

S. M. FETTERGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston.

The Revolutionary Parties.

There are two revolutionary parties in this country—the Secessionists and the Abolitionists. They are both founded on revolutionary ideas.

The Abolitionists claim that free and slave States cannot co-exist in the same Union, and that to put down the present rebellion, the States must, as a war measure, all be made free.

We have now what has often happened in other countries, two revolutionary parties apparently warring against each other. We say apparently, because the contest between them as to the ultimate result is only apparent, not real.

It is evident that the triumph of either of these parties will be the destruction of the Union by a fundamental change in the principles upon which it was originally established.

White and Black Soldiers at War with Each Other.

Since writing yesterday a very painful collision has been reported here between some members of the Maine 13th regiment and the Louisiana 1st, colored.

The telegraph reports that the New York Times has private advice, confirming the rumors of trouble in Gen. Banks' command.

This negro soldier business is a pretty strong "fire in the rear" of our white soldiers. It is probably about as effectual a plan as could well be devised for demoralizing, weakening and discouraging our troops in the field.

Another Rebel Invasion of Kentucky.

A special to the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 22, says: A dispatch was received from Lexington today, stating that a messenger had arrived in that city, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the intelligence that Forrest, with a large cavalry force, was within two miles of Richmond when he left.

VICKSBURG news is interesting, though meager. On Wednesday, the 18th inst., the mortar boats were towed into line and commenced throwing shells into the city.

The Richmond Enquirer, JEFF. DAVIS' official paper, treats with contempt the French plan of a commission to take into consideration the matters at issue between the North and South.

A DISPATCH from Halifax states that the notorious GEORGE SANDERS has again run the blockade, having arrived at that port in the steamer Europa from Boston.

The Conscription bill was taken up in the House on Saturday, and the previous question clapped on. It is said it will pass without amendment.

A MEMPHIS dispatch dated February 19th, says: Hopefield, a town of five hundred inhabitants, opposite this city, on the Arkansas shore, was burned to-day by order of Gen. Harbis.

THELWELL WOOD says: "Abolitionists were, as a Governor of South Carolina has confessed, the best friends of secession; they are now practically, the best friends of rebellion."

A Daniel Comes to Judgment.

G. VOLNEY DORNEY! "Probus, what a name for the trump of fame!" Reader, have you ever seen a peacock spreading his magnificent feathers to the sun to attract the attention of the passers by?

One of the very "Conscript Fathers" is G. VOLNEY. He says: "I have never deceived you." Oh, no! he has been firm, never fell by the way-side; not even when he was beaten for Congress in a Democratic District, by his attempts to catch Abolition votes!

The Doctor tells us that "the material prosperity of the North has not been retarded for a moment." It is astonishing how differently from other people those who have good offices and fair contracts look at this matter. But, as the Proclamatory Treasurer says he has never "deceived" anybody, we must believe him!

The Doctor closes his proclamatory pronouncements with threats. He is getting furious, and invokes all the powers of Mars. He threatens the Democracy with the will and power of the soldiers in the field!

Let the Democracy have no fear of the soldiers. Let the Abolitionists, who perverted the object of the war into one suited to their own purposes, beware. But let us say to G. VOLNEY DORNEY, that his appeals to the Democracy only meet their derision—that his threats only meet their contempt—and that his manifesto, a bid and beg for re-nomination, will not secure it!

For Treasurer of State.

We are desired to state that the friends of Hon. GRANVILLE W. STOKES, of Warren county, will present his name to the next Democratic State Convention for nomination for Treasurer of State.

Hon. Thomas H. Seymour.

After the Democratic State Convention had nominated Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, he proceeded in a body to his residence in Hartford, to serenade him, whereupon he made the following speech:

GENTLEMEN: I beg you will excuse me from making any lengthened remarks on this occasion, as I am really too ill to do so. I am much gratified to meet you here, but you have quite confused me by your flattering demonstrations of welcome. Gentlemen, I have struggled against this nomination; but being called upon by my fellow-citizens all over the State, as I understand, and feeling that under the peculiar circumstances which surround our State, which deeply affect both you and me, I cannot help but accept it. (Cheers.) I am deeply devoted to my native State, and should be a desperate son if I did not maintain her rights and her honor.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday, February 23, there was no quorum in the forenoon. In the afternoon the President laid before that body a communication from the Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary in response to a resolution relative to the compliance of the late Warden, John A. Prentice, with the 27th section of the Penitentiary law—which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

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Morris, Mr. West rose to a question of privilege, and offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted, providing for a committee of three to inquire as to a correction in the journal of the House, made on Saturday last, by some other person than the Clerk. Messrs. West, Converse and Purcell, were appointed said committee. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Lind, Rockwell and West, which were referred. Sundry bills were read the second time and committed. Mr. Harrison, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill, which was read the first time. To authorize the town Council of the incorporated village of Greenfield, in the county of Highland, State of Ohio, to appropriate certain moneys named therein.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of State to buy paper for the immediate use of the State, until the paper contractors shall furnish a supply; provided, that said contractors shall be held liable to the State for the difference between the price of paper, stipulated in their contracts, and the price paid for paper under the resolution. Mr. Cook introduced a bill, which was read the first time. To provide for the sale of school lands belonging to fractional township seven (7) north of range ten (10) east in the county of Lucas.

The bill, To allow soldiers to vote, was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 24th. The House spent most of the afternoon in committee of the Whole, where sundry bills were considered and discussed.

Congressional Summary.

IN THE SENATE on Thursday, February 19, the credentials of E. D. Morgan, elected Senator from New York for six years from March 4, were presented.

IN THE HOUSE, on the same day, in a discussion on the Indemnity bill, Mr. Conway, Republican, of Kansas, declared that the war had already divided the Union, and he was in favor of resuming peace on the basis of existing facts. This was his position. He was in favor of the integrity of the Union as it existed to-day, and opposed to all schemes of disintegration. The House passed the Senate resolutions expelling Senator Badger from the Board of the Smithsonian Institute, and appointing Prof. Agassiz in his place. The House also passed the Senate bill for the removal of the Winnebago Indians and the sale of the reservations for their benefit.

IN THE SENATE on Friday, Feb. 20, a joint resolution was adopted, to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camps, directing them to be paid in sixty days.

IN THE HOUSE on the same day, the Senate Currency bill (Sherman's Bank bill) was taken up and passed—yeas 78, nays 64. It will become a law when signed by the President.

IN THE SENATE on Saturday, Feb. 21, the credentials of Lot M. Morrill, re-elected Senator from Maine for six years, were presented.

THE HOUSE on the same day passed the Senate Postoffice Reform bill, with an amendment, to which it is said the Senate will not agree, making soldiers' letters free of postage. The House also passed the Senate bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels, and also the Senate bill to amend the act preventing members of Congress from taking considerations for procuring contracts, office or place, was so amended as to embrace any engagement of the Government of the United States.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, which met at Hartford on Wednesday, Feb. 18:

Resolved, That it is the privilege and the duty of a free people, living under the guarantee of a written Constitution, which combines the provisions of an organic law with the great principles of federation and fraternity, to frankly and fearlessly assert their rights; to freely canvass the acts of their appointed servants, and to reaffirm the great truths which underlie the Government, and upon which for three quarters of a century have securely rested the liberties of the people; and

Resolved, That the present administration of the General Government has for nearly two years been in armed collision with the people of more than one-third of the States composing the Confederacy, and in the prosecution of the existing war has assumed powers utterly at variance with its nature and spirit of the Constitution of the United States; it becomes us, as the representatives of the conservative people of Connecticut, while reasserting our determination to adhere to the true principles upon which our Union is founded, and proclaiming our devotion to the Constitution, to firmly but temperately condemn the errors of our public officers; and whereas the Administration of Abraham Lincoln has violated the Constitution of the United States in many of its most important particulars;

Resolved, 1st, That the United States are a Confederacy of States, coequal in sovereignty and political power; independent in their several organizations, and reserving to each all rights not granted by the Constitution to the central Government.

Resolved, 2d, That while as citizens of Connecticut we assert our devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and will hereafter, as we have heretofore, support with zeal and energy the authorities of the United States in the full constitutional exercise of their powers, we deliberately avow that the liberties of the people are menaced by Congressional and Federal usurpations, and can only be preserved by the energetic action of the State authority; and we are determined to maintain and defend the honor of our State and the rights of her people.

Resolved, 3d, That while we denounce the heresy of secession as undefined and unwarranted by the Constitution, we as confidently assert that, whatever may heretofore have been the opinion of our countrymen, the time has now arrived when all true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the "monstrous farce" that the Union can be restored by the armed hand; and are anxious to inaugurate such action, honorable alike to the contending sections, as will stop the ravages of war, avert universal bankruptcy, and unite all the States upon terms of equality, as members of one confederacy.

Resolved, 4th, That the Democracy of Connecticut, sympathizing with their conservative brethren of the Middle and Western States, pledge themselves to unite with them in the adoption of all honorable measures having in view the cessation of hostilities between the North and South; the reconstruction of the Union on such terms as shall thoroughly define the rights of the States; the re-production of those fraternal feelings which form the true foundation of the federation; and the erection upon a more enduring basis of the temple of the Constitution.

Resolved, 5th, That the militia of Connecticut are the natural guardians of the liberties of her people, subject to the control of her chief executive officer, acting under and by authority of the laws of the State; and any and all acts of the Congress of the United States violative of the sovereignty of the State in relation thereto should receive the execration of a people justly jealous of their liberties.

Resolved, 6th, That the militia bill recently introduced into the Senate of the United States by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is subversive of

the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the central Government; unconstitutional in its provisions and dangerous to the liberties of the people; the authorities of each of the States should sternly resist the operation of a scheme so fatal to the just relations which should always exist between the Federal and State Governments.

Resolved, 7th, That the "banking system" recently passed by the Senate of the United States, based, as it is, upon an unconstitutional and irredeemable issue of paper currency, cannot fall, if forced upon the people of the States, into a serious blow at the rights of the State, erected an almost impassable barrier between the North and the South, in attacking the people of fifteen States through a domestic institution which is blended with their social fabric, and over which the individual States possess exclusive control and power; and regardless of the great lessons of the past, the National Executive, in surrendering to the insane fanaticism of the Abolition faction, has ventured upon a system or public policy which, if successfully inaugurated, would disgrace our country in the eyes of the civilized world, and carry lust, rapine and murder into every house in the slaveholding States.

Resolved, 8th, That the act of the Federal Administration in suppressing the writ of Habeas corpus, the arrest of citizens not subject to military law without warrant or authority—transporting them to distant States—incarcerating them without charge or accusation—denying them the right of trial by jury, of witnesses in their favor, and counsel for their defense—withholding from them all knowledge of their accusers and the cause of their arrest—answering their petition for redress by repeated injury and insult, prescribing, in many cases, as a condition of their release, test oaths, arbitrary and illegal.

In the abridgment of freedom of speech and of the press—in suppressing newspapers by military force, and establishing a censorship wholly incompatible with the freedom of thought and expression of opinion: in the establishment of a system of espionage by a secret police to invade the sacred privacy of unsuspecting citizens:

In declaring martial law over States not in rebellion, and where the courts are open and unobstructed for the punishment of crime: In attempting to strike out of existence the entire value of property in slaves throughout the country:

In the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation:

In the proposed taxation of the laboring white man to purchase the freedom and secure the elevation of the negro:

In the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, creating within her boundaries a new State without the consent of her Legislature:

Are each and all arbitrary and unconstitutional, subverting the Constitution, State and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, and, if sanctioned, the destruction of the Union, establishing upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States a consolidated military despotism.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the soldiers who enlisted to sustain the Constitution and the Union, in the great deprivation and hardships to which they have been subjected in sickness and in health; and demand, in the name of justice and humanity, that the great frauds which have deprived them of proper food, raiment, and care, shall be exposed, and their authors duly punished.

Resolved, That the enormous plunder of the public treasury by self-constituted patriots, which throughout the country, demands the closest scrutiny; and the severest punishment should follow a just exposure.

Resolved, That as representatives of a large proportion of the people of Connecticut, we demand the fullest public exposure of the manner in which the vast sum of four millions of dollars, appropriated by our State during the past two years, or any portion of it, has been expended, with a detail of the objects for which the money has been used; and we protest against the extraordinary and uncalled for appropriation by the last extra session of our Legislature of ten thousand dollars to the Governor of this State, to be used by him in secret for any object he may see fit to expend it.

Military Dispersion of the Frankfort Convention.

Whether the convention at Frankfort, Kentucky, which was dispersed by military intervention on Wednesday, was a regular convention of the Democratic party of Kentucky, we can not say. Parties in that State have been so metamorphosed by the war that we have lost familiarity with them. But whatever the precise political shade of the convention, we understand that it proposed to set with open doors and transparent all business in the most public manner. If it was suspected of treasonable purposes, why did not the military authority wait for some development of those purposes, or for some overt act of treason, when the civil authority would have been justified in arresting the guilty parties? Why the hot haste to disperse the assembly before it had taken any action whatever?

At this distance the affair seems to have been a most unjustifiable and outrageous interference with one of the plainest constitutional rights of citizens. It seems to be the initiative to the re-enactment in Kentucky of the reign of terror by which the Administration carried the elections in Missouri.

If the Frankfort Convention meditated treason, we are not its apologists in any possible sense; but it is surely absurd to do so on the pretense that it did, in the capital of Kentucky, surrounded by Federal troops, meditate treason?—Chicago Times, Feb. 20.

The Port Hudson News of the 30th ult. urges the planters that there is a vital necessity for creating cotton instead of cotton and sugar. There cannot be an overstock of the former. The people are urged to remember that the South is engaged in a war, the end of which cannot be foreseen; that the ports are closed against the receipt of supplies from abroad, and the idea of their being opened by foreign intervention is exploded; that the supplies from the great West are effectually cut off, and every planter should devote himself to raising hogs, rice, potatoes, sheep and all things that sustain life, forgetting "that such a thing as cotton or sugar was ever raised for any other purpose but that of domestic use."

To Union Democrats.

Auditor Taylor—none of the common Taylor, mind you, for he sells Taylor with an e—refuses to resign his place for a much better one than the Plaster Chase; and why do you suppose? Because he's afraid God will appoint a Union Democrat in his place!

It is strange that these men, when the life of the Republic is at stake, cannot lay aside party.—Darke County Democrat.

INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE. But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural substance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford themselves no dressing. Helmsstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

Scuriant Beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 302 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. nov25-46w6m

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CO. they are beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proven their efficacy by a test of many years. FUGITIVE SPEAKERS and BREATHERS should use the Troches. Military Officers and Soldiers, who over-haul the voice and are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. Jan20-46w3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE SURGEON GENERAL OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, FEBRUARY 11, 1863.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.—The Board of Examiners will convene on TUESDAY, the 24th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the city of Columbus, for the examination of candidates for the positions of Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, O. V. M.

By order of the Governor. S. M. SMITH, Surgeon General Ohio.

J. D. OSBORN & CO., CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE public to their large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, JEANS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, IRISH and TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS and DOYLIES.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Also, to their large stock of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS:

Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, Three Ply and Ingrain do. Venetian Rug and Stair do. Oil Cloths, Rugs, Gilt Shades, Cornices, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Lace and Swiss Curtains, Damask do. etc. etc.

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TAYLOR & WALL, UNDERTAKERS, Third Street, Opposite the First Presbyterian Church, KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

READY MADE COFFINS, OF ALL KINDS.

Schueler's Air-Tight Burial Cases, These, for durability and neatness, are superior to the metallic cases, and the cost is only one-half as much.

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THIS OLD ESTABLISHED and WELL KNOWN House, during the past season has been thoroughly renovated, repaired and refurnished in a style both comfortable and elegant.

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FAIRBANKS'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

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WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT Armstrong's Livery Stable, in the city of Columbus, five hundred horses and mares, not less than fifteen hands high, free from all blemishes, good color; for which a fair price in cash will be paid on delivery. Jan. 19-61

AMUSEMENTS.

ELLISLER'S ATHENEUM. JOHN A. ELLISLER, Manager. Doors open 7 before 7; Curtain rises at 7 1/2 o'clock precisely.

First night of the Great Tragic Actress, Mrs. Emma Wallar. She will appear to-night in her immense personation of LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Tuesday Evening, Feb 24, 1863. Will be presented the grand and thrilling Drama of LUCRETIA BORGIA.

NAUGHTON HALL! Unprecedented Success! The celebrated American Prima Donna, MISS JULIA BARTON, Will give two of her

Grand Concerts, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, February 24th and 25th.

Great Moral Entertainment. Boston Museum. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

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GOVERNMENT COFFEE. Put up in tin full pound papers, 48 in a box, and bulk. Our prices range from 8 to 30 cents. We put up the following kinds:

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