The Lancaster Intelligencer

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A PREMATURE AGITATION.

Several of our Democratic contemporaries in various sections of the Union are already agitating the subject of the next Presidency, and urging their favorites upon the public. We think this movement altogether premature. It will be time enough a twelve-month hence to actively canvass the claims of the various aspirants to that high station; certainly, the ensuing session of Congress should be permitted to go by, before anything is said on the subject of the succession. Mr. BUCHANAN'S term is not yet half round, nor has his policy, foreign and domestic, been fully enunciated, which, we presume, will be done in his next Annual Message. Let that be first made known, and let Congress and the Democratic party rally as one man in support of the Administration, so that all troublesome questions may, if possible, be put out of the way; and we shall then have a free course and plenty of time to canvass the claims and qualifications of the several gentlemen who cast a longing eye upon the White House.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"DEMOCRAT."—We have received another communication from a "Democrat," in reply to the card of thirteen citizens of Safe Harbor, published in our last, in reference to "Political Proscription;" it is also a reply to two communications on the same subject in the *Union* of Wednesday. This second communication of a "Democrat" is exceedingly severe, and prefers other charges than those contained in his first; and for these reasons we think, in order to prevent bitterness and ill-feeling in that neighborhood, it had better not appear in print—especially now that the election is over. Both sides of the controversy have already had a hearing, and we think it is better all round that the subject should be dropped. If the opponents of "Democrat" show a disposition to prolong the squabble, then it may be necessary to give him another chance at reply; as it stands now, we think it is doing him a kindness to hold over his communication for the present.

HOW IS THE PRISON MANAGED?—A correspondent suggests that there must be something wrong about the management of the County Prison, else there would not be those *escapes* which we are called upon occasionally to chronicle. He says when such carelessness is allowed, as leaving piles of boards or lumber in the yard, thus furnishing facilities to the prisoners to scale the walls, it is no wonder that these things happen, and the only surprise is that they do not more frequenty occur. He is very severe on the "incompetency" and "carelessnss" of all concerned about the Prison—Directors, Keeper and Inspectors—and suggests that something should be done to remedy the evil. We give this synopsis of his complaint, without having any personal knowledge of the matter ourselves.

THE EXAMINER FOR SEWARD.

The *Lancaster Examiner* has, under the new regime, gone completely over to the Black Republicans, and will, henceforth, we presume, run a race with the *Lancaster Union* (the organ *par excellence* of Mr. STEVENS) for the leadership of the Republican party. The Editor says he has read the Rochester speech of Senator SEWARD, to which we alluded a week or two ago, and that he fully endorses *all* that distinguished Abolition statesman says on the subject of negro slavery, &c.

We supposed this would be the tendency of the *Examiner*, after the retiracy of Mr. Darlington, and therefore were not surprised at its leader of Wednesday last. The next Presidential election, it is evident, is to be contested on the one, distinct, and unequivocal issue raised by Mr. SEWARD, of bitter and devastating war by the North upon the South, until the fifteen slave-holding States are completely brought into subjection, and made hewers of wood and drawers of water to their Northern conquerors. It is to be, as it must necessarily be, on the part of the Republicans, an unholy sectional strife, which, if successful, will rend the Union into fragments, and destroy this fair fabric of government reared by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers.

But we have no fears of the success of this sectional party. The Democracy, when the proper time arrives, will place a candidate for the Presidency in the field, on broad national grounds, who will sweep away this "refuge of lies" from under SEWARD and his advocates; and his triumphant election will preserve the Union intact and inviolate from the ruthless hands which are sought to be laid upon it.

The *Examiner* may, if it chooses, follow in the wake of the *Union*, and "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" in favor of the fearful sectional policy inaugurated by Mr. SEWARD; but it will fail to convince a majority of the people even of Lancaster county, that such a state of things as would be produced by it is either expedient or desirable.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

The President has appointed ex Governor SAMUEL MEDARY, of Ohio, to be Governor of Kansas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor Denver. "Old Sam" is one of the lucky ones, as this is the *third* appointment he has obtained from the present Administration: First, Governor of Minnesota; then Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio; and now Governor of Kansas.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIOM.

JOEL B. WANNER, Esq., of Reading, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Berks distrsct. He will doubtless be triumphantly elected over Gen. WM. H. KEIM, the Independent Republican candidate.

A GLORIOUS REGION!

That part of Southern Illinois, known as "Egypt," has rather a stiff sprinkling of Democrats in it, if we are to judge of the following result of the recent election in the ninth Congressional district. The official vote stands: Democratic, 15,026; Republican, 2,374! In one of the counties composing the district, Saline, the vote stood, Democratic 1095; Republican, NONE! This goes ahead of old Berks, in our own State.

THE "EVENING BULLETIN" AND "SATURDAY BULLETIN."—We direct the attention of those desiring an independent daily or weekly paper, from Philadelphia, to the advertisement of the above mentioned papers, in another column. The *Daily Bulletin*, being an evening paper, always has important telegraphic news in advance of the morning papers.

We also direct attention to the prospectus of the "States," a daily, weekly, and Congressional paper published in the City of Washington.

GETTING THEIR EYES OPENED.

The New Hampshire *Statesman*, a Republican paper issued at Concord, speaking of the slavery agitation, says:

Now let us inquire, in the name of common sense, of what avail is it to prove by statistics that we pay three-fourths of all the revenues of the Government, while Southern consumers are our largest customers? Of what avail is it to prove, to the satisfaction of every politician, that we supply the South with all that they wear, from a top knot to shoe latchet; with all that they use, from a steam engine to a friction match, when this very process feeds our manufacturers? The South is as necessary to the North as the North is to the South. Massachusetts alone makes annually six millions of dollars' worth of shoes. The South is her best customer. When the shoe business declines, gaunt hunger stalks through the streets of her flourishing villages.

New England is extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton. We buy the raw material of the South and pay it in goods. When our spindles cease to whirl, the operatives are threatened with starvation. It is the spirit of a hyena that bites the hand that feeds it. It is high time to cultivate fraternal feeling between the different sections of our country. Neither commerce, manufactures nor agriculture can flourish while the two hostile portions of our country endeavor to cripple and injure each other. Supposing we succeed in convincing the South of their dependence on us for all they eat, and wear, and use, and thus stimulate them to establish manufactories for themselves or divert their trade into other channels, are we gainers by the process?

Suppose we prove that they are indebted to us for all their literature and all their teachers, and thus rouse their hostility to our books and teachers, are we benefited in any wise? No good has come, or ever will come, from this mutual crimination and recrimination. It neither strengthens the party nor hastens the downfall of slavery. We hold that every State has a right to determine the institutions it will adopt.

Why, then, hoist the banner of "No more slave States," when the very corner-stone of our political fabric rests upon the principle that a majority of the people of every State, new or old, shall decide that question for itself?

ONE, OR THE OTHER.

The Washington correspondent of the *North American*, after stating a rumor that Reynolds, who beat Corning in the Albany district. N. Y., by the aid of the Republicans, will unite with the Democratic organization in the effort to control the next House, says:

"Indications conspire to show that the anti Lecompton democrats mean to maintain their position in the party, and by compacting their small force, to dictate terms, if they should hold the balance of power. No other course ever appeared probable to the eyes of those who looked below the surface. It will be their game to stave off any Kansas complication, and by this means become restored to full political communion, after proper contrition for temporary aberration."

The truth is, that those Democrats who have been induced to co-operate with the Republicans in the recent elections for members of Congress, will soon be compelled, by the force of circumstances, to take their position definitely with Seward, or show a determination to return to the Democratic organization. The shape political affairs are taking indicates that there will be no middle ground. —*Union.*

LITERATURE AND PATRIOTISM.

It has already been stated in our columns that the greatest and purest of living statesmen, Hon. Edward Everett, had accepted an offer made by the proprietor of the New York "Ledger," to write a series of articles for that paper, receiving therefor, in advance, $10,000 for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association. Mr. Everett's letter accepting the offer is dated on the 6th inst., and from it we quote:—

"This liberal offer has received my thoughtful consideration. I have been and am strongly tempted, on the one hand, to make this noble addition to the Mount Vernon Fund. On the other hand, among other grounds of hesitation, I have been afraid that I could not do justice to your liberality, without giving up more time to the preparation of the articles than is consistent with other engagements and duties. * * * *

I feel, however, that it is my duty not to forego this opportunity of adding so large a sum, at once, to the Mount Vernon Fund, and I accept the offer. I will begin to furnish the articles as soon as the immediate demand upon my time to fulfil some previous engagements shall cease—in the course of a month at furthest—and I will continue them, as far as possible, weekly, making up at the end of the year for any omission in the regular supply."

Mr. Everett adds that his articles will be called "The Mount Vernon Papers." The check for the $10,000 was immediately sent to Mr. Everett, who, on the 10th inst., paid it over to F. H. Peabody, the Treasurer of the auxiliary Mount Vernon Fund at Boston.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British steamer Canada, was reported at Halifax, on the 17th, with Liverpool dates to the 6th. She brings news of a probable change in the British Ministry.

The London Advertiser gives currency to a rumor that Lord Derby contemplates retiring and that Lord John Russell is to succeed him as Premier, with Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham, as prominent members of the Cabinet. It is further stated that this new combination will have the support of Mr. Bright and his party.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara, with her cargo of rescued Africans, for Africa, had reached St. Vincents. Sixty of the colored passengers died on the passage.

The London Times, speaking of the wretched condition of Mexico, says that there is no reason why England should oppose the ambitious designs of the Government at Washington. It considers that the establishment of any government of law and order in Mexico, would be a gain.

MONEY IN DEAD LETTERS.—The dead letter branch of the General Post Office has just closed another quarter's work. During the three months which terminated on the 30th ult., there were found two thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine letters, which contained money amounting in the aggregate to $12,921 82. For the quarter which closed 30th June last, there were received four thousand five hundred and forty-nine letters and $21,498 85 in money. For the quarter ending the 30th March, two thousand four hundred and seventy-two letters and $13,475-15 in money. Quarter closed 31st December, two thousand three hundred and fifty-two letters and $1,361 96 in cash. Total, in the year, twelve thousand one hundred and two letters and $61,239 72 in money. It is gratifying to state that under the efficiency and promptitude which characterize the finance bureau, over nine tenths of the whole amount of cash has been restored to the original owners.

A VERY YOUNG MOTHER.—In the return of indigent *children* supported by the town of Taunton, recently made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the overseers certify that "Elizabeth Drayton was eleven years old the twenty-fourth day of May, 1858; and became the mother of Horace White Drayton, on the first day of February, 1858—*three months and twenty-four days before she was eleven years old;*" and on the 30th of September of the present year, the mother and child were living at the public charge, in the town of Taunton, Massachusetts.

WESTERN HOG TRADE.—At Indianapolis 2,000 hogs have been slaughtered, with sales for December delivery at $6, the highest price, for choice lots. The Central Pork house, at Lexington, Ky., commenced killing on the 10th inst., and had slaughtered 2,000 head, with sales at $4 50, gross. At Lafayette, Ind., a few hogs have been slaughtered at $5, and at St. Louis $5 50a5 75 are the rates.

A CALM VOICE FROM KANSAS.

We find in the New York *Tribune*, a letter from Kansas, written by one who has no sympathy with the Democratic party, which for once develops sound views and welcome truths. It indicates that the people of Kansas are beginning to appreciate their true condition, and have sickened of the agitation that has done so much to retard their prosperity. The admission is important, that the effect of the much abused "English bill" has been to restore complete quiet and confidence to the Territory. The following is an extract from the letter referred to:

"We venture to say that more has been done for the organization of Kansas in the last four months than was accomplished in the four years prior to this, and why? Simply because we have put to rest, for a time, this abhorrent political fight. You may think the remark a strange one, but it is true. From the moment the passage of the 'English bill' made clear our policy and our duty, Kansas has had peace, for our course was as distinctly settled in our minds on the day of its passage as it was on the night of the day of election. Home application is beginning to show itself in every direction. Contentment and happiness are making their impress on every countenance, and our industrial economy will show greater developments of the soil, and improvements in homes, than have been shown for the whole period of Kansas settlement.

"A word as to the future: Our friends at the East are urging that we now take prompt action for the future; form a Constitution, and demand immediate admission into the Union. We thank them for their interest and their advice, but we think the policy a bad one for the present Had we not better leave the question of assuming the responsibilities of a State until the people are ready for it? I know what I say when I tell you that the people are not ready for this step. Why? First, they are not prepared to sustain the burdens of the Government. Second, they are tired of politics, political Conventions, Constitutions, political quacks, hacks and mountebanks.—They desire rest and opportunity to improve their homes, cultivate their farms, and get in a state of independency. Our hope and prayer now are that grace will be given to the President to send us as good a Governor as the last, and one that will follow his policy, and that our friends will allow us to act for ourselves—pledging to them that Kansas shall be, when admitted a State, one that shall not dishonor the *free* sisterhood.

"We hope still further, that the men will be few and far between who will look to Kansas to make or mend their political fortunes.—From the beginning she has been tormented with too many of this class."

A FEARLESS JUDGE.

Some time since a gang of thieves from the city of Baltimore, committed a robbery and other outrages in the adjoining county of Harford. They were arrested, but asked for a change of trial to Cecil county, upon the plea that they could not be fairly tried in Harford. The request was granted, and week before last the trial took place, which resulted in their conviction. The Elkton *Democrat* states that on passing sentence Judge Price addressed the prisoners, four in number, as follows:

"You have been found guilty, by a jury of your country, of *two* high offenses against the laws of the land, and the peace and good order of the State, viz: burglary and larceny. You banded yourselves together for crime, robbery and plunder. You deliberately arranged and fitted out, in the city of Baltimore, an expedition to the country for that purpose; and did, at the dead hour of night, attack, rob and plunder the retired and peaceful abode of Mr. Murphy, a worthy and unoffending citizen of Harford county. For these offenses it is necessary that you should be punished, and *will* be punished, not only because you deserve it, but, also, as a warning to others.

I regret that I feel myself obliged, by the duty I owe to the community, to speak to you thus, and to impose upon you a sentence which no doubt, you will regard, and perhaps many others, as unduly severe. But the time has come when, I think, forbearance to such as you are ceases to be a virtue; when *examples must be made;* when *exemplary punishment* must be resorted to, at least in cases of notorious characters and habitual offenders. And I do not believe that more deserving subjects for exemplary punishment can be found than *you are.* Although young in years, you have the common reputation of being, what I have no doubt you are, old in crime: habitually idle, vicious and criminal; living, not as God intends man should live, by the sweat of his brow, but in idleness and vice, and by plundering the hard earning of the honest and industrious; thus defying the laws of God and man. In other words, I have no doubt you are, and have been for years common thieves, common rogues and robbers, and banded together for that purpose. Besides this, the frequent instances in our community of just such crimes as you have committed, and the rapid increase of crime generally in our country, admonish us all that the criminal law of the land *must* now be administered with a *strong hand*, and such criminals as you are *made to feel its power.* Obedience to the laws must be enforced. Life and property, man's home and fireside, must and *shall* be protected.

The judgment of the court is, that for the offences of which you have been convicted, you be sent to the penitentiary and confined therein for fourteen years and six months."

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—"Old Knick" for December is out in advance of the rival monthlies. The present number, the last and best of the 52d Volume, contains 15 original articles by standard authors, including Stoddard, O'Brien, Aldrich, Osmond Tiffany, etc. Dr. J. W. Palmer's "Parson Neighbor" equals his brilliant contributions to the *Atlantic.* "The Skeleton Monk," a poem of six pages, in the style of "Nothing to Wear," by De Haes Janvier, falls little if at all short of Mr. Butler's productions. "The Death of a Great Power," a sketch of the rise and fall of the East India Company, by E. L. Godkin, now a lawyer in New York, but long connected with the English army in the Orient, is altogether the most brilliant article upon India ever produced in this country. The Magazine opens with a steel-plate engraving of Washington Irving, pronounced by himself to be the best yet executed.

The Book Notices and Editor's Table are also much better than usual, especially the admirable satirical sketch, "Is there a Napoleon Second among us?"

Under the management of Dr. Noyes, who has charge of the body of the work, The Knickerbocker has greatly improved. A high price is now paid for contributions, and the Magazine is more prosperous than in any previous stage of its long history. A brilliant list of contributors is engaged for the fifty-third volume, including Bryant, Halleck, Bancroft, Shelton, etc. As a feature of his Table, Mr. Clark announces a complete history of The Knickerbocker Magazine with reminiscences of its contributors, to begin with the January number.

Terms: Single copies, one year, $3; two copies, $5; three copies, $6. An extra copy sent to persons getting up a club of ten subscribers at $2 each. John A. Gray, Publisher, 16 and 18 Jacob street, N. Y.

COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY.—This is the title of a volume from the portfolio of Robert Morris, Esq., the able editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer. In these days, it is gratifying to find a volume, like, the present, wherein taste is unvitiated and sense undestroyed; in which simplicity of style and clearness of expression are retained, and which is written, not to excite the imagination or pander to the evil passions of our nature, but to inculcate lessons of wisdom, as well as to draw tears and move to laughter. We are reminded, in reading these essays, of the genial-hearted Goldsmith. They contain the delicate fancy, the good sense, and the quiet humor which characterize Goldsmith's writings: and they are, moreover, written with like correctness of language. They treat, beside that of courtship and matrimony, of a variety of subjects, from scenes and experiences in social life, and are particularly adapted for every day family reading. They are, indeed, such as will bear to be read aloud about the evening lamp, and will please and instruct not only the 'old folks at home,' but also the 'little folks.' No one can read Mr. Morris' volume without being impressed by the tone of earnest thoughtfulness that pervades it, and we believe this work will be the means through which an infinity of good will be accomplished. It is a book for anybody to read, and worthy of a place in every family.—It is chaste in style, elevating in tone and sentiment, and contains many useful lessons which may contribute to make a happy home. No book before the public contains sounder morality, or practical household wisdom more pleasantly expressed, and certainly there is no collection of essays better adapted for general reading in the family. As the work has been most enthusiastically praised by such men as John Grigg, it is needless to say that we trust that all persons will extend to it their hearty patronage, by sending for it. The publishers will send a copy to any person, to any place, per mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1.25. —*Home Journal.*

CONVICTION OF REV. DANIEL DOWNEY.—The trial of Rev. Daniel Downey, a Catholic priest, on a charge of the murder of a man named Kelley, by shooting him with a pistol, at Staunton, Va., resulted, on Monday week, in the jury finding him guilty of murder in the second degree. The term of imprisonment in the penitentiary was fixed at eight years.

SPEECH OF SENATOR HAMMOND, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

One of the most remarkable political events of the day, is the speech delivered by Senator Hammond, before a large assemblage of his constituents at Barnwell C. H., S. C., on the 29th of October. Senator H. has long been regarded as one of the leading politicians of the extreme Southern School,—having been intimately identified with Mr. Calhoun, in his great nullification movement. For many years, however, this distinguished Senator has been, in a great measure, withdrawn from political strife, and has employed himself in the quiet pursuits of agricultural life, and in the inviting pleasures of literary and scientific investigation. That he did not cease to study political economy, may be seen from his elaborate and able reply to Mr. John Clarkson, the celebrated English Abolitionist, in a series of controversial letters, and we have still further evidence of his thorough acquaintance with the science of politics, in the speech to which we are now referring.

No production of the sort has, in many years, created so profound a sensation, or elicited such general comment from the press, without distinction of party. The N. Y. *Times* speaks of it as "calm in its tone, clear and precise in its positions, and eminently judicious and dispassionate in its view of current events." The Buffalo *Courier* endorses all that the N. Y. *Times* says, and feels assured that "its positions can hardly fail to be accepted as sound and judicious." The Albany *Argus* wishes "it could be read by every Northern man, without distinction of party." The Utica *Observer* regards it as contrasting admirably "with the incendiary and treasonable tirade of Wm. H. Seward," and viewing it as one of the most important signs of the times, "recommends it to the careful perusal of every reader." The N. Y. *Herald*, the National *Intelligencer*, and in fact every conservative journal in the country commends this effort of Senator H. for the calm, philosophic, and statesman like views which it contains. We have not space to publish the speech entire, but must content ourselves for the present, with a brief synopsis of the leading points discussed by Mr. H.:

1. *The Missouri Compromise.*—Senator H. thinks the repeal of this Compromise was unnecessary, inasmuch as the North virtually repealed it, when she refused to extend the line to the Pacific. By this act the South was morally absolved from any further obligation to regard this compact as binding. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, whilst it affirmed popular sovereignty, and re-enacted the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, *misled* the South to make efforts to create a slave State out of Kansas, and hence, new life was given to the abolition movement, whilst the country was plunged into useless agitation.

2. *The Lecompton Constitution, and English Bill:*

Senator H. thought from the outset that the South ought to have rejected the Lecompton Constitution with disdain, and he was in favor of kicking it out of Congress. He voted for it, simply because the South were then in favor of it, but he foresaw that sooner or later it must be submitted to the people of Kansas, and they would reject it. He voted for the English bill, merely as a matter of compromise. It was not true, however, that that Bill contained a "*bribe.*" So far from this being the case, the Lecompton Convention claimed for Kansas 23,000,000 acres of land for the new State, whereas the English Bill cut down this claim to 4,000,000, making a difference of 18,000,000, in favor of the government. This whole Kansas imbroglio was a stench in the nostrils of all truly patriotic men, and he regarded it as the darkest page in our National History.

3. *The equality of the South in the Union.* Senator H. considers the question settled, that the South has irretrievably lost her equality in the Union. The North must henceforth, and forever, have the numerical ascendency in both houses of Congress, and the South must look for her safety, to the justice of the North, and the provisions of the Constitution.

4. *The future policy of the South.* Senator H. is opposed to the acquisition of Mexico, and the Central American States, or any of them. Contact with the mongrel races, which make up the population of these States, would only contaminate us; whilst they would strengthen us neither politically nor commercially. Cuba, in the language of Mr. Calhoun, he regarded as "forbidden fruit," and if acquired, would only prove an outlet for the slaves of Virginia and Maryland, and tend to break up the Sugar Culture in the Southern States. The opening of the Slave trade was altogether out of the question. The public sentiment, even at the South, was against it, and all attempts to revive it must prove abortive.

The dissolution of the Union, was an alternative to be considered, only as the last resort. The South with her great staples of rice and cotton, held the commerce of the world, in a great measure, in her hands. Disunion, if it was followed by civil war, would perhaps devastate the south; but, holding in her hands the means by which the manufacturing and commercial interests of the civilized world were to be sustained, her overthrow would be the death-knell to the prosperity and welfare of the greater part of Christendom. The security of the South, was to be found in a homogeneous population of 12,000,000 of people, more united now than ever in defence of their rights and their peculiar institutions. The free States can never be induced, under any circumstances, to attempt the subjugation of the South. The South can at any time dissolve the Union, and for this she should ever be ready, should the North become consolidated in a wild scheme to damage the South, or to rule slave holders by mere brute force, either through the ballot box or by force of arms. The safety of the South must be sought in the provisions of the Constitution, in the union of her own people, and the fuller development of all those great natural resources, which have hitherto, and must in future continue, to give to the South, so important an influence upon the destinies of this country and the world.

This is a very hasty and imperfect synopsis of a great speech. If Senator Hammond's policy should be endorsed by the South, as we feel assured it will be by all conservative men at the North, then slavery agitation must cease, both in and out of Congress, except amongst those wild enthusiasts, who, fortunately for the country, compose a very small part of our voting population.

THE HERMIT OF THE MOUNTAINS.—Wilburn Waters, the Hermit of Pond Mountain, in the White Top region of Virginia, has killed four bears within the last three weeks, one of them exceedingly large. The Abingdon *Virginian* says of this singular man:

For more than twenty years he has lived alone in the solitude of that vast mountain region, devoting his time to hunting and stock raising. He claims, we believe, to be a half-breed of the Cahawba tribe, and is a man of great physical power. He owns about one thousand acres of land, and raises and sells a large number of cattle and hogs, and takes vast quantities of wild honey. Although he lives entirely alone, the latch-string of his cabin is always out, and nothing seems to be more grateful to his feelings than the dispensation of his hospitalities. But, poor man, he now has no latch-string or cabin. During a few days' absence, four weeks ago, he returned to find his home a bank of ashes, and all that his house contained consumed. When we were there, last week, he had built a fire upon the spot where his domicil stood, and we partook of his hospitalities upon a log in the open air.

Since his residence upon the Pond Mountain he has captured eighty six bears, thirty-six wolves, and upwards of three hundred deer, and a countless number of wild turkeys and the varmints of the hills. He is forty six years old, has lived about half that time at his present locality, and has never been at Abingdon but twice, though only thirty miles from it.

☞ The finances of Bucks county are not in a very flourishing condition. According to a statement of the Commissioners, only $4,000 have been collected out of $49.000 levied—leaving over $45,000 of this year's tax yet unpaid. Besides this, some $35,000 of outstanding county tax was due in Bucks at the time of the last county statement.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS.—MR. WISE'S LECTURE.—A pretty large audience, but not as numerous as it should have been, was assembled at Fulton Hall, on Friday evening last, to hear JOHN WISE, Esq., discourse on "The Age of Steam—Its Physical Powers and its Moral Influences." The subject was ably and skilfully treated, and gave rise to a long and animated discussion, in which Messrs. Ditmars, Hood, Sanderson, Steinman, Hayes, Prof Porter, Rev. H. Harbaugh, Brown and Reigart participated.

The next lecture will be delivered on Friday evening by Rev. H. HARBAUGH, and the audience, we have no doubt, will be ably and pleasantly entertained.

SUTER AGAIN ARRESTED.—Lewis Suter was arrested on Wednesday last, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Jenkins, for passing counterfeit coin, taken to Philadelphia, and held in $2500 bail by U. S. Commissioner Hazlitt for a hearing on yesterday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last, Henry Star, residing at Rohrerstown, whilst in the act of uncoupling some freight cars, was accidentally run over, and his body literally cut to pieces.

HON. JOHN P. HALE.—This distinguished gentleman was to lecture before the "Historical, Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute," at Fulton Hall, on last evening. His subject was "The Last Gladiatorial Exhibition at Rome," a theme which would doubtless give full scope to his brilliant and accomplished talents.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The November Term of the Quarter Sessions' Court was held last week—Judge LONG presiding. But three or four cases of any importance were tried—the most being of a trivial character, such as petty larceny, assault and battery, &c.

The case of Daniel Lochran, who was charged with throwing his wife out of a second story window, in this city, in June last, by which she was so much injured that she died a few weeks after, was brought up on Tuesday, and elicited considerable anxiety as to its termination. The Grand Jury, at August Sessions, found a bill against defendant for manslaughter, and the case was then continued to the present term. The defence rested their rebutal on the charge, chiefly on testimony to the effect that the deceased was a person of intemperate habits, and proceeded to show that whilst in her fits of inebrity she was subject to mental hallucination. Dr. Compton, the Prison physician, was also called to prove that when Mary Lochran was brought to prison, she was in a very intoxicated state—even utter helplessness. The hypothesis that the deceased, whilst in an excited state, had jumped out of the window to avoid punishment from defendant, was endeavored to be substantiated, by cross examination of the Commonwealth witnesses: but very slight evidence to that effect was adduced.—Verdict guilty.

On Wednesday morning Lochran was called up, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Eastern Penitentiary for the period of four years and four months.

The case of Mary Jane Sebastian, a mulatto, charged with the murder of her husband, Henry Myers Sebastian, was called up on Wednesday afternoon. It will be remembered that this defendant was tried for the offence at the November Term, 1857, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. [A full account of the trial was given in our columns at the time.] Eventually, on cause being shown, a new trial was granted. Several witnesses were called to prove that the defendant was of an idiotic turn of mind.—The case was given to the jury at 9 o'clock, and they returned in about twenty minutes with a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity. The accused was accordingly remanded to the custody of the Directors of the Poor for safe keeping, as a person of unsound mind.

Spencer Gilmore, the young colored "blood," who forged a check for $150 on Mrs. George B. Porter of this city, plead guilty, and was sentenced to two years and nine months confinement in the County Prison.

The Grand Jury made their report on Saturday morning, in which they reverted to the great increase of crime, especially that of arson; condemned the practice of discharging vagrants, that they might go on their way of plunder and malicious destruction of property, and recommended the strict enforcement of the vagrant laws. In addition they also recommended the enlargement or alteration of the prison, at an expense of $400, so as to erect an infirmary for the sick—especially required in case of epidemic disease; and in conclusion threw out a suggestion to the magistrates to take more care in not sending petty cases for trial. After thanking the Court for their assistance, and the compliment being returned for their services, they were discharged.

CHURCH FAIR.—The Ladies connected with the Duke Street M. E. Church, (Rev. Dr. Hodgson's,) contemplate holding a Fair, to commence on Wednesday the 8th of December, and continue three days. The net proceeds are to be applied to the extinction of the debt on the Parsonage in connexion with said Church.

From the spirit already manifested by the Ladies, and the commendable zeal with which they have gone into the matter, we have no doubt this Fair will be admirably gotten up, and fully equal any thing of the kind that has yet taken place in Lancaster.

MILITARY.—The Fencibles and Jackson Rifles made a very fine full dress parade on Wednesday last. Their movements attracted much attention.

MISS KATE DEAN'S CONCERTS.—Tremendous audiences greeted Miss Kate Dean, and her fine corps of assistants, at her concerts last week. We venture to say that Fulton Hall never before contained so much grace, beauty and intelligence. It is needless to say anything of the musical taste of this community, or of the high estimation in which this charming songstress is held by our citizens—the vast and brilliant audiences were enough to verify the fact that there is such a taste, and that the people of Lancaster do and will appreciate *native* talent, when it is deserving.

The following notice of Mr. Cooke, the Tenor, and Mr. Evans, the Pianist, is from a critical report in The Express of Wednesday evening. The writer we recognize as an esteemed friend, and one, too, well versed in all matters pertaining to a correct musical taste and education. Indeed, the fact is he is himself hard to excel as a Tenor.—We have more than once listened with delight to his exquisite vocalization. He therefore "speaks by the book" when he says:

"Mr. W. H. Cooke possesses a tenor voice of a good quality. Study and attention have evidently been given to its cultivation, and he may count without fear that it will carry him through the singing world with no mean reputation. But there are elevations to be attained upon the summits of some of which sit Salvi, Mario, Tiberina, and Brignoli—the lords of tenor resonance. We should like to see Mr. Cooke take his place among these, and in his person exhibit to the world that which has not yet appeared, a great American tenor singer.

"Mr. Evans' performance on the piano was well received by the audience and enthusiastically encored. We were glad to notice that Mr. Evans is not of that school of pianists who completely drown the melody in the bass and so make out of a piano solo a confusion of sounds. The melody in each piece which Mr. E performed was distinctly kept up, while the accompaniment, variations and embellishments were rolled in with the nimbleness and grace of a Thalberg or Gottschalk."

Little Ella Burns, the "Infant Shakesperian Reader," captivated the hearts of all, and fairly took the audiences by storm. Everything we said in her praise in our last issue has been pronounced by the critical community perfectly just and correct. On Thursday night several beautiful bouquets were thrown to her, and she returned the compliments by the most charming courtesies imaginable. She is indeed a wonderful prodigy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—Agreeably to public notice the annual meeting of the Lancaster County Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Lecture Room of St. John's Lutheran Church, West Orange street, on Thursday, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 2 o'clock, p. m., and organized with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Appleton. The minutes of the former meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Rathvon, from the Committee appointed to examine the account of the Treasurer and Librarin, and present the same to this meeting, reported that they had performed the same, and found the account correct, which was accepted.

Rev. Mr. Steck, from the Committee on the Annual Report, presented the same, which was read, corrected, adopted and ordered to be read at the evening meeting.

On motion, Messrs. John S. Gable, Horace Rathvon and John W. Hubley, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the bequest of Dr. Samuel Humes be continued, and report at the next meeting.

Mr. Rathvon, from the committee appointed to nominate officers, made the following report:

President—Dr. John Miller.
1st Vice President—Hon E. Schreffer.
2d Vice President—Christian Gast.
Secretary—Theophilus Fenn.
Treasurer and Librarian—John W. Hubley.
Executive Committee—Rev. H. Harbaugh, Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Rev. G. F. Krotel, Rev. L. S. Demund, Rev. P. Shoemaker, Rev. B. Schmauck, Rev. E. W. Appleton, Rev. Walter Powell, Rev. D. Steck, Rev. Mr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Kummer, John S. Gable, James Black, Horace Rathvon, Daniel Heitshu, George Spurrier, William G. Baker, John S. Miller, Henry P. Carson, John J. Cochran, E. J. Zahm.

The report was unanimously agreed to.

On motion, Mr. Rathvon was elected Secretary pro tem. of the Society this evening, in the absence of the Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the reports, be printed in the respective papers of the city and county, and that the editors be respectfully requested to publish the same.

The minutes were then read and adopted, and the meeting closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Schmauk.

EVENING CEREMONIES.

The evening ceremonies commenced at 7 o'clock with singing by the choir, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Rizer, of New Berlin, Pa. The Annual Report of the Society was then read by Rev. D. Steck. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Powell, Appleton, Rizer and Dr. Hodgson in an appropriate manner, after which a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Society.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Hubley and adopted:

Resolved, That an agent be employed to canvass the city and county, and particularly those inaccessible portions of the county which have not heretofore been explored, to supply the destitute with the word of God.

The Society adjourned with prayer by Rev. Mr. Demund.

REPORT OF MANAGERS OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY

Another year has passed away, and, as Managers of the Bible Society of Lancaster County, we desire to present to its friends and patrons this, the Society's Forty-Fourth Annual Report. In discharging this duty we would not withhold our tribute of thanksgiving from that Almighty Ruler without whose assistance the best as well as the foolest endeavors of creatures are vain. To His gracious providence we owe both the fact that we as individuals have been preserved, and that our cherished organization has not been dissolved. We would be mindful of his favors, and "not forget all his benefits." He "crowns the year with plenty," and makes our "cup of blessing to run over."

The past year, like the preceding, has not been one of much activity in the work of distributing the Holy Scriptures. Indeed, with the exception of a small number of volumes circulated by the Rev. Mr. Mertz during the months of June and July, nothing has been done in this way since the last annual meeting. This fact must not be attributed wholly to a want of interest in the good cause in which the Society is engaged It is accounted for in part by the fact that the entire county, with the exception of a few remote and somewhat inaccessible districts, has been recently canvassed and supplied. These districts have been passed over for the present, partly because of the difficulty the committee found in obtaining the services of a suitable agent, and partly on account of the extreme hardness of the times and the consequent want of means to warrant the employment of such agent or distributor. It is hoped that during the coming year these neglected portions of our immediate field will be visited and supplied; and not only so, but that measures will be taken for a speedy re-exploration and supply of the entire county.

The following is the account of the Treasurer and Librarian, from November 25th, 1857 to November, 18th, 1858:

John W. Hubley, Treasurer and Librarian, in account with the Lancaster County Bible Society.

		DR.
1857.		
Nov. 25.	To balance per account rendered	$151.29
" 26.	To cash, collection at Annual meeting in Dr. Hodgson's Church	9.23
1858.		
Nov. 16.	To cash, D. Conyngham's subscription	1.00
" "	To cash, Mrs. E. Y. Conyngham's "	1.00
" 17.	To cash, Miss Catharine Yeates' "	1.00
		$453.03
1858.		
Nov. 18.	To balance	$106.41
1858.		CR.
Feb. 9.	By cash paid T. Fenn, printing reports	$ 25.00
" 9.	By cash paid freight	50
Apr. 28.	By cash paid freight	50
June 17.	By cash paid freight	1.00
July 8.	By cash paid Penn's Bible Society	137.12
Aug. 9.	By cash paid Rev. Mr. Mertz, services from June 26 to July 29	10.00
Nov. 17.	By cash paid Penn's Bible Society in full	122.50
Nov. 17.	By cash paid Treasurer's salary, 1 year	50.00
" "	" for Bibles and Testaments sold	289.51
	Balance	106.41
		$453 02

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS SOLD.