NOIDS, Eq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy be requested to assemble in the several Wards of the City, and Boroughs and Townships of the County, on Saurday the 23th of December, inst., then and there to elect not less than three nor more than five delegates, to represent said Wards, Boroughs and Townships in a County Convention, to be held at the public house of Emanuel Shober, in the City of Lancaster, on Wednesday the 2nd of January, 1856, for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent the Democracy of the County of Lancaster in the Annual State Convention, to be be held at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 4th day of March next.

H. B. SWARR, Chairman.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC FREEMEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER:

In accordance with the resolution of the Committee adopted on Wednesday last, you are requested to assemb in the several Wards of the City, and Boroughs and Town ships of the County, on

Saturday, the 29th of December next, then and there to elect not less than three nor more than five delegates to represent each District in a general County Convention, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of JANUARY next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the public house of Emanuel Shober, in the city of Lancaster, for the pur pose of electing six delegates to represent the Democracy of the County of Lancaster in the Annual State Convent be held at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 4th day of March

are requested to give early notice in their respective Districts, of the time and place of meeting for the election of The several Districts will each nominate one person to serve on the County Committee for the ensuing political year; and also nominate their Ward, Borough and Town

The several Ward, Borough and Township Committee

ship Committees, and hand them to the Chairman of the ensuing County Convention By Order of the County Committee

LANCASTER, Dec. 18, 1855. Gen. Cass Declines.

following letter from this venerable Democrati nan to a Committee of his friends in Philadelphi will be read with interest in all sections of the country. I will be seen that he declines being any longer a randida ency, and is not willing to have his name use in connection with that office: DETROIT, Nov. 23d, 1865

DETROIT, Nov. 23d, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter asking me if I m a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and expressing the gratification it would give you to support mefor that high station.

While thanking you for this manifestation of your kindonfidence, of which I shall always preserve collection, I reply that I am not a candidate forcy, nor do I desire that my name should be n connection with it to the consideration of the

atic Party of the Union. I am, gentleman,
With great regard, truly yours,
LEWIS CASS. Andrew J. Wester, Esq., and others. The Delegate Elections.

vill be seen by the proceedings of the County Committee and the call of the Chair man, that Saturday the 29th inst., is fixed upon for holding the delegate elections throughout the County-the delegates then elected to meet in Convention on the following Wednesday, for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent Lancaster county in the Fourth of March State Convention. And, inasmuch as the ensuing State Convention will be more than usually important, from the fact that upon that body will devolve the duty of appointing delegates to the National Convention to nominate candidates for the Presi dency and Vice Presidency of the U. States and also candidates for Auditor General, Surveyor General, and Canal Commissioner, for the State, the primary elections of the people this year are more than usually interesting. We hope, therefore, that our Democratic friends throughout the County will apprediate the necessity of turning out to the delegate meetings on the 29th inst., and elect such men to represent them as will faithfully carry out their wishes when assembled in County Convention; and we also trust that each and every district will be fully repre-

sented upon the occasion. Will our Washington correspondents send their letters via Philadelphia, so that we may get them in some kind of time. When sent by the way of York—the usual route—we rarely get them until the third day after they are written. Consequently, they are too late for the first publication, and too stale after being on hand for a week.

Finances of the State.

In dnother column will be found a state ment of the receipts and expenditures of the State Treasury, for the year ending on the 30th of November. By comparing this table with the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, it will be found that, (notwithstanding the shortness of the corn, and other crops in 1854, which, of course, affected the business in 1855,) the public works yielded more revenue during the financial year just past than they did the preceding year, as fol-

Year ending Nov. 30, 54 Nov. 30, 55 \$1,918,606 \$2,294,857 1,942,376 1,838,791 Showing an increase of receipts of \$23, 770: and a decrease of expenditures of \$455, 566. The public works, it will be remembered, are not under the control of the Know Nothing party, or the decrease of expenditures would, in all probability, have been changed into an increase.

The only chance (says the Examiner) the Know Nothing State Administration and Legislature had to affect the finances of the State. was in the expenses of government—and that item contrasts as follows: Ex. of gov'r. 2290,605 \$330,081

increase of nearly \$40,000 in the expenses of government was the result of a

No Speaker Yet. House of Representatives, at Washington, seems to have come to a dead lock.— Banks, the Abolition Know-Nothing candidate for Speaker, has 105 votes, but can go no further; Fuller, the Whig Know-Nothing candidate has gone up to 41, and there stops; whilst the Democrats to the number of 75 support Col. Richardson from first to last. Without some yielding, somewhere, there is no telling when a Speaker will be elected-

and, of course, until the House is organized

no business can be done, nor shall we be fa-

vored with a glimpse at the President's Mes-

The Pennsylvanian of Saturday last appeared as a double sheet. This was rendered necessary (so says the editor) in consequence of a very large increase in the advertising patronage. The proprietor intends shortly to make it a double sheet daily, printed with new type, and on fine paper. We are pleased at this evidence of prosperity attending our able cotemporary.

And Yet More Triumphs! In Roxbury (Mass.) J. S. Sleeper, the People's candidate was elected Mayor by 325 majority over the Know-Nothings.

At Newburyport, the Democrats carried the Mayor by 71 majority. In Lowell, the Know-Nothing candidate for

Mayor was defeated by 888 votes. And in Worcester, the same result tool place-the Know-Nothing candidate running

behind some 200 votes. The "sober second thought" of the people is fast bringing things to rights even in the

old Bay State. Dr. Nathaniel Watson, of Mount Joy, returns his thanks, thus publicly, to the Hon, I. E. Hiester, for a copy (in three volumes) o the Patent Office Report, as also a copy of the Coast Survey Report for 1854.

A Scrap of History least two very exciting and protracted contests for the organization of the House of Representatives at Washington. The first that we emember was in 1839, when the Twenty-Sixth Congress—the second under President Van Buren's Administration—met on the 2d of December. The House was evenly divided between the Administration and the Opposition. Every member, with but one exception, was present, and there was a great deal of outside excitement. Mr. Garland, of Virginia. Clerk of the old House, and a Democrat, called the roll, commencing at Maine and coming down to New Jersey. Here was a delegation certified to under the "broad seal" of the State, and consisting of five Whigs and one Democrat. The Whigs were opposed by five Democrats without certificates, claiming that they had most votes and were therefore en-

titled to seats. The Clerk declined reading the names of either of the contestants—when a long and acrimonious debate sprung up, and a number of questions were put before the Clerk for his decision. He refused to decide them, and also objected to going on with the roll, but was villing to entertain a motion to adjourn.

Things continued on in this way until the Things continued on in this way until the sale, style of the Mr. John Quincy Adams was chosen better the reason, t Chairman until a Speaker should be elected. The debate was resumed next day, and all sorts of resolution and counter-resolutions were introduced, and the Chairman was kept in hot water all the time. Nothing of importance was elicited until the 10th, when one of the New Jersey Whigs acknowledged that the Democrats had the majority of votes. On a est question the Whigs were beaten. It was ordered that the New Jersey members should not vote, and eleven unsuccessful ballots were had for Speaker. On the 16th, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was chosen, by a vete of 119 to 113. He was an independent Southern State-rights man, and his election satisfied neither of the leading men of the two great narties. The "broad seal" controversy came up afresh and was debated two or three days. then the Democrats were admitted to the seats. Mr. Garland was re-elected Clerk, and the House was finally organized nearly three veeks after the time of meeting.

The next great contest for Speaker was even nore protracted. The memorable Thirty-First Congress assembled on the 3d of December, 1849. The summing up of the House was-Democrats, 112; Whigs and Natives, 105; Free Soilers, 12; and one vacancy. Mr. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was the regular Democratic candidate, and Mr. Winthrop, of Masschusetts, the Administration (Taylor) nominee... There were some six or eight Western Democrats who would not vote for Cobb, and threw their ballots for Richardson, of Illinois, and several others. Winthrop likewise lost

the votes of five Southern Whigs, who adhered

to Gentry, of Tennessee. The Slavery quesion caused all the difficulty. The ballotings continued from day to day. On the 8th, the Democrats deserted Cobb. and went generally for Holmes, of South Carolina. Mr. Winthrop rose to 102 votes, but there stopped. On the 27th ballot, the Democrats cast 76 votes for Mr. Potter, of Ohio; and on the 38th ballot they cast 112 votes for Mr. Brown, of Indiana. Three more would have elected him, but he could not get them on account of his supposed tampering with the Free Soilers. On the 17th, the Democrats cast 87 votes for Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky. Finally, on the 22d, the House adopted the plurality rule, and Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, was elected Speaker, on the 64th ballot, by a plurality vote-much to the gratification of the conservative Union men all over the country .-Mr. Cobb had 102 votes and Mr. Winthrop 99.

least two notable examples of prograstination in the election of Speaker before it; and, although such difficulties are by no means pleasant, we are not aware that the country suffers much from them, as the sessions above referred to were not any more protracted than those immediately preceding or succeeding

Presidential Items.

The Hillsboro' (Miss.) Argus hoists the name of JAMES BUCHANAN as its favorite candidate for the Presidency.

The Chambersburg Valley Spirit, the organ of the Democracy of Franklin county, is in favor of the nomination of Mr. Buch-

ocrat has raised the name of Mr. BUCHANAN to its mast-head, and accompanies the act with a strong and pointed article urging his nomination for the Presidency.

The Bloomsburg (Columbia Co.) Dem

The Hanover (York Co.) Gazette favors the nomination of Mr. Buchanan.

Armstrong County. At a county meeting held last week, at Kittaning, the Democracy of Armstrong appointed C. L. Lamberton, Esq., Senatorial, and L. S. Cantwell, Esq., Representative delegates to the State Convention-and unani- DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS. monsly instructed them to "support Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN for President in 1856."-They also instructed their Representatives in the Legislature to vote for Gen. HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland, for U. S. Senator.

The Union Times, published at New Berlin, Union Co., has raised the name of Mr. BUCHANAN to its mast-head, and urges his nomination to the Presidency in a strong

BEA. The Carlisle Democrat indicates a pref erence for Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The Fulton Democrat has raised the name of James Buchanan to its mast-head.

FALLING IN LOVE .-- No more falling in love after this. We are all to be pitched into it, willing or unwilling. Professor Roundout has betrayed the secret. He teaches you how to make every body love you that you wish. He furnishes in this curious book, "The Bliss of Marriage," the entire key to the mystery. If you want a lady, she must become yours. If you need a husband, pick out

1 you need a husband, pick out

3 for the entire wey to the illustrations. We would further state that it will be issued in two handsome octave volumes, as early as practicable the ensuing year, at the low price of 5 for the entire work. one you can love. Read Roundout, and the matter is settled. The book is advertised in our paper to-day.

Boston Redeemed!

At the municipal election, on Monday week, A. H. Rice, Esq., the People's candidate, was reading matter is both interesting and instructive.elected Mayor of the City of Boston, by a ma- We can cheerfully recommend this Illustrated Newsjority of 2,000 over Mr. SHURTLEFF, the Know-Nothing candidate. Last year the Know-Nothing majority was over 2,000!

The jury, in the trial of Baker for the murder of Poole, in New York, could not agree -and have been discharged by the Court .-The jury, it is understood, were divided as talented author of "Roughing it in the Bush," &c. follows:-7 for manslaughter, 2 for murder, and 3 for acquittal

Surveyor General. Col. Wh. T. Alexander.—We stated last week that this gentleman, the fearless and indefatigable editor of the Clarion Democrat. has been named in connexion with the office of Surveyor General. We might have added -as we do now-that there is no more de filial offspring. serving individual in the State, nor one who would be more attentive and obliging in the discharge of his duties in the office. We should thracite Coal, from the Pennsylvania Mines, be gratified at the Col's nomination—the more for the year ending December 1st, is estimated especially, because he is one of those hard, at 1,562,000 tons, being an increase of 700,-4 from the party.

Revenue of the Commonwealth of Pennummary of the Receipts at the State Treasury from 1s day of December, 1854, to the S0th day of November, 1855

Sample Licenses, Pediar's Licenses, Broker's Licenses, Theatre, Circus and Managerie Licenses, ASSEALITE, CITCUS and Managerie Licenses, Distillery and Browery Licenses, Billiard Room, Boling Saloon and Ten pin Alley Licenses, Eating House, Beer House and Restaurant Licenses, 2.269 63 Licenses,
Patent Medicine Licenses,
Pamphlet Laws,
Militia Tax,
Miller's Tax, 11.985 00 10,847 00

Canal Fines,
Tax on Enrolment of Laws,
Promiums on Charters, ax on Loss nterest on Loans, ale of Public Prop fax on Tonnage, Penna. State Lunatic Hospital under Act of 8th May, 1855, of 8th May, 1805, Escheats, Accrued Interest, Colonial Records and Penna. Archives, Refunded Cash, Annuity for right of way, Fees of the Public Offices,

\$5,390,474 11 Balance in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1854, avail \$1,240,928 7 41,032 0

\$6,672,434 83

Expenditures of the Commonwealth Pennsylvania. Summary of the payments of the State Treasury from the 1st day of December, 1854, to the 30th day of November 1855, both days inclusive. Public Improvements, Expenses of Government, Militia Expenses, Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late war ennsylvani with Mexic ons and Gratuities, amissioners of the Sinking Fund Loans, Interest on Loans, Guarantied Interest Domestic Creditors,
Damages on the Public Works.
Special Commissioners,
State Library,
Public Buildings and Grounds.

louses of Refu eats, a. Claimants under the Acts of 1799. Penna. Claimants under the Acts of 1: 1802, &c., Colonial Records and Penna. Archives. nsel fees and Commi

Balance in the State Treasury, Nov. 30, 1865, available, Depreciated funds in the Treasury unavali-able

COST OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—The Washngton Union publishes tables derived from our official source, showing that the entire amounts received by the printers of the Senate and House respectively for two years were: Senate printer, \$69,223 24, or an average of \$34, 611 62 per annum; House printer, \$119, 288 45, or an average of \$59, 644 221 per annum. The entire amount paid for the printing of both Senate and House for two years is \$188 511 69, or an average of \$94,225 841 per annum. The last session of the 32d and the 1st of state of parties and attitude of the country the 33d Congress only are given in the tables, because the report for the second session of the 33d Congress is not yet made, the work not being finished. Those given, however, show the cost for two years-one short and one long session. This proves the cost of the pub-

lic printing to be much less than is generally

believed.

41,030 00

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED .- Two men Robert Sears and Lorenzo Brown, were arrested last week in Licking co., Ohio, and committed to the Hamilton county jail at Cincinnati, for trial as counterfeiters. At the time of their arrest, they had in their possession six dies, The present Congress had, therefore, at and a large quantity of bogus coin. The dies or moulds) are made of Plaster of Paris, and the coin was moulded instead of being pressed. This is said to be a new invention, and obviates the necessity of the cumbersome iron presses, which can neither be hid nor carried off in an emergency. The coin consisted of two and a half, and dollar gold pieces; and halves, quarters, dimes, and half-dimes.

POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS .- The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts gives the result of the census of June last as follows: - Population of the State, 1, 133,259; of Boston, 160,508; of towns contig-

uous to Boston, 87,231 more. POPULATION OF NEW YORK .- The late census returns make the entire population of the State of New York 3,460,118. The population of New York city is 620,810, and the population of Brooklyn 194.225.

The Editor's Book Table THE YOUTH'S CABINET. Published monthly a 118 Nassau street, N. Y., by D. A. Woodworth

at \$1 per annum The January no. commences the 11th year of this neat and interesting periodical, improved in size, (containing 56 large octavo pages,) costume and acomplishments. Besides containing an elegant Stee Portrait of the Editor, it is otherwise properly illustrated and embellished, and is supplied with an un usually rich table of contents.

This great work is now in course of preparation by the intrepid navigator, and will be issued at an early date by Messrs. Childs & Peterson, 124 Arch st. Phila. We make the following extract, in refer ence to the work, from Graham's Magazine:

ence to the work, from Graham's Magazine:

A correspondent writes to know whether Dr. Kane intends publishing a volume on his late Arctic Expedition, and how soon the same may be expected. We take this occasion to inform our readers generally, that the Dr. has been busily engaged, since his return home, in preparing a full and complete account of this, the most perllous and interesting voyage of the age. Messrs. Childs & Peterson, the enterprising publishers of this city, who have the work in hand, are sparing no expense to make the book worthy of the subject, and judging from the fact that the estimated cost of its production is upward of \$20,000, we have every reason to believe that it will be one of the most magnificent and elaborate works ever issued from the American press. The paintings and drawings, from sketches by Dr. Kane, are being prepared by the distinguished artist, James Hamilton, Esq., who has devoted several years to the study of Arctic subjects, in connection with Dr. Kane. There will be twenty fine steel line-engravings, including portraits of Dr. Kane and Mr. Grinnell, executed under the superintendence of J. M. Butler, Esq., who stands unrivalled in this department. The wood outs will be engraved in the highest style of the art by Messrs. Van Ingen & Snyder, making in all upwards of three hundred illustrations. We would further state that it will be issued in two handsome octavo volumes, as early as practicable the ensuing year, at the low price of

The First number of "FRANK LESLIE'S IL-LUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" is received. It fully comes up to what was promised in the prospectus.— The Illustrations-representing Dr. Kane and his party, the Kansas Constitutional Convention, &c., &c., are admirably and strikingly executed, and the paper to the patronage of the public. Accompanying the first number, is a supplement containing a Bird's Eye View of the Seat of War in the East.— Published at New York.

GEOFFREY MONCTON; OR THE FAITHLESS GUARDIAN. By Mrs. Moodie. Published by De Witt & Davenport, N. Y. This is a new candidate for public favor, by the The characters in this work are drawn with a most masterly hand, evincing a thorough knowledge of the main-springs of human action, and a deep insight into the controlling passions which prompt us to good or to evil. The designing and wicked lawyer, who proved so false to his trust, and who, like the loath some spider, wove his web with such subtle skill around the innocent objects committed to his charge, finds himself foiled at last, and reaps a terrible h

ANTHRACITE COAL .- The shipments of An.

vest of blood at the hands of his own wicked and un

XXXIV. CONGRESS-First Session. EKNATE.-Mr. Cass moved that the Senate proceed to the election of the Standing Committees. This being agreed to, he remarked that it has been usual to dispense with the election by ballot as required by the rules, and se expressed the hope that in order to expedite bus e course would now be pursu Mr. Hale objecting, the Senate proceeded to ballot, with

commerce—Messrs. Hamlin, Dodge, Stuart, Seward, llay and Benjamin. samin. s-Messrs. Wright, Allen, Harlan, Wilson and Trumbull.
Agriculture—Messrs. Alleu, Hunter, Thompson of New Jersey, Harlan and Wade Military Affairs—Messrs. Weller, Fitzpatrick, Johnson

Military Affairs—Messrs. Weller, Fitspatrick, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Pratt and Iverson. Military Messrs. Houston, Dodge, Bell of N. Hampshire, Thompson of Ky., and Biggs.
Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Fish, Thompson of N. J., Bell of Tenn., James and Elidell.
Public Lands—Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, Foot, Clayton, Pugh and Mallory.
Private Land Claims—Measra. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson of Ky., Foster and Wilson.
Indian Affairs—Measra. Sebastian, Rusk, Toombs, Brown, Beld and Bell of Tenn.
Claims—Messrs. Brodhead, Fessenden, Geyer, Iverson, Yulce and Wade. Revolutionary Claims—Messrs, Evans, Reid, Hale, Fos-u and Durkee, Judiciary—Messrs Messrs. Butler, Toucey, Bayard, Geyer, ombs and Pugh.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Hesses Rusk Collamer, Ad-

lost Offices and rose measurements.

s., Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, and Yules.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Slidell, Bell of New Hampire, Biggs, Durkee, Jon. so of Tannessee, and Wright.

Pensions—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Clay, Thompson of N. orsey, Seward, and Sumner.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Allen, Mason, ratand Reid.

Patents—Messrs. James. Evans. Stuart. Brown. Thomp-Brs. James, Evans, Stuart, Brown, Thomp of Ky., and Per -Mezere. Adams, Fitzpatrick, Fish, ggs, and Crittenden.
Territories—Messrs. Douglas, Jones of Iowa, Collamer Territories—Messrs. Douglas, Jones V.

ell, Sebastian, and Biggs.
Contingent Expenses—Messis. Evans, Wright and Foot.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Bayard, James, Hunter,
Rompson of N. Jersey, Pratt and Hale.

Engrossing Bills—Messrs. Fitzpatric, Collamer and

nge. Library—Messrs. Pearce, Cass and Bayerd. Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Jones of Iowa and Sumner. The first named of the gentlemen on each of the commit

The Senate then adjourned Presidential Arrangements --- Wise and

An important letter from Washington da ted the 10th inst., appears in the Richmond

Enquirer. We copy the paragraphs which strike us most forcibly as of importance in the present exigencies of the Democratic party .-It will be seen that the leading paper in Mr. Wise's interest gives currency to a report which virtually withdraws him from the field. The writer says: "A feeling seems to exist throughout the

country at this time to bring Buchanan once

more before the country as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856. This has been determined an by his friends, without knowing whethe will be agreeable to him or not; indeed, it s known he has written to his friends that I nas no wish ever again to enter into public life—that for the balance of his life he desire: o be exempt from active political turmoil. His friends, however, think they have claims n him, and on his noble State, which has ever yet had a candidate before the people or the Presidency, and has never had but one lice President. It is conceded on all hands that the Democratic party, to succeed in 1856, must have at least one of the three large States, Ohio, New York or Pennsylvania. No States, Ohio, New York or Pennsylvania.

the last. The majority which she has recent vice has its due weight, but it is not large nough to be tampered with. Letters have been received here from Gov Wise, giving it as his opinion, in the present that the South should present no candidate for the Presidency in 1856. He thinks (it is said and believed) that there should be dial union of the party on Buchanan. Never have I seen the Democrats in finer spirits, or more confident of success in 1856, and the ul-

timate and perpetual triumph of sound prin The names of neither Gen. Cass or Judge Douglas will be presented to the Cincinnati Convention. Of this you may be asured. speak knowingly on the subject.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsyl rania held its eighteenth anniversary on Tuesday, 11th inst., in Philadelphia. About three hundred persons were present, a large number of them females. Wm. Lloyd Garrison was burg Borough; Robert McCollough, Futlon; the principal speaker. The Ledger says:

Andrew McGinnis, City; David McClure, Bart;

He seemed to think that there was a large if not a hopeful, field for operations in Pennsylvania by the anti-slavery people. He had o praise to bestow upon the people of Philadelphia, for respecting and sustaining the action of the law in the Passmore Williamson case, and intimated that in Boston the affair would havehad a different result. This is by no means certain. The Burns case is a tolerably clear proof that law can be sustained in Bos ton against any attempt to nullify it by violence, or in any other way than is constitually pointed out. One individual, in the course of the proceedings, indulged in some coarse comments upon Judge Kane, and also upon the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, for his thanksving sermon. But such indecencies, while hey reflect the character of the speaker, do no harm to the persons intended, in the estimation of the community in which they

REMARKABLE NEEDLE CASE -- About ten years ago, a daughter of James Morgan, residing near St. Mary's, Chester county, aged 8 years, accidentally trod on a cushion of needles, while running over the floor; a number of them were left remaining in her foot, unknown to her parents or medical attendant. She felt no inconvenience in the interim, with the exception of slight periodical attacks, which were supposed to be rheumatism. Dr. E. B. Heckel, was called in a few days ago to treat the case. Upon examination he found some foreign body lodged on the upper part of her foot, near the ankle oint. On cutting down be extracted fifteen large needles, of assorted sizes, presenting different positions. They are now in his possession, and can be seen by any one calling at his office. What is most singular, the eye of each needle is wanting, otherwise they are ism throughout the world. perfectly sound, with the exception of being a little rusted.

For the Intelligencer & Lancasterian. A Praiseworthy Undertaking. Mr. Sanderson :-- I rejoice to learn that a Medical Dispensary has at length been established for our city, supported by men of wealth, who no doubt are happy in using a part of their abundance to alleviate the sufferings, and promote the prosperity of her of seaman that we could command. The their fellow citizens. Our Physicians who have been taxed heavily in time and means, not only in adminstering to the diseases, but often also to the physical and showed how deeply the French governnecessities of the poor while prescribing for them, will be greatly relieved by this Institution; and undreds of useful citizens preserved to benefit their families and the community, who would otherwise become a tax to friends or the county. For, however great the sacrifices made in this direction by the Faculty in general, there are a large class of sufferers who will not seek the services of a Physician whom they have not the means of remunerating, and therefore continue to suffer till the Hospital of death winds up their career. It strikes me, however, that the Association should devote its energies to relieving the physical wants of the sick poor; We have hitherto been behind the age in allowing anv amongus to suffer for the want of medical atten dance, and the time and means of our medical men to be unfairly taxed. Let this beginning of a better state of things, receive the support and assist ance required to enable the Institution to become the blessing it is calculated to be to this community.

Latest Foreign News. The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday last bringing Liverpool dates to the 1st inst. Cotton, flour and wheat have declined in price. There is nothing important from the seat of war-although it is said the Allies are making preparations to attack the northern part of Sebastopol. There is a talk of peace, but the rumors to that effect are not

very reliable.

Proclamation by the President. The Washington Union of Friday contains two proclamations from President Pierceone against the Nicaragua Fillibusters, and the other announcing that Newfoundland has

A Splendid Drawing. eeks ago we called attention to the life-like Crayon portrait of John Landis, Esq., President of the Language County Bank, executed by our townsman, Mr. I. Goldman, of the Clothing Store in E. King street, in whose window it can still be seen. It will be observed by the following correspondence that Mr. G. has presented it to the Directors of the Lancaster County Bank, and that they have accepted the same; in doing, which, they pay a richly eserved compliment to the skilful and accomp LANCASTER, Dec. 13, 1855

the Board of Directors of the Lancaster County Bank. GENTIFIES:—Through the kindness of a friend, an o portunity offered itself, in which I was enabled to draw, crayon, a portrait of Farmer John Landis, the venerab President of your Institution. As the drawing was done as a matter of amusement to me in yldsure moments, with the desire of no other reward than the gratification it has shorted my friends, I beg that you will do me the honor of accepting it, as a present, it token of the high regard in which I estem the original a well as you all. I am, gentlemen,

Very truly your humble servant,

I. GOLDMAN. As the drawing was done as a matter of amusement to n Cong. Year.

LANCASTER COUNTY BANK, December 13, 1855.

My Dkus Sin:—The Directors of the Lancaster County Bank, by resolution of their Board to-day, direct me to ac-knowledge the receipt, and return you their most sincers thanks for your valuable present, a Portrait, in Crayon, of their President, Farmer John Landie. their President, Farmer John Landis.

In performing this pleasant duty, permit me to compli-nent you on the symmetry of the drawing, the perfection of the shading, as well as the faithfulness of the likeness.— it will be hung in a conspicuous place in the Bank, where t will be cherished by its officers as well as admired by its riends!

In closing, allow me again to thank you for this generor
ompliment and assure you of my most friendly regards.

I am sir. very truly,
Your humble servant,
W. L. PEIPER, Cashler.

MOUNT VERNON IN OLDEN TIMES .- W. H. Wagner, Esq., of this city, a few days ago, exhibited in our office a splendid picture, entitled 'Mount Vernon in the Olden Time.' It is beautifully framed in a gilt frame, representing Geo. Washington at 30 years of age, just returned from a hunting excursion, with his game dogs, &c. These pictures may be had at the residence of Mr. Wagoner, South Duke street, opposite the public School Houses.

MILITARY.-We are pleased to learn that the new military company "The Fencibles," being raised in this City by Capt. John H Duchman, has now a fair prospect before it. Several of our promising young men have recently enrolled themselves, but still there is plenty of room for more, and we hope to see the ranks speedily filled up. There should be more military spirit in our midst-and it rather a reflection on Lancaster that we have been so long without at least one milita ry company, when our neighbor, Reading, with very little more of a population than we ould be able to sustain, and do

well, four or five! JURY LISTS

GRAND JURORS .- To serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing the 21st day of January next:

Jacob Buch, Warwick; John W. Buckwal ter, Upper Leacock; Christian Bentz, East Co-calico; Henry G. Buckhardt, West Hempfield; William Bruner, Columbia; George W. Comp ton, Cærnarvon; Michael Clepper, Jacob Frantz, Paradise: Benjamin Groff (Mill Wlliam Hays, Little Britain; Jacob L. Her shey East Hempfield; Samuel Hachenberger, Condy; Henry H. Kurtz, Manheim; Daniel Miller, West Lampeter; Henry S. Musser States, Ohio, New York or Pennsylvania. No east Donegal; Nathaniel Myers, Drumore; certain calculations can be made on the two Peter S. McTauge, Columbia: Martin Nissly, first, and it is therefore indispensible to secure West Donegal; Simon Reist, Manheim; Abraham Strickler, East Donegal; Henry Shultz, Elizabethtown: Daniel W. Witmer, West Hemo field Thomas S. McIlvain, Salisbury.

PRIIT JURORS.—To serve in the Court Quarter Sessions, commencing the 21st day of January next: Daniel Altick, City; Henry Aument, Mano

George S. Ball, City; Robert Buyers, Coletain; Samuel Brun, Paradise; John Carr, City-Abranam Erhart, Rapho; Daniel Esbenshade Paradise; John J. Evans, Little Britain; John Evans, Manheim; Henry Erb, Penn; John Fondersmith, City; Samuel Gorgas, Ephrata; oseph Gonaly, Penn: LeviG. Getz, E. Hemr Hogendobler, Mount Joy Bor ugh; Benjamin H. Houston, Salisbury; Timov Haines, Fult n; Harrison Hibshn ata; John Huber, Manheim; George C Hawhorn, Manor; John M. Heistand, East Donegal Cobias Kreider, (M's son) West Lampeter; Haratio Kerns, Bart: William Kline, Warwick Joy Borough; Henry L. Landis, Manheim; John S. Miller, City; Alaxander McCloy, Strasseph Newswanger, Carnaryon: Christian West Hempfield; Isaac Overhoitzer, alisbury; John H. Oberholtzer, Earl; Samue ice, Rapho; Samuel Rote, Lancaster; John Staman, East Hempfield; John Schmaling Lançaster; Jacob Stehman, Manor; Rober Scott Little Britain: Amos Stubbs Fulton oseph Thomas, Folton; Mercer Whitson, Bart; Levi Waidley, Strasburg Walker, jr., Sadsbury. Strasburg Borough; Asheal

List of Junous.-To serve in the adjourned Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing the 7th of January next:

James Burns, Rapho: Christian Brubaker Major; Esaias Billingsfelt, Adamstown; Ben-jamin Buckwalter, Earl; Daniel Charles, Contoga: George Cummings, Marietta; George ichelberger, City; Isaac Evans. Cærnarvon John Garber, West Donegal; John Greider, West Donegal; John N. Horst, Conoy; David Herr, Strasburg Borough; John Haverstick, jr., Lancaster; Augustus Hall, Warwick; Chris-tian Hess, West Lumpeter; Jacob Hershey, Leacock; Jehu House, Manor; David Harnish Manheim; Abraham Kline, Rapho; Isaac Lantz, Strasburg; Benjamin Martin, Pequea; John A. Messenkop, City; Isaac Myers, Eden Henry Pinkerton, City; John Ranck, Para dise Adam E. Ream, West Cocalico; Georg Sanderson, City; Bear Shæffer, Leacock; John Shæffer. Rapho: Philip Shreiner, Columbia Samuel Slokum, Sadsbury; David Weidman, Penn; William Wilson, Elizabethtown: John Reinhold, West Cocalic

Speaking of the retusal of the London Times to publish Mr. Buchanan's note res pecting the neutrality laws, the Montřeal

Canada) Herald says: "Such dishonorable conduct, in a journa marked by such pre-eminent talent, and, con sequently, enjoying so vast and unequalled a circulation, is clearly calculated not only to weaken its own influence, but that of journal

WHAT THE FRENCH THINK .- The Paris cor espendent of the Providence Journal says:
"An article lately appeared in the Monitors ipon the naval strength and resources of the nited States, and showing that although our actual force on the war footing was small, we had the great elements of naval strength in our vast commerce, in the character o architecture and navigation, and in the numtone of this article was strikingly in contrast with the flippant style of the English papers ment disapproved of the embroilment which the English press was foolishly encouraging. A LONDON Foc.—Few persons can form an dea of the density of a London for from what they occasionally see in this country. On the 15th and 16th of November a dense fog prevailed in London and its vicinity, during

which steamboats and omnibuses ceased to un hacks and cabs got on the side-walks, numbers of persons walked over the wharves into the Thames, and were drowned; similar accidents took place in the locks and basins of the several docks, with many fatal results; persons were stopped and robbed in the streets ith impunity, and several shops were plundered in day-time, without a possibility of interference by the Police, so dense was the misty pall that overspread the monster city. ALLEGED ROBBERY OF THE ARSENAL. On Thursday last Anthony E. Drane, keeper of

the State Arsenal, at this place, was arrested by officer Young on a warrant charging him with taking state arms from the Arsenal, without authority, with a view of disposing of the same—in short with larceny. After a hearing before Justice Snider he was committed default of bail, which we understand was fixed at \$2500. It is rumored here that Mr Anno Coburn, member elect to the Legisla-ture from Philadelphia city, has also been ar-rested as a participant in the same transaction and held to bail in \$5000. The charge is a serious one, deeply affecting the honesty and honor of the parties, and we sincerely that upon a full examination a satisfactory

solution may be given. Harrisburg Union. The whole amount of land voted by the United States Government, for educational purposes, to 1st of January, 1854, is estimated at 52,970,231 acres, which, at the minimum

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. Speakers of the House of Representatives, ince the formation of the Democratic and Whig parties, (says the Albany Argus,) there have been thirty elections for Speaker of the House of Representatives, resulting in the election of twenty-eight Democrats and two Whigs Previous to this period there were aix elections, which resulted in the choice of five Federalists and one anti-Federalist.

The following list of Speakers of the House of Representatives, and the terms for which they were elected, may not at the present time be uninteresting:

1790-F. A. Muhlenberg, Pa, anti-fed. 1791-Jona. Trumbull, Conn., fed. 1793-F. A. Muhlenberg, re-elected. 1795-Jona. Dayton, N. J., fed. 1797-Jona. Dayton, re-elected. 1799—Theo. Sedgwick, Mass., fed. 1801—Nat. Macon, N. C., dem. 1803-Nat. Macon, re elected. 1805-Nat. Macon, re-elected. 10th 1807-J. B. Varnum, Mass., dem 1809—J. B. Varnum, re-elected 1811-Heny Clay, Ky., dem. 1813—Henry Clay, re-elected. 1814—Langdon Cheves, S. C., dem. 3th 1815-Henry Clay, re-clected. 1817-Henry Clay, re-elected. 1819-Henry Clay, re-elected. 1820-John W. Taylor, N. Y., dem: 1821-P. P. Barbour, Va., deni.

1823—Henry Clay, re-elected. 1825—John W. Taylor, N. Y., dem. 20th 1827-Andrew Stevenson, Va., dem 1829—Andrew Stevenson, re-elected 1831-Andrew Stevenson, re-elected 1833—Andrew Stevenson, re elected 1834 John Bell, of Tenn., dem. 1835—James K. Polk, Tenn., dem. 25th 1837-James K. Polk, re-elected, 1839-R. M. T. Hunter, Va., dem. 1841—John White, Ky., whig. 1843— John W. Jones, Va., dem. 1845—John W. Davis, Ind., dem. 1847—R. C. Winthrop, Mass., whig 1849—Howell Cobb, Ga., dem.

1851-Linn Boyd, Ky., dem. 1853-Linn Boyd, re-elected NORTH CENTRAL AND BALTIMORE AND SUN BURY RAILROAD .- We learn that on Friday the 7th instant, the following sections of thi road, were let to the following contractors viz Setions 1 and 2. to Smith & Rehill.

Section 3, to A. L. Roumfort. Sections 4 and 5, to D. A. Dougherty & C Sections 6 and 7, to Jno. Bingham & Co. Sections 8 and 9, to Gowen de Brown. Sections 10and 11, to C. Sheesley Sections 12 and 13, to Jno. S. Dougherty

Jompany. Sections 14, 15, 16 and 17, to R. Bogle. Sections 18, 19 and 20, to Jno. Brown & Co Sections 24, 25 and 26, to T. S. Mackey &

Section 28, to NcKissick & Brindle Canton & Rockdale Division, Burke & Lau-

Most of the gentlemen to whom the above named sections have been let, are known to our community, and several of them are our own citizens, who have had experience and uccess, as men of energy and perseverance, n the prosecution of contracts for public works.

Curing Meat. We have several times published the follow ing excellent receipt for curing meat. As the season, however, is again here when housekeepers are preparing to put up their winter Beef and Pork, we republish it, with the assurance that we have tried it for several years, to en-

tire satisfaction. Molasses, if desired, can be substituted in place for sugar. Those who will carefully adopt our method of curing pork and beef, will be enabled to enjoy as fine hams, tongues, "dried beef," and rounds, as the Emperor of all the Russias can command, always providing that the meat cured is of the best quality. It is this:-To one gallon of water take lilbs salt, i lb. sugar

oz. saltpetre; loz. potash. In this ratio the nickel to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar, (which will not be a little,) rise to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it in a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time. five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after the killing, which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered

Several of our friends have omitted the boiling of the pickle, and found it to answer equally as well. It will not, however, answer quite so well. By boiling the pickle it is purified-for the amount of dirt which hrown off by the operation from the salt and sugar, would surprise any one not acquainted with the fact.—Germantown Telegraph.

THAT ELOPEMENT CASE.—We stated Vednesday (say the Troy Traveller) that a woman recently arrived at Chicago, from Kansas, with the dead body of her husband, which she was taking east for burial, and that on the route she- fell in with a young man, and on arriving at Chicago they went off to-gether, leaving the dead body of the husband in the depot. But it seems that the latter part of the statement was erroneous, for the woman forwarded the dead body on, and it arrived in this city on Saturday, and she arrived with her new husband on Monday, and the funeral of the deceased husband was held at Waterford on Tuesday last.

The St. Louis Republican says the leading spirit in the house burnings in Kansas, by which men, women and children have been driven into the prairies, is C. Robinson, who was the leading spirit of the free state convention at Topeka.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT .- A correspondent the Mississippian, in Lafayette, Mississippi, loses a letter the following spirited words: We shall hold a Democratic meeting on Friday next to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held in your city on the 8th Jan.
The next Presidential election will be the nost important since 1800. Let us begin the work early and in earnest. Urge this upon the Democracy of the state. Tell them to go to work! Let the convention be large—every county represented-and our majority next fall must go up to ten thousand.'

The New York Herald thinks that the democracy of the house, thus far, have stood with a steadiness and solidity to Richardson strongly foreshadowing the national consolidation of the party in the presidential contest. The divisions among the opposition elements show as clearly that they are still adrift."

A COMPLIMENT TO GEN. RUSK. The followng resolution (says the State Gaztte extra) was adopted on the 26th instant, by year 73, nays 3. The names of the nays were Burress, leveland, of Liberty, and Smith, of Harrisson. Absent Crabbe, Dalrymple, Darden, of Gonzales, Gay, Aines, Locke, Martin, of Henderson, Mr. Cown, Neblett, Nickles, Craig,

"Be it resolved by the Legislature the State of Texas, That the Legislature ap proves the course of Thomas Rusk, in voting or the Kansas-Nebraska act, and disapprove

the course of Sam Houston in voting against it. SUDDEN DEATH IN A DENTIST'S CHAIR .-Yesterday, Mr. John Cook, butcher, an elderly man, belonging in Brighton, went to a dentist in Watertown and asked to have a tooth extracted, saying that he was in somewhat of a hurry. A boy, who was having a tooth filled the chair and the chair and the aching tooth of Mr. hurry. A boy, who was having a tooth filled, vacated the chair, and the aching tooth of Mr. Cook was easily removed. He then leaned forward in the chair to spit the blood from his undertaken to drive them to his own support? mouth, when he suddenly fell back, and when And he a "Republican" deserter, who has mouth, when he suddenly fell back, and when reached was found to be head, having expired almost without a struggle. Mr. Cook no doubt died from disease of the heart to which he was subject .- Boston Traveller, Tuesday.

The office of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, was broken into and robbed on Friday night last of over \$200.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Henry Justice, who broke jail at Wilmington, Del., a short time than they now wear, before the President will since, was arrested in this City on Wednes- comply with Gov. Shannon's request to order day night, by special officer Ellis. Justice was convicted of robbing a drover, and was sentenced to receive two dozen lashes, to stand in the fillory, and to be imprisoned saveral

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. To the Editor of the Intelligencer, dated
Washington, D. C., Dec. 14th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Intelligencery dated

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14th, 1855.

In saying a few words last week complainentary, as we intended them to be, in rejerence to the talents of Col. John W. Forney, as one of the Editors of the Washington. Union, and of his quantities as a writer of high political merit, shal, instanced the great success of F. P. Blair, Eq., as a writer during the Administration of Gen. Jankson, as an example worthy of commendation, we had exclusive reference to the eight years of the Administration of the Hero of New Urleans. The opinions now entertained and advanced by F. P. Blair, are opinion's and sentiments we cannot commend, because, we do not believe in them, and hope we never shall see them the opinions of a majority of the people of this Union. Such sentiments as Mr. Blair now entertains, are the opinions of the whole giss of Abolitionists of the country;—and, when men advantee such sentiments in the public press, it may be wont interred that they are untriendly to the permanency of the union of the States, and inimical to the comprom see of the Constitution of the thirteen original compact, that caused the adoption of the Constitution of the thirteen original compact, that caused the adoption of the Constitution of the thirteen original compact, that caused the adoption of the Constitution of the thirteen, however much they may have consorted in sentiment in days that have passed and gone. A white inan is a wince man still,—a hybrid is a hybrid all the world over,—and all the poush in the world cannot rub out the about we regret to notice that the venerable Judge K. B. Taney, of the Supreme Court, is quite ill at his residence in Baltimore. It seems that this venerable and able jurist has not been well for some weeks, and his great age, cannot promise when the Judge will be able to resume his duties, as the Unief Jusand his great age, cannot promise when the Judge will be able to resume his duties, as the Uniet Justice of the highest Court of the U. States. Judge Taney has been Chief Justice quite twenty years.— He was appointed, to his phesent high omce of dis-tinction, by Gen. Jackson, and well has he sustained the dignity and impartiality of his once, dispensing justice in accordance with the letter of the law, and the constitution of the land. May he live long to adorn the present proud position to holds in the Court, and in the affections of his countrymen.

In the State of Massachusetts, this week, some municipal elections have been huld,—and, from the returns from several towns, for Mayor and Councils, the Know-Nothings have invariably been deleated. These are singular results for towns in Massachusetts, when, last year, that partly carried the elections throughout the State as by storm. Perhaps a second sober thought has caused the people to discard the dark-lantern partly from their midst. If it should be so, we shall rejoice at this recent deleat of one branch of the issue that so recently darkened the history of the people of the old Bay State. Should the people of Massachusetts in this way, every year, thus progress, and rid themselves of other issue, they and the constitution of the land; May he live long instory of the people of the out hay better. States the people of Massachusetts in this way, every year, thus progress, and rid themselves of other issue, they will soon get back to their first principles, and be good Democrats before five years from this date.—But this great change can hardly be expected to be accomplished so soon,—yet, who knows, but it may be by the perseverance of the tipe Democracy that is there in their mids, to give then good advice, and point them on their way by the national path of Democracy, entertained by their folerathers of revolutionary memory.

Government has had notice, and from the action of John McKeon, Esq., of New York, the U.S. Attorney, we learn, that our neutrality laws are about to be violated by the friends of Col. Walker, now of Nicaragua, who contemplate enlisting men in the United States to engage in foreign conquests. This scheme, we hope, will be nipped in the bud. We want no such plans to be arranged and carried out to the best content of the first points which we have the best conductive and it of little wanter with the lact the they.

ant no such plans to be arranged and n this land;—and, it is of little matter to the Gov rnment of the U. States, who the parties are that re thus engaged; we want to see them all puni or their temerity in meddling nave;—hence, our desire to see the British agents, in the U. States, punished, or dismissed from their functions among us, for their contumnacy on this very question of neutrality violated law. If citizens oncose to expatriate themselves to engage in concess, bound the invisidation of the luttless states. quests, boyond the jurisidiction of the United States hat is their business, and the consequences are with and to themselves, in any such conquests underta en;—yet, as a government, we must have nothing o do with any such expeditions in time of peace and we are gratified that this new move is l oo stopped, by the early move made by President Pierce, through Mr. McKeon, abNew York city. From one bad example much trouble and difficul-ty arises under our form of (lovernment. There has been too much lenioney shown the British agents who were engaged in enlisting inen for foreign service in the U. States. All the principal money-furnishing agents of the British tovernment have escaped the penalty of the law, and some three of their employees are now in prison for engaging in that business. No doubt, from this lack or energy in punishing the British, the principal triends of conquest in Nicaragua, believed, that they could enlist men and escape punishment as the British have done, and what should it matter, if some of their employees should suffer imprisonment if they could get one of two hundred men to sail for Central America. This is what we complain of, in reference to the action of the British, in the bad example it has set in the laxity of the action of our givernment, in permitting their agents to escape the penalty of the the neutrality laws that have been violated, while een too much leniency shown the British agents nitting their agents to escape the penulty of the he neutrality laws that have been violated, whil

some of the under agents are being punished and the master spirits in the scheme have been permitted to scoape all the penalty. The Senate of the U. States elected all their reguar Committees on Wednesday last, the list you vill see in the city papers of yesterday. Not many thanges from the last session. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, is now at the head of the committee on Public Lands, one of the most important committees of the senate, and one that will meet with much attention from the comprehensive mind of; the new chairman. He will guard well the public demain, and prevent the lands from being wasted on improper objects of no marked utility to the country. The Senate is now ready for business, and waiting upon the action of the House of Representatives. The Senate has cumber you with the voting in the House in a letter. Suffice it to say, that up to this date, at the closing of this letter at 12 P. M., the House voted 55 times, Suffice it to say, that up to this date, at the closing of this letter at 1? P. M., the House voted 55 times, and there is no Speaker yet elected, nor, can it be conjectured, when an election of the speaker will be consummated. The opposition have the majority, but, yet, their forces cannot be concentrated upon any one member. The democratic party have no difficulty—their votes are cast for the guitant Richardson, and, to use a homely phrase, will be continued to be cast for him, "until the cow's come home," for months to come, if needs, be. Whoever wishes to vote with the democracy knows where to find them. The democracy of the House will turn neither to the right hand not to the left. Their daty is to the constitution of the land, and mone need expect of them any dereliction of duty to that sacred instrument of compact between the States. The House will organize, but when, "this deponent" cannot say just at this time. There is no question of this fact, but that Mr. Fuller of yoar State, holds by his friends the balance of power for the election of Speaker, and, how they will finally vote, is hard to determine. I do not think that Mr. F. can obtain as large a vote among the opposition as Mr. Banks has received. The last, the both yote this evening as large a vote among the opposition as Mr. Banks has received. The last, the both vote this evening was for Banks 105,—Richardson 73,—Fuller 41, scattering 5. So you will see, that there is another week lost in this contest for Speaker, and the people debarred the pleasure of the jerusal of the President's Message for some time to come. The message will improve by age, and be received by the people with a better relish for reading when it is received by the public.
Yours,

McFARLAND.

WASHINGTON NEWS. Correspondence of the Intelligencer & Lancasteria: WASHINGTON, DEC. 8, 1855. The first week of the session is ended and the House is still without a speaker. Yesterday, after the 23d ballot had been taken, on which Mr. Campbell received 75 votes, that gentleman arose in his

place and said:
"Mr. Clerk—I ask the indulgence of the House for a few minutes. The country is looking upon our proceedings with deep anxiety, and every member is ready to acknowledge the importance of a speedy organization. We have now been voting five days. Twenty-three votes have been taken. I find that, through the partiality of friends, I have received in six of these votes have been taken. insix of these votes a higher number than any candidate before the House, and in all the votes a greater number than any of the opposition to the administration. Yet, sir, it is obviouslto me that it is impossible for my friends to succeed unless I take one
of two positions—namely, either to repudiate my
well-known position in reference to slavery and
Americanism, or in some way, directly or indirectly;
to make pledges in reference to the agrantation of to make pledges in reference to the organization of committees which would amount to a sacrifice of self respect on my part, and make me, in my judg-ment, a fit object for public contempt. Under these circumstances, and feeling that the interests of the

circumstances, and feeling that the interests of the country require an organization, and regarding these interests as paramount to every other consideration, I withdraw my name as a candidate, and, in taking my seat, desire to return to those friends who have stood by me with so much fidelity my sincere gratitude, and to my political opponents who have given me evidence of their personal regards my thanks. My name is withdrawn."

Mr. Banks then became the leading opposition candidate, and to day, on the 336 ballot, he got up to 100, when the House adjourned. Twelve more votes would have elected him. Richardson stands at 78 and Fuller at 30.

There has been a further decline in the price of Land warrants, which now sell at 90 to 95 cents per acre.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1855. The House has reached its 54th ballot, but has not got in sight of a Speaker. Mr. Banks is down to 104, a fall of three from his highest vote; Mr. Richardson holds on at from 72 to 75; and Mr. Fuller has crawled up to 38 Some of Fuller's friends predict his election to-morrow, but I don't see how it is to be ef-Fuller has defeated Banks, and if the can," with a holy horror of the "slave driver's whip, cave in to Henry M Fuller, who has changed his views from the most despicable of motives since he came to Washington! I connot believe the friends of Bonks will vield to Fuller, and therefore I cannot believe we

are on the eye of an organization of the House. My supposition that affairs in Kansas were not as bad as represented as first, is sustained by the most reliable intelligence that has reached this city from that quarter. Matters will have to assume a far more serious aspect out the United States troops. It is true that outrages have been committed, but by pursning a judicious course the Governor can bring the perpetrators to justice without fir-

especially, because he is one of those hards who deserves something working Demograts who deserves something from the party.

at 1,562,000 tons, being an increase of 700, complied with the provisions of the Reciproci ty Treaty, and is therefore entitled to all its feel,000,000, but which at this time could not be imprisoned several market, represented the magnificent sum of the sentence was about undergoing the perpetrators to justice without firmarket, represented the magnificent sum of market, represented the magnificent sum of the sentence was about undergoing the last.—Phila. Nets.

Billory, and to be imprisoned several market, represented the magnificent sum of months. The first part of the sentence was ing a gun.

Carried into effect, and he was about undergoing the perpetrators to justice without firmarket, represented the magnificent sum of the sentence was been here since the opening of Congress, dobeen here since the opening of Congress, do