INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

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The Inauguration.

To-morrow, at the hour of high noon, JAMES BUCHANAN will take the oath of office, and enter upon the discharge of his duties as President of the United States for the ensuing four years, should Providence prolong his life until the end of his term. No President of the Union has been elected during the present century who has attracted so much of public attention, and from whose administration so much is expected. He reaches the Presidency at a perilous time in the history of the Republic. The issues involved in the contest which resulted in his triumphant election, were of fearful import, and are still, to some extent, pending. The Constitution, framed by our fathers and which has carried the Nation rapidly forward to greatness, was in imminent jeopardy, and with it the Union itself. Madness and fanaticism seemed to have taken fast hold upon the minds of the people of one section of our country, and for a time it looked as if the crazed and turbulent factionists of the day would succeed in their nefarious designs against the integrity of the Union. But Providence willed it otherwise. The good sense of a large majority of the people of the United States were not willing to endanger that which our revolutionary ancestors gained for us at so great a price. They resolved that, come what may, the Union must and should be preserved—and, in order to make assurance doubly sure, further resolved that JAMES BUCHANAN, one of the greatest, purest, and most experienced of living statesmen, should be elevated to the highest office in the Republic. And, no sooner had the telegraphic wires carried the news of his election from one extreme of the Union to the other, than the great heart of the American people pulsated with renewed hopes for the safety and permanency of our glorious institutions.

The administration of President BUCHANAN will mark an important era in the Nation's history. Surrounded, as we trust he will be in his political household, by statesmen of distinguished reputation for ability and patriotism—himself a giant in intellect and a sage in Council—we have every reason to believe that, under his guidance, the Union will be strengthened, sectionalism disappear, and the country go forward with giant strides, in its destined career of greatness and prosperity.

The Inaugural Address of President BUCHANAN will be looked for with intense anxiety by the whole American people, inasmuch as it will foreshadow, to some extent at least, the policy of his administration, both domestic and foreign. We predict that it will be a State paper worthy the head and heart of its distinguished author. We shall publish it in our next issue—with the names of the new Cabinet, and also the incidents connected with the inauguration.

The New Cabinet.

It seems to be the generally believed that the following named gentlemen will constitute the new Cabinet, viz:

Secretary of State—Lewis Cass, of Mich.
Secretary of the Treasury—Howell Cobb, of Georgia.
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd, of Va.
Secretary of the Navy—A. V. Brown, of Tennessee.
Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi.
Postmaster General—Arnold Plumer, of Pennsylvania.
Attorney General—Nathan Clifford, Maine.

The above may, or may not, be the Cabinet entire. A day or two more will settle the question. Let our friends everywhere exercise a little patience.

Assets of the Lancaster Bank.

We publish, on the outside of this week's paper, what purports to be a correct copy of the assets of the Lancaster Bank. We do so at the request of several of our subscribers, although we have all along doubted the propriety of its publication, on account of the names of many good men which appear in the list, and in several cases to great disadvantage. Other papers in the city, however, having published the table, the reason for withholding it from the readers of the Intelligencer no longer exists. As to its correctness or incorrectness we know nothing. It is the same report which appeared in the Independent Whig of Tuesday last, and is endorsed by Mr. Fenn as a correct transcript from the original on file in the Prothonotary's office.—This is denied by Mr. Geist, of the Express, who alleges that the report published by him is the correct one. Either of them looks ugly enough for the management of the Bank. In this opinion we think all our readers will agree with us when they take a look at the statement.

Mark the Hypocrites!

A bill for the admission of Minnesota as a State has recently passed the House by a vote of 97 to 75. TWENTY SEVEN Northern "freedom shrickers" voted against this bill for the admission of a FREE State, while TWELVE Southern Democrats voted for it!—If these twelve Southern members had voted with these twenty-seven "freedom shriekers," the bill would have been defeated. Thus the admission of a new free State is due to those Southern members. These canting hypocrites of the North are constantly denouncing the Southern people as endeavoring to force slavery into free territory, while Southern members vote for the admission of a free State against the persistent efforts of these hypocrites to defeat it. Messrs. Aiken of South Carolina, Clingman of North Carolina, Cobb of Georgia, Bocock of Virginia, and other prominent Southern men, voted for this bill, while three Massachusetts members, three from Connecticut, three from Ohio, five from New York, seven from Pennsylvania, (including Mr. ROBERTS,) and others, voted against it. Such is the sincerity of these freedom shrieking demagogues—constantly bawling in behalf of freedom and then voting against the admission of a free State!

A Significant Fact.

Let every honest man note the fact that the Black Republican leaders in Congress used all their power to screen those "black rascals" whom the corruption committee have proved guilty of the grossest corruption. The black leaders first opposed the presentation of the report, and sought to suppress it, and failing in this they then denounced it and attempted to sustain the corruptionists! Why was this? What does it signify? "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." The Black Republican party is a corruption party; it is built upon corruption, is held together by corruption, its power is in its corruption, and therefore its leaders in Congress esteem corruption no sin, and seek to screen from exposure and punishment those who are proved guilty of it. Such has always been their course. The Galphin and Gardner frauds and swindles were perpetrated and defended by them and their friends; and the grossest frauds and corruption in elections have been committed by their direct advice and connivance. Let honest men mark this, and unite in their effort to overthrow this corrupt and corrupting organization.

Dr. Elisha K. Kane.

This distinguished voyager is no more. He breathed his last at Havana, in the Island of Cuba, on the 16th of February, having sailed there from England a few weeks previous in search of health. His death is a national loss, and we deeply sympathize with his family in their bereavement. His remains will be brought to Philadelphia for interment.

Dr. Kane was born in Philadelphia in the year 1822, and had accordingly just entered upon his thirty-fifth year. He received his academic education at the University of Virginia, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. Soon after that date he entered the United States Navy as assistant surgeon, and accompanied the first American embassy to China. With his native thirst for observing the manners and customs of strange countries, he visited different parts of China, the Phillippines, Ceylon, and the interior of India.—He was the first white person who descended into the crater of the Tail of Luzen, accomplishing the act at the hazard of his life. He was suspended by a bamboo rope around his body, from a projecting crag, more than two hundred feet above the remains of volcanic eruptions. With bottles of sulphurous acid from the mouth of the crater, he was dragged up senseless through the scoriæ. Upon this expedition, he was attacked by the Ladrones and savages of the Negro race, and exposed to other hardships which proved fatal to his travelling companion, Baron Loe, of Prussia. After this, he travelled over a considerable portion of India, visited Ceylon, ascended the Nile to the confines of Nubia, and passed a season in Egypt. He travelled through Greece on foot, and returned in 1846 to the United States. He was immediately ordered to the coast of Africa, and sailing in the frigate United States, visited the slave factories from Cape Mount to the River Bonny, and obtained free access to the baracoons of Dahomy. Returning home in a precarious state of health, he recovered sufficient to visit Mexico during the war as a volunteer. He succeeded in delivering despatches from the President to the Commander in Chief, escorted by the notorious spy company of the brigand Dominguez, and after getting the better of a detachment of Mexican soldiers whom they encountered at Nopaluca, he was forced to combat his companions single handed, in order to save the lives of his prisoners, Gen. Torrajon, Gen. Gaona and others, from their fury. On the return of peace, he was ordered upon the Coast Survey under Professor Bache, and was thus employed in the Gulf of Mexico, when he volunteered his services on the first Grinnell Expedition in 1850. He was accepted as senior surgeon and naturalist of the squadron, and entered upon his duties with an enthusiasm, sagacity, and power of endurance which admirably prepared him for the most arduous responsibilities of the second Expedition, the results of which are before the world.

In his private character, Dr. Kane displayed a singularly lovely and attractive union of qualities in striking contrast with the boldness and resolution which impelled him on his career of adventure. The narrative of his expeditions present a delightful illustration of his personal traits. In this respect they possess the charm of unconscious autobiography. His modest simplicity, his refined taste, his tenderness of feeling, and his almost feminine sympathies are perpetually revealed in connection with as dauntless courage and constancy as ever nerved heroic heart to lofty prowess. Hence, the magnetic power which he exerted over the companions of his enterprise, winning their romantic attachment, and making himself a centre of light and encouragement amid the darkest of the forlorn hope in the Arctic seas. Whatever the scientific results of his perilous voyages, they are of still higher significance in the example they have presented of noble, persistent, disinterested and undismayed manhood.

The State of Minnesota.

The bill authorizing the territory of Minnesota to form a State Constitution and government to be admitted into the Union as an equal member of the confederacy, has passed both houses of Congress, and is now a law, by the signature of the President. At the latest dates from Minnesota, the territorial legislature was engaged in debating this very matter of a State government. When the news of the passage of the bill through Congress reaches St. Paul, it will have the effect to hasten action. The present legislature is in such a curious condition, that it is impossible to tell its political complexion. There is in each house one member who claims to be independent of both Republicans and Democrats, though approving the Republican creed.—Leaving out these each house is exactly tied, so that the independents hold the balance of power. Some division of sentiment exists in the territory with regard to the drawing of the boundary line. The bill just passed by Congress provides that the western boundary shall be the Red and Big Sioux rivers, leaving all between those streams and the Missouri to form a new territory under the name of Decotah. But a large party wants the boundary to bean line drawn through the middle of the territory, due east and west from the St. Croix to the Missouri, thus cutting the whole of the present territory into two large divisions, of which the southernmost is to be the State.

The Testimony of an Opponent.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Times, (black republican,) presuming upon the correctness of the last report in regard to the composition of the new cabinet, thus speaks of the venerable patriot and statesman, General Cass:

"The advanced age of Mr. Cass does not prevent his enjoying that clear use of his faculties which his enemies sometimes deny him. His habits have always been regular, and his temperance, even to abstenance, has for years been remarkable. He adheres to the custom of walking a great deal as a preventative of corpulency, and exhibits neither the desire nor tendency to being laid upon the shelf for many a day yet."

Assuming that Mr. Cobb is to be placed at the head of the Treasury Department, the same writer pays the following compliment to that distinguished gentleman:

"He unites to unquestioned integrity an attachment to the principles of free trade, and an acquaintance, in detail, with the wants of the commercial community, which make it in every way desirable that their interests should be entrusted to his hands. He is in the full vigor of health, and is endowed with an energy and industry which, brought to bear during the next four years, cannot but be productive of incalculable benefit to the coontry."

NATIONAL SAFETY SAVING FUND.—Our readers are requested to peruse with attention the Notice and Statement of the Saving Fund of the National Safety Company, which appears amongst our advertisements. This is an old well established institution which has nearly ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS invested in the very best securities for the safety of Depositors. We learn that a great many of our citizens have put their money in this Saving Fund on account of the superior safety it affords. The office is in Walnut street, south west corner of Third, Philadelphia.

☞ Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, V. P. elect paid a visit to the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, on Thursday last. He was received with marked distinction, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of his visit.

Privileged Orders in the U. States.

It is a vain boast, says the Philadelphia, *Argus*, that we have no titles in the American Republic. We admit that they do not exist in name, but they nevertheless exist in fact they exist in substance, if not in form. Society in America is rapidly becoming as widely divided into *castes*, orders, and classes, as it is in the rotten aristocracies and crumbling monarchies of Europe.

In theory we have established perfect political and social equality in the United States; but no where do they actually exist. We are vain-glorious over the idea that the poorest boy in the country may ultimately become the President of this great nation. The days of miracles have passed—all this looks very well upon paper, but as to its actual truth it has no more foundation in fact than the rhapsodies of a lunatic. Not that there is the slightest legal or constitutional barrier to the political elevation of the humblest citizen to the most exalted station, but a diseased public opinion, the inexorable law of custom, routine, precedent, make such an event the merest fiction that can well be imagined. Who ever heard of a farmer being elected to the Presidency, in this self glorified land of republican equality—where we falsely pretend that all feet stand upon the same political level?—Where was there ever an instance known in which an American mechanic was selected to occupy a place in the Cabinet? It is of exceedingly rare occurrence that a member of either of the two most useful callings upon earth are elected to a seat in Congress, or even our State Legislature. But it is of another matter that we now desire to speak.

The Army bill which has just passed both Houses of Congress, raising (unnecessarily we think,) the already large pay of the officers, ignores the fact that the sergeants, corporals, and common soldiers, are entitled to the least consideration whatever. Their claims are wholly overlooked—shamefully disregarded. The privileged classes alone received the attention of our republican law makers. The untitled nobility, the sham aristocracy, alone must have an increase of pay. The disproportion already shamefully great between the pay of the officers and the soldiers, must be unjustly increased—and this too without protest or remonstrance from any quarter.

If there are any more objectionable features in European aristocracy than are to be found in our American Army and Navy system, we are entirely ignorant of the fact. The policy of even monarchical France has always been infinitely more republican than our own. The great Napoleon promoted merit wherever found. The common soldier under his admirable system, might become a General or a Field Marshal, if he proved himself worthy of such distinction. But in the American Republic a common soldier may be as brave as Julius Cæsar, and the highest post of honor to which he can possibly hope to reach is that of a sergeant. A commission bestowed upon one who had no family influence, or who could not control votes at an election, or did not happen to belong to some decayed family of untitled American nobility—such an event would be as rare as flowers upon an iceberg.

Our republican (?) Navy, too. Who ever heard of a meritorious sailor rising higher in this country than a boatswain, or a boatswain's mate, no matter what may have been his services or his qualifications? When the sailor returns home from a three year's cruise, he is unceremoniously turned adrift to forage for himself. The privileged order, the officers, are detained in the service upon high wages, even if they have nothing to do. Why is it that in this land of boasted republican freedom and perfect political equality of rights (?) that mechanics at our navy yards are discharged when there is nothing for them to do, and a host of officers paid high salaries for—*waiting orders?* Why are not all classes treated precisely alike, if all are treated alike under the American Constitution? Why are not sailors retained and paid for WAITING ORDERS, if we have no privileged classes in our Republic?

Even in the appointments recently made by the President, of Cadets to West Point, we believe there is not the son of a farmer or a mechanic in the whole number. Every one of them, we believe, without a single exception, are selected from the privileged classes, the sons of Army and Navy officers. Will our theory and practice ever correspond? We hope the period will arrive when we shall become a republic in fact, as well as in rank.

Important from Washington.

DETAILS OF THE MEXICAN TREATY—DISAPPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET—WILL BE RETURNED UNACTED UPON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The new treaty with Mexico reached here last night, and was submitted to the Cabinet at the meeting held to-day. It consists of four conditions. First—Reciprocity between the United States and Mexico, professedly predicated on the arrangement with Canada.—Second—A loan of fifteen millions of dollars, to be secured by the Mexican customs revenue: eight millions of the loan are to be paid to Mexico, four millions to the British bondholders, and three are reserved for the payment of claims from the United States. Third—A commission is to be constituted for the adjudication of American claims. Fourth—A postal convention on the basis of that made by General Gadsden. No territory of any kind is acquired or contemplated, and no advantages are proposed not already existing. The whole proposition is considered extraordinary, and the sentiment of the Cabinet, at the meeting to-day, was very decided against recognizing it so far as to ask the advice of the Senate. This treaty having been originated without instructions of any kind, and being opposed to the views of the Administration, the Executive will probably take the responsibility of disapproving the act of Mr. Forsyth.

The remaining appropriation bills passed the House to-day, thus relieving all apprehensions on that score. The time being wholly consumed by this business to-day, Mr. Gilbert's case was not discussed in the House. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, will appear as his counsel to-morrow, and if the House refuse him a trial, as is expected, he, and the others charged with corruption, will probably resign, to invite a popular judgment, which act looks like half confession.

CHEATED IN THE LATE ELECTION.—It would seem from the paragraph below, from the Boston correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, that the Black Republicans apprehend they made a mistake last summer in expending so much time, labor and money in securing the re-election of Messrs. Burlingame and Comins to Congress:

"Not a little feeling exists here because of the great misconduct of most of our Congressional delegation, about the admission of Minnesota into the Union. Only three votes from Massachusetts in support of the measure is altogether too bad. The four absentees are even now more strongly censured, if there be a difference, than those who voted against admission. Mr. Burlingame's absence is the cause of many indignant remarks. It is said, in his defence, that he was at one of the departments. Now we do not send men to Congress to work in the departments, but to do their duty in the House, were they belong. Mr. Burlingame has made a poor return for the arduous work in his behalf, which we all performed last November. He would not have dared to 'dodge the question' if his election were pending. As to Comins, who represents our other Boston district, we fought hard for him, too, and I am sure that Colonel Green, his opponent, Hunker Democrat tho' he is, would not have so misrepresented us if he had been in the House. I am rather afraid that we were cheated terribly in the last election. Everything is now working in favor of the Democrats, who taunt their opponents with the manner in which they have been served by men in whose behalf they made such sacrifices."

Extraordinary Case of Needle-Mania.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THREE NEEDLES EXTRACTED FROM THE FLESH OF A LADY, AND SHE STILL LIVES.

The public were interested some time ago by an account of a lady in Otsego county, New York, who had endeavored to make herself a sort of pin cushion. Dr. Sumner, who attended her, has lately removed to Rochester, and furnishes the *Union* of that city with the following account of the case. The following is his statement:

Some three or four years since, there floated through the newspapers, in various sections, a brief notice of a "remarkable case of needles"—between one and two hundred having, at that time, been extracted from the body of a young lady. Like other accounts, which are tinged with the marvellous, this notice attracted much attention, and I was frequently called upon to verify the relation by a full history of the case. As the "finis" is apparently reached, a few notes, collected by "the way," may not be uninteresting to the general reader, though the minute details more particularly belong to a medical journal.

The subject was a young lady, nineteen years of age, of nervous temperament, very healthy, and the daughter of a respectable farmer in Butternuts, Otsego county, New York. She first came to my office April 28th, 1853, to have a needle abstracted from her left arm, which she said got in accidentally as she was moving a bundle of carpet rags.—This, a medium sized sewing needle, was soon found and extracted from the anterior side of the fore arm, about midway between the wrist and the elbow. In less than a week she called again, saying she had another needle in her arm. I examined and found deep in the bend of the arm, a hard substance, which proved to be a needle similar to the first, and accounted for in a similar manner. One week after this the arm was very much swollen, painful and presented the appearance of malignant erysipelas, which continued about six days. After the inflammation and swelling subsided, six needles were found, deep in the flesh, about three inches from the elbow. May 29th, fourteen were taken out higher and more on the posterior side of the arm. 30th, seventeen were taken from the arm and shoulders. Some of these were superficial, lying just under the skin, but most of them lay deep in the flesh, and a number entirely under the biceps muscle. One, of large size, lay with two-thirds its length imbedded in the brachial artery. One large darning needle was found lying directly on the bone, at the insertion of the deltoid muscle; this caused some inflammation and suppuration, which led to its detection. June 4th, twelve were removed from the left arm, two from the wrist, eleven from the *left* and one from the *right* breast. The whole number extracted during the month of June, was eighty-seven. September, ten; October, 28; mostly from the left breast and left side of the abdomen.

About the last of November, 1853, she was attacked with violent spasms. These continued for three weeks, and subsequently a large number of needles were found in all parts of her left side, from the left shoulder to the knee. When apparently asleep she would converse with her mother, and tell her where the needles might be found, but when awake she could seldom be induced to speak of them.—Also when in this sleeping or somnambulic state, she was entirely unconscious of pain.—While cutting through deem muscles or in the most sensitive parts, we could never perceive a motion indicative of feeling, (a number were extracted in this sleep state,) on the contrary, when, she experienced acute pain, even from the least incision.

From January, 1854, no needles were found until the middle of the following summer, when she resorted to *pins*, cutting off the heads and thrusting them into the flesh.—Subsequently she used hair pins, either straightened or put in whole or the broken halves. These were found deep in the large muscles of the thigh. Several pieces of wire and parts of the largest size of knitting needles, nearly five inches in length, were found lying directly on the bone of the thigh on the anterior side. These were put in two or three inches above the knee, pushed upwards under the flesh, and detected by the discharge of a little matter at the point of insertion. A few needles and pins were found at intervals till December 15th, 1855, when I extracted six needles and three pins—all of which had lain in the flesh a long time; some of them more than a year. These were the last found, and it is hoped by all her friends that there will be no recurrence of so strange a mania.

The whole number extracted was, of sewing needles, 297—and these were of all sizes—pins, 67, darning needles, 4; hair pins, 5; knitting needles and wire, each, 5—total, 383. Great efforts were made on the part of the family to detect her in the act of inserting the needles, but in vain. It was ascertained by comparison that most of them were taken from a box of needles which had lain in the house a long time. This was removed, but she continued to use the same kind, evidently from a supply secreted about the premises. Almost every means has been resorted to, to find the reason for so strange a fancy, but nothing has yet developed it. She is firm in her denial of knowing when, how or why she did it: simply saying, "it must be that I do it, for I know no one else." She is perfectly sane on every other subject. Although the effect upon her general health has been bad, yet during a great share of these years of suffering, she has performed her accustomed portion of household duties.

Although these needles have been exhibited to the Professors of several Medical Colleges, with full details of the case, as well as to a large number of physicians in this State, yet a suitable name has hardly been given for a disease producing such effects. And when so many "Doctors disagree," I shall go no further than to term it a remarkable case of *monomania*. The whole case has been one of greater interest, anxiety and mystery than often comes under the notice of the physician.

CHAS. SUMNER, M. D.

"Murder most Foul."

The Toledo *Commercial* adds another to the already long list of murders recently committed. A Mrs. Ward, the wife of Return J. M. Ward, of Sylvania, disappeared suddenly and mysteriously, and the husband's explanations being contradictory and unsatisfactory, the citizens determined to investigate the matter thoroughly. They went to Ward's premises, which they searched, and found indubitable evidence that the woman had been foully murdered. The account says:

In a pile of ashes near the house, human bones were found—an upper jaw almost entire, and pieces of a skull. Two finger rings were also found, which were recognized as those worn by Mrs. Ward. The citizens who made the search found abundant evidence, as they thought that the effects of Mrs. Ward had been all burnt. The lock of her trunk, pieces of dress, hooks and eyes, and other articles were found. The citizens searched farther—the bed clothes had the appearance of having been recently washed. On opening the bolster and bed the feathers were found covered with blood. Blood was also found on a mat in the upper part of the house. A minute search revealed traces of blood in other parts of the house.

Whether the woman had been stabbed or shot, they could not tell; but that she had been foully murdered and her corpse burnt; they were satisfied; and at once proceeded to cause the arrest of Ward. He was arrested and examined before Mr. Justice Clark, and was committed to jail in this city to await trial before the next term of the Court of Common Pleas for murder in the first degree."

☞ A New Treaty with Mexico, it is rumored, is about to be concluded by Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to that country, whereby for $15,000,000 we are to come into possession of a considerable part of Lower California and the whole of the extensive Department of Sonora. Of the $15,000,000, one-fifth is to be employed in satisfying the claims of American citizens for spoilations.

☞ A Miss Duncan, accompanied by a fiend from Cincinnati, met her divorced husband in Louisville, Ky., on the 20th ult., and after forcing him to retract alleged slanders relative to her character, cowhided him publicly. The affair created considerable excitement. The heroine made her debut at the National Theatre in Cincinnati, a year or two ago.

☞ The Missouri Legislature has granted charters for the organization of eight Banks in St Louis. Their aggregate capital amounts to $50,000,000.

State Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25.

This morning Mr. Myer, from the select committee on the resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our members of Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, made an elaborate report in writing; which was ordered to be published in the Legislative Record.

The Senate resolved itself in Executive Session, to consider the re-nomination of Dr. Wm R. Dewitt as State Librarian.

A long debate occurred on the question of confirmation; but on the question being taken the nomination was confirmed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Gazzam, Harris, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Penrose, Sellers, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Frazer, Killinger, Myer, Scofield, Shuman, Souther and Taggart, *Speaker*—8.

Amongst the bills introduced was one by Mr. Shuman to re-annex the borough of Washington, Lancaster county, to the Manor school district.

To-morrow will be the last day on earth for Simon Green, who is to be hung for murder on Friday at noon. This miserable wretch will expiate his terrible crime on the same gallows used for the execution of Johnston.—His execution will take place within the prison yard.

In the House, the Speaker called Mr. Knight to the Chair, and having asked leave of the House, he proceeded to make a charge against one of the Reporters of that body, of having attempted to extort money by interfering with the action of the bills before them. He said the Reporter demanded the payment of three hundred dollars, to have the objection of certain members withdrawn from a certain bill. The demand was made to a friend of his (the Speaker.) He stood ready to prove what he had asserted. His friend was startled at what was said to him by the Reporter. He make an appointment to meet the Reporter in the evening. At this interview the Reporter told him that he had seen his friends who had objected, and that as a favor to him, (the Reporter,) they would remove their objections whenever he asked it; but that he would not ask it unless three hundred dollars were paid, cash down. The gentleman said this was corruption. The reporter replied that he did not care a d——n; that he was poor, and it was his business to act as a Legislative attorney, and that he would have to pay a Reporter on the other side of the House one hundred and fifty dollars, who attended to bills on that side.

This disclosed a deep conspiracy on the part of certain persons to levy black mail and all kinds of mail upon legislation. The Speaker said if the House required it, he would name the reporter. He would take occasion to say that his remarks did not allude to Messrs. Kerr, Sipes, Rea, Morgan or Foster. He was willing to believe that members of the House were innocent of any complicity in this transaction; but it was just as bad, as far as justice was concerned, if they were made the innocent instruments of corruption—for instruments they undoubtedly were.

Mr. Longaker offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the charges made against the conduct of certain reporters upon this floor, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers; *And further*, That said committee be empowered to investigate the conduct of all reporters or other persons who may have improperly approached members of this House, or persons who seek legislation, and report such evidence to the House, together with such resolutions and recommendations as the committee may deem advisable.

Messrs. Longaker, Petrikin, Thorn, Gildea and Struthers were appointed said committee.

The bill entitled "A supplement to the act relative to the defalcation of Jacob M. Strickler, late collector at Columbia," was taken up and passed the House finally.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.—There was nothing done in the House yesterday afternoon, the use of the Hall having been granted to the Military Convention, the proceedings of which were unimportant and uninteresting.

The execution of Simon Green, for murder, which was to have taken place here to-day, has been suspended by the Governor until the 27th of March.

Proceedings of Congress.

The Corruption Cases—Defence and Resignation of Mr. Gilbert—Mr. Matteson Resigned also—Great Excitement in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

HOUSE—The House resumed the consideration of the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. Purviance offered a substitute that the House will forthwith proceed with the trial, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon Messrs. Triplett and Sweeney to appear before the bar of the House for examination, and that Mr. Gilbert be heard in person or by counsel.

The resolution of Mr. Purviance was rejected—yeas 82, nays 109.

Mr. Gilbert then rose to speak and the members gathered around him.

He remarked that he rose with an unusual degree of emotion, but he felt in his own conscience he was not condemned. Although he had been placed thus before that assemblage and his name spread broadcast over the land, he was convinced of his own innocence.

The volume of evidence regarding himself, had been commented on by others, and he would add no weight to what had been said. He submitted to gentlemen, men of intelligence and lawyers, whether on such evidence, they, sitting as a jury, would enforce a judgment in a civil suit for $25. On that evidence he had been arraigned, and charges preferred against him, which, if true, would affix upon his name an enduring stigma. His position in life was well known, and he challenged any man to say ought of his personal or official conduct. If any member of this body felt that he had been injured by association with him, let him rise and say so.

This attempt to fix a stigma on his good name, was unprecedented. He charged the House with gross injustice towards him, his family, his friends, his constituents and the world, in depriving him of a fair hearing.—He felt confident that on his trial he would come out unscathed. There was a history connected with Mr. Sweeney that is yet a secret. He has been home since he testified. He has been associated with men who have used him as their tool, according to his (Gilbert's) honest belief, and he thought he could be sustained. There are men high in authority who dare not cross Sweeney's track. If the House had gone into a trial, some astonishing developements would have been made. He was prepared, if the trial had been accorded, to vindicate himself.

Mr. Gilbert sent up a paper to the clerk, which was read. It stated that the committee had refused him a fair hearing, and reported garbled, *ex parte* testimony, with the view to convict him. He concludes by saying, that from this moment he has resigned his seat as a member and notified the Governor of New York of the fact.

This announcement took the House by surprise. Mr. Gilbert immediately left his seat.

The resolutions of the Investigating Committee in the case of Mr. Gilbert were tabled—yeas 135, nays 68.

The case of Mr. Matteson was taken up, when a long letter in reply to the charges against him was read, concluding with a resignation of his seat.

Considerable debate ensued, when finally the first and second resolutions reported by the Committe were adopted—yeas 118, nays 17, on the first, and yeas 114, nays 83, on the second.

The third resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, then called up the resolutions in the case of Mr. Welsh, which gave rise to a long and animated discussion.

Finally a resolution was adopted, declaring that there had been no sufficient evidence elicited by the Committee, and that no further proceedings should be had against him. Adjourned.

SENATE—The Senate passed some twenty-five private bills.

Mr. Adams presented the credentials of Jefferson Davis, elected a Senator from Mississippi, from the 4th of March next.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up and debated for a time, when the Senate took a recess till 6 o'clock.

The evening session was occupied by a debate on the Post Office Appropriation bill.—An amendment was added authorizing the Post Master General to contract for the conveyance of the entire letter mail from the Mississippi to San Francisco in four horse coaches. Adjourned.

A Visit to Gen. Walker's Camp.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, on a visit to General Walker's camp at Rivas, writes on the 23d instant:

"Although it was nearly two o'clock in the morning, Walker was seated on his sofa, giving one of his officers directions for the morrow. Being left alone, after a few words of recognition, (for we were in 1851 brother newspaper scribblers in San Francisco,) he asked in a careless way, and in his habitual soft, half drawling voice, some questions in regard to the closing of the river against him by the Costa Ricans, the first news of which we had just brought from Panama. He did not appear the least disturbed at the intelligence, and I doubt were an earthquake rocking his house from its foundation if he would show the least concern. But Walker has been so often described to your readers that a new picture would be superfluous. I was much struck, however, with the change that three years of exposure to the tropical sun of Sonora and Nicaragua, their chills and fevers and anxiety, though he never appears to feel any, have produced in his face. He is only thirty-three years of age, but no one would take him for less than forty."

The same writer adds:

"The whole force under Walker's command before the battle of St. George amounted to eight hundred men. He had in his two hospitals at Rivas about one hundred and fifty sick and wounded. I counted seventy-five in one hospital, and was told that the other had a little larger number. There may be two hundred more about the camp, consisting of hostlers, cooks, servants, and useless loafers, who receive rations. The fifty men from California make up the loss at St. George.

"The men look well, Rivas, at this season, being very healthy. A fresh, invigorating breeze comes off the lake, tempering the hot sun, and making the nights cool and delicious. But in six weeks there will be a change of weather, with less winds and more heat, and then probably the troops will suffer some by sickness. Most of the cases in the hospital are old ones from Grenada, where the climate is extremely fatal to foreigners. Some of Walker's officers estimate that he buried from 1,500 to 2,000 men there.

"Walker's officers are all excellent fighting men, and have no idea they can be whipped if they can bring the 'greasers' to a pitched battle, no matter what their force. The men are also eager for a fight, not so much for the sake of fighting as from a hope of terminating the war, a large portion of them seeming to be heartily tired of it. The little army has powder and lead enough, but is short of round-shot and shell. They have a considerable quantity of corn and jerked beef in the city, and foraging parties are constantly bringing in cattle."

Arrival of the Illinois at New York from California.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing California dates to the 5th inst. She brings 77 boxes of treasure, including twelve for Drexel & Co., eleven for Wells, Fargo & Co., six for E Kelly & Co., four for Duncan & Sherman, one for Ross, Falconer & Co., and one for Ames & Co.

The Illinois connected at the Isthmus with the Steamer Sonora, which brought down about $1,700,000. The exact amount transferred to the Illinois is not stated

The Legislative Committee reported that one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars had been taken from the Treasury. The Treasurer accounts for its disappearance by exhibiting the bond of the Pacific Express Company, to pay in July next the interest of the State debt. The validity of the bond is questioned, as it does not make acknowledgment of the receipt of the money. The Treasurer has been called on to give additional security for the money in his keeping. A proposition to impeach him is before the Legislature.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mariposa, it was resolved to resist Col. Fremont's claim to the Mariposa tract. A bill is before the Senate providing for the working of the mines on grants made before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which will, if passed, enable the Mariposa settlers to defeat Col. Fremont's claim.

David McDowell, a native of Philadelphia, and formerly marshal of Sacramento, died at Napa Springs on the 27th ult.

Mr. Latham forwarded his resignation of the office of collector of San Francisco, by the San Francisco steamer of the 20th ult. He recommended the appointment of the Hon. Frank Tilford as his successor.

Gen. Wool, and a number of others, visited the Russian man-of-war Diana, by invitation of the Captain, when a salute was fired.

Iowa Hill, in Placer county, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Loss $150,000.

A party of Mexican bandits are devastating the southern country, and murdering the inhabitants. The sheriff of Los Angelos and three constables who went to protect the people were murdered. The Legislature has appropriated $5,000 to assist in exterminating the robbers.

The recent earthquake caused the ground to open ten feet wide for many miles in length, in the southern part of the State.

Business at San Francisco continued dull, and there was no improvement in prices.

The mines are yielding largely, except the northern, which are blockaded up with snow. The receipts of gold at San Francisco are 20 per cent. greater than for the preceding fortnight.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.—The Collins' steamship Niagara, from Liverpool, arrived this forenoon, with dates to the 14th inst.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst., and the Persia on Saturday morning the 14th.

The papers contain a rumor that the Persian war was terminated.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—The advices by the Atlantic received to-day, occasioned an advance in the cotton market. The sales of the week have been 67,000 bales, of which 25,000 were taken on speculation, and 5500 for export. The sales to-day have been 12,000.

The closing stock of cotton in port is 342,000 bales, of which 220,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—The steamer Persia arrived this morning, and the advices caused the rates of cotton to advance 3 16ths.

The market closes unsettled and excited, the sales being estimated at 14,500 bales.

Breadstuffs are dull generally: Wheat is much depressed, prices having declined 1a2d; Flour is dull, with a turn in favor of the buyer; Corn is quiet, but steady as to prices.

SECOND DESPATCH.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.—The London *News*, received by the Niagara, says that no more troops are to be sent to Persia or Canton.

The British forces at Bushia will not advance into the interior of Persia, and every effort is being made to perfect a peace, and there is every reason to hope that the negotiations at Paris will terminate in the establishment of amicable relations between Persia and England.

New troubles are however said to be brewing in Europe, growing out of the question in relation to the Principalities.

The London Times says that a satisfactory settlement of that question, cannot but be endangered by such an imprudent manifesto as that published in the *Moniteur*

The *Times* also said that it will be the duty of England to declare positively against temporizing with the integrity of Turkey, and act resolutely to support the resolution taken against the proposed union of the Principalities.

☞ The Treasurer of the United States represents the joint indebtedness of the several States as reaching $190,000,000, and that of the General Government as $30,000,000, making a total of $220,000,000. The figures appear large, but, when compared with the indebtedness of Great Britain, they are quite insignificant. Indeed, our total debt, State and National, is not equal to one year's interest of the national debt of the United Kingdom, computing it at our rate of interest, six per cent. This exhibits a great difference in the pecuniary liabilities of the two countries.

☞ The following, which we find in a late number of the Providence *Post*, needs no comment:—"The Maine Liquor Law has not stopped rum selling in a single town, village, school district, or neighborhood in Rhode Island. On the contrary, in at least fifteen towns where there was not a groggery six years ago, rum is now sold openly and freely—in one town that we might mention, in at least twenty-five places. Oh! what progress we are making under this new order of things!"

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Mr. Buchanan's Departure.

The President elect and family left Wheatland on yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, and were escorted to the Railroad Depot by the Mayor and City Councils, the Wheatland Club, and an immense body of citizens, of all parties, anxious to do honor to their distinguished neighbor and friend. During the progress of the procession down West King street to Centre Square, and from thence along North Queen to the railroad, a salute of thirty-one guns was fired, and the different Church bells were rung. Hepting's Band furnished most excellent music for the procession. At the Depot thousands of both sexes were congregated to witness the departure of the venerable statesman. At the corner of North Queen and Chesnut streets, the Lancaster Fencibles, who had preceded the procession to the Depot, were drawn up in line and presented arms as it passed. The scene was truly grand and imposing beyond description. The whole population of the City and surrounding country seemed to have turned out *en masse* upon the interesting occasion.