Intelligencer & Journal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Lancaster, December 27, 1853.

County Committee Meeting.

The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster County, are requested to meet at the public house of Jacob Ziegler in the city of Lancaster, on WEDNESDAY the 18th of January, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M. A general and punctual attendance is respectfully requested.

HIRAM B. SWARR, Chairman.

Lancaster, Dec. 20th, 1853.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

City—H. B. Swarr, Chairman.
Adamstown—William Sloat.
Bart—Robert Montgomery.
Brecknock—Reuben Shober.
Caernarvon—Thomas Edwards.
Colerain—Ebenezer Jackson.
Columbia S. W.—Joseph M. Watts.
" *N. W.*—H. M. North.
Cocalico East—Col. Andrew Ream.
Cocalico West—Col. Jesse Reinhold.
Conestoga—S. S. Welsh.
Conoy—Cyrus S. Haldeman.
Donegal East—Jacob S. Roth.
Donegal West—John Gross.
Drumore—John McSparren.
Earl—Anthony Carpenter.
Earl East—George Duchman.
Earl West—H. R. Hull.
Ephrata—Jeremiah Mohler.
Elizabethtown—Benjamin F. Baer.
Elizabeth—John Elser, Esq.
Fulton—Oliver Caldwell.
Hempfield East—Henry G. Imhoff, Jr.
Hempfield West—Dr. A. K. Rohrer.
City *N. E. W.*—James L. Reynolds.
" *S. E. W.*—Thomas Deen.
" *N. W. W.*—Jacob B. Amwake.
" *S. W. W.*—Col. Wm. S. Amweg.
Lancaster Twp.—Hugh M'Intire.
Lampeter East—Henry Gara.
Lampeter West—George Raub, Sr.
Leacock—John M'Killips.
Leacock Upper—Mark Connell, Jr.
Little Britain—Col. James Patterson.
Manheim Bor.—Nathan Worley.
Manheim Twp.—Benjamin Eby.
Manor—Abraham Peters.
Martic—James H. Pagen.
Marietta—Lewis Martin.
Mount Joy Bor.—Henry Shaffner.
Mount Joy Twp.—John Sheaffer.
Penn—Aaron Longenecker.
Paradise—George L. Eckert.
Rapho—Joseph Detwiler.
Sadsbury—Isaac Walker.
Salisbury—James H. Houston.
Strasburg Bor.—W. F. S. Warren.
Strasburg Twp.—Jacob Neff.
Warwick—Samuel E. Keller.
Washington—John A. Brush.

☞ THE COMPLIMENTS of the season to all our patrons.

☞ An interesting correspondence between several gentlemen of Philadelphia, who wish to be considered, *par excellence*, the friends of the Union, and Col. CLEMENS, ex-U. S. Senator from Alabama will be found in another column, to which we invite the attention of our readers. It will be seen that CHARLEY CARRIGAN and his coadjutors, 'waked up the wrong passenger,' when they attempted to get Col. C. on board their piratical vessel. He gives them a well merited rebuke for their disorganizing movement, which may be of use to them the balance of their lives.

The New York National True Democrat and Mr. Buchanan.

After our paper of the 13th instant was made up we observed an article in the Philadelphia *Daily News*, taken from the above-mentioned paper, containing an unjustifiable assault on Mr. BUCHANAN, and charging him amongst other things with having solicited or 'begged' the mission to England. Knowing, as we did, that the mission had been freely tendered to, and reluctantly accepted by Mr B., in our paper of the 20th instant we denounced the charge as a base fabrication, and added that we did not speak at random in this matter, but if it were necessary, the record might hereafter be shown to bear us out in our denial. We also stated that 'Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends desire peace, but if such rude and villainous attacks are to be continued upon him they wish to know it at once—and if the war is to go on, they pledge themselves neither to give nor take quarter.'

From an article in the *True Democrat*, of Thursday last, which was sent us, we learn that the New York *Herald* published our denial as coming from the 'Home Organ of Mr. BUCHANAN,' and endeavored to use it to sustain its assertion that he, Mr. B., was opposed to the administration.

We have no disposition to meddle with the politics of New York; because we believe that the division in the Democratic party of that State, if affected at all by our interference at the present time, would be widened instead of closed. We are equally averse from taking part in the dispute between the *Herald* and the *True Democrat*. If the latter will allow the former to use our denial that Mr. BUCHANAN sought the mission to England, as an argument going to show that he, Mr. B., to use the language attributed to the *Herald* by the *True Democrat*, had 'openly and decidedly declared himself the foe of the Administration,' and that 'he concurred with the Herald, in denouncing the Cabinet and the measures of the Administration,' we can only wonder at the obtuseness of the intellect which is blind to the want of connection between the argument and the conclusion of the *Herald*, and admit that Bennett, having a weak antagonist in the *True Democrat*, would have no difficulty in proving that white is black, or any other absurdity by means of our denial.

We have seen the first assault of the *True Democrat* re-published in another paper, with prefatory remarks alleging that the *True Democrat* is the organ of Mr. MARCY. How this may be we do not pretend to know. But we do know that Mr. BUCHANAN neither sought the office Governor MARCY now fills, nor the mission to England—and we presume these facts are well known to Mr. MARCY.—It is almost certain that, as Secretary of State, he would at least know who were the applicants for the first mission connected with the Department over which he presides, and we can, therefore, scarcely believe that Mr. MARCY approves of the course of the *True Democrat*, whether it is or is not his organ.

As for ourself we are the organ of no man. We do not claim to speak for Mr. BUCHANAN. In denouncing as false the assertions of the *True Democrat*, we stated only what we knew, and what we would have spoken if any other prominent Democratic statesman of Pennsylvania had been falsely charged with hostility to the administration and treason to his party. And if there is any person laboring through the *True Democrat* to accomplish selfish and treacherous ends by striking at Mr. BUCHANAN and endeavoring to embroil him and his friends in a quarrel with the Administration, we shall be willing and ready to drag the slanderer and traitor into the open day and bring him to justice.

Another charge made against Mr. BUCHANAN by the *True Democrat*, is, that "he carried the delegates to the Baltimore Convention from his State by an open bargain; barter and trade." This charge we also pronounce wickedly and maliciously *false*. He carried them in 1852, as he had twice done before, fairly and honestly, by an overwhelming majority of the Democracy of Pennsylvania against all opposition, and we dare the Editor to the proof of his slanderous assertion.

It may be well for the *True Democrat*, if it honestly desires to support the Administration and faithfully discharge its duties to the Democratic party, to abstain from false and malicious attacks on the statesmen the President has selected to aid him in carrying out the policy he has adopted.—Such attacks can produce no good effect, and in a paper professing to be democratic and friendly to a democratic Administration, are evidence either of imbecility or hypocrisy. Perhaps we shall have more to say hereafter on this subject.

PUBLIC REGISTER.—This is the title of a new candidate for public favor, just commenced in this City, by Mr. H. A. ROCKAFELT, formerly connected with the Examiner. The paper makes a creditable appearance, and is to be independent in all things. We wish the Editor success in his undertaking.

The Sandwich Islands.

The probable annexation of the Sandwich Island to the United States is now confidently asserted, and it may be worth while to inquire a little into their size, population, resources and probable value to this country. Everybody is aware that they lie in the Pacific ocean, somewhere to the west of San Francisco, that their possession would be of great importance to us for a naval depot, and that if they do not fall into our hands, the probabilities are that they will become the prey of England or France from sheer inability to defend themselves against rapine. But beyond this, little is known popularly of this strange groupe.

The Sandwich Islands are many in number, but of these only ten are inhabited. The whole population does not amount to one hundred and fifty thousand, or less than a third the number crowded into this great metropolis of Philadelphia. Of this population, at least one half occupies Hawaii, the principal island of the group. Yet the entire area of Hawaii is but forty-three hundred square miles. It is, therefore, not quite one tenth as large as Pennsylvania. The southeastern corner of our State composed of the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon and Berks, is about the size of Hawaii. Tho' not particularly spacious, therefore, it is big enough for a 'pretty considerable' sized farm.

The surface of Hawaii, however, as well as the other Sandwich Islands, is quite broken. All the Pacific Islands in fact, are mountainous, and generally also volcanic. Geologists of every school unite pronouncing the peaks submarine ranges. Hawaii raises in parts from 12,000 to 16,000 feet above the sea, and has volcanoes which are still among the most active in the world; indeed the whole island may be considered, and has indeed been described by Ellis, as a mass of lava, forming a hollow cave over a vast furnace in the heart of the stupendous submarine mountain. The island to speak in general terms, are about as far from San Francisco as San Francisco is from the city of Washington; but as the voyage from California lies over a sea which is generally placid, with favored winds, it is performed in twelve days. The climate is comparatively mild though the islands lie within the tropics, for the surrounding sea tempers the fervid atmosphere. The original inhabitants were to the order of Polynesians what the Anglo-Saxon is to inhabitants of Southern Europe; and, for a considerable period, high hopes were entertained of them under the modifying influence of civilization. But they seem to wilt and die out, notwithstanding every effort to keep up their numbers; and the probability is that, in the course of time, they will be extinguished entirely.

The real value of these islands to the U. States is commercial, rather than agricultural, mineral or otherwise. They constitute a sort of national fortification on the direct highway between California and the East Indies, so that whatever nation possesses them will hold incontestibly the command of the Northern Pacific. The American whaling fleet has long had its head quarters at these islands. There recruits itself during winter, repairs damages and makes ready for the summer campaign. The geographical position of the group is such, indeed that Hawaii could not pass into the hands of any great naval power, unless ourselves, without serious annoyance to us, if not positive peril.—*Ledger*

Congress.

Congress, we presume, will be fully at work immediately after the holidays are over—at least we hope so, for its own reputation and the general good of the country. Members can be excused for the balance of this year; but after Monday next, they could do no better than to proceed at once to transact the business for which they were delegated by the people. It is justly expected by the friends of the administration, that the heavy democratic majority should give consideration to the fact that it is responsible to the country not only for speeches on its own side, but for the unreasonable delays which an adroit opposition may throw in the way of speedy legislation.

Speaking on the subject of Congressional action, the Boston Post has the following remarks:

An important movement has been made as to our foreign relations in the call of Senator Cass for certain correspondence between this country and Great Britain relating to Central America. It was not quite extensive enough for Mr. Clayton's purposes, and on his motion it was made to include the whole correspondence. Senators Cass and Douglass understand this subject, with Senator Claytons antecedents as to it, thoroughly, and are fully competent to take care of it and the ex-secretary.

Another subject is fairly before the senate, the great question of the connection of the Atlantic and Pacific. Senator Gwin, with his characteristic devotion to the interests of his state, has made valuable exhibits as to the route for a railroad, and on the 15th inst. introduced a resolution that must elicit valuable information, to wit., a resolution relative to an inquiry as to the condition of the commerce of the United States in the Pacific Ocean.—Mr. Seward has broken ground as to the Pacific Railroad in a notice of a bill for the construction of a railroad through the territories of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The house have important measures before it.—Mr. Houston, from the committee on ways and means, has introduced a bill for appropriations for the support of the Indian department and the military academy. The naval committee, also, havein readiness an important bill for the construction of mail steamers. Such action as this deserves special mention. The various reports from the departments show a working cabinet, and such action as this gives gratifying indications of a working congress. The speech-making disease, however, is beginning to manifest itself. A rambling debate (Dec. 15) sprung up on a motion to contract for the Monnt Vernon estate. Mr. Disney, with the remark that he presumed after the exhibit of sympathy and large patriotism, gentlemen were relieved and that the house was satisfied with the eloquence, and that it was time to go to business moved to proceed to the consideration of the bills on the speaker's table. Mr. Disney's motion was carried.

A party skirmish took place in the house, led on by a whig. It was on the manner of appointing an assistant treasurer. Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, was the whig. He indulged in general satire on the democracy, and in special irony as to Mr. Guthrie.—He had something to say about Virginia State pride Falstaff's company and Dogberry's reading; but his exact purpose was explained by Mr. Hunter, who said that he had noticed for some days Mr. Ewing's restlessness, as he looked with anxiety to see a quarrel on the democratic side; and not seeing it, he tried his hand at casting a firebrand. Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, eudeavored with good sense to arrest the progress of a profitless debate, and to promote the business of the house. Pending a motion of Mr. Breckenridge to refer the bill to the committee on the judiciary, the house adjourned.

While the President is seeing to it that promptness, fidelity and honesty prevail in the executive department, it were to be wished that the excellent representatives of the young democracy in congress especially in the popular branch, would seek a solid reputation by prompt and faithful attention to the business of the nation. It is a saying, just or not just, in everybody's mouth, that congress is corrupt, that disorder marks its proceedings, and in various ways, bribery often controls its votes. Let the democratic members—let the new incumbents especially—labor for a reform, and those who distinguish themselves will receive the well wishes and thanks of every true patriot.

Foreign News.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, bringing one week's later news from Europe. There have been no more battles between the Turks and Russians on the Danube, but the former still appear to be victorious in Asia, where they have gained several battles. The Sultan refuses to submit to the three months' armistice proposed by England.

Another conference is proposed by the four powers, to which representatives from Russia and Turkey are invited, thus making a conference of six commissioners. The proposition, it is said, is eagerly accepted by the Russians, but the Turks are a little shy of it.

Breadstuffs have advanced a shade, and the money market, in England, is easier.

☞ JOSEPH SEVERNS, Esq., of the Evening *Argus*, has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at Philadelphia. This is an excellent appointment.

From the Washington Union.

Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence, between a committee of 'national union democrats' in Philadelphia and ex-Senator Clemens, of Alabama, will be read with interest. It will be seen that these gentlemen have wholly mistaken the character of Colonel Clemens. His democracy is not of the kind that depends upon the distribution of the offices. He is a democrat upon principle, and all such democrats know how to appreciate the embarrassments growing out of the distribution of the patronage. Col. Clemens distinguished himself in the Senate as a compromise democrat, and he avows his purpose to support an administration conducted by a President who is also a compromise democrat, and whose administration rests upon a faithful adherence to the Compromise as a final adjustment of the slavery issue. The following correspondence renders further comment unnecessary:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1853.

SIR: At a meeting of national Union democrats of the city and county of Philadelphia, opposed to any interference by members of the federal government in State elections, and also opposed to the nomination of Wm. Bigler for governor, an executive committee of twenty was appointed to draught an address to be submitted to a future mass meeting, said address to be based upon the two fold object—repudiation of the disunion tendencies of certain members of the federal government, and the selection of a sound national Union democrat as a candidate for governor.

Knowing your devotion and adherence to the Union and the measures of the compromise; that you put forth your arm to save and protect the ark of the constitution when it was about to be undermined by corruption and treason; that you fearlessly defended that great palladium of rights and liberties from the fierce liberticidal attacks of abolitionists, secessionists, and disunionists; believing that you prefer to follow the liberal and constitutional policy of Jefferson and Jackson than the disunion proclivities of modern innovators—we, therefore, respectfully and cordially tender you an invitation to be present and address a mass meeting of national Union democrats, which will be held on Monday evening, the 19th inst., in the saloon of the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia.

We are yours, very respectfully,
ABRAHAM OLWINE,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
THOMAS T. BLYLER,
EUGENE AHERN,
C. M. CARRIGAN,
ISAAC C. BRYANT,
WM. B. GRIFFITH,
Committee on Invitations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 10th inst., inviting me to attend and 'address a mass meeting of national Union democrats' at the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, on the 19th instant, has been received. The objects of the meeting are stated to be two-fold: first, 'repudiation of the disunion tendencies of certain members of the federal government;' and, secondly, 'the selection of a sound national Union democrat as a candidate for governor.'

With the last I trust you will readily perceive I cannot with any degree of propriety interfere. I am not a citizen of Pennsylvania, and have no voice in the selection of her public officers. I should be loth at any time to give utterance to unkind opinions of any of her distinguished sons; and in the case of Governor Bigler, I know nothing in his previous history which can justly deprive him of the confidence of the Union democracy.

The first object of the meeting alone remains to be considered. I need not say that all my feelings and sympathies are with those who have steadily maintained the Compromise of 1850 as a final adjustment of the slavery question. But you must allow me, kindly and respectfully, to doubt the wisdom of the course you propose to take. The President, in his inaugural and in his recent message, has left no doubt as to HIS position; and I know the man too well to believe that he would retain among his confidential advisers any one whom he for a moment suspected of 'disunion tendencies.' That he has made mistakes in some of his appointments I do not question; that he has been imposed upon is other cases is very probable. Such things have occurred to all Presidents before him, and will occur to all who are to come after him. But warfare against a national administration for such cause has heretofore been considered the legitimate busines of its opponents—not its friends.

What has been done cannot be remedied by democratic assaults upon a democratic President. The recent election in New York is a bitter lesson, and one by which we should endeavor to profit. With a large majority in the State, both sections of the democratic party have been prostrated, and the control of the State has passed into the hands of Wm. H. Seward. Surely this is not an entertainment to which any national Union man would desire to be invited.

Allow me, gentlemen, in conclusion to say that I love the Union cause too well, and have sacrificed too much in its defence, to willingly put it in jeopardy by associating it with a movement of more than doubtful propriety and of certain disaster; and while I thank you for the kind feeling which prompted your invitation as well as for the flattering terms in which it is couched, I feel constrained to decline all participation with you on the occasion referred to.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JERE. CLEMENS.

Messrs Wm. B. Griffith, Isaac C. Bryant, and others, Philadelphia.

OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The *Journal of Commerce* says the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Manypenny, presents a painful picture of the condition and prospects of the Aborigines of this country. All the sums of money that the Government has expended, aud all the efforts that philanthropy has suggested, for their benefit, seem to have done little or no good. The Indian is still degraded, ignorant, idle, and apparently incapable of civilization. We have a remnant of seven hundred thousaad Indians within our limits, and claiming our care. It must be admitted that, as Mr. Manypenny remarks, the various flattering accounts which we have sometimes had of the "rapid advancement" of Indians in civilization," have been without foundation, and that, in many instances, those tribes that are nearest to the borders of the white settlements, are the most wretched and degraded.

It is now proposed to send Commissiouers to be appointed by the President, to visit all the Indian tribes and examine into, and report upon, their condition, and make suggestions for their future benefit. It is also recommended that the confused mass of Indian treaties be, through proper negotiations reduced to an intelligible and connected form.—To gather the roaming tribes and colonize them in one place, each distinct from the other, aud from contact with the whites, is another excellent scheme. It is also thought that the plan of paying the Indians annuities in money shonld be abandoned, for the reason that, depending upon that supply, however inadequate, they will not labor. The annuity plan is only an encouragement to idleness and vice.

We may expect, at any moment, to be plunged into very troublesome and expensive wars with the Indians in Texas, New Mexico, and Cherokee, unless by a wise policy we make early arrangements to secure peace and tranquillity. We have heretofore considered the territorial extent of the United States as large enough for all practical purposes at the present day, but this turns out to be a great mistake. The territory belonging to the United States is not sufficiently ample to allow of the removal of the California Indians to reservations in that State. Lands must be bought for them; and yet long before the Indians shall be domesticated and brought into our system of society; they will probably be wasted away by collisions with the whites, or by viens contracted in the transition from their native to a civilized state.

CHIEF JUSTICE BLACK.—The Philadelphia Argus of Monday last says, we are pleased to state, positively, that Chief Justice Black, of the Supreme Court of this State, will be a candidate for re-nomination before the Democratic State Convention. Judge Black has added much to his reputation since his advent on the Supreme Bench, and his numerous friends in all parts of the State, will hail with delight this determination to allow the use of his name in connection with a re-nomination and re-election.

☞ THE CARRIER requests us to say that he will make a special call upon the Patrons of the Intelligencer, in the City, on Saturday next, when he hopes to find them all at home and prepared to give him a hearty and *substantial* welcome

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The following statistics of Order in Lancaster county, showing its condition on the 1st day of October last, will be interesting to many of our readers:

1. LANCASTER LODGE, No. 67, meets in Lancaster every Thursday evening. John Hogentogler, N. G.; John Evans, V. G.; J. M. Westhaeffer, Secy. H. A. Rockafelt, A. S.; Charles M. Erben, Treasurer. Amount of Receipts $1028,50. No. of contributing members, 361; suspended for non-payment of dues, 8.

2. SUSQUEHANNA LODGE, No. 80, meets in Columbia every Monday evening. Dr. D. G. Bruner, N. G.; J. G. Hess, V. G.; Samuel Brooks, Secy; Samuel B. Heise, A. S.; P. Shriner, Treasurer.—Amount of Receipts $435 13. No. of contributing members 130; suspended for non-payment of dues, 7.

3. ELIZABETHTOWN LODGE, No. 128, meets in Elizabethtown every Thursday evening. John A. Koons, N, G.; George Redsecker, V. G,; B. F. Baer, Secty.; F. S. Bryan, A. S.; S. Keller, Treasurer.—Amount of Receipts, $133 80. No. of contributing members, 56; suspended for non-payment of dues, 3.

4. DONEGAL LODGE, No. 129, meets in Marietta every Tuesday evening. Dr. John H. Grove, N. G. Calvin A. Shaffner, V. G.; E. D. Roath, Secty; John M. Waller, A. S.; John Auxer, Treasurer. Am't of Receipts, $146 86. No. of contributing members 64; suspended for non-payment of dues, 4.

5. PEQUEA LODGE, No. 161, meets in Souderburg every Saturday evening. Jacob Brua, N. G.; Henry W. Gara, V. G.; D. Conygham, Secty; C. J. Rakestraw, Treasurer. Amount of Receipts $84 65 No. of contributing members, 47; suspended for non payment of dues, 3.

6. NORTH STAR LODGE, No. 166, meets at Kinzer's every Saturday evening. Obediah Rock, N. G.; H. Asmstrong, V. G.; John Nixon, Secty; Samuel R. Linville, A. S.; John W. Rambo, Treasurer. Amount of Receipts, $141 24. No. of contributing members, 56; suspended for non-payment of dues, 16

7. MONTEREY LODGE, No. 242, meets in Lancaster every Friday evening. James M. Channel, N. G.; George S. Ball, V. G.; Philip T. Sheaff, Secty; Henry M. Miller, Treasurer. Amount of Receipts $403. No. of contributing members 158; suspended for non-payment of dues, 8.

8. MOUNT JOY LODGE, No. 277, meets in Mount Joy every Tuesday evening. Joseph Donavin, N. G.; Joseph L. Kuhns V. G.; George W. Porter, Secy James Mooney, A. S.; Levi Ricksecker, Treasurer, Amount of Receipts, $79 79. No. of contributing members, 46; suspended for non payment of dues, 1.

9. CONESTOGA LODGE, No. 334, meets at Safe Harbor every Saturday evening. No report.

10. STRASBURG LODGE, No. 361, meets at Strasburg every Tuesday evening. Alexander Shultz, N. G.; William T. McPhail, V. G.; William Clark, Secty; Samuel Nument, A. S.; Jacob Hildebrand, Treasurer. Amount of Receipts, $82 96. No. of contributing members, 52; suspended for non-payment of dues, 12.

11. KOSCIUSKO LODGE, No. 374, meets at Rawlinsville every Saturday evening. L. D. Taylor, N. G.; Hugh O'Nail, V. G.; Wm. Crawford, Secty; S. M. Risk, A. S.; John Montooth, Treasurer. Am't. of Receipts $253 90. No. of contributing members 66.

12. COCALICO LODGE, No. 408, meets at Reamstown every Saturday evening. Abiram Kegerise, N. G.; A. Kline, V. G.; E. H. Rhoads, Secty; John Bard, A. S.; Andrew Ream, Treasurer. Amount of Receipts, $158 16. No. of contributing members, 72; suspended for non-payment of dues, 2.

13. EARL LODGE, No. 413, meets at New Holland every Wednesday evening. Peter Ream, N. G.; William Setley, V. G.; John A. Shultz, Secty; Wendell Holl, Treasurer. Amount of Receipts, $158 33. No. of contributing members, 60; suspended for non-payment of dues, 1.

14. LITTLE BRITAIN LODGE, No. 420. William Paxson, N. G.; George Tollinger, V. G.; William Wood, Secty.; Wm. Reed, A. S.; Robert Patton, Jr. Treasurer. Amount of Receipts, $204 06. No. of contributing members, 68; suspended for non-payment of dues, 1

15. FULTON LODGE, No. 454, meets in Lancaster every Monday evening. Seth Spencer, N. G.; Samuel D. Fraim, V. G.; John A. Erben, Secty.; Samuel Welchens, A. S.; Walter G. Evans, Treasurer. Amount of Receipts, $173 25. No. of contributing members, 53: suspended, 1.

GEO. SANDERSON, Lancaster, D. D. G. M.

REV. MISS ANTOINETTE L. BROWN.—In accordance with previous announcement, this gifted lady delivered a lecture in Fulton Hall, on Tuesday evening last. Her subject—'The Old and the New'—or modern improvements, discoveries and ideas, contrasted with the ancient, furnished a vast field of thought, and was handled with great ability—fully satisfying all present that the lecturer is a lady of rare intellectual powers and superior intelligence. The lecture lasted nearly one hour and a half, and was listened to with breathless attention. Some portions of it were truly eloquent—especially her description of the burial and resurrection of Truth, than which nothing could have been more sublime in conception, nor delivered with more thrilling effect.

Miss BROWN is about 28 years of age, of medium size, and rather handsome. She has nothing in her appearance, voice or manner, which would seem to justify the rough usage she has met with in New York and elsewhere. On the contrary, she appears to be modest and unassuming—an accomplished lady, who should command the respect and esteem of all with whom she comes in contact, and whose sex and superior intellectual endowments should furnish her with a sufficient passport tokind treatment wherever she goes.

☞ The new Presbyterian Church at Marietta will be dedicated on Sunday next.

☞ The Second Presbyterian Congregation, of this city, have commenced worshipping in the Lecture Room of their new building, in S. Queen st.

☞ It is rumored that THEOPHILUS FENN, Esq., formerly of the Harrisburg Telegraph, is to become the editor of the *Independent Whig*, of this city, in the course of a few days.

☞ A Hog, weighing about 500 lbs., is to be raffled for at the public house of Adam Deitrich, five miles west of Lancaster, on the evening of Saturday next, the 31st inst.

LARGE HOG.—Police Officer, JOHN CONNER, of this city, killed a hog, last week, fattened by himself, which weighed 763 lbs. clean meat. It was 22 months old.

☞ A Board of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer of the Lancaster Locomotive Engine and Machine Manufacturing Company, will be chosen on the 12th proximo.

☞ The Commissioners to establish the division line between Bart and Drumore townships, are to meet, for that purpose, at the public house of J. C. Ewing, on the 14th of January.

LITTLE GIRLS' FAIR.—The amount realized at the Fair held week before last, for the benefit of the First Presbyterian Congregation of this City, was $185. The projectors of the Fair are delighted with their success.

CORRECTION.—The new daily mail route prayed for in this county, is to run from Kinzer's on the railroad, through Williamstown, Springwell Mills, and thence to Intercourse. It was incorrectly published last week.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for making the Lancaster and Marietta Turnpike road, was awarded, on Friday last, to Messrs. Dellett, Hambright and Duchman, of this City, for the sum of $24,000—they being the lowest bidders for the whole road.

☞ Mr. JOHN L. KEFFER, proposes commencing a course of lessons in Drawing, at his Painting Room, No. 6 Miller's Row, in the City, on Tuesday evening, January 3d, provided a sufficient number of pupils are obtained to warrant the undertaking. Mr. K. is an adept at the business, and we advise the young men of the City to embrace this opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of so useful a branch of education.

☞ An election for seven Trustees of the Odd Fellows Hall Association, of Columbia, to serve for one year, was held at their Hall on Saturday last, which resulted in the choice of the following persons: Samuel Truscott, G. G. Claiborne, A. S. Green, Andrew Gohn, J. G. Hess, Cornelius Tyson and George Bogle.

At a meeting of the Board Samuel Truscott was elected President; J. G. Hess, Secretary; and G. G. Claiborne, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA GAS COMPANY.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this company, held on Saturday last, the following persons were elected officers, to serve for one year.

President—J. H. Mifflin, Managers—J. W. Cottrell, P. F. Fry, W. S. McCorkle, James S. McMahon, Samuel Shoch, Amos S. Green; Secretary and Treasurer—A. S. Green.

LANCASTER, LEBANON AND PINE GROVE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors of this company, held in Philadelphia on the 20th, Christian E. Spangler was elected President, Robert Kelton Treasurer, W. H. Wilson Chief Engineer, and Wm Stokes Secretary. At a meeting of the Stockholders on the 5th, Christian E. Spangler, Samuel J. Reeves, Geo. W. Carpenter, Joseph M. Thomas, John Edgar Thompson, Josep Konigmacher, John Yarrow, George Howell and Robert Kelton, were elected Directors.

A LIBERAL DONATION.—LETTER FROM JUDGE HELFENSTEIN.—MR. EDITOR—May I ask the insertion in your paper of the enclosed letter from Judge Helfenstein? I do so for the purpose of making the Judge's bounty known to those who may stand in need of it; and also that others, amongst us, who have the means, may be stimulated by so excellent an example to go and do likewise. Very truly yours,

S. BOWMAN.

SHAMOKIN, NORTHUMBERLAND Co.,
December 5, 1853.

REV. DR. SAMUEL BOWMAN:

Dear Sir:—I have this day caused to be shipped one boat load of coal, amounting to about 60 tons, from the Luke Fidler Mines, to the care of Messrs. Baumgardner, Lancaster.

The coal is designed for the use and benefit of the destitute poor of Lancaster, my native city, to be distributed under the direction of a Committee of three ladies; one of whom I desire to be Mrs. Susan Longenecker, wife of my friend David Longenecker, Esq., and the other members of the Committee to be two ladies of your parish, to be selected by yourself.

I submit the distribution of the coal entirely to the good sense and discretion of the ladies, to be appropriated without reference to the church relations or preferences of the recipients of it.

May I ask of you the favor to lend me your aid in accomplishing the above named purpose, thro' the agency specified.

My intention is, with the blessing of God, to provide for a regular and permanent annual appropriation, after this winter, of one hundred tons of coal for the above purpose, to be distributed through a similar agency.

My friends the Messrs. Baumgardner, of your city, have very liberally offered to receive the coal at Columbia, and convey it from that point to Lancaster, and serve it out, from time to time, as the ladies may direct, free of any charge or expense.

Very truly, your friend and obedient servant,
WM. L. HELFENSTEIN.

Miss A. Franklin, and Miss R. Jenkins, have kindly consented to assist Mrs. Longenecker in the distribution of Judge Helfenstein's bounty. S. B.

☞ A concert for the benefit of the Poor will be given in the Odd Fellows Hall, at Columbia, on Tuesday evening next, the 3d of January.

☞ Our stores, shops, places of business, &c., present an unusual appearance at this time of year, and reflect much credit upon the business men of our goodly city in the fine taste displayed by them in their decorations of windows, show cases, &c.—Mr. JAMES CROSS' show case of wigs, scalps and braids attracts considerable attention. His getting up of wigs shows an artistical style and finish which cannot be surpassed by any in our larger cities.—The style in which he makes his parts in wigs—or rather one would be led to suppose that it was the natural flesh-seam of the hair—is unequalled, so true to nature are they. Ladies and gentlemen who have had the misfortune to lose their hair; need have no hesitancy in wearing these articles, when their physiognomies can be so counterfeited as to represent nature in all its beauty.

☞ The Democracy of Tioga county met in the Court House, at Wellsborough, on the 6th inst., and, after passing complimentary resolutions to President Pierce, instructed the delegates to the 8th of March Convention to support the nomination of Wm. Bigler for Governor, and Daniel S. Sherwood for Canal Commissioner.

☞ The Homestead Bill, reported in Congress, a few days ago, by Mr. Dawson, provides that any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed. Five years' residence is required upon said land, after the date of entry, before a patent shall issue therefor, and the land is to be exempt from all liability for any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent. Residents of any State or Territory, not naturalized, are to be placed upon the same footing as citizens, provided they have filed their declaration of intention, and shall become citizens before the insurance of the patent. No individual is to be permitted to make more than one entry, and existing pre-emption rights are to be in no way interfered with.

COINAGE AT THE U. S. MINT.—In a letter to the Washington Union, Col. James R. Snowden, Director of the Philadelphia Mint, contradicts the report that gold bars are paid out because of the inability of the Mint to supply coin. He says that bars are only paid when required by depositors, and that the Mint is capable of coining any amount of bullion with which it may be supplied. Depositors are paid as soon as the deposits are assayed, which is in one, two, or, at the farthest, three days and in denomination of gold or silver coins, or in bars, as they may desire. The latter are preferred when the gold is intended for exportation, as the depositors save the coinage charge, which is half of one per cent. The Mint prefers paying in coin; but keeps on hand a large supply of bars, as well as coin, in order to pay promptly every deposit.

☞ Col. M'CLURE, of the Franklin Repository, the defeated Whig candidate for Auditor General, is pretty much of a wag of a fellow, as our readers are probably aware. He has said several funny things about his own defeat, since the election, but the last is perhaps the best of all. Hear him:

We have dispatched a bull-dog express, with a tin kettle attachment, to Forrest county for the official vote cast at the late election for the State ticket, and we shall issue it an extra as soon as it is received. In the meantime we would advise our friends not to bet on our election too freely, but wait patiently for the return of our express and the official vote. Should the returns prove that Forrest has overcome the 34,000 and odd against us in the balance of the State, we shall continue to speak to our poor friends as usual, and applicants for clerkships will enter through the front office door on the diamond, and retire through the back gate. No accountability for accidents, and all baggage at the risk of the owner.

GEN. WOOL ORDERED TO CALIFORNIA.—It is stated that Major General Wool has been ordered to the command of the military division having its head-quarters at San Francisco, California. This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California, and the necessity which recent events have demonstrated of having a military officer stationed there of the highest rank, and clothed with the fullest powers to suppress any infringement upon our neutrality laws, and at the same time to protect our citizens on the Pacific. General Wool, it is understood, will leave for the scene of his duties as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements for the voyage.

WESTMORELAND SPEAKING OUT!—A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, on Saturday the 17th inst., at which strong resolutions sustaining Governor BIGLER and in favor of his re-nomination, were passed by acclamation.

☞ The great Florida Land Case of Clark and others, plaintiffs, against the United States and Braden, defendants, is soon to come on before the Superior Court. The plaintiffs claim twelve millions of acres (in Florida) under the King of Spain's grant to the Duke of Alagon, which the United States claim was annulled by the Treaty of the 22d February, 1819.

☞ The U. S. District Court, in session at Pittsburg, have granted an injunction against the Erie and North East Railroad Company, the city of Erie and others.

GRAND NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW, FOR 1854, AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—A large meeting of the citizens of the county was held on the 26th of November, and it was resolved to hold a 'Cattle Fair' at this place on the first Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of September, 1854. The premiums will amount to about $5,000, and will be open to all the world. Ample and beautiful grounds will be prepared, and arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may come, without extra charges. This matter is to be carried out on a grand and liberal scale, so as to induce the bringing of the finest stock in the world together.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mr. John Beckley, a wealthy and respected farmer of Jackson township, Lebanon county, was arrested and bound in the sum of $5000, last week, on the charge of passing, or attempting to pass counterfeit money. Mr. Beckley is a brother to Jonathan Beckley, who lately defrauded the citizens of Lebanon out of a large amount of money, and absquatulated. Wonders will never cease.

Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 29, 1853.

FRIEND SANDERSON:—Contrary to my expectations I had the pleasure of passing through the State of South Carolina, its Cypress Swamps, Cane Brakes, Rice Fields, and Cotton Plantations, by Railroad. Upon arriving at Wilmington, N. C., I was agreeably surprised to find that the Manchester Road, connecting Wilmington with the South Carolina Road at Branchville, commenced last Spring, was completed, with the exception of a few miles at the eastern terminus, and eleven miles immediately east of the Great Pedee River. This road in a few months will supersede the Steam Boat route to Charleston, and afford travelers from the North an opportunity to see the most interesting portions of the Palmetto State, as well as to avoid that most distressing of all diseases, sea-sickness. Indeed a majority of travelers prefer it even now, notwithstanding the inconvenience of staging and ferriage to which they are subjected. At Wilmington, passengers are obliged to go aboard a Ferry Boat and proceed some three miles down the Cape Fear River, the road not being yet completed to the city. Between Marion Court House and the Pedee, a distance of eleven miles, they are compelled to travel by stage-coach, no trifle, by the way, the post-roads in this country being infinitely worse than the corduroy roads of the West. After passing over this horrid road, thirty of us in three coaches, we crossed the Pedee some time after nightfall, and on the opposite side built a huge log fire in the open air, smoked Havanas, and drank Apple Jack till midnight, when the cars arrived, interrupting the mirth and conviviality of some, and the sad, melancholy meditations of others. On the present occasion, however, as a general thing, we enjoyed ourselves admirably;—the night was bright, the air bland and delicious, besides the demijohn of home manufacture, in charge of one of the company, having arrived at a good old age, was really quite palatable. The ladies, to be sure, appeared somewhat annoyed, but being travelers themselves, and amoug travelers, they of course could not expect the nicer forms of etiquette.

While assembled around our blazing fire of logs I fell into a a reflective mood, and could not resist indulging in a train of serious speculations upon the great contrast in the anticipations, hopes, fears, condition, and circumstances, of different members of the company. There were some wild and boisterous from perfect health and an overflow of spirits; there were others depressed and bowed down with weight of care and protracted illness. Many there were returning from the North, after spending the Summer at the watering places, pleased, aye, delighted with their tour, and no less happy in the anticipation of soon meeting their friends, and enjoying again the untold pleasures of the domestic hearth. And there were others, but how different *their* feelings, prospects, and reflections; invalids from the North, who had been compelled to leave home, its endearments and comforts, to seek in the genial clime of the sunny South that health which the rigors of a Northern denied them. It is true the idea of being restored to buoyant health, and again enjoying those pleasures they were accustomed to enjoy, might for a moment light up the countenance, and produce a momentary thrill of delight, but the dark shadow of doubt would anon cross the imagination, dispersing all pleasurable emotions, and give place to forebodings and misgivings more intolerable than death itself. I was particularly interested in the case of a young man from Connecticut; he had left home under the conviction that he must either die or go South. "I chose the latter," said he, "but *now*, had I the alternative, I would remain." The young man had never been from home, and on the way grew worse, consequently was much discouraged. He left this morning, in the Savannah Boat, for St. Augustine, East Florida, where I soon expect to meet him in better health and spirits.

Leaving Wilmington the traveler finds himself traversing an immense marsh, on a Railroad constructed on piles; he next immerges into the depths of a Cypress swamp, dense, wild and gloomy, overgrown with a profusion of Spanish moss. Next come boundless Rice fields extending far as the eye can reach, intersected with canals and ditches in all directions. The crop being gathered and stacked, the fields present precisely the appearance of an oat-stubble, excepting, that it is sown in drills. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to give a short account of the mode of cultivating this valuable staple. Early in the Spring the ground is prepared and the seed sown in drills twelve or eighteen inches apart; after which, when the sprouts make their appearance above ground, the field is completely flooded with *fresh* water, by means of flood-gates and ditches; the water accelerates the growth of the plant and at the same time destroys the weeds. After a few weeks the water is withdrawn, and thus alternately is let on and off till the stalks begin to color. When ripe it is cut with a sickle and put up in stacks. Rice can be grown profitably only where there are facilities for flooding. There is some grown on high land, but generally for home consumption, it is not remunerative, the grain being light; besides it requires a great amount of labor to subdue the weeds. Rice it should be remembered cannot be grown in salt water; I have frequently heard persons in the North confidently assert that it is flooded with water from the Sea;—such is never the case; probably they were led into this erroneous impression from the circumstance of its being cultivated near the coast.

Leaving the Rice fields you enter extensive Pine forests of beautiful timber, from which immense quantities of turpentine are manufactured. The business in this section has commenced since the construction of the Railroad, and is, I am told quite profitable; the trees yield abundantly. Lands here which could have been purchased for 20 cents per acre, are now worth from $3 to $6. So much for Railroads. A company, a short time since, purchased on the line of this road 75,000 acres at a very low rate, for which they could now get twice the amount it cost them. There is a great opening here I judge for speculations in Pine lands; but the country is fast filling up with manufacturers; every few miles you pass a turpentine distillery surrounded with casks and barrels, and presenting quite a business-like appearance.

Having passed through the pine lands, the face of the country becomes more elevated and rolling, with here and there a bluff or sand hill; this is the region of Cotton plantations. The cotton lands which I have have seen in this State are not so productive as those of the Mississippi country. I understand, however, that the section through which I have passed is inferior to other parts of the State. The crop this year in consequence of the favorable fall, admits of three pickings, and will make an average yield notwithstanding it was very unpromising in the early part of the season. The average yield of Cotton is 1000 lbs. per acre, yet some lands will produce 2800 lbs. This at 10 and 11 cents per pound makes it I should think rather a profitable business.

A good negro will pick 100 lbs. per day. It is planted in rows similar to corn, and worked in the same manner; it grows up like small twigs, with spreading branches, each each having several bolls.

In order to give an idea of the trouble and vexation of traveling south at the present time, I might state that tae western part of this Manchester road is extremely annoying, in the way of changing cars and baggage. First the Manchester road connects with the Camden road; here you change cars, the baggage is likewise changed and checked anew; you then proceed a few miles to the junction of the Columbia road; here again you change and check; at Branchville too, some forty miles from this point, the junction of the Columbia with the South Carolina road, you change and check finally for Charleston or Augusta. At several of these points there are no buildings to protect travelers from the inclemency of the weather while attending to their baggage or changing cars. I am thus minute in view of the inconvenience I myself suffered from want of information in regard to these Southern roads. Indeed when I left home I was not aware of the existence of the Manchester road, Persons who do not regard sea-sickness can of course avoid it all by taking Ocean Steamer, at Wilmington, N. C., for Charleston.

The weather in this country is exceedingly changeable, as well as in the North; while passing through the southern part of North, and eastern part of South Carolina, it was actually beautiful; the air was soft and pleasant as a day in May; but in a single hour it had changed and when we arrived at Charleston it was really *cold*; it soon changed again, however, and became as mild as before. There is not, as a matter of course, that rigorous hard freezing here that is known with us; and when protected from the wind, it requires very little fire to make one comfortable.

Having given a pretty minute description of my trip from Wilmington, I shall now proceed to say a few words in regard to Charleston, the great mart and emporium of the State of South Carolina, and close this already too lengthy and perhaps uninteresting letter.

Charleston, as every body knowr, is situated at the confluence of Ashley and Cooper Rivers, some 37 miles from the Sea, and is surrounded with marshes, swamps, and rice fields. It is elevated but a few feet above the level of the Sea, and consequently at high tide is intersected with streams of salt water in various directions, the basement stories of many houses, at such times, being submerged to the depth of several feet. This is the principal cause of the comparative health of the city. The streets are not remarkable for regularity, but many of the buildings are splendid. I was especially pleased with the villas and private mansions in the suburbs; they are truly magnificent, embowered in the rich foliage of the Orange tree, Palmetto, and Magnolia, and ornamented with porticos, verandahs, flower-bedecked hedges and creeping vines. In fine, in all that pertains to an enterprising, wealthy, and prosperous city, Charleston takes the lead of the cities of the South. In public edifices and institutions of learning and benevolence, she is not deficient; whilst her citizens are celebrated the world over for gaiety, frankness and noble hospitality. Yours in haste, W. K.

COLUMBIA, LANCASTER Co.,
December 22d, 1853.

MR. SANDERSON:—A few days ago I visited Mr. V. B. Palmer's American Newspaper, Subscription and Advertising Agency Office, in New York city, for the purpose of soliciting Mr. P's advertising aid, and found that his widely circulating newspaper has now such immense influence as to command the best and most extensive circulating newspaper exchanges in the United States. He has on file all the principal newspapers published in every city and town in America; and we were much pleased with the attention and courtesy extended to us by the Chief Clerk, Mr. ANDREW WIND, formerly of Lancaster city, whose well known business qualifications will attract those numerous advertising customers, who desire to take advantage of Mr. Palmer's vast field of enterprize, and thus secure to themselves the real benefits of this general advertising Agency.

Mr. PALMER's offices are located in New York, Philadelphia and Boston—and effect a reliable communication between Producers and Consumers, encompassing the entire country.

A TRANSPORTER.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The press of Pennsylvania seem to have lost sight of the fact that a Judge of the Supreme Court is to be nominated by the next State Convention. But, we presume the reason is that all expect the re-nomination of the present able Chief Justice. The following, from that sterling Democratic sheet, the Bedford Gazette, fully meets our views:

HON. J. S. BLACK.—We have been frequently interrogated whether this gentleman intends being a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court. It is our settled and decided opinion that *he ought to be*, for the services he has already rendered the State in this capacity clearly go to show that he could not well be spared from the bench.—We believe the *profession* throughout the Commonwealth all look to Judge Black as a gentleman eminently and peculiarly adapted to this high position and nearly all, without distinction of party, would regret to hear that he declined a re-election. The administration of justice is most important of all things to a free people, and none but the best men should be chosen for such posts. *Tried and proved men* cannot be spared from the Bench—and if any State in the Union ever had cause to feel especial pride in her Supreme Judges, Pennsylvania has; for a more brilliant array of profound *legal talent*, (as well as high social virtue and unspotted moral integrity,) were never concentrated in any five men, than is to be found in the persons of Black, Lewis, Woodward, Lowrie & Knox. Such a Court is an honor to the Judiciary throughout the world, and the people will not readily dispense with the services of any of these distinguished jurists, if they can help it.—Hence, we can look upon the re-nomination of Judge Black as certain, and his acceptance as a matter of course.

We know that many warm friends of Judge Black anxiously desire to see him in the United States Senate. We have always been of that number, and always among the warmest. Our wish has not cooled in the least. If he were up for election to the Senate, our efforts would not be wanting in his behalf. But we are perfectly satisfied from his conversation, when we saw him a few weeks since, that he himself neither expects nor desires it.

AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE.—The following truly eloquent remarks, in reply to the slanderers of Mr. BUCHANAN, we clip from the Pennsylvanian's leader of Thursday last:

It was said of WILLIAM PITT, that 'he made himself the greatest man in England, and England the greatest country in the world?' and it might be said of JAMES BUCHANAN, that he has made himself the greatest man in Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania the greatest State in the Union. Springing from the loins of poverty, with no great ancestral name to shield him from the storms of life, Mr. Buchanan entered the world's list courageously, and fought his way to honorable and undying fame. Triumphing, by the strength of his gigantic intellect and the purity of his patriotic heart, over the influences of early associations, he attached himself to the Democratic organization at an early age, and did earnest battle for Democratic principles long before some of his revilers were born. A true friend of General Jackson, he did much in support of the old Hero's cause in Pennsylvania; and as a member of the Senate of the United States, when questions of the greatest magnitude were discussed in that august body, he shed so radiant a lustre upon the State he represented, as to make the old Keystone looked up to and respected by all her sisters of the Union.

GOVERNOR BIGLER.—The Sunbury Gazette hoists at its mast-head the name of WILLIAM BIGLER, for re-election to the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. The Gazette accompanies the act with the following remarks:

GOVERNOR BIGLER.—This week we hoist to the head of our columns, the name of William Bigler for the next Governor of Pennsylvania. It is early to take this step, but not too early. We admire the present incumbent of the Gubernatorial Chair of this State—we admire him in his political course—we admire him in his private life, as far as we are acquainted with it—he is our choice for the next Governor, and we will not be late nor backward in proclaiming it. The Commonwealth has prospered under his administration; the party throughout the State has grown in strength since he has been at the head of it, and with these facts before our eyes, we raise his name, with a clear conscience to our mast-head, and expect to take it down only when he is re-elected.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer, in alluding to Washington affairs, says—

'We observe that the election of Mr. Tucker, of the Sentinel, as printer to the senate, is the occasion of great exultation on the part of the opposition. They affect to regard this event as indicative of the opposition which the administration is to encounter in the senate. And doubtless they are correct, to a certain extent. In supporting Mr. Tucker, the whigs and abolitionists did unquestionably aim a blow at the administration, but we will not believe that any democratic senator harbored such a purpose. As regards the senators from Virginia we are confident that other impulses than that of discontent with the administration, determined their conduct in the matter. They will undoubtedly assert that independence of judgment which characterizes them as men and befits them as senators, but we will extend to the administration a support all the more effective in being the result of attachment to principle.

It is a mistake, to suppose that the administration of President Pierce, does not possess the confidence of the democracy. Whatsoever discontent may have prevailed, in consequence of the course of the administration in respect to the New York feud, has been entirely propitiated by the development of principles, and policy made in the message of the President, and the reports from the departments. Democratic members of congress will but represent the sentiment of the democratic party of the country, in sustaining the administration in its efforts to carry out democratic principles in the policy of the government. We are confident that the administration will not fail to secure the confidence and support of a democratic congress, notwithstanding those indications of disaffection which so delight the opposition.'

A SPECIMEN OF "YOUNG AMERICA'S" PLUCK.—At a ball given lately by the French Ambassador, at Madrid, the Duke of Alba, brother-in-law of the French Empress Eugenie, made a disparaging remark concerning the dress of Mrs. Soule, the wife of the American Minister, which being overheard by Mr. Soule, Junier, the latter made a slight assault upon the Duke. Further mischief was prevented by the interference of the American Minister, Mr. Soule. The affair caused much excitement. Young Soule afterwards challenged the Duke, but the latter refused to accept it. The affair has been settled by an apology from the ill-mannered Duke.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of this State, at its late session in Pittsburg, decided the following important points of law, in the case of Woods vs. Wallace, brought up on a writ of error to Beaver county:

A mortgage is valid, if written, though not under seal.

Parol evidence is inadmissible to show that a written instrument which is, in legal effect, a mortgage, was intended by the parties to be an absolute deed, if the debt was not paid at maturity

MAN KILLED.—The morning passenger train Eastward, on Friday morning, ran over a man near Bird-in-Hand. His head was horribly mangled, so that he could not be recognized. None who saw him, knew him. He was an old man, with grey hair.

☞ Daniel Keeley, of Uwchlan township, Chester co., raised the present year, on 12 acres of land, 887 bushels of oats, or within a fraction of 74 bushels to the acre. This at the present price of oats, 40 cents, is a yield of $29,60 per acre.