INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

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County Committee Meeting.

The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster County, are requested to meet at the Hotel of Emanuel Shober, in the City of Lancaster, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of JANUARY, 1857, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A general and punctual attendance is respectfully requested.

H. B. SWARR, Chairman.

Lancaster, Dec. 30, 1856.

Political Preaching.

During the campaign which has just closed, many of the clerical pretenders in the Northern and Eastern States converted their pulpits into rostrums for the propagation and dissemination of political Abolitionism.—Under the plea of exclusive sanctity in religion, these black-coated, white-cravated hypocrites, entered the political arena, and mixed up the cause of immortal souls with the election of an Infidel to the Presidency—for such is the character given JOHN C. FREMONT by his principal mouth-piece in the North, the New York *Tribune*.

But this is not the first time in our history that a portion of the Clergy have arrayed themselves against the Constitution and the true interests of the country, which shields and protects them by its laws, and gives civil and religious liberty to all its citizens. Most of the Preachers of New England, as well as many of the same class in the Middle States, have never been satisfied with the exercise of simply ecclesiastical functions. They have always manifested an itching desire to enter the political arena, and have never hesitated to throw the weight of their influence against the men and measures of the Democratic party! This propensity to interference in public affairs dates back to the earliest settlement of New England. Among the Pilgrim Fathers it developed itself in burning old women and children at the stake as witches—branding Quakers with red-hot irons—banishing Baptists from the territory—proscribing Episcopalians, and hunting down Catholics. At that day men were not, in consequence of the persecutions of these Clergymen, permitted to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. At a later period they vented their malignity upon the head of THOMAS JEFFERSON. They preached and prayed, exhorted and denounced, ranted and raved against him and the Democratic party with all the zeal and furor imaginable. The consequence was, that JOHN ADAMS received every electoral vote of New England then, as FREMONT does now. But Mr. JEFFERSON was elected notwithstanding the clerical opposition he had to encounter, just as Mr. BUCHANAN is now. Then came the war of 1812, when the pulpits of New England again thundered forth their anathemas against the Democratic party and the then President, MADISON. They preached and prayed for the success of the British arms, and the defeat of our own.—Later still, these same clerical demagogues fulminated their slanders and vituperation against President JACKSON, because he dared to be *honest* and to do his duty faithfully and fearlessly under the oath he had taken to support the Constitution and the laws of his country. Then came the Mexican war, in which these pulpit politicians were again arrayed against their own country, and thundered forth their denunciations against President POLK and the Democratic party.

Thus we see, that political preaching is not of recent origin. It dates back almost to the origin of the Government, aye, even to the first settlement of the country, and has always been reprobated by the great mass of the American people. It was so in JEFFERSON'S and MADISON'S time—it is so now. The men who forsook their high and holy calling and turned politicians in the recent contest, deserve no mercy at the hands of the press or the public, but should be treated with even less consideration than other political brawlers who drive politics as a trade. They have done infinite harm to the cause of religion and morality, and should receive the scorn and detestation of every well-wisher of his country and friend of its civil and religious institutions. We respect and admire the Clergyman who carries out in his preaching and exhortations—in his walk and conversation among men—the pure principles of the Gospel of Peace; but we heartily despise the hypocritical pretender who is not content to preach "Christ and him Crucified," but must needs put on the armor of Abolitionism, and talk politics from the pulpit. He had better, in our judgment, at once doff his black coat and white cravat, abandon the ministerial profession which he disgraces, and enlist, fully and exclusively, with the pot-house politicians who sung "TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO" into power, but who have so signally failed in doing the same thing for JOHN C. FREMONT.

Hon. Howell Cobb.

The statement which has appeared in many of the newspapers, assigning the authorship of a book entitled "Scriptural Examination of the Institution of Slavery," to the Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, is entirely unfounded. Mr. COBB declares that he is not the author, and that he has never seen the book.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

It is said that a "project has been started by some extensive contractors to induce the State to subscribe $5,000,000, towards the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad." Much as we desire to see this important road completed, we protest against the Commonwealth increasing the public debt five millions, or even one million, to accomplish it. We have load enough to carry now, and cannot bear any additional weight.

Mileage, &c.

Mr. Kelsey, member of Congress from New York, is preparing a bill to equalize the mileage of Congressmen. The sums now paid range from *seventeen* to *five thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars* per session. The bill proposes to continue the present rate up to two hundred and fifty or five hundred dollars, and after that to reduce it to ten cents per mile. It also proposes to deduct from the pay of members twenty-five or thirty dollars per day, each for voluntary absence from either house.

We concur entirely with the honorable member in regard to the proposed deduction in cases of voluntary absence; but the mileage reform is not carried far enough. Under the law of last year, each member receives *three thousand dollars* pay per session, which, with a sum for mileage equal to his actual necessary traveling expenses, would very liberally compensate most of the members for all the services they render.

U. S. Senator.

In our list of candidates for the U. S. Senate published last week, we unintentionally neglected to mention Hon. SAMUEL HEPBURN, of Cumberland, whose name will also be before the Legislature in connexion with that high office. The Judge is a "good man and true," of fine talents and business qualifications, and would do credit to himself and his constituents in the Senate or any other legislative body.

☞ The State Legislature will meet, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday next.

Kansas Appointments.

The President has removed Judge Lecompte, of Kansas, and appointed Hon. JAMES O. HARRISON, of Kentucky, in his place. Judge H. was the late law partner of Hon. John C. Breckinridge, the vice President elect, and was also one of the executors of the late Henry Clay. WILLIAM SPENCER, Esq., has been appointed Marshal of Kansas, vice Donalson, and Hon. T. CUNNINGHAM, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Judge Burrell.

The people of "poor bleeding Kansas" have now, in addition to these officers, all of whom are excellent selections, also got a man for Governor who has got some backbone in him, and the President will sustain him in the faithful discharge of his duty. Neither the 'Border Ruffians' of Missouri, nor the Sharpe's Rifle Beecher party of New England have any influence in the Territory. This kind of men are fast leaving Kansas, and their places are being supplied by better citizens from the North and the South, who go there to locate as actual settlers on the land. This whole Kansas excitement was gotten up for political effect, by a few newspaper scribblers for the New York *Tribune* and other Abolition presses, and by the politico-clerical demagogues of New England,, for the purpose of obtaining place and power under their wonderful candidate, JOHN C. FREMONT. But the election of JAMES BUCHANAN has restored peace and quiet to the country, just as the Democrats predicted beforehand, and all the assertions of our opponents have turned out to be a complete tissue of falsehoods from begining to end.

Congressional Folly.

The New York *Sun* is right in its opinion that twenty-five dollars per diem is rather too much to pay a member of Congress for discussing the Slavery question with President PIERCE. It is (to use the language of Poor Richard) paying very dear for the whistle.—The newspapers can do it at a far cheaper rate, and, at the same time, vary the entertainment, by giving their readers the home and foreign news. There is no practical end to be gained by this Congressional discussion. If it should go on until the end of the session, aye even to doomsday, it would not change a single vote in either House. The people decided the question on the fourth of November last, for themselves, and each Senator and Representative, we suppose, will vote in accordance with the will of his constituents—or at least ought to do so.

The conversion of Congress into a mere political debating society is becoming an intolerable nuisance—and the sooner it is abated the better it will be for the country at large. It is too bad that men whom the people elect to legislate for the promotion of the general interests of the Nation, should spend the time which they ought to devote to the public service, in exhibiting their powers of disputation and their ready wit. 'Tis time a stop was put to such conduct. But if Congressmen will talk, and do nothing else, we at least entreat them to vary their topics a little. Their debates on the slavery question are becoming extremely dull and insipid, and a little variety would really be a great relief to the public in general who read the newspapers and desire novelty.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The President is preparing a special message, which will be sent to Congress in a few days, asking an appropriation to aid in laying the cable between Newfoundland and Ireland, or rather to give the company the same encouragement that England has.

The Commissioner of Patents is now sending to the State Agricultural Societies a parcel of Chinese sugar cane seed raised under the direct supervision of the Patent Office, sufficient to plant sixteen acres, with a view of extending the culture of this plant. It has, since its introduction into this country, proved itself well adapted to our geographical range of Indian corn. It is of easy culture, being similar to that of maize or brown corn, but will proper in much poorer soil. A correspondent, writing to the Commissioner, speaks of the extraordinary richness and delicious flavor of the milk of cows which had been fed on that description of food.

Several gentlemen have likewise recently acquainted the office with the fact of the success of the liquorice plant, which is hardly as far north as Connecticut. It is employed not only for medicinal purposes, but, they say, is an important element in preparing some of the best ale and porter in Great Britain.

The treaty concluded in last May with Siam by Townsend Harris, the American Consul General to Siam and Japan, is before the Senate for ratification. It is principally a commercial convention, and may be of value to us at some future time.

The Death of Father Mathew.

Father Mathew, the renowned Apostle of Temperance, died at Cork on the 9th of December. His career has been remarkable, and his influence among his countrymen in Great Britain and America will long be felt. Theobald Mathew was born in Thomastown, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1790. He was left an orphan at an early age, and adopted by an aunt, and educated in Kilkenny Academy and at Maynooth. He was ordained to the priesthood at Dublin, having previously entered upon his philanthropic labors among the poor. The curse of Whiskey, brought so fearfully to his notice among these wretched people, roused him to unwonted enthusiasm, and he determined upon a crusade upon the demon Alchohol. Adopting the principle of total abstinence, he commenced a series of meetings, and soon awakened the latent enthusiasm of the Irish nature to his assistance, meeting with a success beyond the wildest hopes. He travelled from town to town through all the Island.

His spotless fame preceded him, and his progress was one triumphal march. The authorities unbent their dignity to do him honor, and the people crowded around him with adoration. He administered the pledge to thousands at a time: at Nenagh to twenty thousand in one day; at Galway a hundred thousand in two days; between Galway and Loughrea to nearly two hundred thousand.—From Ireland he went to England, where even the phlegmatic Saxons were infected with a corresponding enthusiasm. Thence he came to the United States, where to shake hands with the Apostle of Temperance and receive his medal with a pledge of total abstinence, was the highest ambition of every worthy son and daughter of the Emerald Isle. His warm reception and gratifying success in this country are well remembered. Through all this Herculean labor he never amassed a cent for himself, but was constantly in a state of personal poverty.

When he began his good work his brother was the proprietor of a large distillery. He supported Theobald until his wonderful success had ruined the distillery, and reduced the owner to Bankruptcy. To meet the wants of the good Samaritan, the British Government settled an annuity of £300 upon him, which sum was not sufficient to pay the premium upon an insurance policy held by his creditors as security for their claims. Since his return to Ireland, the weight of years and the exertions of long labor have compelled his partial withdrawal from public life. In personal address Father Mathew was courteous, benevolent and winning in the highest degree. The news of his death will be received with profound regret by every true friend of man throughout the world.

Banks and Banking.

Every meeting of our Legislature witnesses a horde of applications for Bank charters, most astonishing in the aggregate, and leads one naturally to ask the question, is all this paper circulation really needed to make the business of our State more prosperous? Thus far great care has been taken in granting charters not to give such institutions powers of an unlimited nature, and in some instances they have been permitted to do business under the most stringent restrictions. To this fact, in a great measure, do we owe the safety of monied institutions, and our comparative freedom, of late years, from the infliction of a fluctuating currency. The sound doctrine advocated by Bigler, during his administration, in regard to banking privileges, had a powerful influence over the people of the State upon this question. His plain expositions presented the bad features of unlimited banking in such a vivid style, that all, who had never looked beyond the pretty pictures upon the face of the note, when they grasped it, to inquire its worth, at once saw the power of such corporations at one time to flood the country with their issues, and at another to depreciate their notes to a mere fractional value. No greater inconvenience can be visited upon the business community than an unsafe currency, a fact which many now living can testify to with sorrow. Who does not remember the days of shinplasters and bankruptcy, when the most reckless speculations were entered into with an avidity bordering on insanity—all resulting from the fact that there was little, if any, limit to incorporated institutions of this nature.

The Legislature will be called upon this winter to act upon a large number of banking institutions—granting charters to new ones and increasing the privileges of old ones.—That they will carefully guard the interests of the great mass of the people, we have no doubt. In certain localities, where a healthy business demands its presence for convenience and expediency, a Bank, honestly and properly conducted, is advantageous, but when its privileges are abused, as in the case of the Lancaster Bank, where an issue beyond the means of redemption was made, the people, the laboring classes, will be the sufferers. It is well for our legislators, when necessarily granting privileges of the above nature, to engraft into the charter all needful regulations to guard the innocent noteholder against loss. It is right and proper that it should be done.

By the Harrisburg papers we learn that there are eleven applications for Banking privileges for Philadelphia, having an aggregate capital of $14,300,000; twenty-five applications from the country, with an aggregate capital of $6,628,000, making a total of thirty six applications in the State, and an aggregate capital of $21,000,000. It will require coolness and deliberation to discriminate between the worthy and unworthy—the good and bad.—*Armstrong Democrat.*

THE STATE DEBT.—The following special statement from the Auditor General's Office, shows the indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of December, 1856:

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans,	$ 511,781 00	
5 do. do.	38,866,994 50	
4½ do. do.	388,200 00	
4 do. do.	100,000 00	
Total funded debt,		$39,866,975 50
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation.	$220,556 00	
Interest certificates outstanding.	24,691 37	
Interest certificates unclaimed.	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors.	1,164 00	
		250,859 75
		$40,117,835 25

The balance remaining unpaid of temporary loans is not included in the above statement, inasmuch as they are re-imbursable as rapidly as the means of the Treasury will permit, viz:

Balance of temporary loan, authorized per act of April 19, 1853,	$400,000 00
Balance of temporary loan, authorized per act of May 9, 1854,	184,000 00
	$584,000 00
Amount remaining in the State Treasury, and sinking fund, applicable to the further cancellation of State stocks, interest certificates, domestic creditors' certificates and relief notes.	$795,257 28

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATEERING.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* raises a question of considerable importance in regard to the propositions made by the Paris Congress for the abolition of privateering and the amendment thereto proposed by our government. This amendment, while it provides for the immunity of private property on the high seas, does not exempt it from blockade; so that, in case of war with a great naval power, our entire coast might be blockaded, our commerce would be entirely suspended, and the fleets of the enemy, not employed in the blockade, would be employed in carrying on the original purposes of the war, and the commerce of the enemy, secure from the only mode of annoyance in our power, would not only keep its own trade, but appropriate that from which we were driven. The remedy is to make the immunity to private property complete by protecting it from blockade. This is only reasonable. In surrendering the right of privateering we give up more than any other power. It is not fair that we should do this unless we are placed on an equality with those nations that do not thereby surrender their chief naval efficiency.

THE SUGAR TAX.—The St. Louis *Democrat*, adverting to the proposal of Senator Houston, to suspend the duty on sugar for two years, states that last year the value of all the sugar imported into the country was near fifteen millions of dollars; this year it will greatly exceed that sum. Thirty per cent. on fifteen millions gives $4,500,000, which was the amount of the sugar tax levied last year.—According to the last census the whole number of sugar planters in the United States is 2641. The bad crops of the last few years, and the want of canes suitable for planting, have considerably reduced this number, the owners of many of the estates having now substituted the cultivation of cotton; we suppose, therefore, that there cannot be more than two thousand sugar planters at the present time. It would be better to give them at once a sum equal to the sugar tax for three or four years, than to go on from year to year paying a heavy tax for which the country has no occasion, and the presence of which in the treasury corrupts our legislation.

CHEATING IN FLOUR.—A fraud in the manufacture of flour has just come to light, says the Detroit *Tribune*, which is likely to lead to extensive litigation and a serious depreciation of the choice brands of Michigan flour, which has heretofore stood first in the Eastern markets. The fraud consists in the selling of Illinois red wheat flour, by millers in the interior of the State, for Michigan white wheat. It is said that thousands of barrels have been thus fraudulently disposed of, and that New York merchants are very justly indignant at the cheat. The consequences of this do not stop with the sale of the flour on the market. It damages the reputation of all the flour in the State, and can hardly fail to depreciate its value.

☞ The Court of Oyer and Terminer at Pittsburg, a few days since, rejected an application for a divorce made principally on the ground that the wife was an inveterate scold, therefore a most undesirable life companion. Judge M'Clure remarked, that if men married sharp tongued women, they must expect an occasional excoriation, and not trouble his Court with application for a severance. Bachelors should remember this decision, and as a rembrancer, we advise them to cut this paragraph out and paste it in their hats.

Important Treaty.

The following synopsis of the treaty formed with the British Government, by Mr. DALLAS, and which is now before the U. S. Senate, will be interesting to our readers:

Central American Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Article 1st of the recent treaty between the U. States and Great Britain; the contracting parties agree jointly to propose to the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, that a territory shall be set apart for the Musquito Indians, the boundary to be designated and marked by two Commissioners to be appointed, one by her Britanic Majesty, and one by the President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The 4th article declares that the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica shall allow territorial dispatches between them and the limits; and an extension to be given to the town of San Juan or Greytown; if the same cannot be amicably adjusted between themselves and that town, to be settled by arbitration by the United States of America and by Great Britain, who in any doubtful point shall be able to call for the decision of a third party. The Republic of Nicaragua shall constitute and declare the port of Greytown or San Juan a free port and free city, though under the sovereignty of the Republic, whose inhabitants shall enjoy the right to govern themselves by means of their own municipal government—to be administered by legislative, executive and judicial officers of their own election, according to their own negotiations; trials by their own jury in their own courts, and perfect freedom in religious belief and worship, public and private.

The 9th article provides that the two governments bind themselves in case the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica or either of them should refuse to accept the arrangements contained in the preceding articles, not to propose nor consent to any other arrangements more favorable to the refusing party or parties.

The additional articles state that it is mutually agreed and understood that Her Britanic Majesty's settlement, the Belize, or British Honduras, bounded on the north by the Mexican province of Yucatan, and on the south by the river Larastoon, was not and is not embraced in the treaty entered into between the contracting parties of the 19th of April, 1850, and that the limits of said Belize on the west, as they existed on said 19th of April, 1850, shall if possible be settled and fixed by treaty between Her Brittanic Majesty and the republic of Guatemala, within two years from the exchange of the ratification of this instrument, which said boundaries and limits shall not at any time hereafter be extended.

That the Islands known as the Bay Islands, having been by a convention bearing date August 27th, 1856, between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras, constituted and declared free territory under the sovereignty of said Republic of Honduras, the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognize and respect in all future time, the independence and rights of the said free territory, as a part of said free territory of Honduras.

THE TRUTH COMING.—The black republican Kansas correspondent of the black republican N. Y. Times promises to tell some truth about the late troubles in Kansas. He says:—

"For the information of Northern men, I submit a few remarks concerning Kansas matters.

"With Gov. Geary a new era was inaugurated in this territory. He found the people of Kansas in a state of civil war, and contending factions calling to their aid assistance from both northern and southern States, and in their zeal partizans were willing to sacrifice the Union, and destroy all their hopes for the future for the sake of gratifying temporary feelings of revenge.

"Having resided in Kansas about two years, I have had opportunities for learning facts connected with the late difficulties which have never yet been published, especially concerning original plans and personal motives. In due time many important facts will be brought to light, when the masses who have been active participants in the late events, will discover that they were misled, *and that a firm reliance upon the general government would have obviated much trouble, have saved many valuable lives, and secured a peaceful settlement of the great question that was supposed to be involved.*

THE MORALS OF WALL STREET.—The trial of Huntingdon, the forger, in New York, develops a sad state of morals among brokers and men of business. The *Mirror* says, it leaks out in the course of the investigations that the confidential, personal and business friends of the dashing forger knew of his criminal transactions, and yet were "hand and glove" with him in the street and in the house. They associated with him openly; drank his wine; eat his dinners; drove his fast horses; admired his pictures and pretty women, *knowing* all the while that he had committed forgeries enough to send a hundred men to Sing Sing! On the principle that the receiver of stolen goods is as bad as the thief, there are certain parties who hold their heads high on 'Change, that are cheating the State out of convict labor every day they are permitted outside of the prison yard.

KENTUCKY.—In noticing the proceedings of the electoral college of Kentucky, the Cincinnati Enquirer remarks:

"The twelve electoral votes were cast for Buchanan and Breckinridge. This is the first time Kentucky has voted for a democratic President since 1828, when she voted for Gen. Jackson. During the whole of the long interval which has elapsed, it has been anti-democratic on the popular vote by a large majority. It is a subject of more than ordinary congratulation, that this noble daughter of Virginia, the eldest of the new States admitted into the confederacy, which made such a gallant resistance to the old federal legislation of 1798, the home of Clay and Breckinridge, has again returned to the democratic faith. It is but justice to say that the nomination of the gallant and accomplished Breckinridge had much to do in effecting the revolution."

CHRISTMAS ON THURSDAY.—A correspondent of the New Jersey *Dollar Newspaper*, referring to the fact that Christmas this year fell on Thursday, transcribes the following prophecy from an old poem found in the British Museum:

"If Christmas day on Thursday be,
A windy winter you shall see;
Windy weather in each week,
And hard tempests strong and thick;
The summer shall be good and dry,
Corn and beasts shall multiply;
That year is good for lands to till,
Kings and princes shall die by skill;
If a child born that day shall be,
It shall happen right well for thee;
Of deeds he shall be good and stable,
Wise of speech and reasonable.
Whoso that day goes thieving about,
He shall be punished without doubt;
And if sickness that day betide,
It shall quickly from thee glide."

THE MICHIGAN COPPER MINES.—It is stated in one of the Boston papers that, within the past ten years, the number of companies formed for working copper mines in Michigan has been about one hundred. The amount of money invested, calculating the shares at the low average of $5 each, has been about $10,000,000! This sum has been obtained principally from New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Not one third of the companies have paid dividends. About one-half the number have collapsed, having started upon an insufficient basis, or requiring too much capital for preliminary operations. There are, undoubtedly, profitable mines of copper in Michigan, but copper stock, both in that State and elsewhere, has been proverbially an uncertain investment.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The fourth annual meeting of the State Teachers Association of Pennsylvania will be held in Harrisburg to-day, commencing at ten o'clock.—The Harrisburg *Herald* states that the "Fourth Street Bethel," a new and commodious edifice, in a central position, has been secured for the accommodation of the Associotion. At the Williamsport Convention, Committees were appointed to report at the Harrisburg meeting on a number of interesting subjects connected with common-school instruction and education generally.

Arrival of the Baltic.

The U. S. mail steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Thursday morning.

Among the passengers by the Baltic are Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and family. Mr. Field has been completely successful in every respect in relation to the Atlantic telegraph.—The manufacture of the cable is being rapidly proceeded with, and Mr. Field has with him a sample, which will, no doubt be viewed with interest.

The United States frigate Merrimac left Lisbon for Cadiz on the 4th inst.

The *Gazette de France*, of December 8, examines the effects of the abolition of privateering and the tendencies, the doctrines and the various interests of England and the United States concerning that question. It is the opinion of the writer that the suppression of piracy would be entirely to the advantage of England and to the prejudice of the United States, as the latter have but a very limited navy, and the former the most powerful that ever was on the seas.

Commercial letters from Paris state that owing to the re-ent reduction of the rate of exchange by the India company, and the consequent decline in the price of silver, there is no profit in sending five franc pieces from France, a circumstance which has increased the tendency to a revival of confidence.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a report from the Governor General of Algeria, announcing a successful expedition against the Hamian tribes, and a skirmish with the troops on the Morocco frontier.

The Peninsular and oriental Steamship Company had declared a dividend equal to twelve per cent. per annum.

On the 2d inst., a treaty was signed at Bayonne between the Plenipotentiaries of France and Spain, settling the frontier line between the two countries.

A despatch from Marseilles of the 9th inst., says the arivals of corn at that port have been immense, and yet, further supplies are expected from Constantinople.

The Gange has arrived. She left the Turkish capital December 1st. The re-opening of the Paris Conference was known there, and it is probable that Ali Pacha will return to Paris and supercede for a short time Diemel Bay. It is pretended by the Greek party that Russia is to have an indemnity for Bolgrad. Reschid Pacha's ministry is consolidating itself.

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington Union publishes the text of a Convention between the United States and Austria in regard to the extradition of criminals. It is provided:

1. That the two Governments shall, upon mutual requisition by them or their ministers, officers, or authorities, deliver up to justice all persons who, "being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, or the embezzlement of public monies, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other." Provided that the same evidence of criminality shall be required as would, according to the law of the place where the fugitive may be found, justify his apprehension and commitment for trial. The agreement shall not apply to crimes committed anterior to its date, nor "to any crime or offence of a political character."

2. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Convention.

3. Whenever any person demanded shall have committed any new crime in the State, to which he may have fled, he shall not be delivered up until after trial, with punishment or acquittal there.

The Convention is to be in force until Jan. 1, 1858—and may be terminated upon giving one year's notice after that date. The Convention took effect upon the 15th of December, 1856.

JACOB LITTLE'S FAILURE.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, thus explains the late failure of Mr. Little, of New York:

"The true cause of the failure of Jacob Little has not yet been publicly stated. He was a strong Fremont man, and really thought he would be elected. Knowing that if such an event had occurred, there would have been excitement throughout the country, that business would receive a fearful shock, and calamities portend, he calculated that about this time, amid the universal apprehensions of all conservative commercial men, negociations would be suspended, real estate decline, and securities of every description tumble down and he would reap the profits of the public disaster."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The Charleston (S. C.) *Standard* opens its battery against the late convention of strong-minded women with the following flourish of trumpets:

Tremendous Revolution—Four and Twenty Hoops in a Row—Dry Nurses on a Strike—The Pillows and Bolsters of Society badly Shaken—Emancipation of the Tongue Feminine—Katherine and Petruchio, with an Interchange of Character.

"Little boy, little boy, who made your breeches?
Mammy cut 'em out and daddy sewed the stitches."

☞ The Newport Argus, speaking of Fogg's new Kansas Aid scheme, says:—

The black republicans have hit upon a very successful scheme in raising money to pay their electioneering expenses. Within the past six months there has been money enough raised under the cry of "bleeding Kansas," to enrich every man in the territory. The contributions have been immense. There is hardly a town of any importance that has not contributed more or less. Some have contributed hundreds and others thousands. The idea that it ever goes to Kansas is simply ridiculous—none but the "greenhorns" are simple enough to believe it. The Fremont leaders can chuckle at their leisure at their success in paying up their electioneering debts and in their speculations out of "bleeding Kansas."

The Editor's Book Table.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Mr. Peterson, through Murray, Young & Co., the Christmas Stories of Charles Dickens (Boz.) viz: Battle of Life; Christmas Carol; The Chimes; The Cricket on the Hearth, and The Haunted Man. They are all very suitable books for a cheap and valuable present for the Hollidays, and as Dickens' writings are well known to be very interesting, we have not the least doubt but it is money well spent to buy them. Price only 12½ cents a copy. They can be procured either from the Publisher or of Murray, Young & Co.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

The Jan. No. of Putnam's Magazine has been received, and its contents are as usual very entertaining and instructive. Its contents are as follows: Italians in America; Iguna through a Lorgnette, an Amusing Poem; Mrs Prowingo's new Poem; Odors of Plants, &c., all showing the same force, care and ability as of former Nos. It would be a very good time now to subscribe for it, as it is the beginning of the New Year. Terms $3 a year or 25 cts. a single No. Furnished to clubs of 2 persons for $5 and to clubs of 5 persons at $10.

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW. D. D. Whedon, D. D., Editor. Published by Carlton & Porter, 200 Mulberry St., New York. Subscription price $2 per annum. The January number is already issued, containing 160 pages octavo. The contents are as follows:

Remains of Sir William Hamilton.
Spiritual Despotism.
English Methodism.
The Council of Trent.
The Central Idea of Christianity.
Christian Missions.
Hibbard on the Psalms.
Schaff on America.
Synopsis of the Quarterlies.
Quarterly Book Table.
Religious and Literary Intelligence.
Editorial.

Many of the articles are very ably written—being the productions of such men as Drs. MCCLINTOCK, COLLINS, STRICKLAND, etc. etc. The new editor also, Dr. WHEDON, has shown himself to be an accomplished and forcible writer, under whose control we have no doubt the Quarterly Review will continue to maintain the high reputation it acquired under the editorial management of Dr. MCCLINTOCK.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—We have been thinking over the question of the proposed revival of the slave trade in this country, and have come to the conclusion that if ever it should come to pass, it will be done by Massachusetts rather than South Carolina. A modified slave trade is already carried on from Boston, as well as from New York, but not at all from Charleston, or any other Southern Port. We allude to the traffic in Chinese coolies, who being comparatively white, their enslavement under various forms of imposition, is all right, as estimated by Northern cupidity. So far as the African slave trade is carried on from Northern ports, it is done by foreigners, who skulk from public observation; but the coolie slave trade is conducted openly and largely by Yankees.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.—The year '56 is rapidly drawing to a close. It will soon be among the things that were. At the beginning how many good resolutions were formed, and what bright hopes of the future filled the breasts of many. The close is here—their good resolutions have been broken times without number, and their bright hopes have all been blighted.

We tender the compliments of the season to our friends. A happy New Year to all. May health and prosperity attend you through the year '57, and may you live to enjoy many new years of increasing happiness and comfort in these lower regions.

There is great beauty and much genuine poetry in the following lines, by Prentice, on

THE CLOSING YEAR.

Gone! gone forever!—like a rushing wave,
Another year has burst upon the shore
Of earthly being—and its last low tones,
Wandering in broken accents on the air,
Are dying to an echo.
The gay Spring
With its young charms has gone—gone with its leaves,
Its atmosphere of roses—its white clouds
Slumbering like seraphs in the air—its birds,
Telling their loves to music—and its streams,
Leaping and shouting from the up-piled rocks,
To make earth echo with the joy of waves.
And Summer, with its dews and showers, has gone;
Its rainbows flowing on the distant cloud,
Like spirits of the storm—its peaceful lakes
Smiling in their sweet sleep, as if their dreams
Were of the opening flowers, and building trees,
And overhanging sky—and its bright mists
Resting upon the mountain tops, as crowns
Upon the heads of giants. Autumn, too,
Has gone with all her deeper glories gone
With its green hills, like altars of the world,
Lifting their offerings to their God—
Its cold winds straying 'mid the forest aisles
To wake their thousand wind-harps—its serene
And holy sunset hanging o'er the west,
Like banners from the battlements of heaven—
And its still evenings, when the moonlit sea
Was ever throbbing, like the living heart
Of the great universe. Ay—these are now
But sounds and visions of the past—their deep,
Wild beauty has departed from the earth,
And they are gathered to the embrace of Death,
Their solemn herald to eternity!

CHRISTMAS.—Christmas has come and gone. It was kept in Lancaster according to the usual custom—all the stores and other places of business were closed, and divine service was held in several of the churches. The day wore the stillness of the Sabbath—nearly all continuing themselves to the pleasures of home. At 5 o'clock A. M., service took place in the 1st M. E. Church, Duke street, and Grand High Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Vine street. Mozart's 12th Mass was sung at the latter Church, in splendid style, by a full choir. Fulton Hall, in the evening, was crowded to its utmost extent, by an appreciating audience, to witness the entertainment given by the children of St. Paul's M. E. Sunday School.—We wish a happy return of many "merrie Christmases" to our readers.

TO OUR CITY PATRONS.—The Carriers of the Intelligencer request us to say that they will wait upon all our City Patrons, with their New Year's Offering, on Thursday next. They have been faithful and attentive to their duties, in sunshine and storm, during the past year, and as their treasury is in rather a collapsed condition, they desire, through the liberality of their friends, to replenish it, and thus place it on a firm and solid basis. We are sure their call will not been in vain. Give them a warm and cordial reception, and, as "in duty bound, they will ever pray," &c.

DEATH OF W. S. WARREN, ESQ.—This gentleman died at his residence, in this city, on Tuesday last, aged about 30 years. Mr W. was one of the most gifted and eloquent members of the Lancaster Bar, and ranked high as a political speaker. We do not think he had his superior in the State, in many respects, as a stump speaker. He was noble-hearted and generous to a fault in his nature. His death will long be deeply felt by a large circle of friends, who admired him for his many social qualities.—The following proceedings were had in reference to his death by the members of the Bar:

BAR MEETING.—At a meeting of the Lancaster Bar held at the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on the 24th inst., convened for the purpose of expressing their feelings in relation to the decease of W. F. S. Warren, Esq., late a fellow member, on motion of Col. Wm. S. Amweg, Jesse Landis, Esq., was called to the chair, and Edward Champneys, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Col. Amweg having stated, in some appropriate remarks, the object for which the meeting was called, on motion, the President appointed Col. Wm. S. Amweg, P. Donnelly, S. P. Eby, J. H. Reigart and W. A. Atlee, Esqs., a committee to report resolutions suitable to the occasion.

The committee, through Col. Amweg, reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has seemed fit to an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst W. F. S. Warren, Esq., late a member of this Bar, therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with his family in this great deprivation.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the officers of the meeting be directed to send a copy of its proceedings and of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and have them published in the papers of the city.

On motion, these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of P. Donnelly, Esq., the meeting then adjourned. J. LANDIS, President.

EDW. CHAMPNEYS, Secretary.

FINE IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the many improvements which have been made, in this city, none are more worthy of notice than those of our friends Messrs. McConomy and Miller, on West King street. The unsightly old edifices which stood there formerly have given place to a row of three story fine brick buildings, which are now occupied by the above gentlemen and the Messrs. Dysart, for their different occupations.

Messrs. Miller and McConomy are two of our most active and enterprizing business men. Courteous and intelligent in manners, and kind and obliging in disposition, they deserve, as they are receiving, the most liberal patronage. The eastern part of West King street has been greatly improved by the erection of those buildings.

USEFUL IMPROVEMENTS.—Nothing affords us more pleasure than to notice the useful Improvements and Inventions of our citizens, and that the County in which Fulton, the great Inventor, was born, is still adding to the spirit of the age. Within the past few years our own Farmers have produced the best Seed Planters and Ploughs. It is no wonder then that the Farms of this county are in such a fine state of cultivation, and so handsomely improved. And now it appears that they are not satisfied with having produced the best farming utensils, but are manifesting their industry and ingenuity by exhibiting to the country the most excellent Flour Mills, Water Mills, and the best inventions of horse power and machinery for the improvements of their farms, and of the highest practical utility to their fellow citizens. Much credit is due to Col. REIGART, of this city, for the beautiful style in which he has executed the numerous Drawings of these inventions, and the peculiar abilities, he has displayed, in describing, with so much perspicuity, the construction and operation of the same. His services are highly appreciated by the Inventors.

We cheerfully insert the following, from the Scientific American, in reference to the Portable Quadruple Water Power, advertised in another column. The patent was obtained through Col. Reigart:

"PORTABLE QUADRUPLE WATER POWER—A USEFUL INVENTION.—JOHN HELLER, Esq., of East Lampeter township, Lancaster county, has received letters patent for an Improved Portable Water Mill, granted to him on the 16th inst. The nature of this invention is the arrangement and combination of four overshot water wheels (inclosed in a tub or box) working at right angles, and operating on four separate axles, each axle having a driving wheel, so as to operate on the four sides of a bevel wheel and vertical shaft in the centre, for the purpose of maintaining the shaft in its proper perpendicular position. The advantage of this invention is that it prevents the friction caused by the pressure against the one side of a shaft, causing the shaft to incline from its correct perpendicular line, which was heretofore the invariable result from the operation of a single wheel. It also creates additional power, and can be attached to any small stream of water or running pump in a farm yard, in any location, or to any mill-seat or river dam. Another important object is the saving of water, and at the same time a portable water, at a much less expense than steam or horse power—to be applied to pumps to exhaust the water from wells or mines to facilitate mining operations.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—At this inclement season of the year, when old Winter spreads his cold and cheerless wand over the earth, it is especially incumbent upon those who have "enough and to spare," to remember the Poor! In every community are found the children of want and destitution, and in this festive season the shivering children of poverty should be remembered! Speak kindly to that half-clad urchin, whose heart is not lightened by *presents*, which are calculated to give zest to juvenile hearts at this particular season. Look kindly upon the Poor, and if you cannot give gifts, you may cause a gleam of sunshine to penetrate hearts unused to entertain such Heaven sent messengers, and He who said "the Poor ye have always with you," will credit you in the great Ledger above, and the heart you have made glad by a kind word, will bless you through sparkling eyes, and by unutterable sentiments deeply felt. Oh! remember the Poor!

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—We received a most agreeable present, on Saturday last, from our excellent old friend, Mr. PETER ALBRIGHT, of Maytown—being nothing less than a large box filled with the largest, finest and most delicious apples we have seen or tasted the present season. They are called the "*Connecticut Greens*," and are of Mr. A.'s own raising. They were indeed a most acceptable present, and our kind friend who sent them, as well as his son, Mr. P. J. ALBRIGHT, who delivered them safe and sound at our office, will accept our warmest thanks for this manifestation of their kindness. These gentlemen have hearts to remember the Printer, and we hope they may always be blessed with an abundance of all the comforts and luxuries of life, and that their orchard may long continue to flourish and thrive, and bring forth fruit of so luscious a kind still more abundantly.

EMBER DAY.—It was said to be the remark of an old gentleman of this city, who was remarkable for his observance of the weather, that—

"When ember day is cold and clear,
There'll be two winters in that year."

This refers to the ember day in December. Last December we observed the weather on ember day, and it was both cold and clear—and we had two, if not three winters. Wednesday, the 17th instant, was ember day, and it was cold and clear; and, if the old gentleman referred to be correct, we shall have a long and severe winter. We notice the fact that people may make their own observations. We are not knowing in such matters, every day, cold or warm, bringing its amount of duties to be performed by an editor, without paying particular attention to the state of the weather. As a matter of speculation, it may be as well for those who are curious in such matters, to note the fact that Wednesday the 17th inst., as well as Thursday, was cold and clear.

PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday evening last the Shiffler Hose Company were presented with a beautiful horn by the Union Fire Company. The ceremony took place at the Shiffler Hose House, in Strawberry street.—The horn was presented in a neat speech by J. Hamilton Reigart, Esq., which was handsomely responded to by O. J. Dickey, Esq.

THE LANCASTER BANK.—ADJOURNED MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Lancaster Bank was held this morning, (Saturday, Dec. 27,) in Fulton Hall. The meeting was not so largely attended as on former occasions.

Hon. Henry G. Long was called to the Chair, and Geo. R. Hendrickson appointed Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting to be the reception of the report of the Committee appointed at a former meeting to receive subscriptions to the new stock of the Bank.

Mr. Smith, President of the Bank, said he held in his hand the stock subscription book, to which a large number of shares had been subscribed since last meeting; and it gave him pleasure to be able to state that a number of them were not residents of the county, but who felt a deep interest in the success of the effort now making to resuscitate the Bank, and had therefore not only taken new stock but subscribed their deposits also. In this county a large amount has been subscribed or promised, which has not been reported by the Committee. Others signify their willingness to subscribe at some future time, and express their desire to aid the plan as soon as their means will justify them in so doing. There were a number of these in Philadelphia and other places.

One gentleman, from a distant part of the State, had called upon him, and gave the assurance that as soon as it was ascertained that the assets of the Bank would pay off the circulation and deposits, he would subscribe liberally. He (Mr. Smith) had himself not the least doubt of their ability to do this.

He further stated that some debts that had been considered doubtful and bad, had since become good, and that a large amount due the Bank, by a certain party, was in a fair way of being paid, or the claim satisfactorily arranged.

The circulation of the Bank, since the suspension, has been reduced $286,397, at which time the notes in circulation amounted to $724,869. The amount now out (December 27) is $438,372. The Board of Directors, since the last meeting, have taken some property in part payment of certain liabilities due the Bank, amounting to $1,600.

In concluding, Mr. Smith moved that the committee be continued and requested to report their subscriptions to the new stock at the Bank, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Brown said that as some legislation would be required, he would move the appointment of a committee to draft such amendments or alerations to the charter as may be necessary.

Mr. Smith thought this was not the time nor place to move in that matter. It was more properly the duty of the Board and their Solicitor.

Mr. Brown only desired the matter should be attended to by some one, and was willing to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hiester thought that the uncertainty of procuring necessary legislation had been a drawback in obtaining subscriptions. He did not apprehend any difficulty in procuring all the legislation needed. They had the right to ask it not for the benefit of the Bank but for the relief of the business community. They could go with a strong plea in behalf of the community at large and the general interests which are at stake in the matter. There are many who have subscribed to this new stock who did so solely upon these grounds, and who could not possibly lose anything if the Bank should be forced to an assignment. He therefore thought a movement for legislation originating with the stockholders, outside of the Board of Directors, would have more moral force, as it could not, then be said the Board was doing it to save themselves. He thought, further, that any plan of legislation proposed should submit the question of an election of the Board to the stockholders, who could then either re-elect the old Board and thus endorse what they are are doing, or elect new men.—He was in favor of the stockholders acting in the premises.

Mr. Ditmars said that five of the members of the Board were connected with the Bank when some of the robberies had been committed, and he thought it would be better for the stockholders to take the matter of procuring legislation into their own hands. He now gave notice that he was collecting all the facts connected with the causes which led to the suspension of the Bank, and all should be exposed, at the proper time, giving the names of the parties and the dates and character of their transactions.

Mr. Hiester said he had not intended in any of his remarks to reflect upon any of his predecessors in the Board. He knew many of them, when they discovered the true state of affairs in the Bank, did all in their power to avert the impending calamity.

Mr. Smith said the office of Director was not a pleasant post, and he presumed there were none of the Board who would not be willingly relieved; but the present Board had been regularly elected by the stockholders, and they ought to take care of the trust confided to them until their successors were regularly elected. He was not sure that legislation would be required, if the consent of the stockholders and depositors could be obtained. The most they would need would be a reduction of the capital, about which there could be no difficulty. He moved an amendment referring the matter to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Brown, although he differed with the last speaker in regard to the necessity for legislation, was willing to withdraw his motion. He had regarded the charter as already virtually forfeited, and to go on without new legislation would be to place the institution at the mercy of any one who might become offended. He now withdrew his motion.

Mr. Ditmars renewed it.

Mr. Smith renewed his amendment, referring the matter to the Board and their Solicitor.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

In answer to the inquiry of a Stockholder, Mr. Smith stated that the amount of Stock subscribed was $200,000. More had, he understood, been subscribed, that is not yet returned. He added that the business community, those to whom banking facilities at regular rates were an accommodation, were the class who subscribed most promptly.—The capitalists generally hold back. Men who had been accustomed to obtaining accommodations at six per cent, were not willing to pay 1½ per cent. per month, and hence the necessity of the Bank being re-established for the accommodation of the business community.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Brown, he said he thought some of the assets set down as *bad* would be met. He was informed that the agents employed to examine the title to the Shamokin Coal region and the condition of the Sunbury Railroad had reported them both good, and that these reports went out to England in the last steamer; that it the English company should fail to take it, another party largely interested, would take hold of these improvements himself and work them to pay off the first and second mortgage bonds. Some of the "bad" assets had also been paid.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Board of Directors.—*Daily Evening Express.*

RETURN OF MR. BUCHANAN.—MR. BUCHANAN returned to Wheatland, from his visit to Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, in excellent health and spirits. During his stay in the city, he visited the Girard College, and was handsomely received in short and appropriate addresses by President Allen and one of the Pupils, to which Mr. B. briefly responded, and expressed much gratification with the arrangement and management of the Institution.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE, AND DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—Ross, the Correspondent of the Evening Chronicle, in a letter to the Editors, speaks in the following commendatory terms of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, for sale at the Drug Store of C. A. Heinitsh No. 13 East King St. in this city: Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, is highly extolled here. I have to note the fact as given to me by several of the Members, who have made use of the Syrup. They state that by the use of a bottle of this invaluable Cough Syrup, they have been relieved of a distressing Cough that caused them much trouble. It is but justice to the Doctor to say that they are loud in their praise of this Medicine, and should the Doctor deem it advisable to appoint an agent here, it would be to his advantage, as the Syrup would meet ready sale, it is pronounced good.

A CHILD KILLED IN THE ARMS OF ITS MOTHER.—A few days since, a heart-rending accurrence took place in Stockport, Columbia county, N. Y., in which a child was killed while in the arms of its mother, and by her sister. Mrs. Dickerman was sitting in a room with her child, a boy of about two years of age, upon her lap, engaged in dressing it, while at the same time her sister, a Miss Planter, was cutting the wick of a candle with a pair of scissors. The sisters were engaged in an angry conversation, when Miss Planter in a fit of rage threw the scissors at her sister with great force, the point striking the child upon the breast and penetrating to the heart. The innocent little one exclaimed, "Oh, mother! mother!" and immediately expired. Mrs. Dickerman did not see her sister threw the scissors, and was not conscious of what had been done until she saw the instrument of death planted in his breast. A coroner's jury was called, who, after a full investigation of the affair, rendered a verdict of the above facts. Miss Planter is now confined in the Hudson jail to await the action of the grand jury.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER IN A DWELLING HOUSE.—The following occurrence, related by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, should inculcate the necessity of caution at this season of the year, upon the part of those having boilers in their kitchen ranges:

Early on Friday morning a boiler attached to a kitchen range in the back basement of the house of Mr. Pemberton Smith, No. 30 North Sixteenth street, exploded with a loud noise, crushing the sash and glass in the kitchen windows, and forcing the sash from the front windows and throwing them on the pavement. Portions of the boiler and range were thrown with great violence about the room, one piece of the grate striking the cook, a colored woman, named Henrietta Stanbridge, upon the neck, inflicting quite a severe wound. She was also badly burned by her clothes taking fire. The flying embers also set the furniture on fire, but the flames and her burning clothes were extinguished by two police officers, attracted to the spot by the noise of the explosion. The accident is owing, it is thought, to the freezing of the supply pipe. Persons having boilers attached to their ranges should be careful to examine their condition before putting much heat into them.