THE CONTESTED ELECTION. At the time our paper went to press on yesterday afternoon the Court had not yet given a decision in the contested election case for Prothonotary. The public are awaiting it

with great anxiety.

WHAT IS TO BE GAINED !

The agitation of the Kansas question at the stood and more highly appreciated by the present time might all be well enough, if any people. good could possibly result from it. But we should like to be advised by our Democratic friends, at least, both in and out of Congress, what they expect to accomplish by placing themselves in an attitude of hostility to the views and recommendations of the President in his annual Message. We can very easily account for the course of the Black Republican newspapers and orators, inasmuch as the continuation of this senseless agitation must, of necessity, to a greater or less extent, enure to their benefit. But how any Democrat, having the good of the whole country and the welfare of his party at heart, can consent to play into the hands of the Abolition agitators of the Northern and Eastern States, is passing strange indeed and beyond our comprehension, and what they expect to gain by so suicidal a policy is more than we can divine.

For three years and more the entire Union has been agitated with this Kansas question in connexion with slavery-and now, when the whole subject was likely to be put at rest by the introduction of Kansas into the Union as a State, with or without slavery as a majority of her people might determine, and after the President had devoted all his energies to bring about so desirable a result, lo and behold! an opposition suddenly starts up in an unexpected quarter, and we are again at sea without compass or rudder-and all this. too, the work of our own friends! The Abolitionists are delighted, as a matter of course, at the prospect of a disruption of the Democratic party, and are already anticipating an easy triumph over the friends of the Union and the Constitution in 1860. But we trust in Heaven they are destined to be disappointed. The veteran statesman at the head of the Government is strong in the affections of the American people. He was a zealous co-laborer with Andrew Jackson in repelling the assaults of the United States Bank, and aided materially the Hero of the Hermitage in crushing the monster. Having passed unscathed through the trying times of that eventful period in our Nation's history, he will not now quail at the puny assaults made upon his administration by fanatical leaders whose success would be a death blow to our confederated Republic, and whose only hope is the distraction and division of the great Democratic party. President BUCHANAN, in common with his

Democratic friends generally, is sincerely anxious for the speedy settlement of this protracted and dangerous controversy, which has already estranged the northern and southern sections of the Union from each other, and which will inevitably result if not soon settled, in a separation of the slave holding and non-slave-holding States. He would have preferred that the entire Constitution should have been submitted to the people of Kansas for their approval or rejection; but inasmuch as that was not done, and the Convention was not bound to do it, either by the terms of the Kansas-Nebraska act, which limited its pro viso to the simple question of slavery, or by any other instructions from any quarter, he out slavery, as the people of the Territory might determine for themselves, and as they did determine on yesterday the 21st instant, should be approved of by Congress, and Kansas be at once admitted into the Union as a sovereign State. This would take the whole subject out of the hands of the General Government, and the people of the new State would at once have sole and entire control over their own domestic institutions. It would immediately give peace to the country, and if the good folks of Kansas should hereafter choose to dispute and quarrel among themselves about any of their local institutions, they might do so to their heart's content, without longer disturbing the peace and harmony of the Nation.

We, therefore, again ask the question-and it is a pertinent one at the present timewhat do our Democratic friends, who have arrayed themselves against the Administration on this important measure, hope to accomplish by pursuing the any farther course they have taken? It surely cannot be the pacification of the country and the integrity and harmony of the Democratic party. If that be really what they are seeking to effect, they seek strange company in the persons of Seward, Hale, Greeley and the Abolitionists generally, and we hardly suppose either their patriotism or Democracy will be much improved by their new associations.

HON. WILLIAM BIGLER. This gentleman is emphatically a working member of the U. S. Senate. To prove this fact, as also to show how high he stands in the estimation of his fellow-members, it is sufficient to observe that he occupies a prominent place on four important standing committees, viz: On Commerce; Post Offices and Roads; District of Columbia; and on Engrossed Bills. His able remarks in reply to Judge Douglas will be found on our first page, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE. The Kansas Legislature was organized on the 8th inst., by electing C. W. Babcock, President of the Council, and G. W. Deltzler, Speaker of the House.

Secretary Stanton recommends that the Legislature pass an act directing an election to be held for certain purposes, on the same day and at the same places, as that provided for in the proclamation of the President of the Convention, authorizing the people to vote for a constitution in either of the forms presented by the Convention. The Governor also recommends the passage of a law making a fraudulent return of votes a felony, with suitable punishment.

Kansas letters to the St. Louis Republican; state that intense excitement prevails among all classes of people in the Territory, and the probabilities are that the party opposed to the Lecompton Convention will not permit the election on the 21st.

General Lane, and three hundred or four hundred men, were encamped near Lecompton: and threats had been made of driving General Calhoun and the members of the Convention out of the Territory, but no outbreak had yet heen attempted.

Whether the calling of an election on the same day as that proposed by the Lecompton Convention is or is not a virtual admission of the legality of that body, or whether it is done expressly for mischief, by the bad men who are intent upon sectional strife and civil war. time will determine. If that personification of utter baseness and depravity, the notorious Jim Lane, could meet with his deserts, all would be quiet within a month. The Democrats who are directly or indirectly encouraging this nest of traitors and disorganizers must exercise the second of the sec ganizers, must certainly see to what deplorable results their efforts are tending.

GOV. WALKER HAS RESIGNED. Hon. Robert J. Walker has resigned the office of Governor of Kansas, and, in doing so, has addressed a long letter to the Secretary of State, in which he takes ground against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. The letter is very ably written, but we apprehend the Governor's argument relative to popular sovereignty is entirely too philosophical for the masses, and will therefore fail of its intended effect upon the popular mind. The plain, oldfashioned, common sense remarks of President Buchanan, in that part of his Message referring to Kansas, will be much better under-

The subjoined remarks from a friend, after ter, are to the point exactly, and will be read with interest:-

ter, are to the point exactly, and will be read with interest:—

Messes. Entross:—I have read with some care, the letter of resignation addressed by Governor Walker to the Secretary of State. It is unquestionably an able downment, and yet it contains strangs, if not revolutionary, door rines. He distinctly affirms, if I am able to understand him, that delegated bodies are not, and cannot be, sovereign—that sovereignty cannot be exercised except by the people as distinguished from their delegates. He says:

"It will not be denied that sovereignty is the only power that can make State Congitutions, and that if rests exclusively with the people; and fif is in milenable; and cannot be delegated, as I have shown, then it can only be exercised by the people themselves. Under our Government we know no sovereigns but the people. Conventions are composed of 'delegates.' They are mere agents on trustees, exercising, not a sovereign, but a delegated power, and the people are the principals. The power delegated to such conventions can, properly, only extend to the framing of the constitution, it is ratification or rejection can only be performed by the power where sovereignty alone rests, namely, the epople themselves. We must not confound sovereign with delegated power. The provisional authority of a convention to frame a constitution, and submit it to the people, is a delegated power; but sovereignty alone, which rests exclusively with the people, can ratify, and put in force, that constitution. And this is thelitude decirine of popular sovereignty—and I know of, no such thing, nor does the Federal Constitution recognize it, as delegated or conventional sovereignty," &c. &c.

Now, this principle applies with equal force to Conventions and Legislatures, and the result is, that the people the sovereigns—do not make the laws are not submitted to the people for ratification, but go into effect upon the authority of the delegates; and our boast that the people of this country make their own laws is roid—a mere fiction; they a

tnose who appoint them—whereas Conventions and Legis-latures are mere subject agents! The distinguished statesman finds it necessary for his purpose, to deny that the Government of the United States possesses any sovereignty—it has only delegated powers. Congress, according to his doctrine, possesses no sovereignty—of course the Supreme Executive does not. But are not making laws and treaties, declaring way and pre-claiming peace, appointing ambassadors and receiving them

But are not making laws and treaties, declaring way and pre-claiming peace, appointing mbassadors and receiving them from foreign powers, acts of sovereignty? What, accor-ding to this theory, is the whole machinery and process of government but an acknowledgement that the people, though holding the sovereignty of the country, and claim-ing to goverr, are incapable of performing any of the acts of government except appointing their delegates, and that they are compelled, though sovereigns, to be under the control ultimately, of those subject agents! outrol ultimately, of those subject agents:

We do not know whether the Governor and Mr. Douglas agree or not. If they do and are right, the sovereign people cannot make a constitution for themselves unless enabled by a body not possessing the attributes of sovereignty; and when the constitution is made, the sovereigns making it cannot become a State, or be admitted into the Union until a non-sovereign body gives its consent. It is plain, that according to this principle, our whole Government needs to be re-constructed to make it what it professes to be—a government of the people.

beens to be re-constructed to make it what it professes to be—a government of the people. Such are some of the thoughts which this extraordinary document suggests. Some of its abstractions are almost too transcendental for criticism.

LECOMPTON OR TOPEKA The Washington Union, in an elaborate article, reviews the late speech of Senator Douglas, replying conclusively to the points that gentleman essayed to make against the propriety of the policy with reference to the State Constitution of Kansas urged in the President's Message. The able writer shows is content that the Constitution, with or with first that Senator Douglas is incorrect in his assumption that he finds justification in the Message for his position; and next, that in that position-that the entire submission of the Constitution was necessary to give validity to the action of the Lecompton Convention -Senator Douglass takes ground against the doctrines of his own report of 1856; and more especially wherein he holds that the Kansas and Nebraska act required the submission of the whole Constitution to a popular vote before transmitting it to Congress. The writer proves conclusively that the Lecompton Convention was not only a legally constituted body, with power to do what it has done, but that if there is a statesman in the land estopped from denying that fact by the tenor of his own record, that gentleman is no other than Senator Douglas himself. And, also, that to hold the contrary position is to stand on the platform of the Topeka disorganizers and agitators. It will be difficult, indeed, for one to read the article in question without realizing most forcibly the fact that the only effect of the position and arguments of Senator Douglas must be to strengthen the Republican party organization against the principles measures and candidates of the Democratic

> WHO'S TO BLAME ! Suppose the Free State men, who claim to be in such an overwhelming majority, had voted at every election appointed by law in been the result? Why, if it be true that theyhave such a majority as is represented, they would have carried every election since the exit of Reeder. Legislature, Convention, Constitution, "Freedom," everything would have been in their hands. Who, then, is to be blamed for the present condition of things in Kansas? If a majority will not vote, the

> minority must inevitably carry the election. The New York Ledger, the great Family Paper, has now attained the extraordinary circulation of Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand Copies. The Prospectus of the Ledger, which contains all necessary information in regard to it, will be found in our advertising columns.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS TO TAX BANK Notes.—Mr. Gallatin held that this power was clearly vested in Congress. In his "Considerations on the Currency and Banking

System of the United States," page 75, edition of 1831, he says:

"Congress has the power to lay stamp duties on notes, on bank notes, and on any description of bank notes. That power has already been exercised; and the duties may be laid to such an amount and in each be laid to such an amount, and in such a manner as may be necessary to effect the object intended. This object is not merely to provide generally for the general welfare, but to carry into effect, in conformity with the last paragraph of the eighth section of the first article, those several and express provisions of the Constitution which vest in Congress exclusively the control over the monetary system of the United States, and more particilarly those which imply the necessi uniform currency. The exercise of the power for that object is free of any constitutional objection, provided the duties thus laid shall be uniform, and applied to the Bank of United States as well as to the State banks. The act of laying and collecting the duties, which is expressly granted, is alone sufficient

RESUMED .- The Honesdale Bank, at Honesdale, Pa., and the Philipsburg Bank, at Philipsburg, N. J., opposite Easton, have resumed specie payments.

Indian Battles in Florida. Augusta, Ga., December 19 .- News Florida announce that more battles had been fought, in one of which Capt. Parkhill killed. Several soldiers were wounded.

In style and composition this message will To day is the shortest day of the year. compare well with any that ever emanated

We have seldom known a public docu

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ment of the kind to meet with a more hearty response from the press than that which has greeted the first annual Message of President BUCHANAN. Its plain, straight forward, manly style is the theme for admiration in all quarters of the Union. We could fill the Intelligencer for weeks with the warmest eulogiums on this admirable State paper, but the following extracts will suffice of the present to show the course of public opinion :

(From the Newark (N. J.) Journal.)
The first annual message of Pres of President Buchanan is before the people of the country for their examination and verdict. We do not hesitate to predict that these will be triumphantly favorable to the President, and that the democracy of the country and all national conservative men will unite in the support of having carefully read Governor Walker's let-the platform of principles so boldly and clearly tor are to the point exactly, and will be read enunciated in the message. The patriotic people of the country, who appreciate a firm and bold position, will rally around James Buchanan as they rallied around Andrew Jackson when he boldly attacked the abuses of government, and called recreant States to of government, and their constitutional allegiance.

On the whole, we believe the first message President Buchanan will meet with the cordial approval of the Democratic party, and that all national men, irrespective of party, will agree that its sentiments, principles, and suggestions are in the main statesmanlike and idicious. They are certainly not liable to the charge of evasion and non-committalism, but are put forth as an honest patriot will always address the people, with a frankness and boldness which must command respect. Let us sustain the President.

(From the New Haven Register.)
In consequence of putting our paper to press several hours in advance of the usual ime we reserve our comments for another We commend the message to an attentive nerusal and assure our readers that it will be found unusually interesting. The manner in which Kansas matters are discussed will command the approbation of all candid

(From the Petersburg (Va.) Democrat.) We have room only to notice the general tone of patriotism and statesmanship which breathes in every line of the President's message, and particularly to commend to the reader's attention that portion of the document in which the Kansas question is consid

(From the Troy Budget.) We would not by giving this synopsis the message relieve any reader of the duty of giving the entire document a careful perusal. It is in every way worthy of this attention. as it is worthy of the high source from which it emanates. It is not immoderate in length. considering the multiplicity of the subjects it embraces. It is dignified without any ostentation in style, plain in language, direct in its recommendations, forcible in reasoning, and conciliatory in tone. Even those who dissent from its conclusions must concede that its de ductions are manifestly those of a man of enlarged statesmanlike views, clear head, and patriotic aims and impulses. It will inspire the confidence of our own people in the destiny of the republic, and be read with gratification in every land where free institutions are respected.

(From the Alexandria Gazette-Opposition. The President's message meets with very general commendation from the press of all parties, and the manner in which it has been received by the public should be an indication to Congress that, outside of the halls of the Capitol at least, there is a disposition to repress and allay party excitement, and that the people neither expect nor desire, at this period, to see political heats and asperities revived The whole tone of the message is admirable and when any particular views are presented which do not meet with the approval of the reader, they are presented with so much dig nity, and in such a spirit, as to challenge attention and respect. It gives a very clear and satisfactory account of the condition of our national affairs and we trust that the efforts of the President and the administration may be always directed to the preservation of the peace of the country at home and abroad.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)
The message of President Buchanan is masculine handling of the important interests it discusses. It bears the marks of sagacious statesmanship, and the sterling characteristics

of its author's mind.

We have detached that portion of the message which refers to Kansas from the genera vnonsis we publish elsewhere, as it is of ding importance and will aid to full view of the matter before the public. It seems to us that the simple history of the new constitution and the convention that framed t is all that is necessary to show the impregnability of the position the President has ssumed on this subject.

(From the Baltimore Sun-Independent.)
But the President—conceiving that Conress designed that the question of slavery should be decided by a majority of the people themselves, and recognizing the Democratic doctrine, especially as expressed in the "Cincinnati platform" of 1856—maintains that the slavery issue should be decided by the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents. Hence he says, had it of actual residents. Hence he says, had it been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisition of the organic law for the members Convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would instantly have been reiected."

Thus, in the present state of affairs, the legal and equitable principle has been observ ed, and the especial Democratic theory of the Cincinnati platform" been vindicated. seems to us that the whole matter is thus exemplified to the dullest comprehension; and that there exists no just cause why Kansas should not be admitted as a state into the Union, under the Constitution as perfected by Kansas from the beginning, what would have | the vote of the people of Kansas on the 21st

(From the Boston Courier-Independent.) The message of the President, presented to the Houses of Congress on Tuesday, December 8th, is now before the public. At the present time it could not fail to command unusual at tention, and it is, in our opinion, a document of more than unusual ability, as it certainly is of uncommon interest. Whatever may have been Mr. Buchanan's political associations, we have always regarded it as a happy circumstance for the country that he is a statesman of the old school. look at questions of national concern, therefore, in a broader aspect than that in which they are exhibited to mere political partizans. the character of his mind and habits leads him to discuss them upon general principles of government, and in reference to the diversified relations of the country at large.

Inevitably, there would be certain views presented in a message embracing such a va-riety of topics with which we, like many others, should be quite unlikely to agree; and yet, disposed as we are to offer no opposition to the Administration on mere party grounds, and feeling no inclination to see objections, except so far as the doctrines put forth might be inconsistent with our own notions of right and wrong, we are glad to observe how little there is objectionable on the score of policy; and, except as a point of policy, we see noth ng in the message open to serious animadveron on the part of any intelligent and candid man. Our toreign relations are discussed in just and liberal spirit, and it is gratifying to observe that we are on so friendly a footing with other nations. It is in regard to its domestic affairs alone that any difficulty or danger is to be apprehended by this country, and these present nothing of a serious charand these present nothing of a serious cater, except in reference to the perpetua Kansas brawl, which, we quite agree with the President, "has occupied too much of th public attention," as to which attention w ilso agree: "It is high time this should be directed to more important objects.'

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)
We trust every reader of the Enquirer will give a careful perusal to the President's message, which we publish in our columns this orning. It is long; but it could scarcely be shortened, when we consider the many impor tant questions that it became the duty of the President to notice, and the detailed exposition of public affairs that he is bound to communicate to Congress. He who omits to peruse this very valuable state paper will be very badly informed in relation to the great an absorbing questions of the day, and will deprive himself of much useful information elative to the practical workings of the Gov-

propriety. In that respect it is worthy of its distinguished author, who has ever been noted for the elegance and purity of his diction. As to its matter, we have little fear what cavil with some of its recommendations;

is repugnant to a refined literary taste

It is clear and explicit in parration and in its

will be the popular judgment. Bigot and narrow minded partizans and disappointed office seekers may find fault, perhaps, and the great mass of the people will applaud their wisdom and admire the patriotic spirit in which they are conceived. With the exception of one or two suggestions—which have been made party issues—but little exception, we imagine, will be taken to the general drift and policy of the message.

The President writes like an earnest, sincere

man, and if there are any who imagine that James Buchanan has any of the elements of non commitalism in his character, this message will convince them of their mistake, for than its tone and character. Upon the quesnessage has the ring of the true Democratic To keep the lands for the uses of actual settlers, and to oppose their being squandered away upon combinations of speculators and grasping corporations, which, of late vears, have been too much the policy of the Sovernment, is evidently the fixed determinaion of the President, so far as he has any constitutional power in the premises.

views of the President in regard to the currency, and of the causes which have produced the present monetary derangement and business stagnation, are those held by the friends of "hard money," and it will be disastrous, ndeed, if Congress and other legislative bodies do not give them practical effect, by widening our "metallic basis"—and abolishing much of "bank paper" nuisance, which is the cause, every few years, of such distressing monetary crises as that we are now experi encing.

(From the Gettysburg Compiler. The President's positions are defined with great calmness, clearness and power, exhibit-ing the experience and foresight of the statesnan, and the fidelity and singleness of purpose f the patriot. The manner in which the Kansas question is handled is as thorough as could be desired, and will carry great weight Should Congress and the people that Territory act favorably upon the President's suggestions, the slavery agitation would doubtless soon cease, and quiet ensue—"a consummation most devoutly to be wished." Read the message entire, and calmly digest

THE KANSAS QUESTION. The Philadelphia Argus, of Wednesday evening last, concludes a very able article in relation to the action of the Lecompton Con-

vention as follows: Why did the Lecompton Convention decline to submit the whole Constitution to a vote of Turnpike. the people? For the very best reasons in the world. The disorganizers and mischief-makers had emphatically determined to crush down everything, right or wrong, that should be proposed by the Convention, for the purpose of prolonging this fruitless controversy possible. It was their only hope, and they were resolved that the difficulty should not be

ettled without a desperate struggle to prevent The friends of peace, law and order very visely determined not to submit the Constitution for their factious rejection, but only the great point about which there could be any difference of opinion-slavery or no slaverythe very point, and the only important one. before Congress when the Kansas bill was on ts passage. The anti-slavery men profess to have an overwhelming majority in the Territory, and if they were really and truly sincere in their professions, they would rejoice o meet the naked question, and settle it by a desire. They care only for the question of calm, able, discriminating review of the relatislavery as it secures them votes. So long as party from utterly disbanding.

We take the position, and it seems to us an mpregnable one, that in submitting the slavery or no slavery question to a vote of the people, the great principle of popular sovereignty has been vindicated. The Lecompton Constitution is admitted on all hands, even by the candid portion of the Black Republican press, to be a model Constitution; that, taken as a whole, it is equal if not superior to any other in the United States. In all its important features it must commend itself to the judgment and approbation of all right minded men; and yet if it had been submitted as a whole to a vote of the people, the Free State fanatics would have carried out their predetermination, and would have voted it down by a large majority, for the express purpose keeping up this mischievous agitation -The decision to submit the only question in dispute to a decision of the popular vote, knocked all their plans into confusion, and they how accordingly-shrick for "freedom" to embarrass and annoy the whole country perpetually, louder than ever. The Troy Budget, which was a strong advocate for the whole Constitution being submitted to a vote

f the people, says: "It may not be wisdom to look very closely into the shadow, as long as we get the sub If Kansas comes as a free State, with a free State Constitution and unobie ionable in other respects, why quarrel over the order of her coming? In taking positions upon this question, it strikes us that the Democracy should act in the spirit of Augustin-on non-essentials, forbearance; on essentials, unity." The Budget has some other judicious re-

marks on this subject, which we subjoin:

"The next question, whether under all the circumstances of the case—the people of Kansas disagreeing upon no point of the Constitution except that relating to slavery, and the ecompton Convention having submitted that question to the popular vote—would it be safe and wise to erase all that has been done towards bringing about the final settlement of the question, for the sake of maintaining and carrying out the principle of submission in its entirety? is, it must be conceded, a most perplexing one, and one that demands the exercise of much discretion. The President nimself makes no recommendation on this point. Senator Douglas and some others ow many we cannot say-are for upsetting the entire Constitution and commencing the This is a delicate matter, and

we are glad to perceive that the New York delegation and the majority of Democratic members of both Houses members of both Houses prefer to stand uncommitted upon it until it shall have taken a shape requiring decision and definite action ery important events are to transpire in Kansas within the next thirty days, and be ore the question of admission will be passed upon by Congress. The Cincinnati Enquirer, which has been looked upon as strongly in the interest of Gov. Walker, as well as an ardent admirer of Senator Douglas, has the following sensible

observations upon this subject, which cover he whole ground: "But the original Nebraska act made no equirement as to how the Constitution of the Ferritory should be made; how the popular will st uld be ascertained; whether by a convention chosen by the people or by a direct

submission of their work.

"The Convention which made the Constiution at Lecompton, and has just adjourned, was a legal body, and had authority to de-termine this point. They have sent their Constitution direct to Congress, with the exeption of submitting to the popular vote the question of slavery, which is the only one that has entered into the politics of the Territory or of the country, or about which much versity of opinion is known to exist in Cansas. On the 21st of December the people ote whether Kansas shall come in as a free or slave State; a majority of the votes cast will determine that point, and be a substantial fulfilment of the pledges of the original

ot. .
"If a portion of the people of the Territory, animated by partisan considerations and a desire to make political capital for a party outside of the Territory, choose not to vote, and to voluntarily deprive themselves of that right, they must be prepared to take the con-sequences, and abide by the decision of those who do vote."

arguments, and is equally free from ambiguity Murder and Robbery in Manhelm Twp. and from that ambitions or namentation which HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MANHEIN TWP .-MURDER OF TWO WOMEN-APREST OF THE MURDERERS -Our community was startled on Tuesday afternoon last by the uncement that two ladies had been murdered in Man. heim township, some four miles north of the city, and about a mile from the village of Neffeville. The names of the murdered women are Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, two as respectable ladies as lived in the county, and the motive for the murder was plunder. The murder took place about noon, and the house was robbed of some \$90 in money and everal articles of clothing and other wearing appar

The discovery of the murder was made, about 1 o'clock, p. m . by a daughter of Mrs Garber, who is married to a son of Mrs. Ream, and whose residence is not more than a hundred yards off. She had sone to keep the old ladies found them with their throats cut from ear to ear, and their skulls mashed and crushed in a horrible manner. She immediately gave the alarm and in a short time hun dreds of neighbors were congregated at the scene of murder.

The sight presented to them was truly awful; the whole upper and of the floor was one pool of blood, which had run around the bodies of the murdered women and glued them nothing can be more decided and outspoken to the floor. Their hair was matted and clung to their faces, while dark clots of blood covered their features. The tions of the public lands and the currency, the deep and ghastly wounds in their threats were open, and revealed the severed portions of the neck, as far back a

In the morning Mr. Conrad Garber, at whose house the murder was committed, and who is Road Supervisor and Tax Collector for Manheim twp., left home for the purpose of attending to some business, and did not return until afternoon, when he was struck with horror, on entering the house, at the spectacle which met his gaze.

Two men, one a negro and the other a mulatto, were seen to enter the house about fifteen minutes before 11 o'clock, and no other person was seen near or around the house until about 1 o'clock, when Mrs. Garber's daughter made the discovery. These men were seen to enter by Mr. Isaac Kauffman, at whose house they had been asking alms. They went directly from his house to that of Mr. Garber, where they must have knocked the women down with their clubs. One of them in falling struck the door by the side of the stairs, which descend into the kitchen; here were found large pools of blood, while along the side, it could be seen by the marks, that a person had fallen against the door. From the kitchen they must have been dragged into the small sleeping room, where their throatbodies. The blood had run down the floor on both sides of their bodies. The doctors present stated that their persons must have been violated. Nothing was disturbed in this room except the bed clothing, which was thrown upon the floor. Marks of blood were found upon different articles in the room, as if they been handled by persons with

From this room the murderers went into an adjoining one, in which were two beds, two bureaus and a large chest. The beds were not disturbed, but the bureau draw ers were pulled out and their contents thrown upon the floor. The lid of the chest was broken open, and the contents were also thrown about the floor. Two inquests were held upon the bodies-one by 'Squire

Kurtz, and the other, late in the evening, by Coroner Summy. In the first inquest post mortem examinations were made by the Drs. Bowman, of Neffsville, and in the latter case by Drs. Ehler and Atlee, of this city—the latter of whom agreed in every particular with the former. After the murderers had left the house, they started towards this city, by way of the "Old Manheim road."-When they had gone about half a mile, they turned back and went across the fields towards Neffsville on the Litiz

who directed the police to keep a strict look out for the murderers. Officers Myers and Gormley were despatched to the first Toll gate on the Litiz pike, and on arriving there were informed that the suspected murderers had just passed through the gate towards the city; from thence they ent across the fields to the Railroad Bridge.

until another Presidential election, if it was playing "shinney" near the Locomotive Works, and immediately word was conveyed to that effect, by one of them, to the Mayor's Office, when Officers Baker, Huffnagle and Kuhns started in pursuit. They were captured in Middle ards and Alexander Anderson, two worthless negroes, who have spent a greater portion of their time in the County Prison. The evidence, though circumstantial, is of the strongest kind. Amid the most intense excitement they the d-d niggers" were heard from the large crowd which followed, but the officers were allowed to conduct them upmolested to the place of hearing. A partial examination was had, and they were committed to prison for a furth

man Musser. man Musser.

The funeral of the murdered women took place on Thu day morning at 10 o'clock. It was probably the large which has ever taken place in this county, over four hu dred carriages alone being in the line of procession. The decisive vote that would put the question forever at rest. No. This is not what they The age of Mrs. Garber was 55 years; that of Mrs. Res

tions of the country at home and abroad; with they can keep up this useless agitation, so Mr. Garber, and at whose house the murderers had been no puerile effort of rhetorical display, but a masculine handling of the important interests and beauting they may be able to keep a vanquished masculine handling of the important interests nen who had been at his house Officer Baker was notified on Thursday morning that the

men accused of the murder had left a number of articles at a place known as the "Cottage" or "Spook House," near the Railroad Bridge, about a mile east of the city. The officer went to the spot and found a mantilla and pair of and some other articles tied in a handkerchief, all of which were identified by Mr. Garber as his property. The shoes worn by Anderson, when arrested, have also been identified s having belonged to Mrs. Garher Two other negroes were arrested by some farmers, living

in the neighborhood, on the afternoon of the murder, and taken before 'Squire Kurtz, who committed them to prison s witnesses in the case. It appears that they saw Richand Anderson after the murder, and had been in their company. They denied all knowledge of a murder having een committed until after their arrest. Such are some of the particulars of one of the most hocking tragedies which has ever startled this community

more cold-blooded murder has never been committed in his county, not even excepting the butchery of the Fordney family by Haggerty, in this city, some ten years ago. reat credit is due to the Police for the promptness they lisplayed in arresting the murderers. The examination of witnesses took place on Saturday

orning. We copy the following report from the Express f Saturday evening: SCENE AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

This morning at ten o'clock having been fixed for the searing of Alexander Anderson and Henry Richards, before Alderman Musser, long before the hour named a arge crowd collected in and around the office, and the large crowd collected in and around the office, and the most intense excitement prevailed, especially among those from the country. When it was learned, that, as we stated last evening, the prisoners would not be brought down street, much indignation was manifested, and the crowd freely expressed themselves in favor of hanging the "wretches" Some of the farmers from the neighborhood of the tragedy declared that "hanging was too good for them," and a very respectable gentleman, and of a peaceable and law abiding reputation, said that they had the wood all ready to burn the murdurers, and intended to take them out for that purpose, and thus "save the county ake them out for that purpose, and thus "save the county he expense of trying them?" Others expressed their ap-prehension that the prisoners might break jail or escape through some technicality of the law, and they did this in through some technicality of the law, and they did this in terms not very complimentary to the justice of Lancaster County. We learned from conversation with several per-sons (strangers tous) that there was a determination, on the part of several persons, to take the law in their own hands-if an opportunity presented.

A number of clizens tried to reason against such a

crimes charged against them. Finally, when it was ascertained that the pris press would not be brought down, the majority of the crowd dispersed, but a large number still remained, half believing that there was some kind of a ruse attempted upon them.

At the conclusion of the usual morning hearings before the Mayor, he gave orders for the office to be cleared of all except the wittessess in the murder case and the reporters, who were then admitted to Alderman Musser's office in the back room, District Attorney Dickey, officer Baker, and a few others being present. Mr. Conrad Garber, and his two daughters, Miss Suxan Garber and Mrs. Mary Ann Ream, clad in the habiliments of mourping, with the evidence of deep and overwhelming affliction stamped upon their countenances, were the first witnesses examined, in a general way, and who fully identified the articles found on the prisoners and those obtained at the "Cottage" by officer Baker. We give a complete list of the articles identified: Black silk shawl, black silk mantilla, three cotton cravats, pair linen stockings, two linen pecket handkerchiefs, pair knit gloves, silk neck tie, two silk cravats, red silk pocket handkerchiefs, pair knit gloves, silk neck tie, two silk cravats, red rings, pair silver spectacles, pair scissors, pair shoes and a rings, pair silver spectacles, pair scissors, pair shoes and a

chimney scraper.

A neck handkerchief was produced that was found on Andersons neck, corresponding with the other half in the bundle, and which Mr. Garber said his wife had cut and hemmed for him. They were both taken from his house. Miss Susan Garber positively identified the red handkerchief in which Anderson had the money tied as belonging to her; she also identified the stocking garter with which the money had been tied in the salt sack, as one belonging to them.

the money had been tied in the salt sack, as one belonging to them.

Mr. Garber identified the money as nearly as coin can be identified, with the exception of some pennies in the lot [which were obtained by the prisoners on their way to the city, in change for payment of some whiskey, as will be shown on the trial.] He said this was the same kind of money (describing it;) Mirs. Garber had charge of it, and had kapt it back to pay interest on the purchase money of some land he had bought; she put nothing away for that purpose but gold coin, half dollars and new quarters; this money was in the chest; kept her small change, for ordinary use, in the cupboard in the kitchen.

All the other articles were identified by them as belonging to the family, except the razor, which had been left there by Mr. George Fink who identified it as bis.

Mrs. Mary Aun Ream testified that she discovered the murder first, at about a quarter before one o'clock; she went down to Garber's from her house, and upon opening the door saw the bodies lying in the condition described; this was the first intimation she had of anything beding wrong; she went down to keep her mother and mother-in-

from the executive branch of the Government, CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS. said that Anderson and Richards left the bundle he gave

to officer Baker at his house; they were left with his wife while he was away at work; the bundle was there when he came house; told his wife he would have nothing to do with it, as it did not belong to them.

Mrs. Mary Delang testified that sometime in the afternoon Anderson and Richards came to their house; they sat down and talked awhile; Anderson had the money under his shirt in his bosom!; he took it out and threw it on the bed; he said they had worked at Manheim and earned the money; he picked it wo and threw it on the bed twothe bed; he said they had worked at Manheim and earned the money; he picked it up and throw it on the bed two or three times. In answer to a question from Mr. Dickey, as to how the prisoners came to stop and leave the bundle with them, she said they had rented a room from them and lived in it about a month, some months ago; about two weeks ago they had been there again and wanted to rent. I and in that way they had become acquainted. When they left the bundle they said they were coing into town to buy new clothes, and told her to take good cave of their things until they came back; Anderson had the bundle and the money; Richards had the parason and chimney scraper, the former he said he paid \$2.50 for. He also had a big butcher knife in his pantaloons pocket or concealed in some way in his clothes; she saw him have it.

Margaret Snyder, a littin girl, daughter of another tenant of the Cottage, corroborated Mrs. Belang's testimony, and said further, that when Anderson threw the money on

he bed he said 'there was a great deal of money, but they had carned it very hard; that they had got the money by cleaning chinneys and had to take the goods from persons whose chimneys they had cleaned but who had no money to pay them. She said that Anderson made up the red bundle in the house from the articles which he had concealed under his clothes, she also saw the butcher knife in Richard's rossession. is' possession.

Garbers testified to their butcher knife being mis-

[The Garbers testined to their butcher knife being mis-sing from the house after the munder.]

Mr. John Gundsker was working on the railroad on that Jay, and they enquired of him if Delang was at home, but said that Mrs. Delang would do [and Lewis Stone and John Paulter saw them previously crossing the plowed field near Comilinson's spring house; they then had a bottle of whis-

Panter saw them previous; they then had a bottle of whiskey with them.]

Lightner Sharp, who lives on the Litiz turnpike, said they stopped there on their way out and wanted to clean his chluncy, the tallest one sked him in German.

Edward Croup, Isaac Kaufman, Wm. McIlhenny, Jacob Stamp, Henry L. Landis, Lightner Sharp, Jacob Lorentz, and three or four others, who had not seen the prisoners since their arrest, said they thought they could identify them, and Mr. Dickey directed them to go up to the prison, with himself, the Alderman and the Garbers, for that purnase.

with himself, the Alderman and the Garbers, for that purposes.

THE SCENE IN PERSON.

We took this opportunity to visit the prison ahead of the crowd, and saw and conversed with Anderson and Richards in their cells. Anderson appeared to be very much depressed, but Richards seemed to be in a good humor and apparently unconcerned. In answer to a query whether his name was Richards or Richardson, he replied that it was Henry Richards.

The Alderman, District Attorney and witnesses having arrived, they were seated in the office while the prisoners were brought down stairs and directed to dress in the same clothes they had on when arrested. When told by the under-keeper to come down stairs, they showed considerable trepidation, and one of them said. "W. don't want to go down street." Being finally dressed in their sweep's garb, they were brought into the store room adjoining the office, and directed to stand on the side opposite the office down and directed to stand on the side opposite the office witnesses were then taken in and arranged the semi-circle around the prisoners. All the wi The witnesses were then taken in and arranged themselves in a semi-circle around the prisoners. All the witnesses who had seen them in the neighborhood of the tragedy at once identified them. Mr. Kauffman entered into conversation with them, first asking them if they knew him.—Anderson replied that be did not. But when Mr. Kauffman related the circumstance of their coming to his house, and what conversation thoy had with him, they admitted that such was the case. He then, in a somewhat excited manner, went on to relate how he saw them go across to Garber's and enter there, and was adding.—"then you steeped your guilty hands in the blood of those poor help-less women"—when Mr. Dickey interrupted him and said they were now clearly identified, which was all he wanted. The prisoners, as they stood in the store room, were much changed in appearance and manner, from what they were when we saw them in their cells but a few minutes before—especially Richards, from whose face the riouing smile had taken a sudden flight. They stood as if transfixed to the spot, and fearful that a glance or a word might call forth some audden vengeance upon their guilty heads. the spot, and fearful that a glance or a word might cal forth some sudden rengeance upon their guilty heads.

There was one feature of this scene which was deeply solemn and impressive. In the middle of the centi-circle array, stood Conrad Garber, the busband of one of the murdered victims, supporting on either arm one of his daughters, clad in mourning garb, their hearts pierced with a recent, sudden, and terrible sorrow, while right before them stood the two guilty authors of their grief, the desolators of their late happy hone, whom they now probably looked upon for the first time. No word informed the murderers that their unslain victims stood before them, but with an instinct which ever lives in the guilty conscience, they seemed to realize the dreadful personality, as

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.-The following

her	night mail to Philadelphia:
ler-	Through Mail
	Through and Way 3 p. m
175-	Through Mail
est	
un-	" " S p. m Way Mail
'he	SOUTHERN.
bγ	Through Mail
	Via Philadelphia 3 p. m
ely ity.	Good News.—Arrangements are making to
am	to resume operations in No. 1 Cotton Mill about the first
	of January. The others also will probably resume opera
om	ations before Spring, though nothing definite has yet been
at	determined on in regard to Nos. 2 and 3.
4	

city, will be closed, thus giving a holiday to all concerned.

THE TEACHER'S INSTITUTE. -- This body, stocks with marks of blood on them, a pair of ear rings, | after a harmonious and interesting session of a week Institute were attended by large numbers of our citizens. Over one hundred and fifty teachers were in attendance and a good deal of talent was visible in the body. We as certain that they have not spent a more pleasant week during the whole year. The Institute was presided over by the able and efficient County Superintendent, Rev. J. S. CRUMBAUGH, and among the active participants in its deliberations was the "old war horse" of school system, Thomas H. Burrowes. We were present two

> THE WATCHMEN.-These faithful guardians of our nightly slumbers will be about, as usual, on Friday morning next, with their Annual Christmas Offering. We their being entirely successful in their efforts to collect a little of the "needful." They are worthy men, and deser ing of our most unbounded liberality.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MURDERERS.-We are ndebted to our friend Loomer, of No. 10 West King street, for a photograph of Anderson and Richards, the murderers of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream. They are said to be can Gallery. Price 25 cents.

A CHAPTER OF ROBBERIES .- We clip from the Express of Wednesday evening the following account of a robbery and two attempts at such, the night previous

DABING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY—THE SUIT.—A daring attempt at house value In this city:

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBURKY—THE SUPPOSED THIEF SHOT AT.—A daring attempt at house robbery was attempted this morning about one o'clock, the particulars of which we gather from Mr. Absalom Fairer, who resides in Duke st., between Walnut and Lemon. He informs us that at the hour stated he was awakened by his son, who is about eleven years of age, calling out that some one was getting in at the window of the room in which he was sleeping.—Mr. Fairer was sleeping in an adjoining room, and replied to his son. "I guess not," but at the same time sprung out of bed with a revolver in his hand, which he takes the precaution to keep under his pillow, and discharged the first shot in the direction of the window, where he supposed the robber was, the ball striking the window frame. He then hirried to the window and found the shutter wide open and the sash raised to its full height. Mr. Fairer's view was somewhat obstructed by some clothes banging on the balcony, but he discharged four more shots in the direction he supposed the villain was making his escape from the balcony, but found no evidence this morning that any of the shots had taken effect.

The shutters to the second story windows are Venetian, and were locked; but it is supposed the thief drew back the bolt by inserting a hook between the slats. It is supposed that the object was plunder, the robber no doubt supposing a tax collector would have money in his house; but should the attempt be made again he will find, instead of money, a still warmer recoption, as Mr. Fairer has provided himself with, an additional six shooter—a precaution which, we learn, has also been taken by many others since the triggedy of yesterday became known.

of money, a still warmer recoption, as Mr. Fairer has provided himself with an additional six shooter—a precaution which, we learn, has also been taken by many others since the tragedy of yesterday became known.

ANOTIEE.—Mr. Dana Graham, residing at the corner of Prince and James streets, discovered this morning that about \$75, which he had put in his pantalones' pockets on going to bed last night, was missing. It did not discover the loss till after he went to his place of business in the morning, and on returning to the house to make search for it, he learned that the hired girl had found the back door unfastened when she got up in the morning, though she had locked it before going to bed. The money was nowhere to be found, and Mr. Graham has no doubt that some this entered during the night and rifled his pockets.

SILL ANOTHER.—We learn that the dwelling of Mr. John A. Schlerabrand, corner of North Queen and James sta., was also entered last night, the person evidently getting in at the second story window, over the porch. Some of the family, who slept in an adjoining chamber, hearing a noise in the front room, got up and struck a light, when they found their room deer open, which had been locked before they retired, and also the window referred to. A bureau in the front room had been rumnaged, and the entry door down stairs was open, it also having been locked the night before. It is supposed the robber was in these of centering the process of the content of entering the process of the content of entering the process of the content of entering the process of

The following we clip from the same paper of Saturday

The following we clip from the same paper of Saturday: DAEING ACTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBERT—Dr. John R. My erly, residing in South Queen-st., in this city, who has been travelling through the country recently, and selling an article called "Goodman's Universal Salve," on crossing a bridge on the Philadelphia pike about three miles from this city, this morning at 10 c'cleck, stopped and sat down on the wall of the bridge to rest himself. While thus seated a man emerged from under the bridge and asked Dr. M. whether he had any money; he replied he had not any or very little. The man said he wanted what he had, and immediately caught hold of the Dr. when a struggle took

the door saw the bodies lying in the condition described; this was the first intimation she had of anything being swong; she went down to keep her mother and mother-in-law company; her mother-in-law had left home about half past nice that morning; she just looked in, and when she saw the bodies, gave the alarm; her mother in-law had gone to keep company with Mrs. Garber, the rest of the family being away from home.

Mr. Isaac Kapifman, who lives about 400 yards from Garber's house, said he saw these men go into Garber's yard, in the manner herely-fore described by our reporter; saw neither of them have a bundle when they left his bouse; is pretty sure they had none.

Ges. Daser was working on the turnpike about one mile this side of Garber's and saw the prisoners coming along the pike in the direction of Lancaster; the largest one (Anderson) had something under his coat, like a bundle; he also saw two other darkies going in the opposite direction; he identified them on Tuesclay after their arrest.

[Mrs. Meeze, who is said to have seen them coming racross the fields, from the direction of Garber's, was not present, but will be subpossed for Court.]

Examel E. Keller saw the prisoners going out the old Manheim road between nine and ten o'clock on the day of the Druger and also cut a deep wound in the leg. Mr. Histand, as soon as attacted lesped from the bed, and defect that the villains were glid to beat a retreat, carrying created himself with a chair, which he used with so much a quarter mile Liki side of Garber's, was not an advanced in years and reputed wealthy, and it was no doubt the intention of the soundrelated in the direction of Lancaster; the ligate near two o'clock one of them had a bundle.

John Delang, who lives at the Cottage or "Spook House,"

Another Outrage.-Two negroes, from blumbia, were committed to prison on Friday, charged with assault and battery and highway robbery. One of them is an old offender, for who a a warrant had been public highway and robbed him of a nair of shoes, but failed to find money on his person, which was, doubtless,

what they were after. THE FARNERS' BANK OF LANCASTER .- At meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, convened at the Banking House, on the 11th inst . to hear and act upon the report of the Committee to whom was referred the statement made by the Directors the Committee made a detailed report of their examination and of the condition of the Bank on December 1,1857. The report being unanimously adopted, it was resolved, that the Committee furnish an abstract of their report for pub

It is with pleasure that the Committee, after a most careful examination, are enabled to exhibit the following, as the result of their inquiry:

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$450,000.00
Notes in circulation	340,255.0
Discounts	
Dividends	
Exchange Account	
Interest do	
Due to Banks	
Fund reserved for State Tax	
Due Depositors	
Due Depositors	05,020.57
Total Liabilities	\$888,523,96
ASSETS.	
Bills receivable	.\$625,884.77
Bonds and Loans	103,282,74
Banking House	
Farmers' Bank Stock	23,050.00
Other Stocks	15,000.00
Notes of other Banks, Checks,)	•
Certificates, Gold and Silver,	50,178.92
Expenses	435.29
Due from other Banks	. 74,630.41
m . 1	
Total	.\$903,462.13
Liabilities	. 888,523.90
Leaving a Surplus of	. \$14,938.17
deductions for all losses, known and estimated	ite canital
unimpaired. with a surplus fund of \$14,938.17.	, its capital
GEO. M. KLINI	2
JNO. L. ATLEE	
SOL'N DILLER	
TOO DISTRICT OF DE	

JEREMIAH BROWN, SAM'L M. REYNOLDS, More About Mrs. Showber.-A new de elonment has been made in regard to the identity of Caro series of bold larcenies recently committed in this city .-She was identified in prison, on Thursday last, as Mary Smith, who was convicted some years age in Philadelphia, for a similar series of larcenies, and for which she served her confinement, she was taken to the Almshouse and lodged in the third or fourth story, where it was supposed she was perfectly secure; but on the second day after the birth of her child, she escaped by making a rope out of bed clothes and letting herself down from the window—certainly a very extraordinary feat "under the circumstan-She was not seen or heard from for eighteen months after her escape, and to this day it is not known what became of her child. She was finally re-arrested, tried convicted and sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary, as above stated, serving out her term. But, as the sequel shows, the punishment inflicted did not effect the desired reform, as she resumed her old occupation, under an assumed name soon after her liberation, and has before since, in concert with other parties; carried on an extensive scheme of house robbery in Wilmington, Philadelphia, Reading, Carlisle, Lancaster and other places. She is a bold, bad woman.

but with an instinct which ever lives in the guilty conscience, they seemed to resilize the dreadful personality, as their eyes fell suddenly, from a hasty glance at those sorrow stricken faces, to the floor 4t their feet.

The identification being complete, and a perfect chain of circumstantial evidence of their guilt fully established, Alexander Anderson and Henry Richards were finally committed to answer the charge of murder at the next term of the Oyer and Terminer, commencing on the third Monday of January.

While this scene was enacting within the prison walls, one somewhat different, but not loss exciting, was wit-St. Mary's Fair.-The following card, While this scene was enacting within the prison walls, one somewhat different, but not less exciting, was witnessed without. When it was known that the parties were going up to the prison, there was a general moving of the people in that direction, and a large crowd was soon ordical of impatience and excitement was manifested. When they found, however, that there was no chance of gaining admittance, they quiefly dispersed; but while we write this, the tragedy is still the general subject of conversation among groups of excited countrymen collected at the hotels and on the street corners.

They feel that they owe a deep debt of gratitude to the citizens of Lancaster, and should an opportunity to coru it will be repaid in the proper spirit. We were glad to see the good feeling which exhibited itself at the late fair. No bigotry or sectarian prejudies were observable. This is as it should and we trust ever will be. We learn that the amount realized, after paying all expenses, was \$2046.10, and with a few articles yet remaining on hand, it will be over \$3000. This, considering the dightness of the trust is contained as a constained as and should an opportunity to constain a constained as a constaine times, is certainly a munificent sum:

never, perhaps, has the golden rule been more aptly exemplified, "Do unto others as you would wish to be done by." The Ladies have, in all instances, volunteered their services and rendered us efficient aid.

The Fencibles' Brass Band cheered us with their "soulstring strains," and, indeed, it was in a great measure owing to the influence of their music that harmony and good order prevailed to the extent it did. And last, but not losst, to the officers of the law who attended there, and to Mr. Mchouald, the janitor, we return many, many thanks. To the Mcssrs. Williams and Lebar, who assisted at the supper, the only harm the Ladies wish them is, that

ations before Spring, though nothing definite has yet been determined on in regard to Nos. 2 and 3.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.—A "merric Christmas" to all our readers. May you all have a "glorious time" at your annual Christmas dinner. We hope "Cld Santa Claus" will not be unmindful of the numerous wants of the youngsteys in these "hard times." We presume, as usual, all the stores and other places of business in shis that the stores and other places of business in shis THE LaDIES OF ST. MARY'S.

THE ROBBERY AND FIRE IN LITTLE BRITAIN -DISCOVERY OF PART OF THE STOLEN GOODS-ARREST OF PARTIES IMPLICATED—FULL PARTICULARS.—We briefly policed closed its labors on Saturday at noon. The sittings of the | in the Express of last evening the robbery and burning of the store of Messrs. W. & F. Paxson, in Little Britain twp.; since then we have received additional particulars, which we lay before our readers. The building in which the Messrs, Payson kent their store (formerly known as "Ell Hall") was about three hundred yards from their dwelling, the second fioor or hall being occupied by the Odd Fellows'
Lodge. The first intimation that they had of what was going on at the store was about three o'clock on Wednesday school system, Thomas H. Burrowes. We were present two or three times during the session, and were very much a loud explosion, which was followed by two others in quick succession. Upon repairing to the store they found that it was impossible to save anything from the rning .-The three reports heard proceeded from the explosion of a keg of powder, a canister and a powder horn which were in the store, and this served to send the fire through the entire building with fearful rapidity.

The loss of the Messrs. Paxson is very heavy, the building and stock being estimated at \$6000, and their notes and book accounts worth nearly as much more. There was no insurance upon the store, stock or books. The Odd Fellows also lost all their books, papers, regalia and other property, worth about \$400. It was ascertained that the robbers had entered the

store by prying off one of the window shutters, and the presumption was that after carrying off what goods they wanted they fired the building. This theory was confirmed the next day by two bags full of goods, such as clothing, shawls, handkerchiefs, &c., being found concealed unde

On Wednesday night six colored men were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery, five of whom had a hearing before Esquire Hanns, and the other before had a hearing before Esquire Hanna, and the other before Esquire Housekeeper. They were brought in and committed to prison last night. Their names are Samuel Taylor, J. E. Downs, Josh, John, Henry and George Forenan. Taylor, who has lived about Peach Bottom, was held as principal, and the others as witnesses. Another negro, living in the neighborhood, is supposed to have been the ring leader, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.—His parents live in this city, and he is known variously by the names of George Williams, Simms Williams, George Simms and George Armwood. The Foreman family also live in the neighborhood, and have been in the habit of harboring Taylor and Williams, and are supposed to have at least some knowledge of the crime.—Friday's Express. COLUMBIA AFFAIRS .- We glean the follow-

ing Columbia "items" from the Spy of Saturday:

Columbia 'items' from the Spy of Saturday:

AF The Anniversary of the M. E. Sunday School, of Columbia, will be held in the M. E. Church, on Christmas evening next. Rev. Mr. Mecaskey, the former Pastor of the Church, will deliver an address. The scholars will also take part in the exercises; a number of dialogue and single pieces will be spoken, and several appropriate pieces will be sung. Tickets of admission can be had of the Leachers, and at the door of the Church in the evening.—Services will commence at 6½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Depication.—The newly built Church edifice of the United Brethren in Christ, near Cordolia France, two miles from Columbia, Laocaster county, will be dedicated as a house of worship on Sabbath next, the 20th inst. Bishop Glossbrenner will preach on the occasion—no proventing Providence—assisted by other ministers. All persons, friendly to the cause of God. are invited to attend.

SPIENDI MONUMENT.—Mr. Lawis Haldy, of Lancaster, has recently erected a Monument on the lot of Thos. A. Scott, Egq., in the New Cemetery of this place, which for beauty and tastefulness far surpasses any in our Cemeterlos. It is composed of a series of bases, die and cap surmounted by two more bases, and the oblish on which is an urn with appropriate drapery. The two lower bases are of biue, and the rest of the Monument is of the finest Italian marble. The height from the ground is about fifteen feet. The workmanship of this monument reflects great credit on the skill of Mr. Haldy, everything about it presenting an appearance of symmetry and neatness.

Volunter Meximo.—Turnsunt to notice given, a large and enthusiastic meeting of our young and patriotic clivens, assembled at the Town Hall in this Berough, not used the meeting adjourned to meet sgall on Saturday evening independent. "Volunters Company," whose service will be offered to the U. S. Government, for the Utah Expedition, when, on motion, Col. Daniel Herr was chosen President: Lieut Thos. Welsh and Thos. Collins,

The return of the officers with the captive in their train was an ovation. They were everywhere greeted by cheers and shouts and the vehicle in which they toted the prisoner was followed by an immense crowd of bors, old and young; they besiged the 'Squire's office, and filled it to suffication, paying little respect to justice, and wen mounting the back of the representative of the law, in the cageness of curiosity. It is not every day that we have a live burglar in our town.

Aubison corroborated the statement of Mesers. Tredenick and Martin, that be had escaped by the window while they slept. He tapped Mr. Shumm's lager too freely in his second exploit, and it is probably to this little tanglagues of a pardonable partiality for that great bevarage that he was his present capitity. We trust that we shall have nothing further to chronicle concerning this gantieman, excepting his conviction and sentence.