LANCASTER, PA., DECEMBER 15, 1857. CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES

The President's Message.

This very able, lucid and important State paper will be found at length on the first and fourth pages of the Intelligencer. Perhaps no Message has ever before been looked for with as much anxiety as this first one emanating from the pen of President BUCHANAN.-The great and absorbing questions relative to Kansas, Utah, Finance, the Currency, and our Foreign relations, have necessarily engaged: the earnest attention of the Administration since its induction to power, as they have the attention of the whole American peoplehence the extreme solicitude to know the opinions of the experienced statesman now at the head of the Government.

That the President has faithfully discharged the high duty devolved upon him by the Constitution, will not be denied by any one. The Message is a most interesting paper, and will challenge public attention in an unusual de gree, not more from the momentous nature of the questions dicussed, than from the profound December, 1856, to the 30th day of November, 1857, both davs inclusive : statesmanship exhibited and the unsurpassed ability and clearness with which Mr. Buch-ANAN has put his views before the public .--Tax on bank dividends... That there will be objections made to some of the positions taken, is of course to be expected. No Presidential Message, from the days of Washington down to the present time, has escaped criticism; nor is it to be expected that this one will fare any better in that respect than its predecessors. But, the positions taken by President BUCHANAN We look upon as impregnable, and shall be much Foreign Insurance Agencies.
Tax on Write, Wills, Deeds,
Tax on certain offices............
Collateral Inheritance tax...... mistaken, indeed, if such will not be the deliberate judgment of the conservative portion of Premiums on Charters...
Tax on loans...
Tax on loans...
Tax on Tonnage...
Eacheats...
Divis... Canal and Railroad the people every where, north, south, east and west.

We ask for the Messsage a careful and unprejudiced perusal by all our readers of every party.

Senator Bigler. The defence of the Administration on the

Kansas question, by this gentleman, in his reply to Senator Douglas, is every where snoken of as a masterly effort, in all respects worthy the distinguished representative from the Keystone State. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald speaks of it in glowing terms as an "able vindication of the Administration," and the Pennsylvanian of December, 1856, to the 30th day of November, 1857, both says: "Senator BIGLER's defence of the views put forth by Mr. Buchanan in his Message, was most masterly and complete." These are but a few of the many encomiums, with which the Senator from Pennsylvania is greeted by the press, for his noble reply to the Senator from Illinois.

The Farmers' Bank -- A Mistake. The Harrisburg Patriot & Union of Wed-

nesday last, in its published statement of the condition of several banks of the Common wealth, has (unintentionally, no doubt,) committed a blunder with regard to the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster. By it, the liabilities of the Institution would appear to be greater than the assets-whereas, the reverse of this is the fact. The error of our contemporary lies in charging the Bank with certain items, vix: Discount, Exchange, Interest, and Profit and Loss accounts-all of which clearly belong to the credit side of the account-the aggregate of which is \$79,521,48.

A committee on the part of the stockholders have recently made a thorough examination of the affairs of the Bank, and their report will be published in a few days. That report. as we learn from one of the stockholders, will clearly and satisfactorily show that the Institution is in a sound and healthy conditionthat its business has been managed with dis cretion, ability and success-and that it will be abundantly prepared to resume specie payments with the other solvent Banks of the

Commonwealth, at the time specified by law. We hope the Patriot & Union will correct the mistake, as it is one which is calculated to do injury to the Bank.

The Governor Elect.

We regret to learn that Gen. PACKER, the Governor elect, whilst out hunting recently, ruptured a blood vessel, or strained himself in some way, which caused a hemorrhage of the lungs, and for a few days his danger was considered imminent. He has so far recovered. however, as to be out of danger, and his complete restoration to health in time for the Inauguration may be confidently expected.

The first annual Message of President BUCHANAN is universally commended by the the Democratic papers. Even those who dissent from his views on the Kansas question, concede that the Message is an able and satisfactory State paper, and worthy the head and heart of its distinguished author.

Speaking of the Message, Col. Forney, in the "Press" of Wednesday says:-"The very large majority-at least three purthsgreat statesman at the head of the Government has so fully impressed his character and opinions on the history of his country, that sas Convention. From our exchange list we much interest was felt as to his unreserved opinions in the present peculiar condition of nian and Evening Argus, Philadelphia; public affairs. Upon the currency-upon the Reading Gazette, West Chester Jeffersonian, Mormon rebellion-upon the new complica | Bloomsburg Star, Norristown Register, Monttion of the Kansas question-upon the decreasing revenues-and upon other questions of external and internal policy, he is singularly well qualified by experience and reflection to speak. The style of the Mes- fonte Watchman, Venango Spectator, Harrissage is straight-forward and unaffected, and the reader will be struck with the frankness County Argus, Gettysburg Compiler, Berwith which every issue is met."

The Treasury Report.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Howell Cobb, is a very able and interesting document, and reflects great credit ult. They were still at Ham's Fork, on Green on the talents and industry of its distinguished author. We should gladly publish the Report, had we room, but its great length (being about the same as the President's | ing from want of provisions, and the animals Message) precludes its insertion. We may make some extracts hereafter.

The Reports of the Secretaries of War. Navy, Interior, and of the Postmaster General, are all excellent and able productionsshowing that the business of the departments over which they preside, has been ably and ing to Col. Alexander's force. During a skirsatisfactorily performed, and that they are the right men in the right places.

The Legislature of Virginia have reelected Hon. R. M. Hunter to the United States Senate, for six years from the 4th of March. 1859.

BANK APPLICATIONS .- The Harrisburg Telegraph publishes notices of intended applications to the next Legislature for charters for twenty-two new Banks, one for a general Banking law, three for increase of capital, and two for extension of charters.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Reuben W. Weaver. Eaq., the editor of the Bloomsburg Star of the North, died on the 3d inst., of consumption, plication of the public money by fictitious acin the 35th year of his age.

DEEP SNOW AND COLD WEATHER.-At St. Paul and some distance this side snow is sixteen inches in depth, and at Chippewa, on Tuesday morning last week, the mercury in the thermometer stood 21° below zero.

Condition of the State Treasury. As compared with the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1856, the fact will be presented in the Auditor General's Report, that, unhappily. the State is not in as good a position financially, as it was last year-and this, too, notwithstanding the sale of the Main Line of our Public Improvements, which was to have such a wonderful effect in reducing the public debt and increasing the resources of the Treasury; at least that was the argument of the advocates of the sale. The tax payers of the Commonwealth will soon begin to realize the

fact that in the sale or rather bestowal, of the Main Line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, they have been egregiously betrayed

and plundered by the robber Legislature of 1857 Receipts for 1856....... \$5,378,240 33 5,378,142.?2 Excess of receipts. 1.098,11 Receipts for 1857...... Expenditures for 1857. ..\$4,690,587.8 Excess of expenditures.. The balance remaining in the Treasury Nov. 30th, 1856. \$1,244,795.42 From which take excess of expenditures for 1857 716,688.95 528,106,47 Balance now in the Treasury. SUMMARY Of the Receipts at the State Treasury from the first day of

ividends from Bridge tolls

Annuity from right of way. Fees of the public offices.... Miscellaneous

Pensions and gratuities... Charitable institutions....

Pennsylvania Colonization Society..... Pennsylvania State Agricultural Societ Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania Common Schools...

nmissioners of the Sinking Fund...

State Library
Public buildings and grounds
Houses of Refuge
Pentlentiaries
Colonial records and Pennsylvania archives
Amendments to the Constitution.

iamsport and Elmira railroad company...

The Small Note Law.

the plaintiff for the amount claimed but the

defendant took an appeal from his decision,

the ruling of the Court, and, making a motion

for a new trial, the Court set aside the verdict,

and ordered the case to be tried anew. The

second trial resulted like the first, in favor of

the defendant, and the counsel for the plain-

tiff again moved for a new trial. This the

Public Opinion.

are decidedly in favor of the Lecompton Con-

stitution, and the action generally of the Kan-

name the following papers, viz: Pennsylva-

Democrat, Pittsburg Union, Easton Sentinel,

Lewistown True Democrat, Bedford Gazette

Clinton Democrat, Clearfield Republican, Bell-

burg Keystone, Harrisburg Patriot, Union

The Utah Expedition.

We have news from Colonel Alexander's

detachment of the Utah expedition to the 3d

River, where it was supposed they had been

joined by Colonel Johnston and Colonel Cooke,

with their commands. The troops were suffer-

were dying for want of foliage. It was thought

the army would winter at Henry's Fork, on

the Green River, but Governor Cumming and

the other Territorial officers would endeavor

to reach Great Salt Lake City. The Mormons

were determined on resistance. They had

driven off six hundred head of cattle belong-

mish, four of the Saints were taken prisoners.

FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The frauds de-

veloped in the investigation of the transactions

of the Philadelphia Board of Health, the testi-

mony in reference to which occupies a large

space in the papers of that city, completely

throw in the shade everything of a similar

counts. In one case over eleven thousand dol-

lars are said to have been paid for work

which ought to have cost but about nine hun-

Thanks-to Hon. Anthony E. Roberts,

M. C., for public documents.

dred!

wick Gazette, and Luzerne Union.

a new trial.

SUMMARY

Of the payments at the State Treasury, from the first day

that the Senate was organized and ready for the transaction of business. The Senate went into Executive session and confirmed the nomination by the President of George W. Bowman, late editor of Bedford Gazette, as Superintendent of Public Printing. After the Executive session the Senate adourned without transacting any further busi-20,275,00 47,626,67 245,242,03 House .-- Two hundred and twenty-one nembers answered to the call of the House. A quorum of members being thus ascertained to be present, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Orr was nominated by Mr. Jones, o Brokers' licenses,
Theatre, circus and menageric licenses.
Distillery and brewery licenses.
Billiard room, Bowling saloon and Ten-pin alley Tennessee, and Mr. Grow by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts. Eating house, Beer house and Resturant licenses
Patent medicine licenses.
Pamphle laws
Militat tax. 1,550.8 On the ballot the vote stood as follows:-11,696,2 1,296,9 309,8 10,364,9 Mr. Orr, - - - - Mr. Grow, - - - - Scattering - - - -Scattering, -The announcement of the result was greeted with applause. The Clerk appointed Messrs. Stephens and

46,552,68

8,924,5

Banks as a committee to conduct Mr. Orr to the Chair.—The oath of office was administered by Mr. Giddings.
On assuming the chair Mr. Orr expressed his thanks for the honor confered upon him. The delicate and responsible duties of the chair, he said, would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the cooperation of the members in dispatching business, and in upholding the dignity of the House. \$4,690,587.84 He promised to administer the rules which may be adopted with firmness and impartiality. The great business confided to them by the people admonished them to cultivate a patriot-1.285.82742 sm as expansive as the Confederacy itself. \$5,976,415,26 He cherished the hope that the public business vould be transacted so as to promote the interests and happiness of the entire people, and the constitution would be maintained in its integrity, and that their legislation would

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THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

the oldest member present.

ppointment

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

423,448,89 2,832,83 The members were then sworn in, advancing in delegations for that purpose.

The Clerk, Postmaster, Doorkeeper and Sergeant at Arms were then elected and sworn

quicken the greatness and glory of our com-

M ASHINGTON, Dec. 8 SENATE.—After the reception and reading of the President's Message, Mr. Douglas moved the printing of the usual number of copies, and expressed his hearty concurrence with the President in all except the views expressed relative to Kansas, and stated that he would shortly give his views and the reasons why he believed that the people of Kansas had been permitted to regulate their own institu-Stuart coincided with Mr. Douglas, while Mr. Davis concurred in the President's

Mr Bigler expressed the determination to defend the position assumed by the President. Mr. Hale opposed the Lecomton Constitution. Mr. Seward declared the arguments of the President to be lame and impotent.

After other expressions of opinion pro. and

con., Mr. Trumbull moved an adjournment, which prevailed. House.—A spirited debate arose from a personal explanation made by Mr. Clements,

in which he stated facts relative to the offer seat on the Bench. But he postponed his resignated to procure his vote in the Democratic nation until August, so as to prevent an elec-A case of interest under the small note law of this State, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, was before the Supreme Court, at Bittsburg The offer was that, in case Mr. Clements voted Act of Assembly for an election, unless the as before the Supreme Court, at Pittsburg, for Wendell, or abstained from voting a certain last week. A tax collector was sued, two consideration would be secured for Mr. Clem years ago, for the recovery of the penalty of ents' mother.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, moved the appointone hundred dollars for paying out a note of ment of a Committee of Inquiry, and the postless denomination than five dollars, on an ponement of the election until after the report Ohio Bank. The alderman before whom the was obtained. Mr. Clingman and others were in favor of suit was instituted gave judgment in favor of

electing the Printer first and investigating the matter afterwards. The debate was interrupted by the reception of the President's Message, which being

and the matter thus came up for trial before a jury. The evidence in the case was heard, read, the consideration was resumed, but with and a verdict for the defendant rendered, but out acting on the matter, the House adjourned. the counsel for the plaintiff took exception to

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 SENATE. - The galleries were densely crowd ed again this morning, in expectation of a

speech from Senator Douglas.

Mr. Pugh gave notice of his intention introduce a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river.

Mr. Douglas said, in his remarks of vester.

Court refused, upon which the case went to day, upon the President's Message, he had the Supreme Court on six errors assigned by labored under the impression that the action of the Lecompton Convention had been approplaintiff's counsel. That tribunal reversed ved. On a careful perusal of the document the judgment of the Court below, and ordered he had found that, so far from an entire approval of the doings of the Convention, more fication and disappointment was expressed that the Convention had not submitted the So far as the Democratic papers of this State whole Constitution for acceptance rejection by the people of Kansas. He was also rejoiced have expressed any opinion on the subject, a to find that no recommendation had been made by the President as to the course Congress should pursue in regard to the admission of Mr. Douglas argued that Congress could not admit Kansas under the Lecompton | tion press in such unmeasured terms. The Constitution, because it set at naught the St. Louis Leader says :guaranties that the people should establish all ir institutions fo themselves. He declared that the people would, if the opportunity was afforded, defeat the Constitution by an overgomery Watchman, Carlisle Volunteer, Carlisle whelming majority, and he pronounced the attempt to force the obnoxious Constitution

upon them a clear violation of the organic act. Mr. Bigler replied to Mr. Douglas. He said the Lecompton Convention was called according to law, and had been recognized by the President and the Governor of the Territory. state, and they are enough to discredit every. t was their right to submit a Constitution to the people, or send it to Congress without such submission. If it was right in itself, republican in form, and the people of the Territory had fairly decided on the slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them Union, simply because the whole Constitution had not been submitted to them. To do so, would be inconsistent with the doctrine of "non ntervention." There was nothing in the past history of the country to justify such a course. It would be the duty of Congress to look at the question as it came before it, and to do the best it could by looking at the happiness of the entire country. He had long been under the impression that it would be best both the Union and Kansas, if that State should be admitted at the first allowable opportunity, in order to localize the strife. He would have preferred that the whole Constitution had been submitted to the people, but persons outside of the Territory have no right to interfere with the slavery question there. He believed the people of Kansas would now have an opportunity to decide whether they will have a free or slave form of government. He could not, however, determine his entire course until the people of Kansas shall make such a decision. He said them out of office? These are questions the position assumed by Mr. Douglas to-day, was in utter derogation of that which he occu pied when he voted for Mr. Toombs' which proposed to make a State Constitution

and put it into operation, without submitting character heretofore brought to light. The it to a vote of the people; and this occurred report of the Committee of the City Councils only a short time ago. He could not understand how Mr. Douglas had so readily become charges that the public treasury has been sensitive regarding the rights of that people, wronged out of large sums of money by the action of the Board; that bogus bills have upon them.

Mr. Mason exposed and replied to what he after having attempted such an infringemen been drawn in the name of firms who never Mr. Douglas. had any dealings with the Board; and that A sharp but good humored argument ensued dred and seventeen pounds to the yard; a stween Messrs Douglas and Bigler, which the Board has expended the city funds in between Messrs Douglas and Bigler, which reveling, and endeavored to cover this misap was continued up to the adjournment. The pounds

debate will be continued to morrow. House.-Mr. Houston's proposition was finally adopted, and on a ballot for printer , Mr. Steadman was elected, receiv ing 121, and Mr. Weston 89. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. Senate.—Mr. Seward submitted a resolution which lies over under the rule, directing

the Joint Committee on printing to enquire and report whether any new provisions of The weather to-day is charming, and the are necessary to secure the faithful perfor opening of Congress has attracted dense mance on the part of Congress of existing contracts, which provide for accurate report rowds in the galleries of both Houses and

of the debates of both Houses.

Mr Douglas gave notice of his intention to other parts of the Capitol. The greeting be-tween the members and their friends served to render the scene pleasantly exciting.

Senate.—On the roll being called fifty
Senators answered to their names. The Senintroduce a bill at an early day to enable the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admis ate was called to order by the Secretary, who

sion into the Union Mr. Foot gave notice of his intention to in read a letter from Mr. Breckinridge, Vice ent, stating that he would not be able roduce a bill making grants of the public

to reach Washington at the commencement of lands to actual settlers. The Senate then went into Executive ser On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted that the oath required by the Constitution be administered by Mr. Bright, On the Senate coming out of Executive ses sion, an adjournment till Monday was carried.
House—The Speaker appointed Messrs.
Smith, of Virginia.: Grow, of Pa; Taylor, of
New York; Nichols, Smith, of Tennessee; Messrs. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and

Clark, of New Hampshire, new members, Morse and Dowdell, as a committee authorized to be appointed to examine into the subject of public printing and to report such were sworn in and took their seats.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for Presi lent pro tempore of the Senate, when Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen reforms as they may deem advisable. nd being conducted to his seat returned his On motion of Mr. Banks, the Speaker wa acknowledgments for the honor conferred. authorized to appoint the Standing Commit The usual resolutions were adopted for the

tees; and in order to afford him an opportu nity to do so, moved that when the House ad onse and the President of the United States journ it be till Monday next. On motion of Mr. Warren, a Committee wa ordered to be appointed to report when the new Hall of Representatives can be occupied.

Mr. Dowdell offered a resolution requesting the Ministers of the Gospel of Washington City to alternately open the daily sessions of the House with prayer. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, presented petitions

against the employment of chaplains by the Government, on the ground of its unconstitu-A debate ensued, during which, in a repla question, it was stated that various min

isters had tendered gratuitous services.

Mr. Dowdell's resolution was then adopted. After some conversation on a resolution providing for the distribution of books heretofore ordered to new members, the House adjourned till Monday.

The Senate, in secret session, has confirmed the appointments of General Denver as Secretary of Kansas, vice Stanton, removed, and of Col. Richardson as Governor of Nebraska Territory. Mr. Douglas was absent at this session. Denver received nearly the whole Democratic vote, viz: twenty-nine votes.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The Kansas de bate, which was postponed till Monday, will probably be delayed till the middle of the week, as the death of Senator Butler will be announced in the Senate on Monday, and Tuesday will be occupied with the usual tri-bute to the death of Senator Bell, of New Hampshire.

The Standing Committees in both Houses will be announced on Monday. The principal Committees of the Senate have been selected by the Democratic caucus. Chairmen, including Mr. Douglas, on the Committee on Territories, will be the same as at the last session, except that Mr. Clay will be on the Committee of Commerce, in the place of Senator Dodge; Mr. Bayard in the place of Senator Butler, on the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Yulee on the Post Office Committée, in place of Senator Rusk.

Of Course. Governor Pollock has appointed David Wilot—the Republican hero (?) of the late Gub ernatorial campaign—President Judge of the 13th Judicial District, which position he signed in August last, when Hon. Darius Bulock was appointed. Wilmot's commission is for one year from December 7th. This is but additional evidence of the contemptible and tricky character of the man the Republicans wanted to foist on us for Governor. was Judge when he was nominated, and common decency demanded that he should resign that position as soon as he accepted the pos of the Republican party. But he held on with tenacious clutch, fearing to let go that post of honor lest he might never reach another. If possible he would have retained the rober office and worn them through the State as he waded and rolled in the filth of the politi cal puddles. But even when his friends urged him to lay aside the ermine with characteris tic cunning, he deferred doing so until August, only a few weeks before the election for Gover-We thought we saw his object at the time, and now it is transparent. Had he reigned the Judgeship immediately upon his nomination for Governor, an election would have been held in October to fill his vacant

back and ease himself after the mortification of a disgraceful defeat.—Pittsburg Union. The Kansas Question. Alluding to the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, the Indiana State

Act of Assembly for an election, unless the vacancy occurs three months before the second

Tuesday of October—and thus reserve for himself that comfortable berth on which to fall

Sentinel savs-"We believe that the admission of Kansas with the constitution framed by the Lecompton convention with the prohibition of slavery by the vote of the people, would be an act which would give peace to that territory, settle all the political difficulties which have so long disturbed her, and would be hailed with satisfaction by the country generally. Yet we would not, as we have before said, desire it at the sacrifice of any of the political rights of her people. But the difficulties which have so violently agitated the country upon Kansas affairs did not break down the democratic party, as was confidently predicted by our political opponents, nor will those now existing have that effect. The democratic acting as it always has for the hest interests and with a just respect for the rights of the whole country, will move on in the same successful career which has characterized her past history."

Who is He ! Who is that Calhoun who figures so conspicuously in the Kansas Convention, and is denounced so furiously by the Aboli-

"Mr. Calhoun was a citizen of Illinois before he was appointed to office in Kansas; he went into the Territory a Free State man in opinions; was elected as such to the Conven ion: acted as such in it; was made its President as such; was entrusted, with a full knowledge of his opinions, with the powers of which these presses so loudly complain, and will certainly vote to exclude Slavery from Kansas. These facts we are authorized to

thing emanating from the Black Republican Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.-The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, brings more favora-ble advices from the city of Mexico, with regard to President Commonfort's prospects. de has been invested with his powers as Dictator, and his troops have vanquished the Revolutionists at various points.

From Utah. Washington, Dec. 11.—Official despatches have been received at the War Department from Colonel Johnson, commanding the Utah xpedition, fully confirming the private advices already published of the progress of the troops and the hardships they are enduring from the severe weather and the want

clothing and stores. WORTH TESTING .- A year ago the people of New York elected Fernando Wood Mayor for two years. Had the Legislature a right to depose him? The Aldermen were also elected for the same period; had it a right to turn which we hear will probably come before our

Courts ere long .- New York Day Book. IRON WORKS RESUMED OPERATIONS .- Last Monday the several rolling mills in Phenixville, Pa., were all put into operation on full time. They are rolling large and heavy iron girders for buildings. This is a branch of business, it is stated, that is not done in any other works, and they are now engaged on an order from the United States government, in rolling out iron girders of the largest characterized as a fallacy in the remarks of and heaviest class, measuring fifty-one feet two inches in length, and weighing one hun-

> HEAVY VERDICT .- The case of John Flinn vs. the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad terminated in the Court at New Castle, Del., on Monday. The jury gave a verdict in favor of Mr. Flinn for \$13,000. The plaintiff, if will be remembered, sued to recover or personal injuries received by a collision of

The Kansas Constitution. The following is a synopsis of the Kansas onstitution to which we invite the attention of our readers :

ORDINANCE.

The ordinance with which the constitution begins, propose the relinquishment of the right of the State to tax Government lands withis the State on the grant by government for sections of land in sech township to the State for school purposes, the grant of all salt springs, &c., the payment to the State of five percent of the proceeds of all public lands sold in the State, the grant of T2 sections of land for the use of a seminary, and alternate sections of land for the use of a seminary, and alternate sections of land for the lines of railroad through the State, one North and South and the other from the Missouri river westward, to aid in the construction of such roads

PREAMBLE. The preamble recites the circumstances of the formation of the Constitution and the style of the State. Art. 1. Fixes the State boundaries. Art. 2. Provides that no county on the Missouri or Kansas rivers shall be reduced to less than 20 miles equare. and no other to less than 500 square miles. The powers of the government are to be Legislative, Executive and Judicisl. FXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Legislative, Executive and Judicist.

SEC. 1. The Governor shall hold office two years. 2. Governor to be elected; returns to be sent to House of Representatives; contested elections to be determined by Legislature. 3. Governor shall be 30 years of age, a clitzen of the United States 20 years, and the State 5 years, and shall not hold the office more than 4 in 6 years. 4. His salary to be fixed by law. 5. He shall have command of the Military of the State. 6 He may require information from the Department. 7. May convene the Legislature in emergencies. 8. Shall inform the Lecislature as to the state of the Government, and recommend measures for their action. 9. Shall see that the laws are executed. 10. May grant reprieves or pardons. 11. All commissions shall be the the hame of the State to be kept by the Governor It shall be the present territorial seal until otherwise ordered. 13. Vacancies not provided for to be filled by the Legislature. 14. The Secretary of the State to be elected for two years. 15. All bills passing the Legislature to be presented to the Governor, to be signed or returned with his objections. 18. Resolutions, except in certain cases, to be signed by the Governor. 17. A Lieutenant Governor to be elected, and (18) in case of the death of the Governor, to act in his stead. 19. Lieutenant Governor to be elected and (18) in case of the death of the Governor, to act in his stead. 19. Lieutenant Governor to be residented the Senate. 20. A State Treasurer and Auditor to be elected to serve two vears.—21. A Sheriff, Coroner, Treasurer, &c., to be elected in each county. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. The Legislature to consist of a Sonate and House of Representatives. 2. No U. S. officers, except postmasters, or persons holding a lucrative office under the State to be eligible; or (3.) any person convicted of a penitentiary officence, or guilty of embezzing the funds of the State. 4. The members of the House to be elected for two years, and (6.) of the Senate for four years. 6 Sonators at the first seesion to draw lots, one-half to serve two years and the other four. 7. The number of Senators not to be least than 13 nor more than 33; and (8,) the members of the House not less than 39 nor more than 100. 9. Fixes the style of the laws. 10. Each house may determine its own rules, 11. May punish disorderly behaviour by fine or imprisonment. 12. Each House shall keep a journal.—13. Neither shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the ocher. 14. The two Houses shall elect officers. 15. A majority of either House shall constitute a quorum. 16. Compensation of members to be fixed by law. 17. Bills may originate in either house. 18. Legislature to provide for filling vacancies in either House.—19. To sit with open doors. 20. Every law to embrace only one subject. 21. Every act to be plainly worded. 22. Legislature to meet every two years. 23. Shall provide for enumeration of inhabitants and apportionment of Representatives. 24. The Legislature shall not grant divorces. &c., but shall confer such power on the Courts by general law. 25. Due dilligence shall be exercised by all civil officers in the rendition of fugitives from service or labor in other States. Then follows an apportionment for members of the first Legislature—44 Representatives and 19 Senators.

JUDICIARY.

SEC. 1. The judicial powers to be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Chancery Courts, Courts of Probate, Ac. 2, 3 and 4. Supreme Court, to consist of a Chief Justice and two Associates; the Court to have appellate jurisdiction only, and to hold two sossions annually at the seat of Government. 5. May elect a Clerk and Reporter. 6. State to be divided: into circuits. 7. Defines extent of jurisdiction of Circuit Courts. 8. A Circuit Court to be held in each county twice each year. 9. The Legislature may establish Courts of Chancery, and (10,) in each county a Court of Probate. 11. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected in each county. 12. Compensation of Judges to be fixed by law. 13. The Chief Justice and Associates to be elected by the electors of the State, Circuit Judges by the Chancery Divisions. 14. Vacancies to be filled by the Governor. 15. The Supreme Court Judges to be filled by the Governor. 16. Clerks of Circuit and Probate to be elected in each county. 17. Judges to be elected for four years. 16. Clerks of Circuit and Probate to be elected in each county. 17. Judges to be clected for four years. 16. Clerks of Circuit and Probate to be elected in each county. 17. Judges to be conservators of the peace in their respective Jurisdictions. 18. Fixes the style of legal process. 19. There shall be an Attorney General of the State elected, and a sufficient number of District Attornies, to hold office four years. 20. Vacancancies in these offices or clerks of Counts to be provided for .21. The House of Representatives to have the sole power of impeachment. 22. Impeachment to be tried by the Sonate. 23. The Governor and all civil officers to be liabe to impeachment.

The Slavery clause of the Constitution, which is to be stricken out or retained as the people may determine at the election on the 21st inst., we copy entire, as follows:-

SLAVERY. SEC. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such a slave and its increase, is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property what. er. Szc. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass law Szc. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying the owners, previous to their emancipation, a full equivalent in money, for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the State for of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of the State: Provided, That such person or slave be the bona fide property of such emigrants: and, provided also, That laws may be passed to problibt the introduction into of the State: Provided, That such person or slave be the bona fide property of such emigrants: and, provided also, That laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate thom, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or retusal to comply with the direct

from all injuries to them, extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or retusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

Sec. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by petit jury.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave. RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

SEC. 1. Every white male citizen of the U. States, resident of the State one year and of the county three months, shall be entitled to vote. 2. Voting to be by ballot. 3. Electors privileged from arrest during attendance at elections. 4. No elector to be required to do militia duty on the day of election. 5. No elector shall loose his residence by reason of absence, from the State on business. 6. No person in the military or other service of the United States shall by reason of such service be denied a resident of the State—7. No person not qualified as an elector shall be elected or appointed to office. 8. The Logislature may exclude convicts from votime. 9. General elections to be held on the victs from voting. 9. General elections to be held on the day and year fixed by the Legislature. PINANCE.

SEC. 1. Taxation shall be uniform. 2. Sufficient to be levied annually to meet the expenses of Government. 3. Extraordinary expenses may be met by laws, but these shall never exceed \$500,000, and such loans shall provide shall never exceed \$500,000, and such loans shall provide for an annual tax to meet the interest, to be continued un-til the debt is paid. 4. The Legislaturs may borrow money for the purpose of repelling invasion, &c. 5. No scrip or evidence of debt shall be issued for any other purpose than the foregoing. 6. State, school, religious and charitable property shall be exempt from taxation. 7. Money shall be paid out of the Treasury only in pursuance of appropri-tion by law. 8. Statements of the receipts and expendi-tures to be published with the laws, at each session.

tures to be published with the laws, at each session.

SEC. 1. Revenue bills must originate in the House of Representatives. 2. Taxable property shall pay tax in proportion to its value. 3. The Leginature may levy an income tax, and tax trades, professions, &c. 4. Lands to be classified in three classes, and an advalorent wax assessed. 5. A capitation tax shall be paid by every able bodied male citizen over 21 and under 50 years. 6. Ralinoad incomes from gifts of public land may be taxed 10 cents on the \$100. 7. No lotteries shall be authorized as a source of revenue. B. Donations of lands or money from the General Government shall be regarded as a source of revenue.

PUBLIC DOMAIN AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. PUBLIC DOMAIN AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

SEC. I. The Legislature shall provide against the waste of damage of the public lands, and for the security of the proceeds. 2. A liberal system of internal improvements shall be encouraged, and the Legislature shall ascertain and make appropriations for proper objects. CORPORATIONS.

CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 1. Corporations may be formed under a general law.

2. No corporations shall take private property without the consent of the owner. 3. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and restrict their power of taxation, borrowing imoney, &c. 4. Banks of deposit and exchange may be incorporated but thay shall not issue paper money. 5. One Bank of discount and issue with not more than two branches may be established, but the act of incorporation shall not take effect until submitted to and approved by a vote of the people. 6. The bank and branches to be mutually liable for all the debts of each other, the stockholders liable to an amount equal to their stock, and no law shall be passed in any way sanctioning a suspension of specie payments. 7. The State shall not be a stockholder in any bank or other corporation, nor shall the credit of the State be loaned to any person or corporation. MILITIA.

MILITIA.

SEC. I. The militia shall embrace all able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 45 years, except such as may be exempt. 2. Citizens opposed to bearing arms may pay such equivalent as may be prescribed. 3. All militia officers to be elected by their several companies, battaillons,

EDUCATION. EDUCATION.

SEC. 1. Schools and the means of knowledge shall be forever encouraged. 2. The Legislature shall preserve the lands donated to the State for school purposes, and faithfully apply the funds derivable therefrom. 3. Free common schools shall be established in every township in the State. 4. The Legislature shall make appropriations from the State Treasury for the support of schools, whenever the other funds are insufficient, and (5,) shall pass laws for their government. MISCELLANBOUS.

MISCELIANBOUS.

SEC. 1. Lecompton shall be the seat of Government, until otherwise ordered. 2. Persons chosen or appointed to office under the State, shall take oath faithfully to perform their duties. 3. The laws; records, judicial proceedings, &c., shall be kept and conducted in the English language. 4. Aliens who may become bona fide residents, shall enjoy the same rights as native-born citizens. 5. County scats; only to be removed on a vote of the citizens. 6. All property owned by the wife at her marriage, or acquired afterward by gift or devise, shall be her separate property, and laws be passed for its registration and protection. 7. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and punishing bribery and improper practices.—8. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it and adhering to its enemies.

The Declaration of Rights is similar to the Declarations of all our other State Constitu-

Resumption of Specie Payments.

The Banks of the city of New York have resumed specie payments. At a meeting of bank managers last evening, at the Clearing House, it was resolved to resume specie paynents in full at once, and all claims upon them are now paid in coin. On the night of October 13 the banks resolved to suspend, and on the night of December 11 they resolved to The suspension therefo inued fifty-nine days. The banks of Albany and most others throughout the State, and those of Boston and most of the New England States will without doubt resume at once The movement will gradually extend, and we expect to see, with perhaps a few exceptions pefore many weeks clapse, all the banks of the United States ranked again as specie paying institutions.—N. Y. Herald of Saturday.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.-In the matter of the contested election for Prothonotary, which has been under investigation before the Court of Common Pleas. ince the 30th uit, the examination of witnesses was terinated on Thursday, and at the request of Messrs. Stavens and Dickey, counsel for Contestant, the Court adjourned ill yesterday to hear the argument.

The re-count of the boxes, ordered by the Court, and ade by Messra. Newton Lightner, Edward C. Darlington and Robert Evans, shows the actual majority for Mr. CAR EXTER, In the county, to be 141, instead of only ten as eported by the Return Judges of the election. There ere some votes given on both sides by persons who had ot paid a State or County Tax for two years immediately preceding the election; but even with these ruled out which the Court decided to do-although, with all due ference to their opinion, we doubt whether it is in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the law-Mr. Carpenter must still be declared elected by a handsome majority; unless, indeed, the Court should assume the earful responsibility of setting aside the re-count of their own ordering, and in so doing treat with contempt indoabted decision of the sovereign people.

At the time we went to press on yesterday the arr was progressing. We shall await with some anxiety the on of the Court. When that is once had, we shall have something more to say about thecunfairness manifested in the progress of the trial, as well as the enormous expense to which the tax-payers of the County have bee put by this effort of certain gentlemen to "t n of Mr. Carpenter as though it had not taken place.' If, in so doing, the Court have to take a portion of the sure, it will be their fault-not ours.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION. -The Executive committee of the Howard Association met on Tuesday night last, at the City Hall, and completed their organization by appointing the Block Committees called for by the enstitution. The following amendment was also made to the By-Laws, as a substitute for the fourth article origi-

shall personally visit an applicant for relief may draw an order on the Staward for such articles as may afford imme-diate relief in case of urgency, but no applicant shall be entitled to more than one order at the same time from the same Block Committee. In all other cases than those of The following are the Blocks into which the four Wards

nave been divided, with the names of the Visiting Commit-

BLOCK AND VISITING COMMITTEES.

BLOCK AND VISITING COMMITTEES.

No. I. WARD—H. BAUMGANDER, Chaliman.

No. I. North Queen to North Duké and East King to East Orange: Capt. William G. Kendrick and Mrs. W. G. Kendrick.

2. North Queen to North Duke and East Orange to East Chesnut: Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Howell Howell.

In and Mrs. Charles M.

Howell.

Iorth Queen to North Duke and East ChesChesnut to East Walnut: Mr. and Mrs. J.

W. Jack.

North Queen to North Duke and East Walnut to East Lemon: Mr. Alex. Danner and Mr. to East Lemon: Mr. Alex. Danner and Mr. Rover.

5. North Queen to North Duke and East Lemon to East James: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Myers. North Queen to North Duke and East James to Northward: Mr. and Mrs. H. Nixdorf.

North Duke to North Lime and East King to East Orange: Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Mowry. North Duke to North Lime and East Crange to East Cheant: G. S. Bryan and Miss Mary Bryan.

Mary Bryan, North Duke to North Lime and East Chesnut 9. North Duke to North Lime and East Chesnut to East Walnut: Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Zahm.
10. North Duke to North Lime and East Walnut to North Duke to North Shippen and East King to East Orange: Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Leman.
11. North Lime to North Shippen and East King to East Orange: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Black.
12. North Lime to North Shippen and E. Orange to East Chesnut: Mr. and Mrs. Matthias Zahm.
13. North Lime to North Shippen and East Chesnut to New Holland Pike: Mr. and Mrs. John Sommer.
14. North Shippen to North Plumb and East King to East Orange: Mr. and Mrs. John Fondersmith.

Fondersmith.

North Shippen to North Plumb and East Orange to East Chesnut: H. L. Zahm and Miss McLean.

North Shippen to Eastward and East Chesnut to New Holland Pike: Mr. and Mrs. John "17. North Plumb to Ann and East King to East Orange: Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton. "18. North to Eastward and East Orange to East Chesnut: Theo. Miller and Miss Kate Halbach.

19. North Ann to Eastward and East King to E.

Orange: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Locher.
S. W. WARD—CARPENTER M'CLEERT. Chairman.
k No. 1. Centre Square to Vine, from South Queen to
Water, from Water to West King: Mr. and Mrs. George K. Reed. West King to Vine, up Vine to Strawberry, thence to West King: Mr. and Mrs. Henry

P. Carson.
South Que-u to German, down German to
Prince, through Prince to Vine: Mr. and
Mrs. John C. Walton.
Corner of Prince and Vine, up Vine to Strawberry, down Strawberry (both sides) to
Prince: Mr. and Mrs. William Wright. Berman to Conestoga, thence to Water, throw Water (both sides) to German: George M Pennock and Mother. onestoga to Andrew, from Andrew to Water, thence to Conestoga: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob

Bowers. ndrew to Hazel, thence to Prince. from Prince to Andrew: Mr. and Mrs. Thoms Holt.

8. Hazəl to Willow, through Willow to Prince, thence to Hazel: Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Bowers.

9. Willow to the City line, up Prince (both sides) to Willow: Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l Cormeny.

10. Corner of Manor and West King, down to Dowart, up Dorwart to West King and out the Columbia Turnpike: Mr. and Mrs. John Shinele.

the Columbia Turnpike: Mr. and Mrs. John Shingle.

"11. Corner of Manor, up Strawberry to High, down High to Alley, thence through the block: Mr. and Mrs. Casper Forrest.

"12. From Alley down Manor to Love Lane, up Lové Lane to High, and down High: Mr. and Mrs. John Dehaven.

"13. Part, of High, St. Joseph and Washington: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Snyder.

"14. Fremont, running Northeast from Love Lane to Williams' Lane: Jacob Rhoads.
S. E. WARD—JAMS BLACK, Chairman.

No. 1. South Queen to South Duke, East King to East Vine: Mr. and Mrs. John Metzgar.

"2. South Duke to South Line, East King to E.

East Vine: Mr. and Mrs. John Metzgar.

2. South Duke to South Lime, East King to E.
Vine: Wm. Aug. Atlee and Miss Elizabeth
Elcholtz.

3. Triangle between South Lime, East King and
Church: Geo. M. Kline and Miss Margaret
Humes.

Humes.

4. All cast of John, and south of East King: Mr. and Mrs. John S. Miller.

5. South Queen to South Duke, East Vine to Church: C. F. Laise and Miss H. Hoffmeir.

6. Triangle between South Duke, East Vine and Church: H. Steigerwalt, sr., and Miss Kate Steigerwalt. Church, Bank Alley, High and William P. Brooks and Miss

Strawberry: William F. Brooks and Aliss
Ann Brooks.

6. Church, Beneman's Alley, High, and Brooks'
Alley: P. M. Deichler and Miss S. Miller.

9. Church, Factory Road, High, and Breneman's
Alley: George Lemon and Miss Heilman.

10. Chuch, Stony Alley, Locust and Factory Road:
Mr. and Mrs. Gerardus Clarkson.

11. Church, Duck Alley, Locust, and Stony Alley:
Samuel McDonald and Miss Stormfeltz.

12. Church, East King, John, Locust, and Duck
Alley: John A. Messenkop and Miss Allison.

"12. Church, East Aing., John, Locust, and Duck Alley: John A. Messenkop and Miss Allison.

"13. Locust, John, Low and Factory Road: Mr. and Mrs. Christian Widmyer.

"14. Triangle between South Queen, Strawberry, and Woodward Hill Cemetery: Thomas Bonie and Miss Mary Bonine.

"15. All South of Woodward Hill Cemetery and East of South Queen: William A. Morton Mrs. Jacob Light.

N. W. WARD—John W. HUBLEY, Chairman.

k No. 1. West King to Orange and North Queen to Prince: Chas. Hager and Mrs. Juo. Michael.

"2. Orange to Chesnut and North Queen to Prince: John R. Bitter and Mrs. Bitter.

"3. Chesnut to Walnut and N. Queen to Prince: John R. Bitter and Mrs. Bitter.

"4. Walnut to Lemon and N. Queen to Prince: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bitchensderfer.

"5. Lemon to James and North Queen to Prince: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bitchensderfer.

"6. North of James and between North Queen: "6. North of James and Mrs. Park James Lant Zouchen."

Mr. and Mrs. J. Trissler.

6. North of James and between North Queen: and Prince: Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Zecher.

7. West King to Orange and Prince to Water: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rathvon.

8. Orange to Chesuut and Prince to Water: Frederick Sener and Miss Margaret Sener.

9. Chesunt to Walnut and Prince to Water: Joseph Selvert and Miss Selvert.

10. Walnut to Lemon and Prince to Water: Jacob Frailey and Mrs. John W. Hulley.

"11. Lemon to James, Prince to Water: Mr. and

"11. Lemon to James, Prince to Water: Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sheafer.

"12. West King to Orange, Water to Mulberry: Jacob Weaver and Miss Margaret Weaver.

"13. Orange to Chesnut, Water to Mulberry: Mr. and Mrs. David Hantch.

"14. Chesnut to Walnut, Water to Mulberry: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Welchens.

"15. Walnut to Lomon, Water to Mulberry: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Welchen.

"16. Lemon to James, Water to Mulberry: Mr. and Mrs. William Gorrecht.

"17. West King to Orange, Mulberry to Charlotto:

"16. Lemon to James, Water to Mulberry: Mr. and Mrs. William Gorrecht.
"17. West King to Orange, Mulberry to Charlotto: Mr. and Mrs. George Martin.
"18. Orange to Cheanut, Mulberry to Charlotte: Jacob Waltz and Miss Markee.
"19. Chesnut to Walsut, Mulberry to Charlotte: Mr. and Mrs. Joeiah Cox.
"20. Walnut to Lemon, Mulberry to Charlotte: Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dunn.
"21. Lemon to James, Mulberry to Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGechan.
"22. West King to Orange, Charlotte to Mary: Mr. and Mrs. George Shindle.
"23. North of Grange and between Charlotte and Mary: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beates.
"24. Between West King and Orange, and West of Mary: Frederick Remley and Mrs. Denforce of Mary: Frederick Remley and Mrs. Denforce.

etween West King and Orange, and West of Mary: Frederick Remley and Mrs. Dennison.

"25. North of James and South of Harrisburg
Pike: Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Gast.

THE FAIR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH .-- The

ng-talked of Fair of St. Mary's Catholic Church took place

last week. It opened on Wednesday evening in the main

saloon of Fulton Hall, and continued, day and evening,

until the close of the week. Dense crowds visited the Fair whilst in progress, and many, many pretty ladies, who ant smiles and "now won't you take a chance," said with all the sweet accent of which they were capable, c largely to the success of the Fair. We visited the Fair on several occasions, and say, without hesitation, it was decidedly the finest exhibition we have ever seen. So nany articles, the manner of arrangement, and the good before witnessed at any similar exhibition. The supper on Thursday evening was splendidly gotten up, and, if we can judge from the way the table, it created a highly favorable impression on the digestive organs of the partakers thereof. The Fencibles' Band added greatly to the attractiveness of the Fair. Their music was given in their own glorious, captivating style, and the gentlemen composing the Band have the well wishes of all

up" of this Fair certainly deserve the hearty thanks of the Trustees and members of St. Mary's for their praiseworthy and successful effort. We do not know what sum has been realised, but think the amount cannot be less than \$2500 Want of time and room compels us to be brief in cription of this really interesting Fair. It will be long emembered by the visitors and managers.

for their efforts to please. The ladies who had the "getting

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.-The County l'eachers' Institute assembled vesterday at Fulton Hall.-There is a pretty full attendance of Teachers. The session distance. - Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE RUPLAT OF A SOLVIER -Mr. JOHN R. HULTZ, whose decease is noticed in another part of the and contracted the disease of which he died while in the service of his country. His remains will be interred this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, with military honors by the Laneaster Fencibles—Capt. Duchman commanding. The Scott egion, of Philadelphia, of which, we believe, the deceased was a member, has been telegraphed to, and, possibly, a portion of that body will assist the Fencibles in paying the last sad honors to a prother soldier. The procession will move from the late residence of the decease orn part of the city, along North and South Queen streets

o Woodward Hill Cemetery. COUNTY PRISON .- The Board of Prison Inspectors, at their regular meeting on yesterday week, re-elected Rudolph Ressler, Under-keeper; Dr. W. Compton, Physician: Daniel S. Baker, Solicitor; H. S. Gara, Treasu er; Jonas Eby, Watchman and Instructor. The election of Keeper, one Under-keeper and Clerk was postponed until he next stated meeting in January.

"BUCHANAN CORN."-Our old Demogratic friend, Major Abraham McConnell, of Colerain township, raised an ear of corn on his farm, the present season, which counted 2652 perfect grains! He calls it "Buchanan Corn," and thinks it can hardly be beaten any where—in which opinion we fully concur. The Major is a trump at raising

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.—We glean the followng from the Spy, of Saturday:

ing from the Spy, of Saturday:

33 A Covenciation of the Episcopal Clergy, called by the Bishop of the Bioese, will be held in St. Paul's Church, Columbia, on the 16th, 17th and 18th inst. The Rt. Rev. Hishop Potter, Dr. Bowman, the Rev. Messrs. Thompson, of York, Castleman, of Harrisburg, Hawkins, of Paques, Stuart, of Churchtown, and Appleton, of Lancaster, are expected to be present, and take part in the exercises. The site of confirmation will be administered. The opening services will be held on Wednesday, evening, commencing, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The meetings will be continued on Thursday and Friday; morning sevice at 10 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. A missionary meeting will be held on Friday evening. The public are invited to attend. New Year's Eve Ball.—We are requested to announce a forthcoming culertainment, the "Seventh Annual Bail of the Columbia Fire Company," to be given on Thursday, New Year's Eve. This bail has become an established annual event in sur borough, and scarcely needs our good word to call out the citizens in attendance. The proceeds are to be devoted to the wants of the company giving the entertainment, and certainly the "Old Columby" deserves a bumping benefit, for she is always in service and always on hand.

The Contents Electron.—This case is still dragging.

a Dunping official. It has a saving an extract and always on hand.

The Contested Election.—This case is still dragging through the Court, with no probable speedy termination in sight. On Saturday last an investigation into the lumeness fraud committed by the good citizens of Columbia, was had before Mr. Commissioner Green. Instead of the hundred illegal votes charged upon us, five, three for Martin and two for Carpenter, were discovered. These were citizens who without having paid State and County taxes within two years. The testimony had in it nothing of interest.

interest.

MUNICIPAL MERTING.—A large meeting was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening last, to have an expression of the views of the citizens in the application which had been made to the Court of Quarter Sessions for a change in the manifold presentant. Both sides of the quantities

Robbery —On Sunday night last a robbery was committed in Columbin, at the Jewelry Store of Mr. John Felix, and jewelry to the amount of \$120 was taken. The thief effected an entrance by boring through the side of the bulk window, removing the fastenings of the shutters, and getting access to the glass which he broke. The thief proved to be a German tailor, who was arrested ou Monday and taken before Justice Welsh. He was committed by the Justice, and was to be brought to Lancaster for his trial at the January Sessions, but while in the custody of the Police officers he gave them "the slip," and has not since been heard from.

lice officers he gave thom "the silp," and has not since been heard from.

ANOTHER ROBERT —The Clothing Store of David Hanaur was entered, by breaking the lights of the transom over the door, and a suit of clothes stolen. The basement of the same house, the restaurant of John Shuman, was also broken open and the small change in the drawers, amounting to shout two dollars, stolen. The intruder also helped himself to refreshments

This is undoubtedly the work of the burglar of Sunday night. A part of a bag, marked John P. Staman, No. 12, was found in the clothing store, and parts of old bags were also found in Mr. Martin's yard, where the fellow had evidently been to secure the goods stolen from Mr. Fellx, which he so ingeniously avoided discovering to the officers.

LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. McCron, of Battimore, will deliver a lecture on the subject. "Elequence Essential to Republican Institutions." In this place, on Friday evening next, December 18. in the Old Fellows Hall. We understand a number of our citizens have been instrumental in procuring the services of Dr. McCron, who is admitted to be one of the most eloquent and popular speakers in the country, for the delivery of this lecture.

CONNIENCE IN MEDICINE — There are many Confidence in Medicine. -There are many persons who have no confidence in medicine, owing propaoly to the fact that so many worthless articles are

upon the public for the cure of diseases for which they are not suited. We know of a remedy for Coughs and Colds and Lung Diseases, prepared by Dr. Keyser, of Pittsburg, Pa., that will meet the expectations of the public, and is sure to give relief in the beginning of those cameow put up in 50 cent and \$1 bottles. For sale at Heinitsh's, 13 East King street. The Editors' Book Table.

UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—By Conrad Swackhamer, 335 Broadway, N. Y., at \$3 per annum. The December number is embellished with two beautiful ngravings, representing Hon, Augustus Schell, Collector of the Port of New York, and Hon. E. B. Hart, Surveyor of he same Port. The contents are: The Policy of the Democratic Party at Home and Abroad fluence of Trade; Progress; Which is the Conservative

Party: Wallace's Poems: Love, Hope and Joy: The Jews India; The late Elections; Biographical esers. Schell and Hart; The "Private Armed Navy" of 1812-14; Ode to a Cloud; Secrets of the Past; Jennie June's Letters; The Rich and the Poor; The Drama in America; Hymn for the Metropolitan Obesequies of Ger eral Worth. THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL

ter, original communications, notices of educational societies, addresses, reports, &c., &c. The number is admirably gotten up, and reflects much credit on the talented editor, as well as the printer. T. H. Burrows, Editor; - Wm. I

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. Edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and L. A. Godey.

The January number is very handsomely embellished. and the reading matter is every thing that could be desired n a first-class Lady's Magazine.

The great point of duty, is to assist others when most in need of assistance, and there are none, who desorre superi-rity over others, who do not en leavor to aid and benefit notety, by all and every possible means of which their sircumstances will admit; and those who possess the ability, are indispensably obliged to exort themselves for the benefit of other men, and he who does men. circumstances will admit and those who possess the ability, are indispensably obliged to exert themselves for the benefit of other men, and he who does more than ordinary men practice, deserves the value and praise of his friends, and certainly is possessed of certain collateral eminence, beyond, the adventitious circumstances of life.

It is undoubtedly the duty of those who possess the necessary means, to make proper efforts to ameliorate the condition of others, and whilst the public are engaged in this duty, there are those amongst our own citizens of Lancaster, who, by individual energy and enterprise, are keeping their business in progress through the present crisis, and thus affording to many, the more agreeable alternative of making provision for themselves.

Instances of philanthrophy as they occur are worthy of note, and we are pleased to do so in directing attention to the fact, that the Hon. C. Kieffer continues to keep in operation the various departments of his business, and more especially his Foundry and Machine Shop, thereby affording to the many men in his employ, the means of procuring the convenences of life, and thus fulfilling the point of duty, referred to in the commencement of this article—Mr. Kieffer is one of the few who does nothing for epinion's sake, but all for conscience, and does not think his charity expensive, where a worthy person is the receiver. The life of such a man may not be computed by his months, but by the zoddies and circle of his usefulness.

Mr. K., through a long and successful business career, has established for himself a life of probity. And no man has stood more faithfully to his plighted word and truth, and now is reaping the full and well deserved measure for punctuality in business relations.

Business Looking Ur .- After months of stagnation in manufacturing business in this city and county, suddenly there appears to be a new life instilled into it. We record the fact with great pleasure and satisfaction, and it will send joy to the hearts of thousands of unemployed. Of course these orders for machinery and cloths, in other parts of the country ndicate that the prospects are brightening,

and confidence is beginning to be restored.

The mill of Fox & Rice in this city has just commenced running full time, employing a part of its operatives, after a suspension for Charles Washburn & Son also resometime. opened their large rolling establishment at Quinsigamond; and Wood, Light & Co., Shepherd, Lathe & Co., J. A. Fay & Co., Rice & Harrington, Buck, Brothers & Co., J. Barrett & Co., A. F. Henshaw & Co., and the Steam Whistle Company. After a suspension of one month all the manufacturing firms in the Junction shops have also commenced work on full time, and we learn that others in the va rious parts of the city are preparing to begin operations. Saunders' cotton mill and Slater's mill in Wilkinsonsville will commence running this week. Perhaps it will not be such a very hard winter for the laboring classes after all If they can't get such wages as they have heretofore, they will be most willing to get enough to support their families, so as not to depend upon charity .- Wor. (Mass.) Bay

THE WEATHER IN IOWA .- A letter dated Clayton county, Iowa, Nov. 26th says: The Mississippi closed in on the night of Thursday, 10th, and persons crossed the next morning. Wednesday, 26th, thermometer 15° below zero; good sleighing. In Minnesota, 100 miles northwest from this place, snow one foot deep and thermometer, 25th inst., 30 below zero.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.—The Buffalo Commer cial states that at "present, all the roads leading from this point are crowded to the utmost capacity with freight, and there is every prospect of an unexampled freighting business for the winter. The depots are crowded beyond their capacity, and much of the large receipts of flour and grain of last Some of it is still week is still unhoused. affort. The receipts of flour on one day last week were 32,000 barrels, enough to last a railroad quite a while.

Mr. Isaac Craig, who was shot at Chambersburg by the brothers M'Kibben, some time ago, and who has been laying at Shippensburg under medical attention, pa through our city with his family on Tuesday last en route for his home at Pittsburg. though his wounds caused him considerable pain, he flattered himself able to travel that