LANCASTER, PA., NOVEMBER 9, 1858.

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OUR FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The result of the late elections in the free States, although disastrous' enough to the Democratic party, is not so bad as it might have been. In view of the possible contingency of the next Presidential election being decided by Congress, it will be noticed that the Democracy are perfectly safe. Of the fifteen Southern States, all of them save one, (Maryland,) can be counted on with certainty for the Democratic candidate; to these four teen, then, may be safely added, three of the seventeen free States, viz: Illinois, California the thirty-two. Should Kansas and Oregon be admitted into the Union before 1860, they cannot, under any circumstances, vary the result. The first may, possibly, be a Republican State; but the latter is sure to be Democratic, and this would leave the vote by States probable.

Under any circumstances, therefore, in the House of Representatives, voting by States, the Democratic party is safe, and this reflection of itself must be a bitter pill to the Republicans after all their jubilant manifestations at vania, Ohio and New York.

Nor is it yet certain that the Republicans will have a majority of the members in the. pally Southern-liave yet to elect. In those States, sometwelve or thirteen of the members in the present Congress are Know Nothings or Americans. Should their places be supplied the act of 1857. by Democrats, which is more than probable, it gress upon which they will differ from their | believe otherwise have not been deceived. brethren. We, therefore look forward with confidence to the assembling of that body, and every other ism inimical to the harmony and welfare of the Union.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The same influences that operated against produce a change, but thus far with little the Democracy of Pennsylvania in October, success. The Northern Times, published at were brought to bear, with similar effect, in Liverpool, takes up the subject in detail, and most of the States in which elections were in the course of a sympathetic article says: held last week.

and other State officers, a majority in both for being a gain of four on the present Congressional delegation.

Massachusetts, as usual, is Republican all the popular vote.

- In New Jersey, the Republicans have carried a majority of the Legislature, and three of the five members of Congress.

Wisconsin has also gone for the Republicans by about the same majority as last year, of Congress.

good cause, has been carried by the friends of before him. There is, moreover, too little Judge Douglas. They will have a majority sympathy felt for this particular class. Their of five in each branch of the Legislaturethus securing his return to the U.S. Senate, over Lincoln, his Black Republican opponent. The Congressional delegation will stand the indeed, do we hear of any movement intended Republicans, being the same as in the present

Congress. elected their Governor, member of Congress, and a majority of the Legislature.

The Democracy, therefore have been defeat ed in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Michigan; and are victorious in Illinois and Delaware.

STEPHEN S. REMAK, Esq., of Philadelphia, to be Consul at Trieste.

to be Register of the Land Office at Olympia, Washington Territory. G. T. Pierce, of Wsiconsin, to be a Purser

in the Navy. Gen. John E. Warp, of Georgia, to be heirs or legatees of the claimant." Minister to Sardinia.

THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY. The Gouldy family, an account of the lished last week, were still living at the last accounts, with some prospect of their ultimate recovery. Their restoration would seem to be next thing to miraculous.

NEW YORK CITY AND STATE.

The Democratic majority in the City of New York is, in round numbers, about 19,000. The rest of the State, however, played the very deuce with the Democratic party. The Republican majority in the State will be some 15,000 over the Democratic candidate for the intestate laws. Governor,

UNITED STATES MINTAGE.—The coinage of of \$102,070; 2,598,500 pieces of silver, of the value of \$450,000, and 1,700,000 cents, of vail, and give the rule in all cases to which it the value of \$17,000. The total coinage being applies. 4,339,630 pieces, of the value of \$509,070.-The gold coinage was principally in dollar pieces, and the silver very largely of the are as smaller denominations 201 com-quarters, dimes, half dimes and three cent pieces. The therefore say:

"1st. That a warrant issued after the "1st. That a warrant issued after the "1st." smaller denominations tof coin-quarters, and of silver bullion, including, silver purchases, \$416,430. Old cents exchanged for new, \$1,665. Total deposits for the month, \$540.635.

GREELEY ON THE NEW YORK ELECTION .-Horace is in the sulks. "Things isn't a

weeks, was to have suffered death on Friday ably last: but the President, on Thursday, commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in how the Tariff of 1857 was passed, who did it and for what purpose; how they of New England had struggled to enlarge the FREE LIST and deplete the Treasury. Read the follow ing extract from his speech : The session that closed on the 4th

March, 1857, was mainly devoted by us or

New England and a portion of the country, to a modification of the Revenue laws. manufacturers of N. England, the Merchants of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, by letter and by their personal presence in Wast ington, implored us, in the Congress of the United States, to modify the tariff before we adjourned on the 4th of March; and, gentle men, for sixty days I gave to that effort to change or modify the tariff, my days and my nights. I went to the men who represent the sheep growing regions of our country-they were mostly Republicans; they did not like to yield up the duty upon wool. We used all our powers of persuasion to induce them to con-sent to a reduction of the duty on wool, so that ve in New England might set our machinery at work in our woollen mills-machinery that had long been silent and unused. I think that those sixty days of labor of mine, were never surpassed by the labor in anything ex cept to place Charles Sumner in the Senate. and Minnesota-making seventeen votes out of and N. P. Banks in the Speaker's chair. I think, gentlemen, these labors were not with he little influence with my personal and political associates; at any rate, I had the warm and generous thanks of men in New England and men in New York for the labor I had performed in thus attempting to secure a modification of the tariff, so the interests of our section of the country .-18 Democratic to 16 Republican, coun ing Our object was to reduce the duty upon wool Maryland with the latter, which is scarcely and to enlarge the free list, and thus save eight or ten millions of dollars that came us in the real form of taxation and admit many articles used in our manufactures duty event of the next President being made by the free, and thus indirectly aid the manufacture ing interests of Massachusetts and of the country. We passed such a bill through the House, and it came to the Senate; there it met the stern resistance of men who wanted make a reduction equally upon all articles, the result of the recent elections in Pennsyl- whether they came into competition with our industry or not. We passed through the Senate an amendment to that bill, and we sustained it because it was the best we could obtain. We sustained the tariff to deplete the next Congress. A number of States—princi- Treasury, to protect and encurage the propally Southern—laye yet to elect. In those ductive industry of the country. The tariff men in Congress, with the exception of a few gentlemen from the wool growing sections,

and from Pennsylvania, gave their sanction to Let it be remembered then that Speaker will still give us a small majority. But, it Banks and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, may be said, that some whom we count upon and Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, were the to make up a majority are anti-Lecompton leading men who are responsible for the pasmen; true, but they are Democrats, neverthe- sage of the tariff of 1857; and if it be the tar less, and as that question is no longer a living lift that has contributed to the panic and hard issue, having been referred to the people of times, we ask again if the Black Republicans Kansas to decide for themselves, there is no are not the proper party to hold responsible, question likely to come before the next Con- and whether the people who have been led to

THE ENGLISH LABORER.

According to some of the British journals, believing that the Democracy will present a the condition of a large portion of the English united front in opposition to Republicanism lat-orers is truly deplorable. They can with great difficulty earn the means of subsistence. while their social comforts are few and far between. Various efforts have been made to

"We boast of our abhorrence of negro New York has gone largely Republican.— slavery; we remance, we moralize, and we The Sewardites have elected their Governor, actually weep over the tales of African suffering, but we cannot afford a passing thought the millions of white slaves who constitute branches of the Legislature, and some twenty: the masses of our laboring population. What five of the thirty-three members of Congress, are these in reality but mere animated machines' employed only because it has not sible as yet to discover others supersede them. As their employment has been the result of necessity, and not of choice, through, although by a reduced majority on the great object of the employer has been to physical endurance of the employed to its utmost limits, and reduce the rate of emuneration to the lowest minimum. fortunately, the fierce comnetition of trade

"This is, indeed, a lamentable picture: but but the Democrats have gained one member, the case is similar, we fear, to a very considerable extent, in other portions of the world. the three members of Congress are of the same than a living for themselves and families .stripe-a gain of one, we believe to the Dem - Their lot is one of excessive toil. Those who are skilled in some particular art or craft can of course do better. But the mere laborer. even in his best condition, has a hard task wants, their enjoyments, their recreations, are rarely considered. They are reguled as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water and are treated accordingly. How rarely social enjoyments of the merely working Every philanthropy seems to look whom them with indifference or contempt .-In little Delaware the Democrats have But this should not be. There is a season for all things-and due consideration should be felt for every member of the human family

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The U. S. Attorney General has just given the following decision on the law of June 3, 1858, in regard to the title to land warrants, which is addressed to APPOINTMENTS by the PRESIDENT. the Secretary of the Interior.

His opinion had been asked by the Secre tary of the Interior, on the construction to be WILLIAM B. RANKEN, Esq., of Philadelphia, given to the law of June 3, 1858, which provides that the title to a land warrant issued after the death of a person who lawfully applied for it, "shall vest in the widow, if there be one; and if there no widow, then in the

The Attorney General decides that-

"The heirs of a man are those persons who are entitled, by the lex rei situs, to take his inmurderous attack upon whom we publifis legatees are those to whom he has bequeathed his property by will. Heirs some times means children, in common parlanc, and the word is to be so understood in a statute when the context shows that intention to have been in the mind of the Legislature. But I im not aware that any reason exists here for taking it in a sense different from that in which it is usually and properly accepted .-This act of Congress, then, vests the land in the persons to whom the claimant may have it goes to his heirs-that is, to the persons who are entitled to claim his real estate by

"I do not see anything in the general policy of the previous laws which would justify us in giving the act of 1858 a construction not warranted by its plain words. It is true the United States Mint for the month of Oc- that all the acts on the same subject are to be tober was 41,630 pieces of gold, of the value construed together, as in pari materia: but where the words of a later act differ from those of an older one, the latter act must pre-

> We are not in possession of a full conv of this opinion, but have quoted one of the leading paragraphs. The concluding sentences

> death of a claimant who left a widow and children, inures to the widow's benefit alone. "24. Where the deceased claimant was a widow with two sets of children, the warrant inures to the benefit of her heirs or legatees Heirs are those who are so declared by the law of claimants domicil.

___ IMMENSE CORN CROP IN KENTUCKY .- The working" to please him. In speaking of the Louisville Journal says that the corn crop has result of the late election in that State he never been so large in Kentucky as the present crop promises to be. It states that there are "The victory just won by the Republicans of our State is one of which we cannot feel proud."

"The victory just won by the Republicans of our State is one of which we cannot feel proud."

"The victory just won by the Republicans of our State is one of which we cannot feel proud."

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.—BARRETT, who was of Fenton, Mich., asserts that the midge does convicted at Washington City of the murder not leave the wheat until it is thrashed, and THE WHEAT MIDGE .- George S. Woodhull, of Reeve Lewis, and who was respited for two then it goes to the chaff and straw, and problies dormant till Spring, when it hatches into a fly and deposits its eggs. this troublesome pest might be destroyed by hurning the straw and chaff of affected for a few years.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Whereas information has reached me from speech recently delivered, tells the whole story sources which I cannot disregard that certain persons, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, are making a third attempt to set on foot a military expedition within their territory against Nicaragua, a foreign State, with which they are at peace. In order to raise money for equipping and maintaining this expedition, persons connected therewith as I have reason to believe, have issued sold bonds and other contracts pledging the public lands of Nicaragua and the transit route through its territory as a security for

their redemption and fulfilment. The hostile design of this expeditions is rendered manifest by the fact that these bonds and contracts can be of no possible value to their holders unless the present governmen of Nicaragua shall be overthrown by force .-Besides, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of that government in the United States has issued a notice, in pursuance of his instructions, dated on the 27th instant, forbiding the citizens or subjects of any nation, except passengers intending to proceed through Nicaragua over the transit route from ocean to ocean, to enter its territory without a regular passport, signed by the proper min-ister or consul general of the republic resident in the country from whence they shall have departed. Such persons, with this exception, departed. will be stopped and compelled to return by the same conveyance that took them to country From these circumstances, the infer ence is irresistable that persons engaged in this expedition will leave the United States with hostile purposes against Nicaragua .-They cannot, under the guise which they have assumed, that they are peaceful emigrants, conceal their real intentions, and especially when they know, in advance, that their land ing will be resisted, and can only be accomplished by an overpowering expedient was successfully resorted to previous o the last expedition, and the vessel in which those composing it were conveyed to Nicaragua, obtained a clearance from the of the port of Mobile. Although, after a careful examination, no arms or munitions of war were discovered on board, yet when they arrived in Nicaragua, they armed and equipped and immediately commenced hostilities. The leaders of former illegal expeditions of

the same character have openly expressed their intention to renew hostilities against Nicaragua. One of them, who has already been twice expelled from Nicaragua, has invited, through the American newspapers, Ameri can citizens to emigrate to that republic, and and has designated Mobile as the place of rendezvous and departure, and San Juan del Norte as the port to which they are bound .-This person, who has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and claims to be Presi dent of Nicaragua, has given notice to the collector of the port of Mobile that two or three hundred of these emigrants will be prepared to embark from that port about the middle of

November. For these and other good reasons, and for the purpose of saving American citizens who may have been honestly deluded into the be-lief that they are about to go to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, if any such there be, from the disastrous consequences to which they will he exposed, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States, have thought it fit to issue this my proclamation enjoining upon all offi cers of the government, civil and military, in their respective spheres, to be vigilant, active and faithful in suppressing these illegal enterprises, and in carrying out their standing in structions to that effect; exhorting all good citizens, by their respect for the laws and their regard for the peace and welfare of the country to aid the efforts of the public authorities

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the city of Washington, the 13th day of [L. s.] October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and of the independence of the United States the eighty third

the discharge of their duties

JAMES BUCHANAN. By the President;: Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

METHODISM IN THE UNITED STATES -In the Northern connection of the Methodist E. P. Church there are forty seven annual confer ences, of which nineteen viz :- New York East, North Indiana, Providence, West Virginia, unusually overcrowded state of the New England, New York, Kansas and Nebras-Ohio, have a net increase of membership of Michigan has elected a Republican Goverance and even in this country. There are few among the Legislature, and two of call and industrious, who even secure more the same average in increase the report, show the three periods of Courteen and two of call and industrious, who even secure more the same average in increase the report, show the three periods of Courteen and two of the same average in increase the report. the same average, in increase this year will be in the Northern Division alone, about 170 000. The Methodist E. P. Church, South, has twenty-three annual conferences, and the other minor branches of Methodism, scattered over the United States, being brought into calculation, it is fair to assume that the increase of the present year will largely exceed 200,000 communicants. What an astonishing exhibition of efficiency is here shown in the working Democrats, all friends of Douglas, to four to elevate the social condition or extend the of that mighty system devised by that great and good man of the last century, John Wesley.

> ORIGIN OF THE F. F. V's .- Many of our readers have heard of the "First Families of Virginia," but few, we take it, know how the term originated. An exchange explains it

In the early settlement of that State, it was found impossible to colonize it unless women went there. Accordingly, a ship load was sent out, but no planter was allowed to marry one of them until he had first paid one hundred pounds of tobacco for her passage When the second ship load came, no one would pay more than seventy-five pounds for the matrimonial privilege, except it were a very superior article. Consequently, the decendants of all those who were sold for one hundred pounds of tobacco were ranked as the first families, while those who brought but seventy five pounds are now ranked as the second families; and the reason why no one can ever find any of the second families, is because you can't get a Virginian to admit that his mother only brought seventy five pounds of tobacco

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH MEXICO ?- The New Orleans Della, in the course of a sensible article on Mexican affairs, says:

"What shall we do with Mexico? Shall we stand by and see one of the fairest regions in the world wrenched from civilization and devoted to waste and savagery? Shall left it by will, and if he died intestate, then see wealth by the hundred million daily sacrificed to glut military brigands? Shall we see league after league of cultivated ground. once rivaling the garden of Khubla Khan in beauty and luxuriance, abandoned and fruit less? And shall we see American citizens daily plundered and insulted, and often worse abused, in that country, by every pelting petty officer who may choose to exalt or enrich himself by abusing the privileges of nationa

weakness? "These, and similar considerations, are beginning to affect public opinion, not more in this country than in Europe. Indeed, the ondon Times has already said that we of the United States ought instantly to put a stop to the state of things described; and some of the most conservative journals in this country do not hesitate to recommend an American protectorate over Mexico-some suggesting one mode and some another, but all in the conviction that something must be done."

. . EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.—This is one o the very best of our exchanges. For the exceedingly didly gotten up periodical, heavily freighted with literary treasures of a high order, and embellished with sta engravings of exquisite design and finish, together with numerous apprepriate suggestions of art, not only in painting and sculpture, but in the minor touches of life as altogether to make it one of the most fascinating publi cations of the day. The engraving of "Cleopatra applying of the book. The Association, of which this excellent periodical is the organ, is doing a good work for the age in

Published quarterly at 548 Broadway, New York, by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, at 50 cents a number, or

a year.

andjinteresting articles on a variety of subjects. THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL, for November, is one of the best numbers that has yet been issued

Dr Row's Review, for November, is well filled with all

THE OREGON WAR. of the Four Lakes—Defeat of lians—Effect of the Minnie Rifle

San Francisco, Oct. 5, 1858. of September a battle took place between Col. Wright's command and the combined hostile tribes of Palouzes, d'Allenes and Spokans, at a point called Four Lakes, eighty miles beyond Snake river, and fifteen miles south of the Spokan river. The Indians numbered five hundred, and fough The troops under Col. Wright were four hundred and fifty, of which two hundred and ninety participated in the action. A erve of three officers and on guard of hundred and fifty rank and file were left in the camp, while the others went out to fight The Indians were completely routed, with the loss of seventeen killed and thirty five wounded There were no casualities on the side of the suldiers. The hattle and its results have demonstrated the immense value of the Minnie o'clock, to'proceed to Woodward Hill Cemetery rifle, and explain the cause of Col. Steptoe's reverse when his men were armed with

miserable musketoons. Capt. E. D. Keyes, commanding Third Artillery, addressed the following report to the Acting Adjutant General: CAMP AT THE FOUR LAKES Washington Territory, Sept. 21. SIR-In obedience to the orders of by reference to our advertising columns, will be varied Wright, I have the honor to submit the and interesting, and every Teacher in 'the county should following report of the operations of the bat of the Third artillery, under command in the battle of this date, with the

Indians. My battalion is composed of five companie (A, B, G, K and M,) armed as infantry, and a detachment of twenty men of G company, acting as artillerists, with two mounted howitzers. It had present for duty thi morning, 13 officers and 325 enlisted men. Of my battalion Capt. J. A. Hardie, the field officer of the day; Lieut. H. B. Lyon, the officer of the guard; Lieut. H. G. Gibson and G. R. Dandy, with M company, and one howitzer of the artillery, were left to guard the camp at 9 12 o'clock A. M., and after marching in column about two miles, I was ordered by Col. Wright to detach a company to co operate with the dragoons, and drive off about forty Indians posted on the top of a

high hill to our left. This was done in

hostile Spokans, Cour d'Allene and Palouze

talion

o command of K company.
On reaching the creet of the hill, the whole orce of the enemy, numbering from 400 to 500 mounted warriors, was seen spread over the plains below, and on the slope of the hills By the direction of Col. Wright, I immedi atly ordered forward the mountain howitzer detachment under Lieut. J. L. White. supported by company A., deployed as skirmishers, under Lieut. R.O. Tyler. I ordered Lieut. G. P. Ihrie, assisted by Lieut. Jame Howard, to deploy his company B to the left of Lieut. White, and Lieut. Ransom to deplo company G on the left of the line. Capt, Ord was ordered to assemble his company K on the nill, and hold it in reserve. In this order the battalien moved briskly down the long slope passed the dragoons under Major Grier, and opened a fire so steady and well directed, that the hitherto untamed audacity of the savages hegan shortly to be disturbed. Large number f them took refuge in the woods at the foo of the hill, upon which White, Tyler and the Rifles were bearing down, and where the combat soon became very warm. For a short time, appearances in that quarter gave me

that the enemy shortly began to stream out of the woods and up the hills beyond. As our line moved down toward the plain onsiderable numbers of the enemy made off the left, but company G, under Lieut. Ransom, pressed down upon them, and after a short engagement sent them flying over the plain. Lieut, Ransom was thus necessarily retarded, and it was not till near the close the engagement that his company could be

After we had driven the Indians some dis tance into the plains, and they were making for and up the hills in great numbers, the dragoons passed through our intervals, and charged among them in a style which excited the most intense admiration. course obliged to suspend our fire for some time, but I pressed foward the line with possible speed, and half way up the high hill we passed the dragoons again, whose horses were thoroughly blown, and it was not till about half the men had fallen to from exhaustion, that I ordered a short half for the stragglers to come up. As soon as the majority had joined, I ordered the line to and the unusuany overcrowded state of the Archive Labor market, combine to render this state of ka, Troy, Pittsburg, Erie, Ohio, East Genesee, hills, from which we could see far over the Iowa, Cincinnati, Rock River, Michigan, country beyond. Very few of the enemy were Detroit, South Eastern Indiana and North visible, they having found shelter in the roods and group of twelve or fifteen, however, were seen standing about eight hundred yards beyond Lieut. White's detachment. He fired a shell in that direction, which, bursting a short distance directly over their heads, sent them down the ravine and out of sight After keeping my battalion a short time on

the hill, by order of Colonel Wright the e-call was sounded, and we returned to camp, from which we were absent only four hours.

The gallantry of the officers and men was admirable, and among the officers it was so niform that I will not attempt to discriminate The positions of some of the officers brough neir conduct into especial notice, and in this connection I must mention Lieutenants White Tyler and Ihrie. Captain Ord was ordered first to engage the enemy, but being in the reserve. I did not communicate with him afterwards till the recall had been sounded The activity and intelligence displayed Lieutenant Lawrence Kin, Adintani of the battalien, in transmitting my orders to all parts of the line, were most commendable.

It affords me the highest pleasure to that not a man of my command was killed or wounded the whole day. This fact is, in my opinion, the highest merit of which we car oast. During the last two months, ocen my ceaseless endeavor, seconded by my officers, to impress upon the men, by instructions and precept, the conviction that with our long range of arms we could kill the ndians in a fair fight, and not be killed our selves. Our lessons have been well learned The men fired at the gallant red rascals as they would have fired at targets, and all the movements during the action were as orderly as on a field day. The enemy has lost courage but he may change his tacties.—N. Y. Herale

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION .- The Czar Alex ander has recently given proof of his determi nation to carry out his plans for the emanci-pation of the seris. In different parts of the mpire, the nobles and proprietors have show the utmost reluctance in seconding the Emperor's views, and the Emperor has taken occasion to rebuke their conduct and to signify to them that he will not be thwarted in Various Russian Emperors have desired to abolish serfdom, but they shrank from ncountering the formidable opposition of the publes. Nicholas, the present Emperor's father, made a movement, in the earlier part of his reign, to emancipate the serfs, but he found the accomplishment of the task incon sistent with the realization of his ambition schemes. Alexander, however, finds himselin a position to devote his attention to mea sures of internal reform, and he prosecutes the vork with an energy which it was supposed before he ascended the throne, he did n As illustrating the state of things which the Emperor has undertaken to correct, an English paper states:

" Moscow is a very wealthy commercial city, the seat of great manufacturing as well as trading industry. Now the bulk of the rich, bearded merchants are serfs having no legal property in their wealth, or at least, no absare liberty as to its disposal; and in spite of that wealth, their social status is infinitel below that of the most unmitigated scoundre and bankrupt who wears a civil uniform. enfranchise these men will be to reverse the positions. The tchinornik or employe, with a lower salary than a merchant's clerk, will at once sink to his proper level: for he is often

the thriving shopkeeper whom he now look down upon and bullies." The minds of the serfs have been thorough aroused on the subject of emancipation, nd in their determination to be freemen the Emperor finds the strongest support for ust and enlightened policy.

more ignorant, generally more dishonest, than

ROBBERY OF THE DELAWARE BANK .- On Sunday night week the Delaware Bank at Delhi, New York, was entered and thirty seven thousand dollars stolen. The robbers was not discovered till morning, giving the perpetrator time to escape. The money taken following parcels \$13,000 in pocket bills, \$15,000 in mutilated Delaware Bank notes, \$8,000 in gold, and \$1,000 in other funds. The police have been notified, and a reward of three thousand dollars offered for the apprehension of the robber.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

DEATH OF JOHN BEAR, Esq. - This gentle man, founder of "Bear's Almanac," which has a National reputation, and senior editor of 'The Volksfreund and Beo-bachter,' died andd-nly at his residence, No. 12 North Oneen street, on Saturday evening last, in the 62d year of is age. Mr. B. had, we understand, been in rather delicate health for a long while, but his sudden demise startled the community, he having been about transacting business but a few days before. He had been connected with the Press of this city for forty years, and throughout that long riod commanded the respect of both friend and foe. The Volksfreund establishment, of which Mr. B. was the honored head, was started in the year 1815 by Joseph Ehren-FRIED, Esq., and William Hamilton, Esq., then editor of The Laucaster Journal. Mr. Ehrenfried is still living in this city at a ripe old age, highly respected and estby his fellow citizens. Mr. Bear became the editor and proprietor of The Volksfreund in 1818. His decesse leave The funeral of Mr. BEAR takes place this afternoon, at 2

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Lancaster City and County Teachers' Institute will be held in this city, at Fulton Hall, commencing on Monday the 29th inst., and continuing throughout the week. These Institutes are always productive of much benefit to the Teachers. as well as visitors attendant upon the sittings thereof, and Fulton Hall has been crowded by our citizens at the former etings of this Institute. The exercises, as will be s

nake it convenient to be present. The Local Committee have made arrangements with most of our hotel-keepers to peard members of the Institute at half their usual rates THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- The first lecture of the Howard Evening course will be delivered this even-ing, at Fulton Hall, by Mayor Burrows, President of the

"Something Else."-This is the title of a ew piece of music, for a copy of which we are indebted to the composers. It is published by LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia-the words by REUBEN E. PARIM and music by HARRY M. SENER, of this city. It is an excellent comiproduction, and sung by the quartette, of which they are embers, cannot fail to please and gratify those who hear The production is highly creditable to our young

A STEAM FIRE ENGINE.-We learn with leasure that "Empire Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1." of this city are about making arrangements to Steam Fire Engine for their use. A meeting of the com pany was held at Lechier's Hotel, East King street, (the style by Capt. Ord and Lieut. M. R. Morgan, Empire's Head-Quarters,) on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of concluding the preliminary arrangements with a Philadelphia firm who manufacture the "steam souirts." The truck and ladders of the company will not. however, he dispensed with. A Steam Fire Engine is as yet a novelty, but it will be of vast benefit in this city where incendiarism is rife. The Empire, having in its ranks some of the most solid and substantial men of Lancaster, is the very company to carry such a project to a cressful completion. -The following proceedings took place at the company's

secting on Thursday evening: meeting on Thursday evening:
At a meeting of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company,
No. 1, held on Thursday evening, Nov. 4, 1858, it was
unanimously resolved to procure a Steam Fire Engine, and
a committee of the following members was appointed to
call upon the citizens, and solicit their aid in the project.
Special Committee—Charles M. Howell. John Herr, John
D. Skiles, James H. Barnes, William W. Brown, Emlen
Franklin.

Franklin.
Committee for N. W. Ward—Emanuel H. Gust, Wash
Ington H. Keffer, Dr. Wm. N. Amer, John D. Beahm.
Committee for N. E. Ward—William G. Kendrick, Wm.
E. Heinitsh, Wm. A. Heisthu, Anthony Lechler.
Committee for S. W. Ward—Danlel M. Kauffman, Daniel
H. Heitshu, Frank H. Berneman, John P. Anderson.
Committee for S. E. Ward—Christian Widmyer, B. W.
Lantz, Henry Gast, John B. Kevinski
CHAS. M. HOWELL, President.
DANIEL H. HEITSHV, Secretary.

THE FENCIBLES' ANNUAL BALL .- The Lan aster Fencibles will give their Third Annual Military and some anxiety, but the attack was so spirited Citizens' Dress Ball, on Thanksgiving Eve, November 17th, at Fulton Hall. The Fencibles' Band and Keffer's full chestra will furnish the music on the occasion

> THE FULTON INSTITUTE .-- An association inder the name of the heading of this article, has recently een organized in this city, its object being the promotion of the Industrial, Mechanical, and useful Arts and Sciences: and also has in view the holding of annual or semi-annual exhibitions, for the advancement of the objects named, ncluding Horticulture and Floriculture. We presume i will be similar in its character to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. The Institute has adopted a constitution, and elected the following well-known citizens officers for the ensuing year: President, Robert H. Long; Vice Pres dent, Dr. J. H. Longenecker; Secretary, Wm. E. Heinlich; Treasurer, S. S. Rathyon; Auditors, Emanuel H. Gast, J Messeremith Westhaeffer; and a Board of thirty Director:

CARD OF THANKS .- At a meeting of the Lancaster Fencibles held at their Armory, Fulton Hall, on the evening of the 1st inst., the following resolutions were ananimously adopted:

unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the friendly feelings which were manifested, and the polite attentions which were extended to the Company from every quarter during our late visit to Reading an: Philadelphia, were of such a character as to demand a sublic acknowledgment of our obligations to all with whom the occasion brought us into association.

In a special manner our thanks are due to our fellow sol diers, the "Jackson Rilles," for the fraternal feeling manifested by their secort at our departure and return, and we detected by their escort at our departure and return, and we are glad of the operaturity to thus publicly welcome that callant company into the ranks of the cltiz-n soldiery.

To the officers and ascents of the Pennsylvania, and the Reading and Philadelphis Rullroads, we are indebted for

We cherish a deep sense of our obligation to Gen. Keim and his staff, and the Reading Battalion for their soldierly and cordial reception; to the Ringsold Artillery for their bounteous collation, and to those public-spirited citizens. Mr. William Kirper and Mr. Frederick Lauer, for their polite attentions and entertainments; also, to our old friend and acquaintance. Mr. Frank Stouch, for his courteous invitation to the ball.

Resolved, That the citizen soldiery of Philadelphia, in the civillities extended to us during our visit to their city, have fully maintained their distinguished reputation for courtesy and hospitality. To Gen. Cadwalader and staff, to Coll. Lewis and staff, and to the companies composing our oscort, either at our arrival or departure, viz. The Black Hussars, the Cadwalader Grays, the Philadelphia Grays, the Washington Grays, and the National Guards, we desire to return our grateful thanks.

the Washington Grays, and the National Guards, we desire to return our grat-full thanks.

To our old and tried friends, the National Guards, who honored us by claiming us as their especial guests, and who treated us as such, with a munificence of hospitality, and restred us a since, with a fundamence of inseparatic air, a constancy of kindness and attention, as unexpected as it was unfounded, we remain under a seas of obligation which language is unable to express. Their uncessing extions made our trip one of the most unalloyed pleasure, and we owe them a debt of gratitude which will be re-

and we owe them a debt of gratitude which will be remembered as long as our company continues to exist.

Our special thanks are also due to that high toned and
spirited company, the Philadelphia Grays, for the splendid
coilation with which they complimented us at their
Armory, and the many other civilities and courtesies which
they extended to us during our stay.

To the Hon. Alexander Henry. Mayor of Philadelphia,
we are indebted for his official reception of us in the Hall
of Independence, and to the Hon. Richard Vaux, President
of the Board of Imspectors of the Eastern Pentientiary, for
his courtesies to us upon our visit to that Institution: Wm.
Chapin, Principal of the Institution for the Blind, J. R.
Snowden, Director of the Mint, and the officers of the Acadeury of Fine Arts, and the Academy of Satural Sciences, emy of Fine Arts, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, will accept our thanks for the opportunity given us of visiting these useful and interesting Institutions. To Mrs. Bowers, of the Walnut Street Theatre, the Ravel Troupe at the Academy of Music, and Sanford's Opers House, we tender our acknowledgments for the invitations which afforded us so much pleasure. We heartily thank the Ladies at the Floral Fair, at

which storded us so many persons. We heartify thank the Ladies at the Floral Fair, at Jayne's Hall, for their invitation to visit their exhibition. We fully appreciate the kindly spirit which prompted this graceful compliment, and deeply regret that circumstances deprived us of the pleasure which its acceptance would

deprived us of the pleasure which its acceptance would have given us.'

The elegant and sumptnous banquet provided for us at the Merchants' Hotst, by a number of former citizens of Lancaster, now resident in Philadelphia, occasioned in us feelings of the highest pride and gratification, offered to us by geutlemen who had deservedly won success and distinction in the various pursuits of life, in the city of their adoption; we received it with the most pleasurable emotions as a recognition of the common bond of nativity which still unites us, and as an evidence of appreciation, from so disringuished a source, of the motives which actuated us in assuming the position and duties of the citizen soldier.

soldier.

From our bosts of the "National Hotel," Mesers. Car-many & Sides, we received every convenience which was necessary to make our sojourn with them entirely pleasant and agreeable. Their constant care for our comfort, their and agreeable. Their constant earc for our comfort, their assiduous attention to our wants, as well as the splendid bills of fere which were spread before us on every occasion, demand this public acknowledgment at our hands.

To Mr. John Ditlow, of the "Cuion." we also desire to tender our thanks for the acceptable entert-simment with which he greeted us on our return to Lancaster.

Resolved. That the above resolutions be published in the newspapers, and a copy of the same sent to each of the parties mentioned.

EMLEN FRANKLIN, LAWRENCE MATTHEWS, WASH. H. REFFER.

JOHN I. HARTMAN,

*Committee.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- This Court did

JOHN OF COMBON FLEAS.—Phis Court did not get through with its business last week until after midoight on Saturday, the verdist in the Lebanon Valley Raliforad case not being rendered until half past one c'clock on Sunday morning. There were only two cases tried of general interest. The first was a suit brought by Boni. M. Stauffer against the Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, of this city, to receive an insurance on his stock of grain, &c.. contained in his Mill, in Penn twp., which was destroyed by fire a year or two ago. Stauffer had an insurance on his build ings in the Northern Mutual. He then took an insurance ings in the Northern Mutual. He then took an insurance in the Initiand for \$4000 on his stock. The policy of this company contains a clause, rendering the insurance void, if the insurance void, if the insurance void, if the insurance reasonable notice of his insurance, subsequently, in any other company. Stauffernatewards made application for an insurance of \$4000, on his stock, in the Southern Mutual. He paid his premium, and his application was approved, but the policy had not been delivered at the time of the fire, which took place but ten days after this application.

took place but ten days after this application; had been made.

The Court left it as a matter of fact for the jury to say whether the time which elapsed between the application to the Southern Mutual and the occurrence of the fire was such, under the circumstances abyes stated, as to amount to remissness on the pert of Stauffer in not giving reasonable notice, as provided in the policy of the Inland. The Southern Mutual having paid the amount of their policy, (on the stock) another question of fact was the amount of loss sustained, which was left to the jury to determine under the evidence. Verdict for plaintiff \$2,907.59. Hiester and Fordney for plaintiff—Stevens and Eshleman for de, fendants.

Endants.
The next case was an action for damages brought by Till
& Main. of Harrisburg, against the Lebanon Valley Rail The next case was an action for damages brought by Till & Main. of Harrisburg, against the Lebunon Valley Railroad, which runs through a lot belonging to plaintiffs at Harrisburg, cutting off a corner of it, and otherwise, as was allexed, impairing its value. The damages were appraised by a jury at \$6,000; but the Railroad Company, thinking this excessive, availed themselves of their right, under the Act of Assembly, to have the case removed to this county for trial in the Court of Common Pleys. A jury was selected and visited the location about two weeks ago, so as to be competent judges of the questions of fart involved. The witnesses showed a great diversity of judgment as to the amount of damages sustained, and the learned counsel differed to less in their expresser opinions. Messers. Herman and Hamilton Airicks appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messers. J. C. Kunkle and David Mumma for defendants.

erendants.
In the course of his remarks to the jury, Mr. Kunkle In the todges of the remarks to the jury, Mr. Kunkle said the railroad company were willing to pay \$5.000 for the lot, independent of any reasonable amount of damages this jury might award. They admitted damages, and had frequently offered to compromise, but the plaintiffs, from the day the road was made, had folded their hands and allowed their improvements to be neglected, with the view to get heavier damages. On the attraction, Mr. Alfricke allowed their improvements to be neglected, with the view to get heavier damages. On the other hand, Mr. Alricks contended that the road had utterly rulned their saw mill and boat yard. The jury returned a verdict of \$4,162 for plaintiffs, with costs.—Tuesday's Express.

Concert.-Miss Kate Dean, will give two in Fulton Hall. Programmes next week.

DISTINGUISHED LECTURERS .- The "Histori cal, Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute" have made arrangements with Hon. John P. Hale. Horace Greely and George D. Prentice, Esqrs., to lecture before said Institute n this city, during the coming winter. The proceeds of these lectures will be for the benefit of the Institute's

TURNPIKE ELECTIONS .- The annual election or officers of the following Turnpikes has recently taken place, with the annexed result

Jace, With the shipping result.

CONESTOGA AND MANOR TURNPIEE.—President, Gen. B. A.
haeffer; Managers, Wyatt W. Miller, Christian B. Herr,
braham Peters, Andrew G. Bowers, Jacob K. Shenk LANGASTER AND EPHRAT TURNPIKE.—President, Henry & Leman; Managers, John K. Reed, Thomas E. Franklin, ohn Hess, Christian Bassler, Benjamin L. Landis; Treaswr, Henry Shreiner.

Sheriff's Sales .- On Saturday afternoon Sheriff Rowe, sold at the Court House in presence of a large concourse of spectators and bidders, the following

and to ground a carpener snop and outer improvements thereon, in the borough of Strasburg, the property of John Zimmerman, sold to Jacob Ream for \$50.

A lot of ground in the borough of Strasburg, with a breestory brick dwelling house and other improvements, he property of Amos E. Cochran, sold to Michael and isaa Grouff, for \$2,050

A piece of land in the village of Leesburg, Strasburg two, taining one acre with a two story brick dwelling house, property of H. Carl Meyers, sold to Susan Huber \$1300.

for \$1200.

A tract of land in Salisbury twp., containing 40 acres, with a two story log dwelling house, frame barn, &c., property of Andrew Winthrop and Thomas Winthrop, sold to John Myers for \$2 up.

A tract of land in Martic twp., containing 20 acres, with improvements, the property of Nicholas Rhoads, sold to Dariel Good for \$350.

A tract of land in Martic twp., containing 30 acres and 15 perches, with a one-story brick dwelling house and other improvements, the property of Jacob K. Good, sold other improvements, the property of Jacob K. Good.

a trace of iand in Martic twp, containing 30 acres and 15 perches, with a one-story brick dwelling house and other improvements, the property of Jacob K. Good, sold to George Warfel for \$100.

A lot of ground in the Borough of Columbia, containing one acre, with a rolling mill, for rolling all kinds of merchant, bar and railroad iron, property of Vincent Smith and Daniel S. Bruner, sold to Samuel Shoch for \$22,400.

A three-story brick dwelling house, on West King street, between Water and Prince, known as one of the Pallon. as accessory orics aweiting house, on West King street, between Water and Prince, known as one of the Follon Buildings, property of Margaret H. Amweg and John M. Annweg, soid to Junius B. Kauffman for \$2,550. A lot of ground on the New Holland Pike, in the City of Lancaster, with a two-story frame dwelling house, property of Matthias Brady, soid to E. H. Miller for \$100. A lot of ground on James street in the city of Lancaster, with a one story brick dwelling house, the property of Jos. Nixdorf, sold to Milton Wike for \$1,200. A two-story brick dwelling house and lot of ground on Mulberry street, between Orange and Chesnut streets, property of Chas. M. Erben & Henry L. Erben, sold to Gen. W. Schröyer, for \$675.

property of Chas. M. Erbon & Henry L. Erben, soid to Ges. W. Schroyer, for §675. A lot of ground on North Queen st., between Orange and King sts., with a large three story brick dwelling house, the property of Charles M. Erben, and Henry L. Erban, sold to Dr. Compton for §22. Subject to mortgage. A lot of ground on Prince st., with 2 two story brick dwelling houses, the paperty of Charles M. Erben, sold to Dr. Kilon, and Henry L. Erben, sold to John Shaffner for §25. Subject to

Henry L. Erben, sold to John Shallner for \$25. Stigect to mortzage.

Two lots of ground on the north site of West Jones sta, with a large two story brick dwelling house on each, property of Charles M. Erben, and Henry L. Erben, sold to W. W. Brown for \$5. Subject to mortgage.

Alot of ground on the north side of East Walnut sta. Alot of ground on the north side of East Walnut sta. Property of Charles M. Erben and Henry L. Erben, sold to Geo. W. Schroyer for \$9.

The house and lot of ground on the corner of Water and Walnut sts., property of John Jacob Wm. Petersilie, soid to Geo. F. Getz for \$500.

A piece of ground with a two story brick dwelling house, on North Queen at, the property of George Fisher, sold to the executors of F. J. Kramph, dec'd, for \$510.

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS .- We glean the follow-

ing "items" from Saturday's Spy:

A LITTLE BIT OF HORSE TAIX.—On Thursday, 28th ult.. Christian Hirnise appeared before Justice Weish, asking a warrant for the arrest of a stranger, name unknown, who had ridden away on the steed of Mr. George Hepperle, of this borough, with no intention—as informant believed and was willing to swear—of returning the same. The prayer of petitioner was entertained by the Court, and a warrant placed in the hands of Hollingsworth, 1st Division. Mounted Police, directing him to take the body of—

"and produce him at the Blue Front. Mounted on his fiery charger, the official departed, coultre a terre, and disappeared in the bridge with a velocity of a moderately disig "items" from Saturday's Spy:

and produce him at the Blue Front. Mounted on his flery charger, the official departed, centire a terre, and disappeared in the bridge with a velocity of a moderately discharged arrow. Being simed with precision, he hit the hole of the farther end, emerging into the Borough of Weightswille, surrounded by a halo of dust, and an admiring crowd of small boys. He was successful in his mission, and the same evening brought to the judgment seat, one John Graw, of the City of Laucaster, as the absconding equestrian.

John, with the bravery of conscious innocence, and a knowledge of law, kept a stiff upper lip, conducting his defence skilfully and successfully. He preved that his employer, a Lancaster trader, had beconseined with a desire to become possessed of the horse of Hopperle, by means of a swap, and, to the end of more fairly conducting the negotiation, had induced the latter individual to accompany him to the neutral ground of York county, where the exchange was consummated, and the bargain scaled in a copious flow of lager. Graw was dispatched for the animal, and his ingenious manner of obtaining it at the hands of Hirnese excited that gentleman's suspicion, hence the complaint.

Prosecution attempted to prove a swindle, but the case was dispated by the magistrate; Hirnese for costs.

Hirnese excited that gentleman's suspicion, hence the complaint.

Prosecution attempted to prove a swindle, but the case was dishisted by the magistrate; Hirnese for costs. We understand that Hepperle, considering himself over-reached in the transaction, the dealer having closed his eva with a wretched charger in exchange for a very good horse, intends seaking justice in York county.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINS FROM "BURNING PULD."—On Thes day, 23 inst. a good closing German, hight Hans Footh, applied at the Blue Front for accommodations for the night. Being of the race of Cain, in the estimation of the German Hostofries of the fown—Harse was a Swoope—he had been retued by them bed and board; and with an eye to a histonic in the steet or happy a curb-stone pillow and a gutter bed, he had prudently fortified his inner man with as many drinks as were obtainable under the circumstances. The Squire discouraged the encampment project.—While admitting the soundness of the great Squatter Sover-eignty principle as a political dogma, or dedge, he apprehended in the present instance the jumping of the Squatter Sover-eignty principle as a political dogma, or dedge, he apprehended in the present instance the jumping of the Squatter's claim on the part of Hellingsworth, Richard, or some unsuth-rized deputy. The magistrate is generally impartial in his recommendation of the tradesimen, landlords and others of Columbia, when an occasion offers for advice to anxious inquirers but in the present instance he volunteered as touter for the Hotel des Etrangers, better known as the Borough Tun, and highly extolled the bar, table and shake-down of that liberally patronized first-class extends and shake-down of that the liberall

anxious inquirers, but in the present instance he volunteered as tonter for the Hotel des Etrangers, better known as the Borough Inn, and highly estolled the bar, table and shake-down of that liberally patronized first-class establishment. Feeht unhesitatingly adopted the 'Squires' suggestion, and Hollingsworth was requested to show the gentleman to his prom.

In the morning the recipient of the Borough's hospitalities was brought up to the Captain's office to settle, when, it instead of a grad-ful rendering of thanks for the favors bestowed, Justich Welsh was overwhelmed with objurgations in such complicated black Dutch, that his limited knowledge of the language fulled to make him sensible of the point at issue. A wayside interpreter was called in, and the address was reiterated, at see ad hand.

Translated into intelligible English. Forth's tirade resolved itself into a complaint of the borough accommodations. He investibled against the apartments close, damp and masty, the bed as disgustingly filthy, and characterized the intelligence and the surface of the point and the surface of the point and the surface of the borough accommodations. He investibled against the apartments close, damp and masty, the bed as disgustingly filthy, and characterized the intelligence and the surface of the point and the point and the surface of the point and t

ions. He inveiched against the apartment as close, damp of nasty, the bed as disgustingly filthy, and characterized the entire establishment as rather a pen for the inigent and unfortunate christians. His heaviest attack, lowever, was directed against the deficiences in the operatment of refreshment. He. Hans Fecht, had entered he subterranean with his blood at fever heat from the rewithin, and all through that thousand year night had he undying conflagration raged around and around his heartst expert, reced up and down his parched alimentary. the undying conflagration raged around and around his ventral cavern, raced up and down his parched alimentary canal, issued in Simoon gusts from his encrusted mouth, scorching, searing, roasting, baking, stewing, broiling, frying, sigzing; in short, subje-ting him to every member to the question by fire. He humbly asked what crime he had committee that he should be thus martyrized? Surely the fact of his having voluntarily kindled the fire should not cut off his water! More in anger than in sorrow, he inquired why this little municipal Hades was not furnished with at least a bucket of the Water Company's best? Esquire Thomas Welsh had no word to say in defence. He could not send the Borough down for thirty days, so he pronounced sentence of banishment against the Swoope, and handed over the Corporation to the justice of "Our Special."

LOCAL MAIL ARRANGEMENTS-CLOSING OF refully prepared table of the bours for closing the various mails at the post office in this city, will be found very use ful for reference, by business men and others. A correct chedule of this kind has often been enquired for:

BY RAILROAD. astern Through Mail-For Philadelphia, New York and Festern Through Mail—For Columbia, Harrisburg, Pitts-burg and Western States, at 6, 45 p. m. ray Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethown, Mount Joy, Middledown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg (and Way Mail between Altoona and Pittsburg,) at 9½ a. m. cuthern Mail—For Columbia, York, Baltimore, Washing-ton, D. C., and Southern States, at 9½ a. m. ittsburg Through Mail, at 2 p. m. or Strasburg, via: Camargo, Quarryville, Martinsville, and New Providence, at 8, 45 a. m.

and New Providence, at 8, 45 a. m.
BY STAGE.
For Reading, via: Neffsylle, Littz. Rothsylle, Ephrata,
Reaustown, Adamstown and Gouglersville, daily, at 8

m. Phoenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville, 'tail. and himberton, it weekly, account unday, at 12 m. or Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, Chesnut Level, Green, Plessant Grove, Rock Springs, Md.; and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a. in. for Colebrook via: Sware's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 m. for Vogansville and Terre Hill, Tri weekly, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, 2 n. m.

day and Sa'urday, 2 p. m.
r Liberty Square, via: Conestogs, Marticville, Coleman-ville and Mount Nebo, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

For Bethesda, gia: Willow Street and Rawlinsville, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 a. m.

For New Danville, weekly, Wednesday, at 9 a. m.

Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 9 to 10 a. m.

Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territories, 10 cents.
Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a receipt given therefor, on application and payment of the registration fee of five cents, in addition to the regular stage.
All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps before
ey can be mailed.
H. B. SWARR, Postmaster.

A MAN TRIES TO CHOP HIS OWN HEAD OFF -A correspondent of the Very (Ind.) Reveille, writing from Carroll county, Ky., states that a few days since, a party of men were raising a log building; one of the company, a young, man named Thomas E. Scarcey, suddenly lef: his work, and seizing an az, cut several severe gashes on the top of his head. An attempt being made to wrest the weapon from him, he brandished it in the air, and threatened to kill any one who approached He then laid his neck upon a log, and was about to chop his own head off, when his companions managed, after a desperate strug-gle, to secure him. Scarcey is described as being an intelligent, upright man, and had never before given evidence of heing insane.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT IN IOWA. - Some exty or seventy miles north of Council in the county of Monona, about fifteen miles from the Missouri river, there is a town containing six or eight hundred inhabitants generally known as Preparation.

This town is the Zion of a new body of religious enthusiasts, who call themselves Conjeprezites," and their system of religion or religious organization "Conjeprezion

meaning of which term remains to the Gentile world a profound mystery.

At the head of the organization is a man by the name of Charles B. Thompson, who is

the editor of a weekly newspaper called The Newspaper. The paper is large well printed, and upon political and general subjects is edited with much ability. Of this sheet one or two pages are usually devoted to the publication of what are called

"open letters," upon religious subjects, addressed by Charles B. Thompson, as follows: "The Chief Apostolic Pastor and Evangelical Bishop: To all the Elders of Israel, Evangelical and Traveling Presbyters of the Ecclesiastical Kingdom, and to Bishops. Presbyters, Deacons and Members of th Conjected abroad throughout all world, sendeth greeting." These letters are all dated at "the tower of

the flock," and are most curious specimens o incomprehensible cant, being made up of assages from the Bible, extracts from Book of the Law and Covenant of Israel," and marks by the "Chief Apostolic Pastor," ndiscriminately mixed up together.

From what we are able to learn from these etters, this curious sect believes in the Bible is the word of God ; but also holds that it is a measure done away with by new revela tions made since the year 1848, by "the voice of Baneemy" through the medium of the through the medium of the "Chief Apistolical Bishop! revelations are styled "the Law and Covenants of Israe' The property of the organization is held in

common, and the arnings of all are thrown into the common stock, somewhat after the manner of the Shakers. The people we said to be quiet and orderly in their descriptions, moral in their customs, and mer levotedly and blindly attached to their religing or system of belief. However strange it may anyear, this organization less during the last v

increased from fifty to eight hundi members. and is still receiving large accessions to its umbers - Town State Democrat. Bucks County, - Another Alleged Murder –Our cotice community have been very much mor that a most horrid murder had been perpetrated in Bedminster township, in the neighborhood of the village of Dublin. It appears that on Thursday week, William

excited during the past few days, by the ru-Jenkins, a farmer, residing there, was taken with violent pains and convulsions and died upon the following Saturday. Some of his family supposing that his death was the result of foul means, notified John C. Shep herd, the Coroner, and upon the day of the funeral, he, assisted by Dr. William S. Hendrie, took out the stomach of the deceased and went with it to Philadelphia, to have its contents analyzed by Professor Rodgers om various circumstances, suspicon areached to his wife, and upon Thursday evening High Constable Tomlinson, assisted by Price and Reamy, went to arrest her. Upor arriving at the premises, she made a most determined resistance, and fired off a gun heavily loaded at the attacking party. was finally secured, and safely lodged in fail to await her trial at December evidence of her guilt is said to be of the most positive character; but the trial must devel on the facts of this startling charge.—Cor. Germantown Telegraph

Shocking Death.—On Monday evening last, the neighborhood of Fourth and Shippen street, Philadelphia, was thrown into a state of great excitement by the news that a man was lodged in the chimney flue of a house in Shippen street below Fourth, occupied by Jane Bell. From all the facts to be gleaned by us it appears that Richard Dillon, a young man of about twenty two years of age, has for a long time, been keeping company with a female named Lizzie Hackert who resided at the above house. Latterly, some estrangement between the parties took place, and Dillon was deserted for another man. caused him to entertain bitter feelings towards her, but no violence was apprehended from him until Monday, when, after indulging pretty freely in liquor, he entered the house about seven o'clock, and inquired for his former companion. He was informed by the inmates that she was out-which was the Not believing this, he became excited truth. and made his way to the third story room which is appropriated to the use of Miss Hackert. Finding the door locked, and receiving no answer to his repeated demands or admission, he clambered up the ladder leading to the left and from thence to the He then managed to work his body into the flue of the chimney, evidently with the intention of thus effecting an entrance into the third story room. But, as might be expected in a small three story house, the flue was too contracted to allow of a free passage and he soon became fast. attracted the attention of the inmates as well as of passers by, and every means were used to extricate the unfortunate man from his disagreeable position. Ropes were lowered from the top, but his body being in such a posture, he was unable to take advantage the assistance thus at hand. Finally a hole was cut in the wall on the stairway, and Dillon was dragged out in an insensible condition. Every exertion was made to resuscitate him, but to no purpose, and after drawing one or two breaths, he expired. A young man, who was in the company of the deceased during the afternoon, stated that he made threats to settle his difficulties with Miss Hackert, and purchased a black jack, whether to use on the girl in question he did not say. The deceased was a plasterer by THE MAILS AT THE LANGASTER POST OFFICE.—The following trade, but of late has been engaged in peddling ovsters. He resided with his mother, in arpenter street, below Fifth.

STARVING A SNAKE OUT OF A MAN'S STOMACH —The following singular story is told of a man named Beach, who had swallowed a Eastern States, at 6. 45 p. m.

Fay Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate offices, at 8. 45 a. m.

For the past seventeen years the sufferer has been satisfied that there years the sufferer has been satisfied that there are a living animal in his stomach. If he years the sufferer has been satisfied that there was a living animal in his stomach. If he drank liquor the animal would seem to become drunk. This he judged from the fact that it remained perfectly quiet until the effects of the spirits were off. At times when he partook of food offensive to the animal, it would become agitated and roll about with a motion which would be felt by placing the hand upon the stomach. Having tried many physicians without being relieved, Beach vas induced . m Lebanon, via: East Hempfield, Manbeim, White Oak, to apply to a German doctor, who recommended the process of starving the intruder out. For Safe Harbor, daily, at 1 p. m.
For Hinkletown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl, and Farmersville, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at swallowed vinegur and drove it back. For This advice was adopted, and the patient sucswallowed vinegar and drove it back. For four months means were tried to relieve the man's throat of its unwelcome guest, and Sp. m.
r Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily at finally on Friday of last week h p. m. entire snake, measuring just three feet in New Holland, vis. Birkley's Bridge Leaceck, Bareville, length. It was somewhat decomposed, and leartown, Bowmansville and Muddy Creek, daily, at 1 had evidently lest four or five inches of its

As to its original size our correspondent cannot determine. Its head measured cross wise just one inch and a quarter. Its teeth were about one eighth of an inch long. From the formation of the head the correspondent thinks the reptile is of the common water snake species. The man is now doing well, and in good spirits, in consequence of being relieved of his hideous tormentor. Our correspondent who is well known to us, and in whose assurances we can place the utmost confidence, is knowing to all the facts we

have stated above. - Sandusky Register. For the Intelligencer

TYRANNY AND PROSCRIPTION.

Messes. Editors: Political proscription in Safe Harbor, is carried out with fearful vengeance, not a clerkship nor any other post of the least importance is permitted to be occupied by any man (no difference how good his qualifications are,) if he be not willing to vote the Black Republican ticket; politics are even meanly carried into the Board of School Director; at their leat meeting Col. John Kold was an applicant for a school, but notwithstanding his superior intellect, experience, and equal scholarship, he was most shamefully and tyrannically rejected, because he thinks for himself, and boldly and fearlessly maintains his political views. I am informed from a reliable source that the Black Republicans of Safe Harbor stooped to any mean and despicable acts in order to procure votes at the last election; a few minions who are under the employ of the Safe Harbor Iron Company, for the sake of a trifling clerkship or employment will perform any low and dirty political intrigue to carry their ends. The poor operatives are taken to the polls like slaves and watched over for fear they might exercise the dictations of their own conscience. A few dependent Germans were brought to the election, their taxes paid, and without permission from their tyranical guardians to obtain a tricket to suit their views, were led to the polls to vote the Black Republican and Abolition itself. Such petty proscription should not be tolerated in a free land—when will the people open their eyes and raise their voice and strength against a political party which carries on such outregs.

Yours truly, TYRANNY AND PROSCRIPTION.

Yours truly, DEMOCRAT

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1858.

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