County Committee Meeting. The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster County, are requested to meet at the public house of acoo Ziegler in the city of Lancaster, on WED-NESDAY the 18th of January, 1854, at 11 o'clock

HIRAM B. SWARR, Chairman. Lancaster, Dec. 20th, 1853. COUNTY COMMITTEE.

City-H. B. Swarr, Chairman. Bart Hobert Montgomery. Brecknock—Reuben Shober.

Columbia S. W. — Joseph M. Watts.

"N. W. — H. M. North., r.

Cocalico East.—Col. Andrew Ream. Conoy-Cyrus S. Heldeman. Donegal Kast-Jacob S. Roje, Donegal West-John Gross, Drumore-John McSparren, Earl-Anthony Carpenter. Earl East—George Duchman. Earl West—H. H. H. ii. Ephrata —Jeremiah Mohler. Elizabeth-John Elier, Esq. Futton—Oliver Calewell.

Hempfield East—Henry G. Imhoff, Jr,
Hempfield West—Dr. A. K. Rohrer.

Etty N. E. W.—James L. Reynolds.

S. E. W.—Thomas Deco.

N. W. W.—Jacob B. Amwake.

S. W. W.—Cot. Wm. S. Amweg.

Longater Trans—Halp Mallatin. Lancaster Twp:-Hugh M'Intire. Lampeter East-Heary Gara.

Lampeter Leat—Heary Gara.
Lampeter West—Georgo Rand, Sr.
Leacock Upper—Mark Connelli, Jr.
Laute Britain—Conflames Worley.
Manheim Tup.—Benjihin Etry.
Manor—Abraham Petes.

Murtic—James H. Fagen.
Murtetta—Lewis Martin,
Mount Jou Bob.—Henry Shaffner. Mount Joy Bob .- Henry Shaffner. Mount Joy Twp .- John Sheaffer Penn—Auron Longenecker. Paruduse—treorge II. Eckert. Rapho—Joseph Detwiler, nausoury—Isaac Walker. Bansoury—James H. Houston Strusburg Bor. W. F. S. Warren. Warwick—Samuel D. Washington—John A. Brush.

The Governor's Message.

We have perused this important State paper with no ordinary satisfaction, and feel sure that our

readers will be equally well pleased with it. The receipts in the State Treasury, including balances of last year, are nearly six millions of dollars, while the expenditures are but a trifle over four millions. A half a million of dollars has been paid into the Sinking Fund, and over the same amount appropriated to the payment of old debts preceding administration. There is a balance of \$625,000 now in the Treasury for the payment of the February interest on the public debt.

The Governor estimates the receipts and expenditures for the present year at nearly the same as last year, which will leave a surplus of about \$700, 000 to redeem temporary loans and pay old debts on the public works

The total amount of funded debt is \$40,272,235 The floating debt is 117,661 less than when he came into office. During the two last years, \$2,-143.915 have been spent upon new improvements -showing that the Treasury has vielded over a million of dollars annually above the ordinary charges, which amount, had there been no new works undertaken, could have been appropriated to the reduction of the debt.

The public works exhibit an aggregate amount of business larger by 20 per cent, than any former year; but owing to the reduced rates of toll, the increase of receipts has only been \$36,683 over the receipts of 1852. By proper management, he thinks an he made to nav the State ha He argues both sides of the question of the sale of the public works with great force and ability, and shows conclusively, we think that a sale should not he made unless for a full consideration.

The Governor is opposed to 'omnibus bills' and special legislation, and also takes ground against granting permission to municipal and county cornorations to subscribe to railroads.

He is in favor of withdrawing five dollar notes from circulation, and is strongly opposed to continuing the so-called 'Relief notes' any longer in cir-

In relation to the Erie troubles, the Governo takes the right view, and one that cannot fail to be approved of by the people.

There are also a number of other excellent points in the Message, which will doubtless attract the attention of our readers. Take it as a whole it is an admirable document-plain, practical, straighforward and business-like, and cannot fail in being satisfactory to the people in every section of the

The State Legislature.

A quorum of members were in attendance, i both branches, at the opening of the session on Tuesday. In the Senate, MAXWELL McCASLIN, Esq., of Greene, was elected Speaker. The House elected E. B. CHASE, Esq., of Susquehanna, Speak er, and William Jack, Esq., Clerk-the latter by a unanimous vote. W. S. Picking was elected Assistant, and R. H. Adams, Wm. L. Grey, Charles Stockton and W. B. Gillis, Transcribing Clerks. Brief addresses were made by the Speakers upon taking their chairs the members were sworn in. and the necessary Committees appointed to wait

upon the Governor. On Wednesday the Governor's Message was sent in and read, and the usual number of copies order. ed to be printed for the use of the members.

The following additional officers were elected of Thursday. viz: In the Senate-Thomas A McGuire, of Blair co Chief Clerk: Henry Pettibone, Assistant do.; N Weiser, W. H. Blair and J. N. Hennesshotz, Trans cribing do.; Wm. B. Cummins, Sergeant-at-Arms

and Wm. B. Alberger, Doorkeeper. In the House-John Humphreys, Sergeant-a Arms, and J. J. Horn, Doorkeeper. A large amount of important business is already before the Legislature, and the session promises to be more than usually interesting.

The Question Settled.

If any thing were yet wanting to satisfy the most doubting mind as to the re-nomination of Governor BIGLER, the result of the delegate elections in the City and County of Philadelphia, on the evening of the 2d inst., must be conclusive. From the noise made by the opposition there, it was feared by many that the delegation would be divided, and that, at most, not more than a mere majority would be elected favorable to the Governor. But instead of this, his friends literally swept the board clear, carrying every thing before them, thus ensu

ring a unanimous delegation to Harrisburg. The question is now settled. Governor BIGLET is, in effect, the nominee of the Democratic party, and the ensuing State Convention will have noth ing more to do than to register the edict of the peo ple, which, we doubt not, will be done by accla

The present proprietors of the Democrat Union propose publishing a daily paper, at Harris burg, during the session of the Legislature as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. It i intended to contain full reports of the proceedings of both Houses.

A CHANGE .- The 'Independent Whig,' of this city, has passed into the hands of THEOPHILUS FERN Esq., recently of Harrisburg, by whom it will here after be edited. Barring his politics, we wish the new Editor success in his undertaking.

The 'Inland Daily' is now published by Mr. HAR-VEX L. GOODALL, also from Harrisburg.

The Erie Troubles. Barry (Whig) of Erie, pending an amend

The questions at issue, and the principles inv in them, are momentous to Pennsylvania, and he has met and treated them as a statesman and pasylvanta required he should speak. The Governor has done his duty. I repeat that I am proud of this message. As a state paper it is thoroughly and emphatically Pennsylvanian, and as such creditable to the Convention of the Convention.

Selected without instruction are friendly to him; and have been chosen for the ensuing year. Keeper, there has done his duty. I repeat that I am proud of the majority to rule, and as faithful members of and emphatically Pennsylvanian, and as such creditable to the Convention.

The gentlemen selected to represent the convention.

The gentlemen selected to represent the convention.

The gentlemen selected to represent the convention.

Legislature to toster and procect. Blessed faithful dove, bears the 'olive leaf.' Peace will tollow in its way, and when it shall be read by my istration of the Executive affairs of the Common constituents, as it will be with interest, armed men | wealth. While connected with the Democratic will lay aside their weapons—strong men will weep hot tears—their big nearts will swell with emotions when they learn that the Governor has announced to the world that Pennsylvania, wise, the strong property of the state, to suggest and urge his name for nomination in that memorable content with the nomination of Longstrarts, and the strong property in default in default and disastrons results to the liberal, and just, as she has ever been, continues to eventuated in defeat and disastrous results Believe me, Mr. Speaker, they will breathe more freely, and joy will be with them. They have looked to the legislature for a solution of their unhappy difficulties, and now they wish them to be adjusted in a spirit of liberality to other States, and of justice, simple justice, to Pennsylvania. Wicked stories have been tabricated, and circulated every

ons, and that the mails of the United States have een delaved. The whole statement is false, and here, in my place, I solemnly pronounce it to be so. The passage of the mails has not been hindered. Blood has been shed-yes, the blood of our own brethren has been shed to reach this day. Armed men were was declared the unanimous nominee of the party, rought from other States to overawe and butcher and elected, after a somewhat animated contest ur people, yet our men quailed not, but did their over William F. Johnston, by a majority of 8,463 over William F. Johnston, by a majority of 8,465 votes. The election and manuguration of Gov. Bigler, while it extorted lively feelings of enthusiasm They have sought vengeance on no one. No, they ask not vengeance, but justice. They would come the state of the sta nit no aggression, lest the same of the State should be sullied by their action. On the other hand they yould not nor will they allow the rights of the tate and the people to be disregarded. Let it be inderstood, however, that the world may know nd comprehend it, that, in case need had required or should the principle contended for still and the construction of new works begun under the the sacrifice, there are thousands yet ready for the field of resistance and blood. Should the sacrifice be made, history will record the event, and on me norials equally imperishable will add, that the led for endure, and endure they must. And shall we neglect to investigate the cause of these difficulties? Calumnies against the good name of the legislature have gone abrood. Its character has been sullied. The public mind is character has been suined. The public hind is agitated. Reports of corruption are current every where, and it will be well if the law-making branch of the government takes warning in time. The people demand that the legislative and judicial departments shall keep themselves pure. Shall we nesitate lo vindicate the reputation of the General Why hesitate to relieve the public Assembly? anxiety. We can do so by such actions and such conduct as shall stamp our proceedings with morality of purpose, while a studious regard, on our

part, of that sense of public honor so much cher-ished by our people, will satisfy them that we intend to discharge our duties with fidelity. tend to discharge our duties with idelity.

I am aware that this is a commercial age, and I am also aware that the people of the several States are engaged in acquiring gain as earnestly as though in a crusade. The individuality of States, should study to establish and perpetuate a well marked and well defined nationality. It is necesa-We cannot be great without it; with it we shall give more of tone and character to the Union, and

ther States will be more impressed by our character and power.

We have a revolutionary character. We have an anti-revolutionary character; We have an anti-revolutionary character; that character is a proud and honorable one. The pen of history has traced it on tablets of stone. We are without -nay, we are above suspicion. But a change has come. The cupidity of commerce prompted men of other States, and their foul breath has tainted us Let us apply the proper correctives. It is through trade and commerce, interior as well as exterior. trade and commerce, interior as well as exterior, that the State is to be individualized, to be litted up, made, powerful, made great. But that trade must be subservient and obedient to our own sovereignty, to our own power, of which it must form a part. Pennsylvania is a government—a nation a part. Pennsylvania as got character at action if you please-for Pennsylvanians and for their interests. Let us be just, first to our own people—then we may be generous to others. Probity and then we may be generous to others. Probity and honor, at home and abroad, is an old established character—it was earned when State influence as

character—it was earned when state induced as a/government, was more particularly cared for than now. Let us cherish that old fame-—let us relight the fires that gave us so proud a reputation Purity of legislation will come as an aid to sustain and adorn it. The wrongs already perpetrated upon the rights and sovereignty of the State by im on in rights and soveters, but it is that your proper legislation, strike direct, y at the prosperity of our improvements, public and private; they conflict also with the prosperity of our commercial metropolis, Philadelphia. To disregard her prosperity and advancement is disloyal; disloyalty to Philadelphia in disloyalty to Philadelphia in disloyalty to the Street her prospers. ity and advancement is disloyal; d adelphia is disloyalty to the State the one being the prosperity of the other.

The Administration Sustained

Mr. CUTTING, of New York, offered a preamble and resolution in the House of Representatives,.a few days ago, calling upon the Secretary of the Freasury for a copy of the correspondence which took place between that functionary and Mr. Bronson, prior to the removal of the latter from the tion, but it met with but little favor in the House. Mr. C., and then went to work and gave the go-by to his preamble and resolution, by a vote of 104 to

66-those voting for it being nearly all Whigs. e real strength of the Administration before Conced their determination to keep hands off, and perto fight their own battles in their own way. The whole country will rejoice that such is the deter

mination.

The 'Democratic Union,' as announced last week, has changed hands-the last number containing the valedictory of Mr. McKinley, as also the salutatory address of Messrs. George M. Lauman & Co. by whom it is hereafter to be published Although his name does not appear, we have no doubt that Mr. George W. Crabb, the brother-inlaw of Lauman, of whom we gave a brief history last week, is the Editor. Whether from his sinuous course in politics heretofore, he can be trusted now we leave for others to judge. If the patrons of that paper will be satisfied with the change, we need not complain. . Mr. C. is a man of talents, and paper useful to the Democratic party-if not, not. some anxiety,

IMPROVED .- The Franklin Repository, and Gernantown Telegraph, have both been considerably enlarged and improved-an evidence that they, have the right kind of patrons in their particular calities.

IT Auditor General BANKS, and Messrs Krw. ZER RAWLINS and HEISTAND of the State Legisla. ture, have our thanks for important public docu-

nents. Liberty 8 2 GEORGE STROOP, Esq., Editor of the Perry Bloomfield, on Wednesday evening last.

Bigler ernor in 1854, subject of course to

ive has spoken as a Governor should speak. The exciting railroad difficulties in a far off county, which I have the honor, in part, to represent on this floor, he has spoken of with becoming dignity tion. What the decision of that Convention will be exercely admits of doubts for while a largely be searcely admits of doubt; for while a largely of debt on their buildings. The consequenting majority of the delegates chosen are preponderating majority of the delegates chosen are instructed to work for his benomination, we have

itable to the Commonwealth, creditable to the people, and creditable to its honored author. Libereral and just in its views, conservative in its recommendations, it does justice to all. No sister State mendations, it does justice to all. No sister State can complain of want of coortesy, nor of a want of proper liberality, as the message concedes to them all that can, with propriety, be asked; and from it they will learn that the ways of trade will be left open to be enjoyed upon conditions pronounced equitable by themselves. This message also and with equal emphasis, vindicates the rights and sovereignty of Pennsylvania, and does justice to those great business interests which it is the duty of the Legislature to toster and procect. Blessed

tiest an interest beyord that which is expressed in the usual form of instruction.

To us the present posture of political affairs in Pennsylvania, is most gratilying, in one respect at least;—indicating, as it does, the undiminished and abding confidence of the great mass of the demo-This state paper, like the cratic party, in the integrity capacity, and faithtuiness of the 'Rattsman of Clearfield,' in the adminren, and will protect their rights.— democratic party. Longstreth, was a good man, fr. Speaker, they will breathe more possessing a high order of talent, but his nomination failed in bringing with it the prestige of success; it extorted from the whig press of the entire State an activity of opposition, which for maligni-ty and unscrupulousness is almost without a party and unscrupulousness is almost without a par-allel—traud and treachery throughout that canvass and at the ballot box, was rank and notorious—the where, to the effect that the citizens of Eric and of Harbor creek township have beaten, bruised, and position of 380 majority against him. The delegaterly killed many of the railroad men. To is also that they have maltreated innocent perstreth, were instructed for William Bigler, and urged his nomination with peculiar force on grounds of political expediency. Again, in 1851, the delegates from this county went into convention instructed for Bigler; and with a unanimity rarely to be met with in a political nominating body, he

> been familiar with the history of the man, from his out-set in life as a penniless and almost friendless printer boy, to the day of his greatest triumph; the result, at the same time, was one fraught with great consequence to the democratic party of the State and Union. It displaced from power a bold man, not devoid of great talent and of much strength with the people, by his power of successful dissimula-tion on the leading pointed topics of the day; it placed in the executive chair the representative of a party, that had successfully controlled the politics and affairs of the State without scarcely an interruption, from the date of the organization ties in 1799; and it was the finale of an effort which

aimed at an expression hostile to the Congressional enactments of 1850, known as the 'Compromise'

And while we look forward to the assembling of the next State Convention, for the re-nomination of Gov. Bigler as an event that admits not even of the doubt of probability, we at the same time cannot refrain from expressing the conviction that it will require higher numerical numbers to record his majority over the whig nominee, whoever he may be; than were used to indicate the result in 1851. Aside from his great personal and political popularity, and undoubted capacity for the Chief Magularity, and undoubted capacity for the Uniet Mag-istracy of the Commonwealth as evidenced thus far by his official acts, the party find in the custom of the past sufficient precedent to excuse their parti-ality for William Bigler by re-nominating him; it is found in the three terms meted out to Thos. Mc-Kean, from 1799 to 1808; in the three terms of Si-mon Snyder, from 1808 to 1817; in the two terms and their separate rights, seems to be melting away before the centralizing power of commerce. Let us arrest this centralizing influence—let us break out with the country to have it arits force. It is well for the country to have it arits force. It is well for the country to have it arits force. It is well for the country to have it arits force it will be a heaving. This Stare This State in the two terms of George Wolf, from 1829 to ate a well 1835; in the two terms of David R. Porter from 1838 to 1844; in the two terms of Francis R. S.

rom 1844, to the period of his decease in 1848. Truths well Told!

A certain clique of politicians, says the Venan go Speciator, whose head quarters is in Phila.. have undertaken the work of proscribing the Nationa and State Administrations. These men are avow ed Democrats, and their devotion to the party is o that intense kind which is induced and kent alive only by the hope of official preferment. They represent the 'five loaves and two fishes' wing of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and are waging a war against Pierce and Bigler simply because the National and State Administrations have over looked their claims for office.

It was impossible for Franklin Pierce or William Bigler, to appoint every man who asked an appoint ment. A great many worthy men have no doubt been disappointed in hopes which were none too high, and many have been appointed who were unworthy. This has been the case with every President and Governor, and always will be the case An Executive is often deceived by the misrepre sentations of interested persons, and his persons knowledge of men is too limited to be of much service to him in his appointments.

It Gov. Bigler had distributed about three-fourt of his official patronage among the rampant fac tion now assailing him in Westmoreland, there would

be no muttering in that quarter. If Gen. Pierce had bestowed upon every mot er's son of the two hundred 'Pewter Mug' patriots in Philadelphia, who want a foreign mission, or place in the cabinet, some trifling notice of his re Collectorship at New York. This movement, of gard—some proof that the country could not exis course, was intended as a blow at the Administra- without them-by a mail agent's appointment, consulship to Hayti, or some old clothes, it is prob The members listened patiently to a speech from able that the National Administration would have

been perfectly satisfactory to these gentlemen. What these men are to gain by their factions opposition to two men so popular with the masses This result, we think, settles the question as to as Pierce and Bigler remains to be seen. If the past political history of the country is an index to gress, and shows it to be all powerful in one branch | the future, their reward will be the contempt at least. Every effort, thus far, on the part of a honorable men of all parties. Where are the mei portion of the New York delegation, to make their who assailed Gen. Jackson? The Duanes, the Tai quarrel a National one, has signally failed. Alarge madges, and others of that ilk. They were men majority of the people's representatives have evin- whose standing in the party was unequivocal, and their detection was an error in judgment, in many mit the "Hards" and "Softs" of the Empire State cases, and not caused by the base and contemptible motives that actuate their imitators of 10-day. If in their case, talent, standing and honorable motives could not sustain them-if with all these they sank into political oblivion, where, in the future shall we find the intense patriots of Philadelphia whose motives are spoils of office, and whose standing in the party is, to say the least, doubtful?

PARDONING.-The Ledger of vesterday week says On Friday last, an advertisement was published in the Ledger, strongly condemning Governor Bigler for having granted a respite to the two-cor demned individuals; Cappie and Emmos, who were convicted, about a year ago, for the murder o Soohan, and making assertions, which we are satisfied, have no foundation in fact. There is no act of Executive clemency on the part of Governor if he turns them in the right channel can make the Bigler, which has given more satisfaction than that of respiting these two men, and under the circum-We shall watch the course of the 'Union' with stances, we think his course was perfectly justifia ble. The Governor grants a respite to these mer on the earnest solicitation of nearly fifteen thensand petitioners, citizens of Philadelphia, among whom, was the wife of the unfortunate Sookan who declared herself satisfied that the condemned men had no enmity to her husband, but were enire strangers to him at the time his death occurred. The Governor took months to diligently investigate the subject, and every fact satisfied h he respite was proper. We doubt whether the withor of the article referred to was moved in his adjurations so much by virtuous indignation at seeing prerogative perverted, as a desire to accomplish some sinister political object. Where the Co. Democrat, died suddenly, at his residence in N. facts are known, his animadversions can do the Governor no hurt.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS U We understand and Harante published a Potti. Spaine's Nightingale Minarels intent giving two of their grand performance at Lebaton, outpex prices. We the west Friday and Saturday, January 13th and 14th and in a short time will appear in this day. Out Lebaton, riends may expect a rich treat.

BIGINE, Or Governor in 1854, subject of course to the decision of the next Democratic State Convention. What the decision of that Convention will ceess of which are to be applied to the liquidation The object is a worth agement. His and a light with an and a second

ANOTHER DONATION OF COAL—Messrs. Cochran & Peale, of Shamokin, Pa., through the Messrs. Baumgardner, of this city, have placed in the hands of the Dorcas Society, a cargo of Coal (60 tons) to be by them distributed among the indigent and eserving poor of this city. FIRES. On Friday night last, the dwelling house

of John Hess, in Martic tempship, was desiroyed by fire, together with the greater part, of the con-tents. There was no insurance on the building. the fire originated from a stove pipe,

The Saw Mill and Turning establishment known The Saw Mill and Turning establishment known as Breneman's, near Camargo in Bart township, and belonging to Mr. C. H. Brenneman of this city was destroyed by fire on Monday morning last.—
The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock, and the milding being frame made such rapid progress that was impossible to arrest it. It is not known how originated, but is presumed to have been the ork of an incendiary. Mr. Brenneman's loss is work of an intendiary. In the Southern Mutual Insurance Company. The loss of Mr. Meyers the tenant is severe, he having no insurance upon his stock in the mill. Had it not been that the snow protected the adjoining buildings the destruction of property must have been much greater.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT .- At a special meeting of he Lancaster city and county Medical Society held Jan. 4, 1854, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the lamented death of Dr rancis Smith Burrowes, the Lancaster City and ounty Medical Society has lost one of its most Francis Su

stinguished members, and the community a con ittituent which cannot easily be supplied.
Resolved, That in sorrowful remembrance of
our departed friend and professional associate, we
will wear the usual badge of mourning, for thirty ays. Resolved, That this Society offer their sincere

condolence to the afflicted amily of their late, much esteemed and respected associate, with a hope that the remembrance of his highly distinguished professional character and elevated social guisined professional character and clother according position, so honorably, justly, and laboriously acquired by a long life devoted to the community in which he lived, will gradually reconcile them to this decree of an all-wise Providence.

M. A. WITHERS, Sec³y.

PRISON STATISTICS.—The whole number of isoners confined in the Lancaster County, Prison uring the month of December, was as follows: Convicts 32 (all males); for fine and costs, 6

(do.) awaiting trial 26 (1 female;) drunkenness and vagrancy 27 (4 females.) Total, 91.

Those discharged were,

Convicts, 1 by expiration of sentence, and 2 sent House of Refuge; for fine and costs, 4 by expiration of sentence; awaiting trial, 1 by by writ of habeas corpus, 2 by Magistrates; drun

Those committed during the month were For trial 13; drunkenness and vagrancy 10 (2 emales.) Total 23. Those now in the prison, are Convicts 29 (all males;) for fine and costs 25 awaiting trial 18 (1 female;) for drunkenness and

vagrancy (3 females.) Total, 61. Carpet made in December, 1622 yards. LIST OF GRAND JURORS To serve at the January Term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, commeacing on Monday,

John Alexander, Little Britain John Allen, Sadsbury. Henry Breneman, Strasburg. Daniel Bitzer, West Earl. Reuben Bowman, East Hempfield. Abraham Dehaven, Earl? Christian Diehm, Warwick. John Evans, Manhe n. John Forney, West Earl. David Gochenour, East Hempfield. Christian M. Greider, West Hempfield. John Hastings, Drumore Christian Hiestand, East Hempfield. David Kling, Leacock. Isaac L. Landis Manheim Cyrus Miller, Ephrata. Isaac Ober, West Doneral. Samuel S. Patterson, Rapho. Arthur Patterson, Mount Joy einhold, West Cocali Frederick Smith, Conoy. Nathaniel Wolle, Warwick. John S. Weaver, East Earl.

PETIT JURORS: Christian Bachman, East Lampeter George G Brush, Ma nor. James H. Barnes, City. Henry Blickensderfer, City. Davis Clemson, Salisbu Adam Diller, (G's son,) Earl. Henry S. Engle, Conoy. Joseph Engle, Conoy. George Fry, East Cocalico. Justice Gray, West Hempfield. Benjamin F. Houston, Salisbury Daniel Hamacker, Last Hempfield Edward A. Howard. Columbia John Hamaker, West Donegal, Jonathan Hamilton, Little Britain. Thomas W. Henderson, Salisbury. John Haverstick, Lancaster. George Kreider, Providence. Jacob H. Kurtz, City. Joseph Lytle, Jr., Rapho. Daniel Lefevre, Drumore. Josiah Martin, Strasburg. James Moore, Mount Joy. James H. Mifflin, Columbia John Miller, Jr., Providence. John B. Myers, Salisbury. John McCartney, Pequea. Edward Morton, City. William M. Noble, Sadsbury: James M. Patterson, Mount Joy bor. Henry Reinhold, West Cocalico.

Nathan Rambo, Salisbury. muel Banck, Lancaster. John Reist, Penn. Emanuel Sailor, Earl. Reuben Sourbeer, Conestoga Henry Shreiner, Manheim John Sheaffer, West Earl. John Styer, Earl: Henry Sherbon, East Donegal. William W. Withers, Bart. Joseph M. Watts, Columbia. Thomas S. Woods, Leacock. Benjamin Young, Columbia

ouchingly alludes to the death of his associate, Mr. Shreve:-We, the surviving editor of the Journal, feel tha

Mr. Prentice of the Louisville Journal, thu

the prime of life is scarcely yet gone, yet, as we look back upon our loog career in this city, we seem to behold, near and tar, only the graves of the rized and the lost. All the numerous jo and apprentices, that were in our employ when w first commenced publishing our paper, are dead our first partner, our second partner and our third nartner are dead, our first assistant and our last as tant are also dead. When these memories com ver us, we feel like one alone at midnight, in the nidst of a church yard, with the winds ournfully around him through the broken tombs mountailly around him to rough the orosen tomus, and the voices of departed joys sounding dolefully in his ears. Our prayer to God is that suck memories may have a chastening and purifying and elevating influence upon us, and fit us to discharge, than we have ever yet done, our duties to earth and to heaven.'

STATE TREASURER-THE CANAL BOARD .- The election of State Treasurer is already exciting much interest. Gen. Bickel, the present incumbent, and Joseph Bailey, of Perry, are the prominent cand The election takes place on Monday, the

The new Canal Board organizes to-day.

are thronged with foot passengers. But hardly a lady is to be seen; they are all at home, receiving calls, according to our good old Knickerbocker ustom on New Year's day. The freshest piece of scandal, in this vicinity, in a strest of Mr. William K. Hall, the Superinter

lent of the Harlem Railroad, and breach of a prom

New York Correspondence.

se of marriage, subsequent to his seduction of Annie Howard, a charming young lady, of Washing-ton, aged only seventeen. She has made an affida-vit, which sets forth that, early in the year 1850. she became acquainted with Hall, he was then boarding in the same house in which her parents, and hersell resided; he immediately commenced paying dist addresses to her; in December, 1850, they were engaged to be married; soon afterwards he effected her seduction, and by taking advantage of her youth and inexperience, and under repeate promises of marriage; that she is now enciente it consequence. She further states that he has ap

plary damages. Whether Mr. Hall is innocent o guilty, the scandal of his arrest on such a com-plaint, will doubtless cause his dismissal from the mination of Superintendent of the road. A Charleston, (S. C.) editor, who was annoyed, when in this city, by the exclusiveness of our tashonable churches, gives the following amusing nar-

pointed times when he would be patience as often postponed that ceremony. Her patience as often postponed that ceremony.

ation of his own experience:
"When we went to New York, some months since, attracted by the same of the preacher, we attended the Calvary Church. After remaining ten r litteen minutes in the vestibule, the sexton led the way to a pew in the side aisle, occupied by two persons, but sufficiently commodious to accommodate seven. The gentleman who sat at the
door of the pew made way for us most reluctantly,
and carefully removed the Prayer Books from within out reach, lest perchance we might violate one
of the commandments therein written. He was a handsome young man, wearing pantaloons so preposterously tight that it was a matter of simp impossibility to kneel in them. His well gloved hands held up a copy of the Book of Common Prayer, bound in crimson velvet, and gold, from which he repeated the creed with the most delight Without the means of following the morning service, we telt like a poor boy at a frolic. The luxurious pews, every where filled with well-dressed people, were little suggestive of the trials and sufferings of the Christians of an earlier. day, who met upon the open downs, beneath the leafless oaks of the wintry forests, to lift up their voices of praise and supplication to God. We could not help thinking that the minds of many of the congregation were upon the next day's operations in Wall street, rather than upon the service, and that the liturgy would have been far better responded to, if, among its deprecatory clauses, there had been this little petition:—From all losses by land ir water, from broken banks and bad investments

One year since, Edward Anthony, Esq., offered, brough the columns of the Photographic Journa \$500, which he subsequently decided to invest in a massive silver pitcher, to be awarded as a prize for the best four dagaerreotypes that should be present ed for competition previous to November 1st, 1853. The artists of all countries were admitted to the contest, but were restricted to the use of of the regular, full-sized camera, as Mr. Anthony offered the prize to test the skill of artists, and not the exce lence of the camera. In his proposal, he nominated Professor Reuwick, of Columbia College, Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, and Profess Draper, of the New York University, as judges.— Each artist was required to enclose his name in a sealed packet, so that the committee should not be influenced by personal considerations. The competition for this prize, I am informed, was very spirited. After carefully comparing the daguerreotypes sent, the committee awarded the nitcher to the package marked 'six,' which, on being pened was found to contain the name of J. Gurney, of 349 Broadway. Considering that the prize was open to all, the decision of the judges may be considered tantamount to declaring Mr. Gurne, the leading photographist of the world. Mr. Gu ney is not a mere mechanical dauguerreotypist; he has spent many years in studying the phil of light, and in the daguerreotypes which won for prize of Mr. Anthony, the care and study which could only be brought out by an enthusia tic lover of the Photographic art, are everywhere

deliver us

The Astor Library, in this city, is to be opened M, every day but Sunday. The library numbers aiready nearly ninety thousand volumes, including the leading standard works of European and Amer ican literature, a liberal assortment of historical piographical books for reference, and an entertain ing list of the more valuable portions of current li erature. All persons are to be freely admitted, with out tickets, or introduction, on condition of good behavior. John Jacob Astor immortalized himself by bequeathing four hundred thousand dollars for andation of this noble institution. One-lourth part of this bequest has been expended in erecting the fire proof enifice in which the library is depos

A new and important colonization project ha been formed in this city, by a compan ists, and whose plan is to colonize the Mosquit Territory, in Central America. It is said that his Majesty, the King of the Mosquitoes, granted twer ty-live millions of acres to these speculators, among vnom are mentioned Senator James Cooper, James W. White, Charles Morgan, N., H. Wolfe and several others less known to tame. The com pany proposes to issue two hundred and fifty thou ires, at ten dollare per share, which would give the capital of two mill ns and a half. The by-laws of the association, and the conditions of th

grant, have not been divulged. The Mosquito Territory lies on the Carribean Sea, and extends from Cape Honduras to the mouth of the river San Juan If an American colony is once firmly established there, Mexico would be placed between two fires Our quietly disposed citizens are alarmed by th

and our absorption of her territories would be mi erially lacilitated. number of secret societies, for various purpose that are daily springing up around us. The 'Know Nothings,' 'Short Boys,' 'Shanghais,' and 'Black Ti gers, are the classic names of some of the modesperate and depraved of these associations; and great proportion of the bloody affrays, nocturns and diurnal, by which the city is diggraced, spring out of quarrels between these rowdies. The 'Kil lers' and 'Stingers' of Philadelphia, are entirely eclipsed in wickedness by our ruffians. The police can scarcely do anything in opposition to such powerfully organized bands, for the rascals vote together as well as fight together, and when one o these is arrested and taken before a Justice, he i pretty sure to be discharged. The Justices ar elective, and never forget that the vote of one ma counts as much at the ballot box as the vote of ar Yours truly, LANCASTER.

Too LIBERAL !- The United States Senate seems letermined to confer not only the monarchial tille of Lieutenant General upon WINFIELD SCOTT, but to give swords to all the relations of the officers who fought in the Mexican War. We observe that Senator James of Rhode Island has offered a reso lution in that body to present to the nearest male relative of Major Ringgold, who was killed in the battle of Palo Alto, a national sword. Major Ringgold was a brave and efficient officer, whose untimely death was universally deplored by the country at the time it occurred, but we see nothing it that fact that would justify Congress in voting his relation the memorial proposed. A swood is the reward of personal merit, and i

not given to please the pride of relatives, however just and proper that pride may be. There was a great many officers killed in the Mexican war, and if a sword is given to the relatives of Major Ringgold, of course, in order to avoid a charge of partiality, it would be necessary to bestow one to relatives of each! This would never do, and as the entering wedge to a bad system, it should receive no favor from Congress. Major Ringgold has left his relatives a glorious name-a heritage of renown with which they should be content. The official reports of the battle of Palo Alto

and the skill and intrepidity with which the battery of cannon was worked that was placed under nis charge, and the credit which he received in the ispatches of the commanding officer, and in the public journals, have given him undying fame in the history of the country. To that fame the be-HARRISBURG, Jan. 6. gress, would add nothing-although it would undoubtedly be very pleasing to bim to florsess such but in Asid they bave been successful over the a relic of the country's gratitude. While we have a due appreciation for that feeling which is so laudable to him, there is certainly objections standing in the way of granting of the request.

nothing in it of sufficient in the of particular notice. In order to avoid the horrors and perils of Southern Stage travel, I was induced to proceed to Atlanta, near the Alabama line, by the Georgia Railroad, thence by the Central Ro sporter route is by the Waynes boro Road, which connects with the Central, at a point called the 'Ninety One Miles Station.'— This road, however, is yet unfinished, a distance of sixteen miles being run by stage coaches. It is likely to be completed, as well as the Man-chester Road, by February or March, when trav-elers will be enabled to pass from New York to

New Orleans or Savannah, by Railroad a great desideratum, by the way, inasmuch as many are deterred from coming South through fear of a sea voyage, and the hausea and inconvenience of sea voyage, and me hause and more and sideness. The most important occurrence on the way was a most excellent dinner, at the Seventy Nine Mile Post. Mr. Williams certainly deerves credit for the manner in which he caters for the tastes of the traveling public.

I have just taken a view of the City from the , and must say that its appearance from Exchange, and must say that its appearance from this point is unique and beautiful. A person who has never visited the place, can form an idea of it by imagining to himself a city built up in the midst of a forest: From this peculiar appearance, it has very appropriately received the name of the Forest Cily? Every second street contains a public square, or circle rather, ornamented with lofty, wide spreading shade trees; and all are sha ded on eitner side with Water Oaks and India's Pride, the wider ones having double rows in the middle, so that no inconvenience is experienced from the direct rays of the San, even in summer They are, however, with the exception of a tew, quite too narrow to meet my notions of beauty; and although perfectly shaded, as I remarked, lashould think they must render the air in Summer time rather oppressive. Indeed, even at this time, I feel it heavy, damp, dusty and disagreeable The dust, especially, is most annoying, and can be avoided only by retiring, to the suburbs; the particles being extremely minute, constantly floain the atmosphere, rendering it necessarily highly injurious to delicate or diseased lungs. I visited the place some five years ago, but had no idea is was so remarkable a sand hill. It is situated about

forty feet above the river, and is said to be health ,-perhaps its sandy, elevated situation may ren der it so, but the low marshy lands about it would der it so, but the low marshy lands about it would unquestionably indicate the reverse. The country on the river, in the vicinity, is peculiarly adapted to the culture of Rice. How it is possible for men, white or black, to live in these locations, I am at a loss to conjecture. The planters themselves would not take the value of the property, to remain twen-ty four hours on the premises, in the fall of the year; yet white men are found who have the hardihood, rounds, and reoklessness to superintend those plantations is view of a large salary; very few, he the or any great length of time with their lives. requires an exceedingly strong constitution to en-dure the first, second and third seasons; but having

nce become acclimated, the danger, of course, iot so great. The accommodations in Savacnah, are astonish ngly interior, considering the locality, character and importance of the city. There are four hotels, the Pavilion, City, Marshal and Pulaski; and al though their charges are equal to those of the St Nicholas and Metropolitan, in New York, and Gi ard and La Pierre, in Philadelphia, the accommoations are much inferior to what I have been accus-tomed to at the Railroad House, Upper Station, Marietta, kept by my worthy friend, Mr. Lewis

Houseal. The edifices, public and private, are neat but not striking; the city indeed taken as a whole, as I said before, may be called pretty, perhaps beautiful; but it does not exhibit that splendor, grandeur and magnificence, observable in its rival, Charleston.

In the great struggle between these two Southence, the former has the ad ern Cities, for pre-eminence, the former has the advantage of the Savannah river, which gives her large amounts of produce from the interior; but in point of energy, and all the other essentials and prerequisites of a business community, Charleston, am inclined to think, outstrips her. The greatest curiosities I noticed, were the Rice Mills, situated under the bluff, each having from twenty to thirty mortars in operation. The Pulaski Monument, in Monument Square, in front of the Pulaski House, is rather a small affair to commemorate so great a man-to the credit of the place,

however, a larger and more magnificent one is about o be erected in a different part of the city. Ot the politics of the South, I can say very little -suffice it that in every election, since the New and will be open thereafter from 9 A. M. to 4 P.

PERES and his Administration; they appear to understand the matter perfectly well, and cannot be led astray by the wiles and tricks of disorgani-

Although I have travelled much in this country years ago, I was not thoroughly convinced till my resent tour of the contentment and happy cond tion of the slaves in the south; but more of this

I leave to morrow for Florida, the land of flowreave to morrow for Fibria, the failth of now-res, in the good boat 'Welaka,' Capt. King. I ex-pect to write you some interesting items from the most noted points of that favored clime. Three Steamers leave this place, and two Charleston, each week, invariably filled with passengers, some to seek health and thousands pleasure in that land of romise where frosts never come.' A majority go to Orange Springs, twenty-five miles west of the St. John's River, opposite Palatka, the old Government Depot. These springs are creating quite an excitement, they are warm mineral springs, and are said to be highly efficacious in diseases of a crofulous or pulmonary character. In fact, they are represented by all to whom I have spoken on the subject as the most desirable point for invalide n Florida I intend visiting them before my return when I shall be able to speak more fully of them and from actual observation and experience. Yours in haste

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Washington, Thursday, Jan. 5.

Mr. Foote gave notice that he would introdu a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast. He said that his bill would be a practical meas ure and differing from all other projects heretofore ubmitted to the consideration of Congress. On motion of Mr. Hunter, the resolution direct ing inquiry as to the expediency of erecting new buildings for State, Interior, War and Navy De partments, was taken up and passed. Mr. Cass moved that the message of the Presi

dent received the other day relating to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty be referred, and that that motion be postponed and be made the order of the day day next; n which day he would ask to b heard on the subject-which was agreed to. The rivate calander was taken up and one bill passet then the Senate adjourned to Tuesday next

Mr. Dean, from the Committee on Foreign A fairs, reported a resolution of thanks and a gold medal to Capti Ingraham, for his gallant conduct

Late from Washington.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The greatest anxiety from New York for California, with 700 troop n board, and which has just been announced an distress, off the coast of Virginia on the 26th lt. Among those on board is a married daughte of Mr. Everett, a married daughter of Jadge Ta ney, the wife of Col. Taylor, and other person well known in this community. well known in this community.

The Department has decided that arrearages due
to soldiers shall be paid without administration,
sither to the widow of such soldier, their sisters,

ather or mother, or their order, but to no more temote heirs.

The returns received at the Treasury Department show that the revenue branch of the service is readering valuable aid to the shipping interests

long the Atlantic coast.
The amount of drafts registered at the office of

the Register of the Treasury for the week ending the 31st of December, was over three millions o The statement that Mr. Gadsen, our Minister to Mexico, has negotisted a treaty with that Govern ment, which is now before the President is untrue The Supreme Court has austained the sulfity of the La Hana and Las Omega grants, derived from Spanish government, lying in Louisiana and o

It is not believed that either branch of the Na ional Government will take cognizance of the di iculties at Erie.

Foreign News.

The steamship Canada, which arrived at Hali ax on Wednesday last, brings important and interesting news from Europe, a week later than for mer advices. The combined English and French fleets, have at last entered the Black Sea-in conse quence of which, it is believed, the Russian minis iers will be at once recalled from London and Parstowal of a sword upon his nearest relative, by Con. is. Skirmishes, still continue on the Danube. The Russians have met with a repulse at Kalafat,

> The indications now are in favor of a genera European war in the spring, unless something should be done during the winter to prevent it.

The More Convenient Season. BY GEORGE W. M'RLROY. The servant of the Almighty came, and should be or a the Roman Governor. He I man whose zeal and energy the world Defied. Death and the grave for him no Death and the grave for him no Terrors had, nor did he fear the scourge, Nor chain, nor gloomy dangeon, with which He had seen the pure light of his Adoption, dawn with a brilliancy Far too keen for finite eyes. Dumb-stricken, blind and prostrate In the dust, he alone of all the chosen Ones had heard the voice of God Call from the clouds in tonese of anxiou Inquiry, and all his deeds rose un befor

Him in their fearful turnituds. He turne His tootsteps backward, leaving the scenes Of blood, the object of his mission, to be Enacted by another hand. Saul was converted, and his heart His soul was given to the cause Of Him, who came to seek and save; He doffed his robes of royal favor, And put on an humbler garb,—
The livery of those who followed in the steps Of Jesus. Reared at the feet of proud Gamaliel. He was deep learned in law and disputation.

And where e'er he journeyed afterwards His voice shook thrones and trembled in The ears of Princes. Felix had given Him audience, and he came with soul Undaunted, spirit unsubdued, to meet The royal presence lis theme was mighty! Righteousness! The only hope of tallen man. Temperance The eternal virtue, that leads to peace Fearint Judgment, held before Heaven's ligh Chancery, where the assembled univer lust teel the weight of God's decrees. The final fiat, that will fix their state, Seyond all change or alteration. Selix trembled at the force of truth,

And yet was undecided, for he wore. The robes his country gave him, and I'hat country hostile was unto the To the Apostles stern appeals, his only Answer was, go thy way for this time When seasons more convenient come I'll call on thee. The man of God letired, and never after were his counse Asked for. Felix lived out his time And then went down unto the dark.

Cold grave, unchanged for aught w Learn in history from what he was When on the throne he trembled. Full eighteen hundred years had rolled their

Since the stern messenger of Heaven, undaunted Stood before the throne of Felix. The labors of postolic age were closed, and nought remained Save the eternal truths he uttered. And yet the doctrines that he taught, Had ta'en a hold 'mong men; Churches reared their brazen spires and Kissed the clouds. Children had learned To lisp the Saviour's name. The words that esus taught, had found their way to Every town and city, and in the rich Man's palace and the poor man's cot The voice of prayer was heard. Faith in the atoning blood, was almost Universal. Few disbelieved, though man Still rejected, and plead as Felix did, A more convenient season. Far from the scene where Bethlehem labe was born, there stood a quiet_ Village. The summer's sun ne'er Bright stream of water, washed it In the south, and on the north Rose gentle hills that sparkled with The dews of morn, and cast their Shadows far across the plain. A lovelier scene, the painter never drew, Nor poet e'er imagined.

Yet so engrossing were the cares of life. That tew who lived within that quiet Village, ever thought beyond the pr have for worldly purposes. But the destroying angel came, and The aged and the young alike were taken. The blushing maiden and the youth of a Each were called away to seek an early grave. Families were stricken down with grief There were few who did not wea Board, some place was vacant. The plumed hearse and dark funereal I'rain, crossed at each street, and the busy l'oils of life were for awhile suspended Sanctuary filled. Lips were then heard To pray, that scarcely ever named the Saviour's vame, save in the words or desecration

It was a season opportune for those whose Business was to warn a guilty world. The grey haired minister of God, whose Lite was almost wasted in His service Arrested was amidst his works of charity And love. They bore him to his grave Remains, and for awhile it seemed That naught could compensate the loss Came to fill his place, younger in years. But still endowed with all the His words of burning eloquence fell . Like a thunder peal from heaven, And families whose altar had been

Long neglected, met once more ts hearthstone, to send up Prayers for mercy. But there were were those who still were cold And tormal, unconcerned amidst the

Scenes of death. One I shall name, a man of brilliant promis He was not wealthy, yet he bore within him that Which would have been a mine of wealth, Had it been used for the wise purpose Heaven designed. His mind had not Reen moulded in the common form: Each thought he uttered was a precious Gem, fit to be registered in the books Where sages seek for wisdom. He looked Upon the stern realities of lite, as facts And figures stamped by the hand of Time: A record merely of the world's progres In abort he was a Sceptic. Yet as he saw The havoc death was making, the closed d And sable weeds of mourning, and heard The solemn funeral bell, deep thoughts Awoke within him, and he Something more than chance was moving In the scene of desolation. Conviction seized upon his mind; the empty Theory he so long had cherished, seemed enseless and unmeaning, and could not: Satisfy the longing aspirations of the soul. He telt the force of the eternal truths, Heard daily from the man whom God Had sent, and under circumstances So sad and solemn, that a heart of Their influence. Yet he was young; He might escape the featful scourge, Ravages were so widely visible, and in after Years, when the pursuits of life grew sour Chained him by its magic infl His mind might ponder well those Heavenly things, he now could recognize And know as real.

His better judgment owned the sterne duty. The cares of life and pleasure kept him back The destroying Angel's work was nearly done, And purer breezes spoke returning health, But still the drama was not ended Within his chamber lay this man of mind, The pale lamp glimmered in its socket, And shed a sickly and a deadly hue, Upon each anxious face assembled there, For life in him was ebbing slow away, His friends stood waiting for each heaving Breath to tell them all was over. Yet he lingered still. The hour of midn Came, and silence hung like a fixed pall Around that death bed scene. But silence did not reign without, The elements had form and the deep thunder rolled and vivid Lightning flashed, and earth and sky seemed rent with God's disple At glimmering of the daylight, when, The thick clouds had rolled away To herald the approach of morn, There lay within that quiet chamber, A cold and renseless corpse. The vital spark had fled forever. and the soul had gone to meet the Eternal Judge. No cheerful smile, such as sometimes lingers upon the Cold face of the departed christian Played on his. The rigid features Nore The lines of mental anguish, the dire Contortions of a soul at war with its own Juligment, and conscious of having trifled With a theme, on which its everlasting
Interests hung. The after years he fondly Hoped for, came not to him, who thus

Lancaster, January, 1853.