County Committee Meeting. will meet at the public house of Emanuel Shober, in th City of Lancaster, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of Decen er enguing, at 11 o'clock. A. M. H. B. SWARR. The following named persons constitute the Committee

The following named persons constitute the Committee
H. B. Swarr, City—Chairman. R. W.—Jacob P. Kautz.
Adamstown—Elias Bedeay. R. E. W.—James H. Barnes.
Brechnock—Jonathan Emith. N. E. W.—Jas. L. Reynold
Eart—Ames Bocky.
Lancater top.—Ben.] Hube
Cernar-on—Thes. Edwards. Langeter E.—Henry Stantie.
Clay—John Elises. Eng. Langeter W.—Samuel Wesve
Coloruin—Jas. Richardson. Leacock—R. F. Holl.
Columbia N. W.—J. G. Gautt. Leacock U.—Dr. A. S. Bare.

"S. W.—J. G. L. Brown Lettle Phatain—Jas. Patterson
Cocalico E.—Cyrus Ream.
Manheim Bor.—S. S. Young.
Cocalico W.—Ol. J. Beinhold Manheim Bor.—S. S. Young. Conestoga—John Kolp. Conoy—John H. Smith. Donegal E.—Jacob Gorner Donegal W.—John Gross. Drumors—Clark Philips. Marietta—John J. Idbhart. Mount Joy Bor.—J. McCorkel. Mount Joy tup.—J. Sheaffer. Puradise—Goo. Fondersmith. Penn.—Da.—Jo.

On our first page will be found a Discourse on the Divine Origin of Civil Government, &c., on Thanksgiving Day by the Rev. J.-V. ECKERT, of New Providence, in this county. It is a sound practical production, and should be read by every one.

Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The following paragraph, which we find in the Harrisburg Keystone, deserves some attention on account of its unfairness and misrep

"We learn that several hundred tons o freight pass over the Pennsylvania railroad for eastern cities, via. Baltimore, in consequence of the dispatch in its transportation from Harrisburg to Baltimore, as well as the greater facilities for shipping from that port. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's cars can now be taken from Harrisburg to Baltimore and return, in about twenty hours; while the time consumed in the same opera-tion between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, is at least three days and sometimes four! This is owing to the regulations of the State on the Columbia railroad, and to the mode of the distribution of freight, within the city of Philadelphia by horse power. The same duty is performed by the cars of the company beone and Pittsburg, traversing a distance of 236 miles and crossing the summit of the Allegheny mountain twice, in less than half the time it averages between Harrisburg nd Philadelphia, a distance of only 212 miles, for the round trip. The transmission of the mense business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through the principal business Pittsburg, is done with great dispatch and without inconvenience or risk its citizens, by the use of steam power, while, f horse power to haul the cars were used, the uld be constantly obstructed so as to be almost impassible. At present the passage of a locomotive once in two hours through the streets does all this business with facility. It would be well for Philadelphia to look to this matter, if she desires to retain the trade of the West."

The above article, although purporting to be editorial, is evidently from the pen of a man who managed, or rather mismanaged the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad a few years ago, and who still feels sore because the Canal Commissioners, not having the same exalted opinion of his abilities that he has himself, supplanted him by the appointment of a

We have made some inquiry in reference to the above allegations-and learn that, so far from being true, the very reverse is the fact. The State officers and Engineers delivday more cars at West Philadelphia than the Pennsylvania Company can take into town-and at times, they are prevented from sending as many cars east, as they could and would wish to do, for want of sideing room at West Philadelphia.

The "regulations" of the Superintendent for the dispatch of Freight over the road are admirable, as every unprejudiced man will admit who examines the subject. Indeed every possible effort appears to be made by all the State officers upon the road to furnish every facility for the accommodation of business: and the regulations on this section of our pub. lic works might be profitably followed by other roads in the country.

Mr. Buchanan's Return.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. BUCHANAN to a gentleman in this city, dated Nov. 16, 1855, and received by the last steamer, will be interesting to his numerous friends all over the Union:

"I had calculated with confidence that should return home by the steamer of the 6th of October last; but unexpected events rendered this impossible. I shall now be detained here, I know not how long, in consequence of the present aspect of affairs between the two ries. I trust, however, that within the period of three months, I may meet you all again. At least such is my anxious desire.

From Washington. The Democratic members of Congress, held e caucus on Saturday evening, and made the following nominations:

For Spaaker—Col. Richardson of Illinois.

"Clerk—Mr. Banks, of Virginia.

"Sergeant at arms,—A. J. Glossbrenuer,

of Pennsylvania. Door Keeper—Mr. M'Knew,of Wash'n. Printer-Cornelius Wendel, of do. Postmaster-Mr. Johnson, of Virginia. Col. Forney was not a candidate for the

nomination of Clerk. Public Opinion.

The Harrisburg Patriot d: Union, the central organ of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, expresses a decided preference for Mr. Bu-CHANAN for the Presidency.

erence for Mr. BUCHANAN. The New York Herald expresses its belief

chance for the nomination. The Mount Vernon (Illlinois) Jeffersonian is out in a strong article for Mr. BUCHANAN.

The Brookville (Pa) Jeffersonian also avows its preference for Mr. BUCHANAN. The Butler (Pa) Herald is also favorable to

Mr. BUCHANAN. The Jersey Shore (Lycoming Co.) News to its mast-head as its favorite candidate for of 1854-5.

the Presidency. The Washington Examiner is also out in strong leader for Mr. BUCHANAN.

Buchanan,) left this city some three years will no longer be disregarded by our breth accepted in California, who had ren of the other States of the Union. ago to join her husband in California, who had preceded her there. Recent Jetters, informed her relatives and friends, whom she had left behind, of her intention to visit Pennsylvania beforeour readers uextweek—that is, providing early next spring—but, alas! it was an anti-there is no delay in the organization of the cipated happy meeting with them destined House of Representatives. never to be realized on this side the grave. -We deeply sympathise with the husband and relatives of the deceased in their sad bereave-

A Grand Railroad Project.

Orleans is a project, says the Daily News. which has lately been mooted a good deal in some quarters. The project is to connect the links of roads already built, and form a great chain from New York City, via Kaston, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Hagerstown, Winchester, Abingdon, Knoxville, Tennessee, Tuscaloosa, Mobile and New Orleans, and also branching from Knoxville to Charleston and Savannah. and from Hagerstown to Cincinnatti and to St. Louis. In favor of this route it is urged, hat the Cumberland Valley extends from the Delaware at Easton without a crossing ridge. through Pennsylyania, Virginia, Tennessee, down into the regions of south Alabama, presenting a direct and favorable route for a railfertile and populous. Easton, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown; Winchester, Lexington, Fincastle, Abingdon, Knoxville, Tuscaloosa, and many other towns and villages are situated in it. Were a road constructed through it, between the great cities of the North and South West, it would become one of the most crowded thoroughfares in the country. It is already traversed to some extent, by detached roads in the several States through which it passes.

The distance from New York to Easton is 72 miles; and from Easton to Harrisburg 96. By this route the distance would be shortened om New York to Harrisburg some thirty niles; there would be a saving of some 50 from New York to Hagerstown' with transhipment or ferries to cross. A road is already in operation sixteen miles beyond Easton, and from thence to Harrisburg, two companies are organized and have commenced the work. In less than two years, therefore, the route will be complete from Chambersburg to New York.

THE RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC .- A Writer in the Journal of Commerce, who seems to have paid considerable attention to the subject, contends that there is no reasonable ground for any thing like a money panic, and asks-what is the true state of the case? In the first place, he says our country was nover so rich in resources as at the present time. What are her resources?

From this we shall probably realize by our hipments abroad full \$50,000,000 more than our crops have, in the most prosperous years, ever before produced us. Our importations for this year will be some thirty or forty millions less than in the year 1854, and our foreign indebtedness far advanced in liquidation, the balance at the credit of foreign houses with our bankers here being about half what it was some three or four months ago.

This is a cheering view, and it is entitled due consideration. The country is indeed in a high condition of prosperity, and instead of croaking and inserting absurd stories, we should be grateful to Providence for abundant | War of 1812, upon the justice of the Repubcrops and the many national blessings we en-

COAL-SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION .- A COTespondent, speaking of the fire at the coal mine at Beaver Meadows, Pa., which it had been upposed had originated from spontaneou ombustion, states that such is not the fact that the fire in the dirt heap, or coal dust, as that place was the result of carelessness on the part of the managers of the mine, who allow their firemen to wheel or cart the hot ashes and cinders from the engine furnace on perhaps the same vein in three different local ties, in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsyl second was set on fire at Tamaqua by some miners who were digging their winter's coal at the outcropping of the vein; and the third is the subject of remark at Beaver Meadow. Concerning the spontaneous combustion of coal it is a tolerably well established fact that of securing it." anthracite coal will not ignite spontaneously though bituminous coal will, and hence its un itness for ocean steamers. In the Lehigh re gions, and at some of the old mines in Schuyl ill county, coal heaps containing thousands probably hundreds of thousands of tons "dirt ave been lying exposed to rains and the hea of the sun for over thirty years, and yet there is no more heat in them now than there was langer of the small coal heaps at the yards in York taking fire by spontaneous combus ion. But we can inform the consumers of oal here, continues the writer, that by the mixing of this fine dirt with a third part of the speculators who periodically undertake to ommon clay, and drying the composition in the form of brick, or whatever form they lease, it will make as good a fire, burn as ong, and be in every way as convenient as the prepared coal now offered for grates and

The miners may not thank us for this bit o nformation, but the coal companies can have no objection, as it may make their dirt as valuable as the coal itself .- New York Tribune

The "Democratic Watchman." This is the title of a new paper just started at Bellfonte, Centre co., by Henry Hays, Esq., formerly we believe of this city. The first numer which is now before us, presents a neat and give evidence of ability and tact. We wish the editor success in the enterprise, and trust that

the Democracy of Centre county will feel it to be their duty to sustain so true an organ of the utmost of their ability. We extend to welcome him as a co-laborer in the glorious heartily support the nomin cause of the people.

The 'SUNDAY NOVELTY' is the name of a new weekly just started in Philadelphia, by tral Committee, held November 1st, 1855, at Messrs. Andrews & Brotherton-price three the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, the fol-The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle avowe its prefcents per copy. The paper is to be devoted to "Choice Literature, Satire, Humor, News," &c.; and judging from the neatness, &c., of the that Mr. Buchanan has decidedly the best first number now on our table, the publishers are determined to merit an extended patronage. May they go ahead and be suc-

PATENT OFFICE REPORT. - We are indebted to the Hon. I. E. Hiester for a copy (in three volumes) of the Patent Office Report for 1854. We are also indebted to the kindness of the same gentleman for a bound copy of the Con-Letter has raised the name of James Buchenan gressional Globe and Appendix for the session

The Eric Observer is out strongly favor of Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency .-This paper was opposed to Mr. B. in 1852 .-Its present course shows the unity of senti-DEATH OF A LANCASTER LADY.—The last | ment there is now amongst the democracy of mail from California brings the sad intelli. Pennsylvania, and especially in the western gence of the death of Mrs. Mary L. Baker, part of the State on the subject of the Preswife of the Hon. George W. Baker, which oc- idency. This is the right spirit to actuate the curred at San Francisco on the 31st of Octo- Democracy, and is an indication that the Keystone State is in earnest, and that her claims, Mrs. B. (who was a niece of the Hon. James in the person of her distinguished statesman,

nea Congress met at Washington on yesterday. We shall lay the President's Message

Tea. Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas, has been re-elected to the U.S. Senate, by the Legislature of that State. Gen. R. is a sound Demograt and an able man. be required,-Luke 12, 48.

A grand Railway from New York to New Meeting of Soldiers of the War of 1812 Last evening the Defenders of the Country in "the War of 1812," held a meeting at the County Court House, to make the necessary arrangements for sending Delegates to Wash-

ington, D.C., on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Col. John Thompson was selected to preside; Col. Jacob H. Fisler, Mai, W. M. Evans. James Benners, Col. M. Bozarth, and John Keefe, as Vice Presidents, and Maj. J. H.

Frick and Col. James Pidgeon, as Secretaries. Joel B. Sutherland, Esq., submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously

Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the members of the two Houses of Congress, who voted for the Bounty Land road from New Orleans to. Philadelphia and Bill of last session, and to President Pierce New York. Through its whole extent it is for his approval of that act of justice to the men of the second war of Independence and fenders of the country as are dead.

lved, That we urgently invite our associates in arms, in every section of the Union, to send Delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Washington, on the coming anversary of the Battle of New Orleans Resolved. That as the widows of the Defenders of our country in the war of 1812, cannot personally meet our Convention, that we resent his widowed mother in our Convention Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements with the

Railroad Companies for transporting the Del egates to Washington, and that Judge Suth Resolved, That Congress be requested to so nd Act, as to allow parol testimony of associates in arms to be seen

the war of 1812.

olved. That we thank the Hon. John Wentworth for the bill he presented at the last session of Congress, relative to the Pension, and that the subject be respectfully referred o our National Convention when it assembles Washington on the 8th of January next. Resolved. That the President of the Natio al Convention be requested to sign the tickets for Delegates to be used in passing over the railroads from this place to Washington.

Resolved, That our friends in Washington

be requested to procure a suitable place for assembling of the Convention make the necessary arrangements for their associates during their stay.

Resolved, The our thanks be tendered to

the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad or permitting the Soldiers to pass over that road free of charge.

Resolved, That we tender our special thanks the Committee, that last year made our re-

ception and sojourn in Washington so very gress to grant 160 acres of land to any o fenders of the country in the war of 1812. who were confined in any foreign prison, and case of the death of such prisoner, the land shall go to his widow if alive, and if not to

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend that the salaries of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the Commissioner of Public Lands increased, as we believe the enlarged and extra duties of those offices entitle them to a thanced compensation.

Resolved, That we present our warmes thanks to the Editors

After some remarks by Joel B. Sutherland Esq., and others, and the appointment of a Committee of Arrangements, the meeting ad-

throughout the Union, for their able and un-

tiring support of the claims of the men of the

journed. EXPRESSION OF PREFERENCE.—The Easter Clarion, published in Paulding, Mississippi, has the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, for President, at the top of its columns, with a long and ably written article in his favor. It speaks the "dirt heap." There are now, says our of the whole South uniting on Mr. BUCHANAN, as the next candidate for the Presidency. The Clarion says: - "We can say in relation to vania, but they all have been ignited by the carolessness of the miners. The first was set on fire at Coal Castle many years ago, and is still burning, like a slumbering volcano, having probably, destroyed, millions of tons of coal, as the vein is the celebrated "Jugular," which varies from 50 to 120 feet in thickness. The in the South. Virginia, if we are not mistalieve he has always been favorably regarded ken, and many of the other Southern States, went to the last Democratic Convention, pledged to vote for Mr. Buchanan's nomination, and did do so, while any hope remained

SPECIE IN OUR COUNTRY .- In view of the facts that nearly two millions and a quarter in gold are coming to this country from California in a single steamship, and that our steamers to Europe are taking out now little or none, indeed we are really receiving more when they were dug out of the mountains, at coin from the other side of the Atlantic than whose base they lie; therefore there can be no we are shipping to it, the Bulletin truly observes that this is just what was anticipated by sensible men, a month or two ago, when a senseless panic was got up in Wall street by do a mischief in the community by which they may themselves profit. It is to be hoped that the public will be wiser in future and not suffer themselves to be duped and defrauded by the gamblers of Wall street.

The Next Presidency.

The Easton Argus, published at Portland, Maine, thus comments upon an article in the Montrose Democrat (Susquehannah county, Pa.,) recommending JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency:

"The Montrose Democrat, in an able and elaborate article, advocates the claim of Honbusiness-like appearance, and the editorials James Buchanan to the Presidency. Mr. B. is almost the last of the old stock of great men, who is still in the full vigor of his physical and mental organization. He was the contemporary and compeer of Calhoun, Clay, WEBSTER, JACKSON, and others who have shed the party, as the Watchman promises to be, to the utmost of their ability. We extend to the utmost of their ability. We extend to Mr. Hays the right hand of fellowship, and ter without interest or prejudice—and to

Democratic State Convention of 1856. At a meeting of the Democratic State Cen-

lowing resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Democratic State Conention of 1856, be held on the 4th day of March next, in Harrisburg, at 10 o'clk, A. M. In pursuance of the above Resolution, the Convention will assemble at Harrisburg, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General.

JAMES F. JOHNSTON. Chairman State Central Committee.

H. A. GILDEA, Secretaries. Dec. 1, 1855. WASHINGTON COUNTY .- The Democracy of Washington co. held a large and enthusiastic

meeting on last Tuesday evening a week, at which resolutions were passed endorsing Hon. James Buchanan for the Presidency, and William Montgomery of that county, for United States Senator. ALL THE SECRETS OF LOVE .-- Who wants to be married? Who wants to learn all the art

ful book on the "Bliss of Marriage," has settled the whole matter. It is advertised in The Philadelphia Sun publishes a truly learned and eloquent discourse delivered on Thanksgiving Day, in St. Luke's Lutheran Church, Kensington, by the Rev. E. W. Hur-TER, formerly of this city, from the text 'Unto

whomsoever much is given, of him much shall

Court Proceedings.

The regular November term of the Court of Common Pleas, commenced on Monday the 26th inst. Quite a number of cases were 26th inst. Quite a number of cases were placed upon the trial list to be tried this term. but when called up, many were continued; the parties not being able to proceed, and others, the absence of witnesses compelled them be laid over until such a time as they we

Nicholas vs. Robert Turner and Sarah his wife. This was an issue of Dev. vel. non from the Register's Court, to try the validit of an instrument of writing, purpoting to l late of the borough of Marietta, deceased.

Verdict in favor of plaintiff. Baker for plain

iff, N. Ellmaker for defendants.

Patrick Kelley vs. Jnc. Kauffman. This wa an issue directed by an auditor. It appears that Kelly and Kauffman had at one time been in partnership, and upon settlement which was considered final, a note was given Kelly by Kauffman, drawn by a party who before the note matured became vent. The plaintiff sues therefore to vent. The plaintiff sues therefore to recove the amount of said note. Verdict for \$1445. 43. Judgment nisi. This case has been fore the Supreme Court several times. and Fordney for plaintiff.

TUESDAY Nov. 27 J. R. Sheets and F. P. Sheltzer trading un der the firm of Sheets and Seltzer. This was an appeal by defendant. The plaintiff ged that the defendant had purchased from them some liquor amounting to \$64,52, and which appears charged to defendants upon the books of plaintiffs. They, however, failed to make out that the defendant had purchased the liquors, and a verdict was rendered in favor of defendant. Kauffman for plaintiff

Hiester for defendant.

The Strasburg Railroad Company vs. Wil liam Hamilton. Summons in trespass on cuse sur assumpsit. This action was brought to Railroad company amounting to \$500. The defendant pleads non assumpsit.

eman for plaintiff Frezer and Amwake for

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28 In the case of Nicholas vs. Turner, reported

ed yesterday, the impression was erronously conveyed that the case had gone through a formal trial. The report should have stated that after filing a letter from the defendant to plaintiff's counsel, in which the defendant expressed a desire to withdraw his defence, a erdict in favor of the plaintiff was taken by consent of parties.

In the case of Kelly vs. Kauffman, likewise reported yesterday, the Court rejected the tes-timony offered on the part of the defendant, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff which they did, assessing the damage t \$1445 43

This morning the case of the Strasburg Railroad Co. vs. Hamilton, was resumed, and the morning was consumed in the amendment of the Plaintiff's declaration, and sundry oth er diversions, the court permitting several r cesses of business, to allow counsel to go to their offices, and transact out-door busines In the afternoon counsel appeared fresh and full of fight, and up to the time of our going to press were still busily engaged in examining witnesses on the part of the defence. diet for Plaintiff, for \$493.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE LONDON TIMES The Washington Union publishes the follow ing note, addressed by the American Miniter at London to the Times, on the appearance of the article charging him with having made certain assurances to the members of the British ministry on the subject of the war with Russia, and especially in relation to the British enlistments in this country for the Crimea.

The Times has never yet published the note: "The American minister presents his com pliments to the editors of the Times, and asures them that they have been misinformed vith respect to the expressions and conduct attributed to him in their leading article of this morning. Always mindful of the neutrality of his government, which he fully approves it was with deep regret he learned, as he die from Washington, that attempts were made in the United States to recruit soldiers for the the views there expressed, that we, in the British army; because he felt confident that these attempts would tend to weaken the friendly relations between the two countries, which it has been hisardent desire, ever since his arrival in England, to cherish and promote. "The American minister can, of course, enter into no discussion in the public journals of questions between the two governments, or state what is or what is not contained in an correspondence which may have arisen out of these questions; but he has felt it due both t the Times and himself to make this prompt

"56 Harley street, London, Nov. 1, 1855.

The Grand Jury of Northampton cour ty, last week, also ignored all the bills laid before them for the violation of the "Jug Law." Speaking of this result, the Easton Argus has

the following sensible remarks: That is just what might have been expected It is desirable and proper that even obnoxi ous laws should be respected, so long they remain on our statute books, but all axperience teaches us that it will not and cannot be done. The moral influence of the opposition of an entire community can effectually nullify if it cannot repeal, enactments that are destructive of the public interests. No lay that encounters in the first effort to enforce it, the ill will of all whom it effects, will long be regarded, if it is even respected. We trust the legislature soon to assemble will relieve the courts from the vexation and annoyance attending every attempt to enforce this odious law. Let it be repealed without delay. So fur as regards its practical operation, it mat-ters but little whether it is repealed or not, but a general violation of one foolish law, is apt to lessen public respect for all legal retraints. And as public opinion has most emphatically condemmed this bill, as it is evilent that it cannot and will not be respected n those counties where it encounters the or position of the people, we hope the present State administration will throw no obstacles

in the way of its repeal.

The Editor's Book Table. "LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER."-This i the title of a new candidate for public favor, just commenced by FRANK LESLIE, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce st., New York, at \$2 for six months, or one volume. It is to be issued weekly, and each numer will contain sixteen pages, in quarto form, prin ted on the very best quality of paper, and will contain numerous splendid engravings.

From the well-known, enterprising character of Leslie, we do not doubt that his "Illustrated Newspaper" will be everything that is promised in the prospectus, and that it will command a patronage ensurate with its deserts.

BANK NOTE PLATE DELINEATOR. - JOHN S. DYE 172 Broadway, New York City, has published a highly useful work with the above title. It is a book of 300 pages, 14 inches long and 8 wide, containing a perfect description of every part of the genuine Bank Bills circulating in the United States and British America. From the many testimonials in

ts favor we extract the following : Office of the New England Bank Note Co., John S. Dye, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—Allow me to express to you my unqualified opinion in favor of your Bank Note Plato Delineator. The simplicity of it is what I most admire; the most inexperienced of the great mass, who are in the habit of taking Paper

urrency, can at once detect an altered or spurious te, which are much more dangerous than counter its, and more numerously in circulation. You have my best wishes for its success, believing to be the best extended. to be the best work of its character published.

ISAAC CARY, Agent. The Pennsylvania Farm Journal, for Deember, published at the N. E. Corner of 7th and Market, Phila., by Samuel Emlen & Co. This number is, as usual, well filled with a variety

of articles interesting to Agriculturalists generally. HARPERS' MAGAZINE.—We have received the Deand mystery of love by means of which any cember number promptly from T. B. PETERSON. heart may be won, no matter how obdurate? Its illustrated papers are The Conquest of Mexico, Professor Bondout, of New York, in his wonby John S. C. Abbott; Remembrance of the Mississippi, by T. Thorpe; A Trip to Newfoundland, being a history of the Telegraph Cable party; Hon. Mr. Blomup's Congressional Experience, and Fashions. The Knocker, a tale by the author of Loss and Gain, is very excellent, and there are several other fine stories, with the usual editorial record of monthly

events, chit-chet, &c. PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for January, is a capital number-rich both in matter and embellishments There are several charming plates in it, and every thing about it is in first-rate trim. It is undoubtedly one of the best magazines of the kind to be found any where.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

A Sermon will be preached to the Uni-on Fire Company in connexion with their Li-brary Association, by the Rev. Alfred Nevin, at the Second Presbyterian Church, phonext Sunday Evening.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Morning Mail Train East now leaves this city, at 9 30 A. M.
The Way Train East, leaves at 3 39 P. M. The Fast Line West, at 3 16 P.M. The Way Train West at 6 43 P. M. ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On motion of Mr Swarr, W. F. S. WARREN, Esq., Was, on

Thursday last, admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Lancaster county. The "Strasburg Bee" has again change ed hands-Mr. Whitehill retiring and Samuel B. Markley, Esq., taking his place. We wish

INLAND INSURANCE AND DEPOSIT CO .- The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of this institution for the ensuing year, viz:-Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, President; Peier Martin, Jacob M. Long, John Styer, David Hartman, S. W. P. Boyd, Henry Miller, Philip ject of most absorbing interest and regard to Arndt, David Bender, John W. Jackson, Dan- every individual and every community. iel Good, David G. Eshleman, Robert H. Long.

GREAT PROFIT ON WHISKEY.—The present price of raw whiskey in Louisville (according to the Courier of that city) is thirty-four cents per gallon, which yields an enormous profit to the distiller. He pays thirty cents per bushel for his corn, (new corn,) grinds out about four hundred bushel per diem, which makes unwards of sixteen hundred gallons of newwhiskey, or rather more than four gallons to the bushel. Thus a bushel of corn, costing thirty cents, yields to the manufacturer upwards of four gallons of whiskey, which at thirty-four cents per gallon, amounts to the the snug sum of \$545 per day. The net profit on this single day's work of converting corn into whiskey is fully \$250, or unwards

of \$1,500 per week. POSTAGE TO BE PREPAID BY STAMPS .- The from the first day of January next, all letters (not free) must be prepaid by stamps, and postmasters are required to have stamps on hand, so that all who desire may obtain them. The evidence of prepayment of postage will then be the stamp only, and where not affixed by the parties sending letters, the postmasters without the least possible chemical change, nust put them on.

Assailing Grand Juries .- The Grand Jucies of Allegheny, Lancaster, Northampton and other counties having ignored the bills sent before them for violation of the Liquor law of the last session on the ground of its inconstitutionality, the Harrisburg Herald, and other journals in the prohibitory interest, are denouncing the jury system as a remnant of the inquisition. We have little doubt, however, that the juries in all these reases have faithfully reflected not only the sentiments of the people in their respective counties, but the great mass of voters in the State; and the asaults they are meeting from the prohibitory press will have little weight-Phil. Argus.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.—Chicago, as a great grain mart, is attracting much attention. Within the last eighteen days, says the Chicago Press, the Marine Bank has paid checks to Mr. E. H. Hadduck, of Chicago, to the amount of \$1,200,000, all of which have been given for the purchase of wheat .-Among these checks was one to a well known grain and commission house of Chicago, for \$92,000, and one to another extensive business house for \$68,000. Mr. Hadduck is still in the market, as are other parties also, and we presume will continue to purchase as long as shipments can be made by the Lake. Last year the total grain trade of Chicago fell short of 15.000.000 bushels. ceed 20,000,000 bushels

New York Election.-The Albany Argus publishes complete returns for appeal judges, which foot up as follows:

For the Long Term Selden, Democrat, Campbell Know-Nothing, Wood, Republican, Selden's plurality over Campbell, Selden is the only candidate on whom both

branches of the Democratic party united. Short Term. Comstock, Know-Nothing, Iullen, Republican, 135,683 Hill Soft

Villard, Hard. TRUE AS GOSPEL .- The New York MIRROR, eferring to the low prices at which many articles of food, owing to the plentiful season. are disposed of by farmers, and the exorbitant rates which consumers have to pay, just ly remarks that so long as a combination of food speculators, backed by extraordinary cash facilities stand between the consumers and the farmers, there is no hope of moderate prices. If, says the Mirror, (and millions endorse the sentiment,) there is any damnable speculation. this plunder of the poor through their bread. meat and potatoes is the most damnable that

ve know of. In the midst of the most abundant harvests that this continent ever yielded to the hand of labor, prices for the principal articles of food remain almost as high as in a season of absolute scarcity and want. Is there no practical remedy for these grievances? Or must the poor continue to suffer and starve in the very

ap of plenty? LATER FROM THE PLAINS-THE INDIANS FRIENDLY .- Capt. Van Vleit, who arrived in St. Louis last Friday, reports that he left Fort Pierre on the 27th of October, with sixty men and twelve wagons, crossing the Missouri near the Fort, and coming down the north side of the river to the frontiers of Iowa. He measures the road between the Fort and the coundary line of lows, and found the distance to be 260 miles. Here settlements and towns commence, and the extent and rapidity with which the farms are opened and towns built up, in that region, is a matter of astonishment. Gen. Harney marched neross the country from Fort Laramie to Fort Pierre, passing between the Chevenne and White Earth Rivers, but found no Indians. He is now at Fort Pierre, having placed his troops in Winter quarters at that post and Fort Laramie. Every the troops, though the quarters were somewhat limited, and very good health prevailed

throughout the command. The Indians had committed no depredations recently, and seemed anxious to make peace. The Minesonjos, and some of the tribes inhabiting the country about the Little Missouri. were said to be hostile, and it is possible that an expedition will be sent against them next

Spring.
The Yancton Sioux, through whose territory Capt. Van Vliet passed on his way to the fron-tier, were very friendly, and professed a great desire to remain at peace with the United States. They had crossed the Missouri into Iowa, and gave some uneasiness to the settlers, but they committed no other depredations than to steal a little corn for their subsistence. Several officers of the army accompa-Capt Van Vliet, but they stopped at Port

THE LOANS OF THE ROTHSCHILDS -The lange egotiated by the Rothschilds since the bezinning of the European war are enormous, They reach the enormous amount of five hunlred and fifteen millions, viz :- To England, \$80,000,000; to Turkey, \$40,000,000; to Aus-\$80,000,000; to Turkey, \$40,000,000; to Austria, \$120,000,000; to England, in exchequer bills, \$35,000,000; to England, in exchequer bills, \$35,000,000; and a second loan, just being blast. The court, however, has over-ruled the perfected, \$100,000,000.

For the Intelligencer Gutta Percha.

This article is produced from a juice or sap, aken from the Isonandra or Gutta tree, which s indigenous to the Indian Archipelago, and specially to the Malayan Peninsula, Borneo, Ceylon, and their neighborhoods, in which are found immense forests of it-all yielding this product in great abundance.

Ever since the discovery of gutta percha is has been a subject of the most singular speculation and experiment. The engerness with which it has been taken up and applied to every variety of uses, has caused it to become most extensive article of Commerce. There appears to be no limit to its availability in almost every variety of manufacturing purposes, as well as in the arts and sciences, and hence the interest everywhere excited in regard to

The fact, however, that it has been taken into the Dental Profession, as a base upon which to mount artificial teeth, with the certainty of its proving itself superior to anything now in use for that purpose, makes it a sub-The query therefore arises, can this sub

stance be worn in the mouth with perfect comfort, and with all the advantages in every par ticular peculiar to gold or other metals? I have no hesitation in saying that the pure article of Gutta Percha (not that of commerce) when properly prepared, can be so used, not not only with similar but superior advantages to anything now in use. My confidence in this article, as one of the most invaluable discoveries ever made in the Dental Profession, s based, not upon fancy or theory, but upon actual facts as developed by lest, experiment and experience. The indestructability of the material has been abundantly established by the experience of eight years wearing in the mouth, with the least possible change or injury by the secretions of the mouth; and this, too, the article of commerce, which is not chemically pure. In chemical experiments Post Office Department notifies the public that and tests, no acids or alkalies have ever been applied to it which were able, in the least possible manner, either to affect the colors or the material. I have applied an acid which will dissolve the purest gold, with no more effect than so much water. We'therefore conciude that if it can pass an ordeal so powerful. neither the secretions of the mouth, nor any liquid or substance which can be taken into

the mouth, can ever change it or cause it to oecome-offensive. It is an article in its texture, and peculiar adapttaion, most congenial to the mouth, and more like the natural gum than anything everbefore used. There is no unpleasant taste, and when it becomes warm in the mouthit being a non-conductor of heat and coldthe sudden and unpleasant changes so peculiar to metal when affected by the different temperatures, to which a plate is constantly exposed, are entirely avoided. A set of teeth of this material can be constructed with as much firmness and durability as gold, and so perfectly can the alviola ridge be supplied and the very worst cases of absorption reproduced, that the face is at once restored to its original

There is likewise no chance for lodgment, a matter which is certainly desirable to those wearing artificial teeth, since there is so much trouble in many cases in this regard. The appearance in the mouth, too, is far more eautiful and natural, in consequence of the absence of that glossy appearance always pe-

culiar to porcelain gum.

It will be perceived from what I have here tated, that it is my firm conviction that for artificial teeth there is nothing superior.

Dr Slayton, who discovered the coloring had winked at the violation of the ne matter, and is applying for a patent for the same says:—"With this material I commenced a series of chemical experiments, and the final result is that I have obtained heat of 180° to 200° to mould it easily, and when moulded has all the spring of metal .-To this article I am able to give any color I choose, from the lightest to the darkest shade, and in fact, imitate the gum so perfectly that it requires a very careful observer to detect it

by a close examination. These colors will not fade by any test that I have been able to apply to them; even pure acids or the strongest alkalies have no effect. You can chew a piece for twenty-four hours

without any impression.

* * * "I have tested these colors in every way that I knew how; first by chewing a piece for twenty-four hours; secondly, by boiling it in different acids and alkalies, soap and water, and exposed it to the glare of the sun, all without any effect, unless it was to

grow brighter. Dr Truman, of London, who has been experimenting for the last seven years with Gutta Percha, speaks in the following manner of it:

—"it is in its pure state, one of the most in-destructible substances known, and in cases under my own observation, has been worn for the mouth without in the slightest degree, injuring either the general health of the patient or the tissues that come in contact with it. I have used it now for many years; and although it does not wear the same n every mouth, yet in none have I found the slightest ill effects. On the contrary, the nouths of patients having gutta percha plates t is removed, it is impossible, upon exami-

nation, to tell that any artificial work had been there.
"I have had some cases worn nearly three

arrangement was making for the comfort of and Friday of last week. The Ledger of Wed-

THE SUNDAY LAW. -At Huntingdon, lately,

saturi. Pennyang yan WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer, dated

Washingfood, D. C., Nov. 30th, 1855.

On next Monday the 34th Congress will assemble
Judging from the large number of members alread
here, there is no doubt but there will be a full quo
rum in attendance on the first day of the Session, i

There are but few Senators present thus far, not more than ten or twelve—but many can come in be fore Monday, and thus be able to form a quorum is

more than ten of twelve—but many can come in before Monday, and thus be able to form a quorum in that body also.

Judge Douglas and Col. Kobert W. Johnson will not be here at the opening of the session, both being sick, the first at Terre Haute, Indiana, and the other, at his residence in Afransas.

It is thought by many, that the House will not be able to lorganize for some days, by the election of their Speaker, yet we may be all disappointed, and a Speaker elected on the first day.

We hope the Democratic party will adhere to some good man of the party for Speaker, and vote for him until a sense of reason returns to the opposition, and they vote for a friend of the Union. However, the contest for Speaker may be continued in the House for some days. In that event, there will be no Message distributed, and we rejoice to know that the President of the United States has come to the determination, not to let the Message be dispatched until the House and Senate are both fully organized. There can be no fear in the Senate as that able and distinguished Senator J. D. Bright, of Indiana, will be again be elected to preside over the Senate presiding difficers I have ever seen in a deliberating assembly, and, for promptness of action in difficult questions of order, he is ever ready in decisions that fully accord with the rules of the Senato, and parliamentary regulations. He is a very popular Senator, as well as holding a strong position in the feelings of the people of his State and the country generally.

rally.

Kansas and Nebraska Territories will be likely to Kansus and Nobraska Territories will be likely to give the House some trouble, as there are two dele-gates from each Territory in attendance claiming the seat as delegate. The House will first organize before these questions of contested seats are brough up for disclassion.

before these questions of contested seats are brought up for disclassion.

All kinds of speculations are alloat as to the organization for the Hobse, and all kinds of caucuses are now being held, and continued between this and Monday next, to form combinations and so organize as to give the Black Republicans and the Know-Nothings the control of the House. We believe the policy of the Democratic party will be stand firm to their principles and their candidates, and, with virtue as their guide, success will surely follow in their efforts to preserve the unity of the House, and the union of the States. Messrs. Jones, of Pa., Jones, of Tenn., Gobb, of Geo., kinchardson, of Ill., Stephof Tenn., Cobb, of Geo., Richardson, of Ill., Steph-ens, of Geo., Orr, or S. U., and several other distinuished members of the House, are spoken of for peaker, any one of whom the Democracy wil

cerfully support.
Let them adhere to their candidate until Easter comes before they go over to any man but a Demo-oratic Union man,—ayo sir, and longer than that be-fore a black advocate shall be elected the presiding officer of the-House of Representatives of these U-States. We have no fear that any such can be elec ed. | | Con. Rusk, of Texas, has been re-elected to the

Gen. Rusk, of Texas, has been re-elected to the Senate by h unanimous vote of the Logislature of Texas. This flattering testimonial of the State of Texas. This flattering testimonial of the State of Texas in favor of Gen. Rusk for six years from the 4th of March, 1857, when his present Senatorial term expires, is one of the highest compliments that could be paid to the fullents and worth of that distinguished pitizen. Gen. Rusk is a General Jackson of a man, and is as firm and inflexible in principles as ever Old Hickory proved himself to bein the great Bank contests that raged in the land during the second term of his administration. It has been suggested, that, in alliprobability, Janes Buchanax and Thomas J. Rusk will be the nominees of the Democraid Convention that Phall assemble in the city of Cincinnati next spring. If so, it will be found to be a ticket that will carry dismay into the ranks of the opposition throughout the land. the ranks of the opposition throughout the land. Col. Walker, who went to Nicaragua to conquer a peace with the unsettled citizens or that por Central America, has been quite successful in his efforts, having established himself in that country to the satisfuquion of the American Minister, Col Wheeler, by whom he has been acknowledged, and ais government proclaimed throughout the territory.
We shall be pleased to see the whole of Central America thus redeemed from the misrule that their people are now cursed with, under Mexican control, or the petty domestic tyrants of the different States that compose Central America. Col. Walker deserves the thanks of the civilized world for the bold advenare he has undertaken, and accomplished, in the pread of fiberal principles, and, we think some of the people in the U. States could be much better omployed in his defence than that their peas should be used for defaming him and his followers in the man-ner they have done for many months past. We hope the efforts taken by Col. Walker, may be the first nor they have done for many months past. We hope the efforts taken by Col. Walker, may be the first step, that will lead to the freedom of Central America and all of Mexico; I it requires bold and master spirits to accomplish this great enterprise, and such men as Walker and his compatriots in arms, are the very men to put this is ball in motion, and, wher forth to an admiring world a new republican empire on the North American continent. No pent up [lites!]

yoko, to which they have been subjected for centuries past under the Spanish and Mexican rule.

The happily conceived note of our Minister at Lon will now examine the experience and conclusion of those who are now, and for years have been identified with this interest.

The happily conceived note of our Minister at London, addressed to the London Times callor, which that editor fetused to jubilish, has completely refuted the position of the Times in saying that Mr. B. Crampton, in having their agents engaged in onlis ing men for the British army within the bounds of the U. States. The London Times asserted a falso-hood, but had not the manliness to acknowledge the error when addressed by Mr. Buchanan himself. that is purely white and nearly transparent, very tenacious, of a fine, beautiful texture. It has neither taste nor smell, and it requires a shirk the contest and hidself behind the Prime Minister, who, to say the least of him, is that my Lord Palmerston is somewhat identified in givin Lord Palmerston is somewhat identified in giving countenance to this slaider against Mr. Buchanan from the ready ear heigave to the information he received as the coined fiews from Consul Barclay on the Bark Maury question, the would-be privateer. Lord Palmerston is so tall of intrigue, that he is ready for any labourd notion, if it can be wielded against the U. States. And we are highly gratified to see, from the card of Mr. Buchanan, that my Lord Palmerston and the Times editor have both been silenced by the prompt denial published by our Minister to the British people.

Yours,

McFARLAND. For the Intelligencer Decline of Know-Nothingiam.

That the Know-Nothing order is on the decline no one will protend to deny. From the very nature and the groundwork on which it was raised, it was predicted by the best men of the country that Know-Nothing ism would be of short duration. Already do we begin to hear the discordant jars, and the ratting of chains, as of strong men endeavoring to loose and throw off the manacles which bind them body and soul—forged and placed on their yielding forms, and blinded understanding!, by Know-Nothing duplicity and deceit. Already this short-lived, transient order is beginning to rock to and fro, like the giddy vessel at see tossed by the winds, tempests, or hurricanes! The gigantic coliscum, which the leaders of the order predicted would rise and tower aloft to the skies—a fitting monument for the worshippers of high Heaven!—has begun to crumble, and soon its decaying ruins will be reckoned among the things that were. The beasted invincibility of the front column (Pennsylvania and Virginia) is already aninhilated, and the succeeding ones, are receding from before the steady and onward course of the Democraefore the steady and onward course of the Democry! The very shallward of the Tree of the Democratic of the Democratic of the Property of the P cy! The very sull warks of the Know-Nothing order, have been askaulted by the hands of its followers—
We mean when they threw off the mantle of disguise and secreey—a mantle which to some, always carries with it a charm. Man is an inquisitive being—it is inborn, inherit to his nature—and for very good reasons; but it may be abused, as in this instance. and reso little inconvenienced by it, that after it is removed, it is impossible, upon examination, to tell that any artificial work had been there.

"I have had some cases worm nearly then there "I have had some cases worm nearly three years that remained the same as the first hour they were made. Others, by the friction of the mouth and food, became slightly handed at the edges; but never softened, never inherently offensive. When any offensive door not be the mouth and food, became slightly handed at the edges; but never softened, never inherently offensive. When any offensive door not be seen that remained the same as the first hour and the edges; but never softened, never inherently offensive. When any offensive door not specify the seed of the order the reflect that the edges; but never softened, never inherently offensive. When any offensive door not specify the seed it is reflected to have extracted. Experience, therefore, has fully answered the question of its purity. There is, however one more advantage; even should it were away, it does not spoil the case, since it can be replaced at one setting, at any time, and that without in any way altering the old comfortable artificial teeth to which the mouth has become accurate the seed of the order to the order to the control to the purity of the seed of the order to t