LANCASTER, PA., NOVEMBER 3, 1857.

CIRCULATION, 2100 COPIES: Supporterion Price. \$2.00 ner annum Defenders of the Ballot Box. The signatures of THADDEUS STEVENS and his satellites to the paper contesting the election of Mr. Carpenter suggest reminiscences calculated to excite at once the indignation and ridicule of the community. The champions of the purity of the ballot-box should come from those who have themselves always manifested the strictest regard for the political rights of their fellow-citizens. But the author of this contest is the individual who contrived and executed the most monstrous and unblushing fraud ever perpetrated upon the electoral franchise in Pennsylvania-at Millerstown, in Adams county, in 1838-and who has since repeatedly boasted of the ingenuity and success of that nefarious exploit. And if he and his fellow-signers did not directly participate in, they winked at and chuckled over one of the most extensive frauds ever committed upon the ballot-box in this county-in the

notorious master. In the contradictory history of the "Great Unchained" there is, however, one passage with which the present movement corresponds After the Democracy, in 1828, triumphed over that combination of frauds, concocted by Stevens, of which his personal achievement at Millerstown was but a sample, he and his clique publicly and deliberately advised the minority "to treat the election as if it had never been held." This is precisely what he and his followers now desire to accomplish.— They will doubtless persevere in their effort until some burst of popular indignation, or the judgment of an honest Court, shall compel them to imitate yet another passage in the hero's history—the leap from the back window. We hope their fall will leave them in no worse condition than the Drumore ballot-box.

between Boughter and Reinhold. The stand-

shown a characteristic want of decency in

appending his signature to the document of his

If it were possible to treat the late election in this County as if it had never been held, we should cheerfully agree to do so, and fight the battle over again upon the whole ticket .-We suspect that another trial would not merely settle this controversy, but change the prospective occupant of more than one arm chair at Harrisburg.

The State Senate. The next State Senate will be one of the ablest bodies (so far as the Democrats are concerned) that has ever met in the Senate the new members elected are Hon. Thomas S. BELL, of Chester, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court, and one of the ablest Jurists in the State, Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, of debater, and Hon. WILLIAM P. SCHELL, of grant case by any means, but he was tried House a few years ago. Then, of the members | Every effort was made to obtain a pardon for their constituents. It is a body of which the letter. the Democracy may be proud, and we have and wholesome legislation.

in the House of Representatives. With such | lection of a man prominent in society being Franklin, Longaker, of Montgomery, Smith, of Cambria, IRWIN, of Allegheny, HODGSON, of Chester, KIRKPATRICK, ARMSTRONG and DOHNERT, of Philadelphia, and many other excellent men whom we might mention, the people of Pennsylvania may have every confidence in the wisdom and honesty of their Representatives, and in their ability and willingness to legislate for the good of the Commonwealth alone.

The Examiner is endeavoring to console its

Black Republican readers for the overwhelming defeats they have sustained in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and brings up as an offset the election of the Free Soil candidate to Congress from Kansas, and also the election of a Republican member of Congress to fill a vacancy from Indiana, heretofore represented by an Abolitionist! Truly, our neighbor is getting to be thankful for small favors! His party has been so utterly annihilated in two of the greatest free States of the Union, as to leave him no hope for the future-and like a drown ing man in his desperation, he is catching at straws to save himself and his few remaining adherents from utter destruction. It would of consolation, and therefore we forbear any

All Hail! Minnesota.

The official returns from this young and thriving Commonwealth, presents the gratifying intelligence that she has ranged herself in the Democratic column-having elected Hon H. H. SIBLEY Governor by a majority of 123 votes. The Democrats have also carried the three members of Congress, and the Legislature by a majority of 13 on joint ballot. A glorious beginning!

More Specie Coming from Europe.

The steamer Persia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, on Wednesday, bringing \$1,300,000 in specie. The market for breadstuffs in Liverpool were at a stand still, with a downward look. There was a heavy decline in the price of sugars, and cotton had also receded.

There is nothing of consequence additional from India-but the impression was gaining ground in England that the revolt would be put down before a great while. Delhi was still in the hands of the insurgents, but the belief was that it would soon be re-taken by the British troops. Large reinforcements are being sent out by the British Government.

SPLENDID GIFTS .- See G. G. Evans' advertisement in another column. Our Lancaster county friends who may happen to visit Philadelphia during the Fall and Winter, would officers have called on the Governor, informing do well to call at Evans' Star Gift Book Store, 439 Chesnut street. By so doing, they will be sure to get bargains. And even if they don't want to buy, the sight is worth the trouble of calling, and Evans will take pleasure in showing them his immense and varied stock of goods. Be sure and get a sight.

U. S. SENATOR. -Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, (Dem.) has been elected a U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Tennesseee, to supersede Hon. JOHN BELL, (opp.) whose term will expire on the 4th of March, 1859.

In 1837, when the business world was convulsed to its centre under the effects of a the monetary crisis, this country imported from abroad, during the year over eight million dollars' worth of breadstuffs. In 1857, when we are experiencing symptoms of a similar revulsion, we have a surplus of upwards of thirty millions value of breadstuffs for export. The difference is decidedly encouraging.

The Tariff Humbug

The small fryamong our political opponents monetary continue to attribute the present embarrassment of the country to what they term the "Free Trade policy of the Democratic party." They tried to hoax the people of Pennsylvania, by preaching this dectrine, not withstanding David Wilmot was one of the most ultra free trade men in Congress in 1846, and voted in favor of the tariff bill of that year and against the pet bill of 1842. But the people of Pennsylvania had experienced too many years of profitable labor under the tariff of 1846 and could not be made to put faith in what the opposition press said upon the subject of Protection. If the opposition parties were sincere in their advocacy of a Protective Tariff why did they nominate Da-

vid Wilmot, a renegade free trade Democrat? The whole hue and cry about Protection just now is made by the opposition to shield the Banks and speculators, and to mislead the

It cannot be possible, says the Delaware Gazette, that the Black Republican and Know Nothing papers have forgotton that the last Congress was controlled by men opposed to the Democratic party. Do they not know that Lewis D. Campbell, one of the Black Republican leaders in the last Black Republican South West Ward of this City, in the contest Know Nothing House of Representatives-the second of Burlingame, of "meet me at the ing Opposition Inspector of that Ward has Clifton House" memory,-was the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means?-Have they forgotten that this notorious member of their party, (Mr. Campbell;) introduced

a bill which reduced the duties on goods coming into the United States below those of the act of 1846. The tariff bill of 1846 was repealed by the Black Republican House of McKean, Representatives, and the substitute for that act approached nearer the free trade standard and went into operation with the sanction of the opposition press, on the 1st of July last.

The tariff of 1846 was not in operation at all, when the present embarrassment of the country commenced. It had been a dead letter for three months. It is true that a large amount of goods had

been bought and warehoused under the tariff of 1846; but these purchases had been made with a view of securing large profits by entering them under the lower duties of the new

It is a fortunate, we might say Providential circumstance, that the Democratic party will be once more in the ascendency in the National Congress in December next. It is the only party that the country has ever been able to look to for redress in times of trouble-and to it will the people look to effect a more solid basis for the currency.

The Law in England. To the glory of England be it said, says the West Chester Republican, she has a judiciary Chamber at Harrisburg, and we doubt much that neither popular applause nor popular whether any similar body in the Union can clamor can sway from inflexible justice. No exhibit the same array of talent. Amongst matter what social position a criminal holds, the law is permitted to exercise its full power upon him.

Nearly or probably quite a century ago, a learned and eloquent divine of the Church of Columbia, the profound thinker and eloquent | England, was detected in a forgery, not a fla-Bedford, the able and talented Speaker of the convicted, and sentenced to be executed.

holding over, there is the venerable WILLIAM him. The King was solicited to spare his life WILKINS, and the eloquent BREWER, WELSH, by the most influential in the realm, but he KNOX, WALTON, WRIGHT and others, all signed his death warrant bathed in tears. of whom have distinguished themselves The crime was one to which the death penalty heretofore, and have reflected honor on was then attached, and it was carried out to In this country it is widely different. With

every reason to expect from such men sound the exception of the case of Professor Webster who was hung for the murder of Dr. Parkman Nor will there be any deficiency of talent | few years since in Boston, we have no recoland energetic Democrats as NILL, of executed. Our remarks are induced by the following, which we cut from an exchange :-

"A ship lately sailed from England with a remarkable freight. It was a convict ship It bore as condemned prisoners Sir John Dean Paul and his two partners, Bates and Strahan; Redpath, a wholesale forger; Rubson, the Crystal Palace swindler; and Saward, a bar rister, who, after a successful career of fraud, that had lasted for more than twenty years had been fully detected. "These men were all well educated, had

enjoyed good social positions, and were apparently above the reach of suspicion. imputation of a petty falsehood, or a mean shuffle,' to quote the words of a London newspaper, 'would have filled them with indignation; and yet, at this moment, they wear the convict's dress, and herd with the mob of vulgar criminals, the touch of whos passing garments would once have been held

"It must be acknowledged that whatever other faults England may have, she at least vindicates the law, irrespective of rank and influence. This has been her boast for generations. From the times when Bacon was strip ped of his dignities-when Strafford was brought to the scaffold-when Earl Ferrers was hung for murdering his steward, down to our own day, no station has been high enough to protect a criminal from the justice of the outraged law. Neither rank, nor wealth, nor political importance—neither the friendship of the judges, nor a connection with the highest be cruel to deprive them of this small crumb | nobility, has been able to screen the offender. The courts stand above suspicion. Juries are free from the imputation of being bribed. The freight of this convict ship is a new proof, if one was wanting, that justice, in England, is inexorable as well as impartial. Fraud itself that vice of modern civilization which so many consider comparatively venial-cannot

The Maryland Election

Serious difficulties are anticipated at the election in Baltimore to-morrow. Governor Ligon has issued a Proclamation, ordering out a military force of 7,000 men to protect the polls. The Governor is a Democrat. The Mayor of the City, who is a Know Nothing, refuses to co-operate with the Governor in-protecting the citizens in the right of suffrage. We find the following despatches in the Philadelphia papers of Saturday evening: Baltimore, Oct. 30 .- The Governor's Proclamation and the correspondence between His Excellency and the Mayor, still excites much public attention. The military officers are enroling men for the various companies, but

the work progresses slowly. SECOND DESPATCH. BALTIMORE, Oct. 30 .- EVENING. The excitement increases. The Governor has been waited upon by a number of prominent citizens, urging him to withdraw his proclama tion. He gave no definite answer. A town meeting has been called for to morrow after The Mayor has issued a notice requesting citizens not to attend the meeting, fearing it may tend to inflame the present excited state of the public mind. A number of military him that the military would not obey his orders, and that most of the companies will

temporarily disband. The Democratic politicians are enrolling to offer their services to the Governor as armed citizens under military commanders.

The Mayor will issue a proclamation on Monday morning, detailing his arrangements for the preservation of the peace and the protection of voters. The city is full of rumors with regard to

the arrival of arms from Washington, but they are believed to be entirely unfounded. One of the armories of the German Com panies was entered to day by a party of men, who took all the arms and carried them to the districts the yield is 44 bushels to the acre. In Central Police Station, laying them down on the north, north east and western districts the the floor. They were promptly returned by the Marshal. The military are to report to the Governor at noon, to-morrow. eral impression is, that he will withdraw the proclamation.

N. B. Governor Ligon has since withdrawn his Proclamation—he having been satisfied that ample arrangements had been made by the Mayor for preserving the peace of the produce, but says there will probably be city, and securing the rights of all the voters. | proportional increase in consumption.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Full Official Vote for Governor We have at length received the official returns from every county of the State, and subjoin the vote for Governor in full:

PACKER.

2363

6610

2409 1557

8722 1819

2082 5747 2361

2379 1567

2663 5388

2132

1459

2410

2576 3078

1598

502 1985 3104

65 3186

2034 1749

993 1980

3805 5268 2824

496 2539

 $\frac{1532}{2254}$

5448

4066

2821

5980 1741 999

2419

1193

971

 $899 \\ 3752$

1992

1226

188,890

The total vote for Canal Commissioner

Supreme Judges, and on the Amendments to

CANAL COMMISSIONER

SUPREME JUDGES.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

21,412

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SESSION OF 185

SENATE.

(New members marked with a star.) Philadelphia City. amuel J. Randall, D. Philadelphia County. arlan Ingram, D.

Dauphin and Lebanon. *John B. Rutherford, Op Lancaster. Lancaster.

117,142 114,666

Andrew Gregg, Op Blair, dc. John Cresswell, D

Luzerne, dc. George P. Steele. D Bradford, dc. E. Reed Myer, Op Tiogu, dc.

Titian J. Coffey, Op

York.
William II. Welsh, D

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democratic majority,

Berks.
Edmund L. Smith, D
Amos Weiler, D
Benjamin Nunnemacher,

Lancaster.
E. D. Reath, Op
Jonathan H. Roland, Op
Samuel H. Price, Op
Joseph D. Pownall, Op

York.
William M. Wolf, D
A. Heistand Glatz, D
Cumberland and Per
Hugh Stuart, D
Charles C. Brandt, D

Adams.
Charles Will, D.
Franklin and Fultor
James Nill, D.
A. K. McClure, Op.
Bed ford and Somerse.
Samuel J. Castner. On

Samuel J. Castner, Op David Hay, D Huntingdon.

David Houtz, D Blair.

J. Christy, D.

Cambria.
G. Nelson Smith, D.

Indiana.

Indiana.
John Bruce, Op
Armstrong and Westm
John K. Calhoun, D
Matthew Shields, D
Robert Warden, D
Fayette.
John Bierer, D
Greene.
William Kincaid, D
Washington.

James Donahoo, D John N. McDonald, Op

John N. McDonald, Op Mlegheny, John M. Irwin, D. Daniel Negley, Op J. B. Backhouse, Op Nich. Voeghtly, Ir., Op J. Heron Foster, Op Beaver and Laurence, De Lorma Imbrie, Op George P. Shaw, Op W. W. Dodds, Op Mercer and Venango, William G. Rose, Op C. P. Ramsdell, Op Clarion and Forest.

C. P. Ramsdell, Op Clarion and Forest William M. Abrams, D Jefferson, Clearfield, o Joel Spyker, D N. P. Wilcox, D

N. P. Wilcox, D
Crawford and Warren
Bobert P. Miller, Op
Thomas Struthers, Op
Eric.
Wareham Warner, Op
David Himrod, Ind. Op
Folter and Tioga.
Isaac Benson, Op
L. P. Williston, Op
Democrats,
Opposition,

Democratic majority

APITULATION.

Crops in Europe.

The London Economist says the English

wheat crop is remarkably good, of unusual fine

quality, and the weight fully up to 64 pounds

per bushel. In Kent and Essex the produce is

from 46 to 56 bushels per acre. In the midland

districts the yield is 44 bushels to the acre. In

growth may be considered the best on record.

Hence it would be no exaggeration to state that

England has produced nearly, if not quite,

eight millions more bushels this year than in

The Economist does not anticipate any great

reduction of price in consequence of this great

, úc.

2d.

Packer over Wilmot,

the Constitution is as follows:

Nimrod Strickland, D.,

John F. Linderman, A.

William Millward, R.

William Strong, D.,

James Thompson, D. Joseph J. Lewis, R.,

1st.

122,658

13,653

James Veech, R.,

Jacob Broom, A.,

Harlan Ingram, D

John C. Evans, D

Jonathan Ely, D

seph Laubach, D

Adams and Freedrich W. Brewer.

Henry Fetter, D

*William P. Schel

George W. Miller. D

Max. Goepp, D
Joseph Woodring, D
Lehigh and Construction

Wayne.
H. L. Stevens, D

Lucerne.
P. C. Gritman, D

Steuben Jenkins, D

Samuel C. m.

Samuel G. Turner, D

Centre.
Samuel Gilleland, D
Mifflin.
Dr. W. Bower, D
Union, Snyder and J

T. R. L. Ebur, D Charles Hipple, D

Dauphin. Edward Lauman. D

John George, Op

C. A. Lay

em. majority on joint ballot,

Lehigh and Carbon Charles H. Williams, D Herman Rupp, D

Curbon, Monroe, &c.
*Thomas Craig. D
Northampton and Lehigh.

R. L. Wright, D

*I. N. Marselis, D

*Chester and Dela

*Thomas S. Bell, D

Packer over both,

3284 1275 1790

1369

3614 1691

146,147

1332

28,160

Adams.

Beaver

Berks,

Bucks,

Butler.

Carbon.

Chester.

Clarion,

Clinton.

Crawford.

Dauphin,

Fayette,

Franklin

Fulton.

Huntingdon.

Jefferson.

Lancaster

Lawrence,

Lehigh.

Lycoming

Mercer.

Monroe

Pike,

Northampton

Perry, Philadelphia,

Schuvlkill,

Susquehanna

Snyder,

Union.

Warren

Wayne

Venangu,

Washington,

Wyoming,

Westmoreland.

Total,

Northumberland.

Elk.

Blair.

Redford.

Bradford,

Allegheny

of employment by the pressure of the times, extends the following invitation: It might be well for these to consider of the opportunities presented at the South; here want is of labor, and we have room for Charleston District alone has tir . **1900** ber enough for the employment of 50,000 7689 would be difficult to find a more attractive field for labor than the garden 1999 1568 farming district immediately adjacent to the This field has been opened so recently, 2750 1450 and so noiselessly, that we ourselves are scarcely conscious of its importance; but it presents incomparable advantages. The soil 4801 susceptible of unlimited improvement; the 2831 1042 climate is suited to the production of every thing, from the grains and grasses of the North 672 2145 5269 to the fruits of the Tropics; the season is long enough for at least two crops a year; manure is to be had for the hauling; but little firing 987 725 is necessary; stock thrives without covering 1083 1144 through the Winter; there is no corporation tax on such improvements even as are within the limits of the city, and for special reasons the market is the finest in America. In the 2466 first place, there is no market farming at the 2656 1624 276 South, properly so called, except within circuits of about five miles around our largest and best cities, the agricultural capacitie 3305 2520 of other sections of the country being devoted to plantation products. For this reason the 79 3058 market farmer has no competition from a distance, and his fruits, milk, meat, and veget: bles, command, in even our own market, the highest prices. Milk from 10 to 12 cents per 1000 quart, eggs from 25 to 40 cents per dozen 2750 from 50 cents to \$1 per pair, and 1125 early fruits and vegetables whatever the pro-1035 ducer has the conscience to ask for them. 7690 But in the second place we have the run of 1992 fancy prices for early products, not only in 32664 own markets, but for six weeks in 2957 the Spring and six weeks in the Fall, we have 3536 the monopoly of the markets in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. By means of our steamers, two lines of which are now running 1684 565 2928 to New York, we can send on strawberries, peas, potatoes, and the like, six weeks in advance of their maturity at either of those 2608 cities, and when the season is over, we can 568 again supply them six weeks with what their 1111 markets do not afford. So, also, by means of 974 our steam line to Havana, we have advantages over any point in the United States for many 10001 190 957 It is important to us to have this tract of 2277 989 265

country cultivated. There will be pleasure in the brightness and beauty thus resulting and profits in more abundant means of subsi tence; but to persons in a condition to take advantage of it, it is more important. There are lands within five miles of Charleston that vield \$300 to the acre per annum, and there are lands within fifteen miles of Charleston, equally good, that can be bought for \$5 per cre, and these lands are washed by two nav igable rivers, and are intersected by two rail The Causes of the Defeat.

A Call for Labor from the South.

The explanation of the New York Tribune and other Black Republican papers in regard to the overwhelming defeat of their party in the various State elections which have been held this year, have called forth the following satisfactory and consoling response from the Journal of Commerce : "In all the elections recently held the most

untoward circumstances seem to have conspired to defeat the black-republicans. They admit having been badly beaten, but they couldn't overrule the circumstances, and this is a sufficient and comforting excuse. In Connecticut it rained in some places. The democrate turned out en masse and voted. The republi-The democrats cans 'knew enough to stay in when it rained, and though they thus saved their boots from the mud they lost a victory. "In Pennsylvania the Ouakers didn't vote.

"In Ohio, 'busied with the fluancial storm raging through the State, the republicans by ousands neglected their political duties. Their opponents attended to theirs,' and won, Having no interest in the money pressure, and no money to lose, they of course, had nothing Maj. for 109,005 95,730 94,271 103,873

"In Kansas the republicans were dragooned out of a full victory, and the Missouri ruffians helped the democrats. "In Iowa the republicans unfortunately had

a minority of the votes. They were also busied "Mindesota is uncertain. It will depend upon the character of the returns whether ny apology or excuse will be necessary or the part of the republicans

Notwithstanding the apparent reverses, however, the republican party is still strong and vigorous, and has made immense gains since last fall. (?) These facts will be made apparent at some future day!"

History Recorded in Few Words. The first two lines of the following extract from the New York Herald, gives the whole history of a paper currency-bubbles, inflations, expansions, and explosions-that tells the whole story. The whole extract is worthy of careful perusal:

"The causes and the effects, the bubbles, the inflations, expansions and explosions of this revulsion are without a parallel in the history of the world. During the present century w have had three great financial reactions, and several smaller ones; but compared with the agencies involved, the ramifications, complicaions and extent of this tremendous breakdown of 1857, all its precedents sink into the shade. With the suspension of the Ohio Life and Trust Company there was commenced a schedule effects of which will extend throughout Europe, and to the most remote confines of Africa and Asia. In this country already some fifteen hundred merchants and traders, great and small, and some fifteen hundred banks and railways have failed or suspended, involving the sudden annihilation of five or six hundred millions of property in the shape of bank facilities, railroad stocks, bonds, assets, mortgages, &c. And this, too, at a time when the solid material wealth, activity, prosperity, crops and industrial resources of the country are the

"The country was never richer-no country was ever richer—than is this great Union at this day, in lands, mines, railways, canals, ships, crops, and manufacturing and commercial wealth; and yet in this sudden financial chaos and confusion between creditors and debtors, banks and railroads, merchants at home and merchants abroad, importers and retailers, speculators and capitalists, stockjobbers and real estate owners, and what not, the whole community deeply suffers as from the loss of five or six hundred millions of cotton. corn, and gold sunk in the sea, when in reality the loss is purely fictitious. This country is richer/to-day, than on the day when the Ohi Life and Trust Company suspended.

"And what are the causes of this universal prostration of business, confidence and bank and stockjobbing inflations. The old story of 1837, with the difference between the government specied basis of inflation in the former case of some thirty odd millions, and the specie resources of California and Australia n the latter case of hundreds dollars. Our fictitious paper bubbles of all kinds have been inflated in proportion to this augmented specie basis, and the cash, in the ame proportion, brings with it its accumulated disasters. That is all. The States have created banks by the hundred and the thousand; they have issued their paper accommodations by millions; railroad and all sorts of speculative combinations have followed suit with their stocks and bonds; merchants have been enriched by credit purchases, and sales upon promise to pay; speculators have become millionaires upon Wall street stockjobbing millionaires upon profits; and thus we have had a grand car nival of universal credits, universal credits universal extravagance and unbounded paper wealth, which has suddenly collapsed bag of wind. Nothing more."

THE COATESVILLE BANK .- Wê learn from the Village Record that the new "Bank of Chester Valley," at Coatesville will open for banking business on the 4th of November. It is not proposed to accept the Relief Law, but to do business as a specie-paying Bank-redeeming all its notes and deposits in coin. Special deposits of irredeemable paper will be also eccived, and paid out in kind.

DANVILLE, Oct. 29 .- Gen. Valentine Best who has long been known in the political af died last night at his residence in this place Best was for twenty-five years editor of the Danville Intelligencer, was a member of the State Senate in 1848, '49 and '50, and was Speaker of that body in the year 1850. was in the 57th year of his age.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Charleston Standard, referring to th THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE AGAIN .number of laborers at the North thrown out There is a very general feeling of disgust in this community, it the flagitious attempt being made by Thaddens Stevens and his thirty odd confreres of the Black Republican stripe, o set aside the election of William Carpenter as Prothon tary of this county. Even many of the more houset and espectable of that party hesitate not to condemn the ovement, being well satisfied that such a wicked attempt to defeat the expressed will of the people must react with errible effect upon its unprincipled authors. The signer to the Protest state that there were one hundred and eighty site illegal votes, or more, polled for Mr. Carpenter in the City, and one hundred in the Borough of Columbia! And this foul and infamous slander is deliberately endorsed by

the solemn cath of two of Stevens' pupils-one of who

from voting, by reason of having a bet pending on the But, will it be believed that several of the protestants themselves—those pure and immaculate patriots, who have thus suddenly evinced such holy horror for illegal voting were not entitled to vote by reason of non-payment of taxes! It is even so. Some of them had not paid a State or County Tax for several years prior to the election, as will be made to appear when the case comes up in Court. And we venture to say that all of them, who have any sense of shamwith it. They have sown the wind, and they will have to eap the whirlwind of popular scorn and detestati In reference to the contested election case, the following eedings were had in Court, on Saturday last:

In the matter of the Petition and complaint filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lancaster, on the 22nd day of October, 1857, in regard to the election of Prothonotary of said Court held on the 18th of October, 1857, and the return thereof made by the Return Judgas.

And now, October 31st, 1857, William Carpenter, by his Attorneys, William Brorduny and James L. Reynolds, sike the Court to quash the said Petition and complaint, secause

because Christ one of the signers thereof who made affidavit thereto, viz: Roland Kinzer, was not a qualified elector. he having previous to the election of County Officers for the County of Lancaster, held on the 13th of Cotober, 1857, made a bet or wager on the result thereof.

Scoond, That the following named signers of the said Petition, viz: Jay Cadwell, Samuel H. Price, William L. Gunion, Henry Rogers, E. Kirkpatrick, William Kirkpatrick, and A. H. Hood, were not qualified electors of the County of Lancaster, no one of them having paid a State or County Tax within two years previous to the said election; and that Roland Kinzer, one of the signers thereof, was not a qualified voter of the said County at the said

I, William Carpenter, being duly affirmed, do declare and Affirmed and subscribed, October 31, 1857, before S. G. Musser, Ald. The Court has appointed Monday, the 30th instant, for

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A stated meeting of Councils will be held in their chambers, in the City

Hall, this evening at 7 o'clock. MERCANTILE LECTURE. - The first lecture o the course on Mercantile Law, before the Students of the Lancaster Mercantile College, was delivered by ALEXANDER HARRIS. Esq., in the Lecture Room of the College, Duke street, on Thursday evening last. Quite a number of our most prominent citizens were present, and the lecture is highly spoken of. We are glad to hear of the flourishing condition of the Corlege.

LANCASTER CO. EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION -The annual meeting of this association will be held on Saturday next, at Fulton Hall, at 10 o'clock, a. m

CRICKET GAME .- On Saturday last the Conestoga Cricket Club of this city, and the Constitution Club of Strasburg, played a match game on the grounds of the Keystone Club, near the Locomotive Works.

TRIAL OF SPEED .- A trial of speed of the 'fast nags," entered at the late Fair, will take place on the grounds of the Agricultural Society to-day.

WATCHMEN.-Mayor ZIMMERMAN has made the following appointments of Watchmen. They entered on their duties on Saturday night last, and will continue in service until the 1st of April:
N. W. Ward-William Wilson. jr., James L. Jones, Jacob

S. W. Ward-Leonard Kissinger, William Sheetz, Wm. N. E. Ward-Peter Ruth, James Marrion, George Cox. S. E. Ward-Bernard Fitzpatrick, George Bonce, Frederick Dean.

"THE CONESTOGA CHIEF."-This is the title to the interests of the Improved Order of Red Men. The editor is HARVEY L. GOODALL, Esq., of the Daily Times of this city, and the first number gives promise that the

wish friend Goodall is that he may have a fine sea and a prosperous voyage in the new enterprise on which he has A MOOT SENATE .- A Moot Senate has been organized in this city, the meetings of which are to be held on the Friday evenings of each week. The organization

was effected on Wednesday evening last by the election of the following officers: President, John W. Jackson; Secre tary, Benjamin F. Baer; Treasurer, James K. Alexander Sergeant at Arms, Joseph C. Snyder. The association is governed by the rules of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Suicide in Prison.—James Johnson, (colored,) convicted at the November Sessions, 1855, of Arson,

in firing the barn of Mr. Thomas Patterson, in Little Britain twp., committed suicide in his cell, on Wednesday last, by hanging himself. About an hour before he was ered he had been visited by the keeper in charg but his intention was not suspected. He consummated his purpose by inserting a stick in the window of his cell, to which he attached a cord made of the yarn which he was weaving, having previously adjusted it around his neck. Johnson had been sentenced to seven years' im

ACCORNTAL SHOOTING-NARROW ESCAPE.-This morning, (Friday,) John Shertz, blacksmith, residing in South Queen st., near Andrew, met with a very narroy escape with his life. It appears that he, in company with his brother Emanuel, and Jas. Barben, went out last night upon an Opossum hunting expedition, down in Peque Valley. On the way home, about two o'clock this morning as they were coming along a fence near Willow Street, Shertz being in front and Barben immediately behind him, the latter accidentally struck the hammer of his gun against the fence, which caused the entire load, being som fifty grains of shot, to be discharged in Shertz's left breas and shoulder. Luckily the force of the charge was considerably broken by the thick woolen overcoat, under-coa and flannel shirt worn by Shertz, otherwise some of the entered his left lung and proved fatal. When he heard the report Shertz turned around to his companion and asked him why he had discharged his gun, not being aware of his own injury until he saw the blood. He was taken to the office of Dr. Frick, in Willow Street, who dressed the wound, extracted a few of the shot, and this morning brought him home, where he now lies under the care of Dr. Henry Carpenter. The latter has extracted ome more of the shot, but it is deemed prudent not to irritate the wound at present. The injuries are not necessarily dangerous, unless tetanus or lock-jaw should ensue, which is the most serious apprehension in such cases. Mr Shertz is a worthy and much respected mechanic, and has family dependent upon his labor for support .- Friday Evening's Express.

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS .- The following "matters and things" about Columbia are extracted from the

Spy of Saturday:

Mss. Morr's Lecture.—A very large audience assembled on Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and gave most respectful and interested attention to an admirable discourse from Mrs. Lucretis Mott. This lady, as is well known, is a preacher in the Society of Friends, and desiring to address the people of Columbia, the Hall was selected as better calculated to accommodate the many who would flock to hear her than the Quaker Meeting House, in Cherry street. Although in some respects Mrs. Mott's address came in couflict with the opinions and prejudices of many of her hearers, we believe that satisfaction was the prevailing feeling amongst her audience. For ourself, we of her bearers, we believe that satisfaction was the prevailing feeling amongst her audience. For ourself, we heard again, with unfeigned pleasure, one to whose sermons we formerly listened with admiration and satisfaction. Airs. Mott is an eloquent, earnest woman; and even the bitterest opponent of her ultra views must admit her conscientiousness and piety. We have seen the day when she could not have found an audience in a public healt, in Columbia, that would not have interfered to prevent the expression of unpopular sentiments and views. It would be no compliment to those assembled last night to say that they were most orderly and attentive; we expected nothing else.

be no compliment to those assembled last night to say that they were most orderly and attentive; we expected nothing else.

AFRAX.—A quarrel, resulting in the serious injury of one of the parties, took place on Tuesday last, in Front street, near the Mount Vernon House. As condicting and erroneous reports have gone abroad concerning the affair, we have endeavored to obtain reliable particulars. We ascertain that Thomas Stewart, an Irish market gardener, residing at S. W. Mifflin's nursery, near the borough, entered the blackamith shop of Angustus Haines, in Front street, and picked up a hatchet which he offered to purchase. He was told by Haines that the tool belonged to his brother, who would probably sell it to him. Stewart, who was intolicated, declared that he would take the hatchet and see the brother about it, and accordingly carried it off. He was ordered by Haines to return it, when he throw it behind the shop. There was some wrangling between the men, and Stewart is said to have been very abusive. Ulaines started towards the Mount Vernon House, to speak to his brother, whon Stewart applied some offensive epithet, upon which the former threw a large stone, striking him just below the temple, breaking some of the bones of the face, and inflicting a wound which it was at first thought would prove fatal. Subsequent examination proves the hurt not a very dangerous, though a severe one. A small artery was sovered, and the loss of blood, before medical assistance could be procured, was considerable. Dr. Filbert was called in, and under his care the wounded man is doing well. Had the blow been given a half inch higher, death would have been the certain result.

We cannot too strongly sondemn this whole affair as most disgraceful, and calculated to raise up in our town a spirit of recklessness which, if not suppressed by the proper authorities, will end in more serious acts of violence than we have yet been cursed with. Haines is represented as a man of violent passions, and probably gave the blow without a tho

he quarreled was intoxicated, and in no condition to render the resort to a dangerous missile necessary, even in self defence, much less in aggression. A most unpleasant ex-citement in the community was the consequence of the first report of the affray, as Stewart was represented to be dead, or dying. That he was not murdered is no reason that the law should not interfere to prevent renewed vio-lence. Were the guardians of our lives and liberties to

lence. Were the guardians of our lives and liberties to bestow on the preservation of the peace, and the prosecution of reckless ruffiant, a little of the energy displayed in the extermination of unmuzzled canines, our town would become safer and our name abroad more respected.

The name of Joseph Udell, probably intended for Yewdall, has been erroncously connected with the affair, by a correspondent of the Lancaster Daily Times. This mistake arose from his former occupancy of the nursery. The name of the injured man is Stewart, as given above.

Lumera.—The late rules have so raised the river that several lumber rafts reached our wharves, from above, during the beginning of the present week. The number of rivermen in town is too small tocraste a sitr, and during the present placking time we doubt whether they could find a market for a very large amount of lumber. We hope o be ready for them next Spring, however.

LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES.-The Supreme Court have reversed the decision of the Common Pleas of Lancaster County, in the case of Jacob McAlister, Administrator of Elizabeth Hackman, who had deposited certain money, the proceeds of the estate, in the Lancaster Savings Institution, in his own name, provious to the failure of the Institution, after which he refused to settle with the being deposit in good faith, believing the Institution sound, the loss ought not to fall on him. The Court here sustaine

and decided the following points: "When an administrator or trustee deposits trust funds, in his own name, in a Bank or Savings' Institution which fails, the loss shall fall upon him and not upon the certain

of the loss of the label it is a definite to the label of the label in the label if the label it is a definite of the Bank or Institution in which they have been deposited, does not depend upon the good faith, prudence or judgment with which be may have acted—nor upon the fact that he has deposited his own funds in the same place." In the course of the opinion, the Court seem to concert that if McAlister had deposited the money in the name of

have been responsible for the accruing loss. D. G. Eshle man appeared for plaintiff, and A. Harr Smith for defendant. UNDER REPAIR-BRIDGE COMPLETED .- The Bridge over the Conestoga, just below the city limits, connecting with the Willow Street pike, is now under repair, having received some damage during the ice freshets in the spring, and notices are posted up at the Lamb Tavern and other places, notifying teamsters that, until further notice,

purpose a large flat-beat is provided. The re-building of the Snavely Bridge is now completed, and it is used for transit.

teams of more than one horse draft will not be allowed to

A PLEASANT CURE. -- One of the most narkable medicines, and very pleasant to the palate, is the Pectoral Syrup, prepared by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, Wholesale Druggist, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. K. was formerly a practising physician in Bedford county, where he used the Pectoral for four years in a practice of considerable extent, and with goest success. The Pittsburgh papers speak o him and his medicine in high terms. If you have a Cough dividends, by the slow coaches in that or Cold, or a Consumptive habit, go to Heinitsh's Drug Store, 13 East King street, and buy a bottle.

For the Intelligencer.

From a Whig.

For the purpose of restoring a respectable opposition to cratic party, an effort is now making in certain uarters to revive the name of Whig. This effort has been seconded by several newspapers in the State, and recom daily of this city. It will doubtless be taken up by the local leaders of the opposition, with the hope of recovering their strength in this county, by deceiving the members of the noble old party which those very leaders betrayed and

There was no occasion for the destruction of the Whig party when it fell. It was defeated, indeed; but it had been often defeated before, and as often-returned with renewed vigor to the contest. The Democracy were as completely prostrated in 1840, but soon came back to easy victory. At the very time of its dissolution, the Whig numbered more voters than either the Republican or American party ever contained. But the hearts of its leaders were false, and corrupted with the poison of Aboliionism and the ambitious schemes its excitement engendered. Basely discarding the glorious motto "Union of party to a contemptible sectional faction. They expected a Northern frenzy to carry them into place and power, and cared not if it carried them over the ruins of a shattered

Confederacy.

These men invite Whigs to repair to their standard and affect to lament the destruction of the Whig party While Democrats and Democratic journals every who bore honorable testimony to the worth of the Whig organi zation, these men were silent, or denounced it as corrupt fossil and effete. While Democrats, in justice to the illus trious dead, almost consecrated the patriotic memory of would have libelled, if they dared. And as if to signalize their utter repudiation of every Whig reminiscence, they nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania the man most xecrated by the Whigs of the State. Their perfidy received a crushing reward-and now, spaniel-like, they lick the

hands that helped to inflict the blow. For years before the dissolution of the Whig party, i differed from the Democracy only in name. Both organipaid equal regard to the compromises of the Constitutio —and employed equal efforts to allay the pernicious agita-tion of the slavery question. The National Bank was dead, the Independent Treasury established in the confidence of the people, and the Tariff had contracted to a local issue All Pennsylvanians except Wilmot advocated a reasons paper will be an able and efficient exponent of the princi- ble protection of coal, iron and cotton manufactures, and It is published in suspended their political quarrels to unite in defence of quarto form, handsomely printed, and the worst we can their material interests. These interests were most bit-D. Campbell and others-and under their efforts Pennsylvania lost even the reduced protection of the Tariff of 1846, free-trade followers of the ultra free-traders, Fremont and Wilmot, pronounce for the restoration of the National den and complete to last, and they will find it unprofitable, too. They had power to destroy, but they cannot robuild. If the Whig organization is ever to be restored—and why it should be I do not understand, for the Democracy are

> critical attempts of these conspirators let honest Whige oppose the dishonored garments of their slaughtered par and like Antony at the burial of Cesar, exclaim "Look! in this place ran Cassius' dagger through;
> See, what a rent the envious Casca made;
> Through this, the well-beloved Brutus stabled.
> And, as he plucked his cursed steel away,
> Mark how the blood of Cesar followed it;
> As rushing out of doors, to be resolved
> If Brutus so unkindly knocked or no."

-it must be restored under the auspices of other leader

Call Cassius Seward, Casca Stevens, and Brutus Darling, ton, and the resemblance between the fall of Cesar and the destruction of the late Whig party is almost complete. A DEMOCRATIC WHIG

The Editor's Book Table.

DE BOW'S REVIEW. Edited and published by J. B. I De Bow. 297 F street, Washington City, at \$5 per annum in advance. The November number has the following rich and varied

table of contents:

1. South Side View of the Union, by a Southern Planter.

2. Southern Thought, by Geo. Fltzhugh, of Virginia.

3. Consequences of Abolition Agitation, by Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia.

4. Climate of the United States, by the Editor.

5. Central Southern University, by a Georgian.

6. A Vision of a Studious Man.

7. Massachusetts and Bocton, 1699 and 1857.

8. British Possessions in India.

9. One Foreign Immigration.

Our Foreign Immigration.

Is Slavery Declining in Missouri?
The Yellow Pine Forest of the South
New Territory of Arizonia.

Course of Education in Virginia. Southern Episcopal University. Salt—Historically, Statistically and Economically, b fessor Thomassy. New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad. Manufacture of Rasiu Oil at the South.

17. Manufacture of R·sin Oil at the South.
18. Mineral Resources etc. of Kentucky.
19. Southern Slavery and the Cotton Trade.
20. The Cotton Crop of 1856-'57.
21. Commercial Movements of Mobile.
22. Business of Cincinnati.
23. Where the British Cotton Goods Go.
24. Commerce of Charleston.
25. Growth bf Galveston, Texas.
26. Book Notices. THE HAPPY HOME AND PARLOR MAGAZINE

The November number has been received. Its character for heathy, high-toned morality and earnest religious instruction and influence, is amply maintained in the copy before us. Indeed, each increases in value editorially, and renders it more and more acceptable to the home circ containing as it does, hints, if received in a truthful spirit larger growth." This number is embellished with fine cuts of "Jacob at the house of Laban." "The Yellow Sibarian Crabapple," and likewise with illustrations of the fashions and designs for Ladies' Cloaks, Caps, &c. The new volume commencing in January promise attractive and useful than former volumes, if such can be Now is the time for subscription. Terms \$2 a

The Kansas Election---Condemnation of Gov. Walker's Action by the Adminis-tration---His Probable Removal or Resignation, &c. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- Previous to the

election in Kansas Governor Walker received specific instructions from the Administration elative to his duty on that subject, and which precluded him from purging the polls, as he cently did in rejecting the return of Oxford District. Acting without authority from Wash ington, and clearly violating his, instructions his conduct is emphatically condemed. There is reason for belief that both Governor Walker and Secretery Stanton will be removed unless they shall choose to resign.

Application was made to day, for the employment of United States troops, on Wednesday next, to assist, if necessary, the State authorities in preserving peace at the election action has not been Definite taken, though it is highly probable the re-

Sir William Ousley is expected to arrive at Washington about the 15th of November, and it is believed his instructions will be such as to lead to the adjustment of the Central American question, in a manner entirely satisfactory to the United States Government.

N. B. Later intelligence from Washington City contradicts the above. The report that the Administration intended to remove Gov. Walker is said to be entirely destitute of foundation.

RESUMING WORK .- The Allentown Democrat says that operations are about to he resumed at many of the iron works in Lehigh county which had suspended a few weeks ago. The Thomas Iron Company and the Crain Company, it is said, will both continue their furnaces in blast during the winter. The Allentown Iron Company are going on uninterrup. tedly. This will afford employment to many a man along the Lehigh who would otherwise have an idle dreary winter before him.

The Bank of Pennsylvania The full of this bank-so suddenly and mexpectedly—produced an excitement in the community but little short of the fall of the Bank of the United States, twenty years ago. In some respects the event was more surpris ng, inasmuch as the community had no hint that it was in difficulty, and especially as the resent crisis was not an impromptu explosion but was seen distinctly, though afar off, by this view, and it was taken on appeal to the Supreme very observing business man, and it was fully supposed—in fact, confidently taken for granted—that these "regulators of the currency" were not blindfolded, but possessed the

ree, common vision of other people. The Bank of Pennsylvania was always a avorite of ours. We were a stockholder in it or many years, and had some knowledge of the way it conducted its business under the old regime—that is under the Presidency of that able, honorable and accomplished gentleman seph Trotter, (now no more) and the Board the estate, instead of in his own name, he would not then of Directors associated with him. We sold out our stock just before the late reform President and management was inaugurated; but we well remember the effort and understood the motive, made from year to year, by these reformers, to revolutionize the establihed order of things, under which the bank substantially flourished and to dislodge Mr. Trotter from the place he so well and justly filled, as well as the Directors who so steadily sustained him cross over the bridge, but must be ferryed over-for which and to substitute a reform Board and a reform President; which, upon the resignation of Mr. T., was subsequently accomplished-and the effects of it are now quite visible! we remember, also, as distinctly as if it had

occurred yesterday, when, upon one occasion, after giving our proxy in favor of the old order of things, we were assailed by a broker for voting to keep in power the then organization, Why, said he, you are virtually robbed of at least from four to six per cent, a year in your Why, sir, instead of eight, you ought to receive twelve or fourteen per cent.; but that can never he obtained until there is a thorough clearing out of the present occupants. These people might have been all well enough fifty years ago, but they are now entirely the age, &c. Why, sir, as an illustration: if I were to apply to Mr. Trotter for twenty thousand dollars for only forty-eight hours, five minutes after banking hours, and offe twice the amount in State stocks as collateral security, he would refuse! How, he added can a bank get along with such a President? Our reply was emphatic. We said that t was just such facts as he had stated, which influenced us in our support of the bank as thus conducted, and it should ever receive our support if it confined itself to this honest legitimate line of duty. Eight per cent., w told him, was enough interest for any stockholder to receive upon the amount of shares held that we had no manner of doubt greater dividends could be made by the course which he recommended; but that it might involve the stability of the bank, and in the end, like the Bank of the United States, it would bring bankruptoy and ruin upon the community. As to the correctness of our argument, we shall leave present events decide.—Germantown Telegraph.

From the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, Oct. 28. Deplorable Affair.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, Mr. saac Craig, of Pittsburg, was shot at and wounded severely, at the Cumberland Valley Railroad Depot in this place, by Joseph C. McKibbin, a member of Congress from Cali-fornia, and Robert P. McKibbin, a student of aw in this town. That our readers may have a proper under

standing of the cause of this murderous as sault, we will briefly state the relations borne by the wounded man to his assailants. Some years ago, a son of Neville B. Craig Esq., a distinguished citizen of Pittsburg,

married a daughter of Chambers McKibbin Esq., the well-known and highly esteemed proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel and at present Naval Officer of Philadelphia. lleged misconduct on the part of Mr. Craig his wife senarated from him and returned

About two years ago Mr. McKibbin purhased a farm lying a short distance outside of the corporate limits of this borough, and removed hither with his wife and the younger members of his family, together with Mrs. Craig and her interesting children. Last summer an afflictive event cast its shadow over the A gun in the hands of a young son of Mrs. Craig was accidently discharged, killing instantly a little daughter of the same After this sad affair, the boy, whose lady. distress was unbounded, was taken to Pittsat once the heirs of its faith, and defenders of its memory by his grandfather Craig, that his mind might be relieved from the dreadful impression made upon it by the tragic scope of which he had, without design, been the leading actor. Yesterday the poor boy was brought back by his father and sent out to McKibbin's Mr. McKibbin, moved by a feeling that does credit to his heart, sent the rest of Mr. Craig's children to see their father, with whom they spent a happy hour at Jeffrey's Hotel.

Mr. McKibbin likewise came to town himself, for the purpose of preventing any difficulty, and induced his sons, whose feelings towards Mr. Craig were known to him, to accompany him out to the farm. They went, but unfor-tunately learned from the boy that had just returned, that his father had brought him and was then in town. Mr. McKibbin nobly exerted himself to calm his excited sons, and after reasoning with them, we are informed he had cause to believe that his wise counsels would be followed. Contrary to his expects tion, however, and when he

it, the young men returned to town.

Mr. Craig, after taking an affectionate leave of his children, whom Mr. McKibbin had kindly sent in to see him, proceeded directly to the Railroad station, and took his seat in the afternoon train, which was then about to depart. Here his enraged brothers-in-law presented themselves, and fired at him no less than eleven shots, two of which took effect in the lower part of his body, causing severe but perhaps not mortal wounds. Mr. Craig was carried on to Shippensburg, where he now

lies.

There were five or six passengers in the cars and a number of persons standing around. Some narrowly escaped being shot and one or two of the passenger were injured by jumping out of the windows of the cars. to escape the flying balls. Mr. Craig was armed and fired several shots at his assailants.

The young McKibbins came to town last

rening, and appeared before Justice Reisher, who held them in \$800 each to answer the charge, which was preferred by Constable Mo-Clelland. The feeling against them at pres ent is strong, at the same time their respefather and all the innocent members of his family, who are weighed down by this un fortunate and terrible affair, have the deer sympathy of the whole community. What a day may bring forth! Yesterday morning, who could have dreamed that our usually quiet town would before night be the scene of an occurrence such as we have descri-

FEARFUL VENGEANCE .- The Wakulla (Fla.) Times of the 14th inst., reports the following singular circumstance as having recently taken place at Attapuigus, in that State:

"A gentleman, who had received a considerable sum of money, was compelled to go from home, leaving his wife alone in the house, situated some distance from any other dwelling. Toward evening two negroes entered the ouse, and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, she saw at once that it would useless for her to attempt to evade the demand; so she produced the money and gave it to them. The negroes then remarked that, as supper was nearly ready, they would stay and eat with her. She told them to be seated until she got it ready. The woman had a vial of strychnine in her cupboard, and, in sweetening their coffee, managed to put a dose of the poi son in their cups. They drank, and in a few minutes were dead. The neighbors were called in, and the negroes discovered to be white men in disguise—near neighbors and friends of her husband, who had known of his receiving the money, and of his absence.'

EVIDENCES OF "OVERTRADING."-The Luzerne Union of last week came to us with nine columns of closely printed Sheriff's sales. A few years ago every body rushed to Luzerne county to make their fortunes in coal lands. and almost every foot of property contiguous to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroads was bought up at enormous prices, (on credit of course) to be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of coal that was to be dug therefrom. The speculation in most instances has proved a failure, and now the Sheriff is reaping a harvest from the folly of the specu-