d, 69th and 106th Pennsylvania regiments of infantry, and batteries C and F independent Pennsylvania artillery, F and G 1st Pennsylvania artillery. Until the 1st of March \$403; for others, \$302. All volunteers enlisted for this organization will be accredited to the city, county, town, township or ward which they may elect as the place to which they desire the credit given. When no such election is made the enlisting officer will give credit to the place of enlistment.

Sherman, Administration Senator from Ohio, in supporting his amendment to the conscription act, providing for a commutation see of \$500, with a liability to another draft at the expiration of the present enrollment, said, in his remarks; "We should not consider popular clamer on this subject."-No matter what the people may demand from their representatives, the "popular clamor" is to be disregarded. So it has been with the men in power from the shirt; and so it will-continue, until by "distinuishish" the "popu-ler clamer", will be improved althoughter not ales of designations and the second and

Democratic State Central Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1864. - The Committee met pursuant to the call of the chairman. Hon. C. J. Biddle in the chair. A committee from Chester county was admitted to confer with the State Central Com-

On motion of Col. T. B. Searight, of Fayette county, a committee on resolutions was appointed to report to an adjourned meeting. Messrs. Bigler, Cass, Sanderson, Packer and Evans were appointed on this Committee, to which, on motion, of Hon. C. J. Biddle, Chairman, was added.

On motion, Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March meet, at 12 M., was fixed for the meeting of the State Convention at Philadelphia. The Committee, after the transaction of further business, adjourned to meet on Thursday, Jan. 14th, at 12 M.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.—The Committee met. The Committee met. The Sub-Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved. That notwithstanding the apparent result of the late election in this State, the consequence, as we believe, of an unfair use of the military power and the practice of gross frauds on the ballot by our opponents, we are still firm in the belief of the ultimate triumph of Democratic principles and policy, and that their ascendency is the surest means of redeeming our country from its present afflictions; and to that end we earnestly invite and entreat Democrats and all conserv ative citizens, in the several counties, wards, townships and districts of the State, to unite themselves together in more perfect and complete organization, as the best means to re-establish the purity of the ballot, maintain personal and public liberty, and to provide for a final effort, at the next election, to displace the men now in authority at Washington, whose policy and measures have proved so prejudicial to the cause of the Union, subversive of the rights of the citizens and oppressive to the people:

Resolved, That we deplore the enunciation of the schemes and purposes embodied in the late Proclamation of the President, appended to his Message, the inevitable effect of city. These facts will demonstrate, beyond which must be to prolong and extend the bloody strife now raging among the people of the United States; and to furnish an additional verification of the worst apprehensions entertained as to the purpose of his administration, to wit: the intention to subordinate the cause of the Union to the cause of Aboli-

Resolved. That no State can withdraw from the Union by its own action; and that the assumption of Mr. Lincoln, as indicated in his late message and proclamation, that the revolted States are now out of the Union and are no longer States, and that they can be reconstructed as States and re-admitted Collector Barney himself that he has tracked into the Union by a mere fractional vote of one tenth of their people cast within the limits of each, is a proposition at once revolutionary and preposterous, manifesting an astounding inclination on his part to act in utter disregard of the Constitution and the elementary principles of our republican form of government, and at the same time foreshadowing a scheme through which stupen dous frauds may be practiced upon the ballot at the next election, and a still mere stupendous fraud upon sovereign States have furnished without limit of their blood and treasure to put down rebels and rebellious States, by admitting into the Electoral College men who would have no legal or constitutional right to seats in that body; the consummation of which scheme would be so gross an outrage upon the rights of the people and the States, as might fully warrant resistance on their part by all the means which God and nature have placed within their reach.

Resolved, That it is our deliberate judgment, that the enunciation of a wise and judicious political policy, at this time, on the part of the Administration at Washington, to effect that any State he to vote. Before calling the convention the spent in arranging the price of a treachery within which resistance to the authority of enumeration of white inhabitants must be to the nation's cause more dastardly than the Government shall cease, should be alelectors, to assume its former status and functions in the Union, would promptly draw worst offense of any soldier who in any of to the cause of the Union thousands, if not our armies has been court-martialed and shot. hundreds of thousands, of citizens of the re- stitute. volted States, thereby hastening the restoration of peace and union among the States, and saving the lives of thousands of our fellow

Resolved, That the Democratic party will continue their efforts to uphold the Constitution of the United States, and to re-establish its supremacy both at the North and at the South; so that neither the revolutionary

schemes of the Abolitionists nor of the Secessionists shall avail against it. The resolutions were unanimously adopt-

On motion of the Hon. George Sanderson mittee be tendered to the Hon. Charles J. Biddle for the able and efficient manner in which

The Committee then adjourned. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman. ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

A Reliable Safeguard against Counterfeit Money and Bank Frauds.

The National Bank Note Reporter, pub-

lished by Field & Lare, Pittsburgh, Pa., at one dollar and twenty-five cents a year, in advance, has been entirely reset with new and beautiful type. The ing the Second army corps, is now in Harris- manner of its arrangement differs from burg, having been detailed to recruit his most publications of its kind, and will no doubt, meet with favor among those that handle bank notes. Besides noting not paid. 6. Finally, a church debt will all the counterfeits and frauds, it describes not pay itself. the genuine notes issued by each bank .-This will enable any one to detect an altered or spurious note at a glance by next, the following bounties will be paid by comparing it with the genuine descripthe General Government: For veterans tion. The lists of Broken, Closed and worthless Banks are arranged alphabetically at the commencement of the State in which the institution was located, as also the new National Banks.--The rates of discount for Pittsburgh, New York and Cleveland are given, which combines the advantages of an eastern and western detector in one.

We believe the "National" to be the 251,000, being equal to 1 to 14. Durlargest and best publication of its kind ing this period there has been a steady in the country, and as such take pleasure in recommending it to our friends and all those who wish a reliable detec-

Cavalry Raid. A large body of Union troops, both cay-

alry and intentry, made a raid from Point Lookout into Westmoreland Northumberland and Richmond counties, Va., destroying large quantities of grain, posts, and basen, and tanneties with all their hidenized other steels.

Horrors of the Late Storm. [From the Mattoon (Ill.,) Gazette.] Twelve Persons Frozen to Death in Illinois.

A most distressing case of suffering from the late terrible snow storm occurred at Whitley's Point, Moultrie county, about seven miles from this place, on Thursday night last. Three boys, sons of Mr. W. M. Hendrics, in attempting to return home from school, about one mile from their fathers house, were frozen, the two youngest, aged nine and eleven years, to death, and the oldest, fifteen years of age, so badly that we understand, he has since died. When school was dismissed the three started for home, but becoming blinded and benumbed by the intense cold of the stinging wind and snow, soon returned to the school house, where they remained until two or three o'clock in the morning, when they again attempted to make their way home. When within sight of the light at home, made by the family, who were up by 4 o'clock, the two smallest boys were no longer able to walk, and leaned up against a corn shock to keep off the wind, while the oldest went home for assistance.-When he reached the house his face was badly frozen, and his limbs so thoroughly frozen that he could scarcely move. As soon as he could make known the whereabouts of the brothers, assistance was sent them .-But, alas! it was too late. They were. both dead-frozen stiff-and that, too. in sight of home.

We learn from a private letter that a man was frozen on the road from Charles ton to Embarrass, about three miles from the former place, on Friday evening last.

[From the Pittsfield (Ill..) Flag.] Almirah Cannon, aged about thirty years, and her child, about twelve months, living in Spring Creek tp., in this county, were frozen to death on Wednesday night, December 16th, 1863. Mrs. Cannon, who had been divorced from her husband, was living alone-except her child-and keeping house some distance from any neighbor, and was taken sick. Report had it that she had the small pox, which was known to be prevalent in the neighborhood. On the 16th or 17th of Decem-

ber, a very cold day, she and her child were found dead—the woman leaning against the fire jamb, in a sitting posture, and the child lying in the middle of the room on its face—both frozen to

A gentleman who came from Shelbyville, Illinois, on Sunday, informs us that the day previous a gentleman, his wife and child, left that place in a light wagon for their home, ten or twelve miles distant. After proceeding a few miles the horse become chilled and refused to go farther, and the whole family were found the next day frozen

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The Cost.

John Brough, Governor elect of Ohio. in his speech at Lancaster before the election, as reported in the Cincinnati Commercial,

"Slavery must be put down, rooted out, if every wife has to be made a widow, and

every child to be made fatherless." "Every wife" here means the wife of every poor man, not John Brough's wife, nor Horace Greely's wife, nor Henry Ward Beecher's wife, nor Owen Lovejoy's wife, nor the wife lowed, through the vote of a majorfty of its of any shoddy patriot, but the wife of every man who connot raise three hundred dollars or who has not money enough to buy a sub-

> Montgomery Sherry, an old Democrat. of Wayne township, Indiana, has pledged himself to the presentation of a fresh milch cow, next spring, to each of the soldiers' wives in that township.

> Gayety is rife in Washington-dinners levees, dress, diamonds and extravagance everywhere.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The monthly meeting of the managers of the American Bible Socety was a very interesting meeting, Thursday of last week, Francis Hall, Esq., in the chair. Reports of a cheering character came in from different sources. The grants of Bibles, Testaments, and portions of the Bible amounted to 123,910 volumes. They were in various languages-English, French, German, Spanish, and Danish. Grants in money were made to the amount of \$12,970.22

In an article on "Church Debts." in the German Reformed Messenger, the following propositions are given:

1. Church debts ought to be paid. 2. Church debts can be paid. 3. Church debts will be paid when all are willing. 4. A congregation feels good when its church debt is paid. 5. A congregation feels badly when its church debts is

It is plesant to record such generos ity as that manifested by Mr. Sam'l Williston, of Southampton, Mass. who has recently added \$10,000 to the premanet fund of Williston Seminary, making in all not less than \$11,000 which he has given to this institution, besides liberal contributions to several others.-May his generosity prompt others who are blessed with abundant means to do likewise.

Recent statistics on Methodism in Baltimore show that in 1800, population 26.114, there were 1,040 members, proportion of 1 to 26. In 1860 there were 14,645 members to a population of growth as the population increased.

their new version of the Bible. Volume second of the New Testament, just issu ed, 250 pp., contains the sats. Romans, and First and second Corinthians. "The variations from the common version are quite frequent, indeed, in some parts, as in the Acts, they effect nearly every

The German Methodist papers. (Christian Apologist) published in Cincinnatic will have a fire this year of cinnatic will have a facthia year of about twelly-see themand, which is two thousand more than the entire membership of the German churches.