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TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER. In accordance with the resolution of the County Com mittee, adopted at their meeting on the 16th inst., you are requested to assemble in the several Wards of the City, nghs and Townships of the County on SATURDAY the 19th day of FEBRUARY next, then and there to elec-not less than three nor more than five delegates to repreeart such District in a general County Convention to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of FEBRUARY next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Fulton Hall, in the City of Lancas ter, for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent the Democracy of the County of Lancaster in the annual State n. to be held at Harrisburg, on Friday the four th

The several Ward, Borough and Township Committee are requested to give early notice, in their respective Dis-tricts, of the time and place of meeting, for the election of delegates. In accordance with the established usage of the party, the several Districts will each nominate one person to serve on the County Committee for the ensuing politi cal year, and also nominate their Ward, Borough and active credentials to the ensuing County Convention.

H. B. SWARB. Chairman - LANGASTER, January 25th, 1859.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION. The election on Tuesday last resulted i the election of GEO. SANDERSON, the Democratic eandidate for Mayor, by a majority of THIRTEEN VOTES over THOMAS H. BURnowes, the present incumbent of the office and "Citizens' candidate" for re-election. The vote was unusually heavy, larger by nearly four hundred than at the municipal election of 1858 when Mayor Burrowes was elected by a majority of twelve, and very nearly as large as the vote of last October. It was unquestionably one of the closest political battles, on a full vote, which ever took place in Lancaster, and was contested inch by inch from morning until night. We have never known so much interest to be manifested at any previous municipal election.

From the official returns of the election published in our local department, it will be seen that, in addition to the Mayor, the Democrats have elected the High Constable. three of the four City Constables, (a gain of one,) one member of Select Council, and five members of Common Council; whilst the Opposition have got two members of Select and ten of Common Council, which result gives the latter a majority on joint ballot. The other ward officers are pretty well divided between the two parties.

The Democracy of the City deserve all praise for the gallant fight they made. Their candidate for Mayor had to encounter the vilest slanders and defamation, and no effort foul or fair, was left undone by the Opposition to accomplish his defeat. Even money was freely used for the purpose. But it all did not avail. The Democracy nobly stood up to the work, and the glorious result is before the

THE SOUTH-WEST WARD.

Whilst our Democratic friends all over the City did their duty faithfully on Tuesday last, the glorious South West Ward claims, and is justly entitled to the banner. Her noble ma jority of 113 is a proud monument of her worth, and of the unflinching integrity of her Democracy.

SOMETHING FOR TAX-PAYERS.

Petitions continue to be sent to the Legisla ture from this county, praying for the repeal of the law which more than doubled the fees of the District Attorney. We take it for granted that nothing will be done in the matter. The fees will not be reduced, and the phia, in cases of disputed boundaries.

netitioners might as well save their pains.

Mr. Wright, of Philadelphia, a bill relative The issue was made last fall in the election of members to the Legislature—and as a majority failed then to vote for the Democratic candi dates, who were pledged and instructed to go for the repeal of the \$700 compensation bill, as well as to reduce the District Attorney' fees to the old rate, the inference will certainly be drawn by members that the question was decided against any reduction of salaries or fees. Having failed to vote for the right men at the right time, it is in vain to petition now. They are only laughed at. Tax-payers have nothing to do but fork over. Not only will salaries and fees not be

reduced, but there is a general desire shown for increasing them, since the tax-payers decided against a reduction at the last election A bill to double the pay of the Prison Inspec tors of this county has already passed the House. There is some hope of its being defeated in the Senate, which fortunately remains Democratic. Instead of doubling the pay of the Prison Inspectors the best thing the Legislature could do would be to abolish the board altogether. The whole management of the prison shows a remarkable degree of incompetency, and instead of having their salaries raised the Inspectors should be dismissed and the Court be authorized to appoint competent men, who would serve without pay. This is done in every other county in the State, where they have Inspec tors, and we do not see why Lancaster county should pay for having their affairs misman aged, while other counties get good men to superintend their prisons without charge. There is no more reason why a Prison Inspector should be paid than a School Director.

The Coroner is also applying for an increase of compensation. He wants a salary of \$300

for his valuable services. The expenses of Lancaster county have nearly doubled within the past twelve years, but the tax-payers seem to like having their taxes put up from 15 to 25 cents on the hundred dollars. Whenever they get tired of an ascending scale of taxation they must effect a change by voting for themselves at the election, and not hope to accomplish it by petitioning the Legislature.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT. We learn from Washington that the President has nominated to the Senate, Wilson McCandless, of Pittsburg, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for Western Pennsylvania, in place of Judge Irwin. resigned. A number of able gentlemen were named for this place, and several were urged upon the President with much earnestness, by their respective friends. While it may be admitted that the public interests would not have been prejudiced by the selection of either, it affords us pleasure to say that the appointment of Mr. McCandless is sure to meet the general approval of men of all parties in that section. As a gentleman, a scholar and a jurist, he enjoys the respect of all who know thim, and in every respect he is regarded as

eminently qualified for the Bench. There is great propriety in this appointment, in another aspect. Col. McCandless has ever been the earnest, reliable, personal and political friend of James Buchanan, and has always been faithful to the Democratic cause-alike in adversity and in prosperity. While the appointment of others may have been desired by their friends, that of Mr. Mc-Candless cannot be regarded as objectionable or offensive by any Democrat or friend of the President.

CONCRESSION ALPROCKASTINATION. What is the object for which men are sent to Congress? Some might imagine merely to ventilate their rhetoric or their valor, other to display their love for the negro and their horror of elavery ; one man might suspect that the true business of a member was to act as ockey and rubber down for Presidential can didates, and there might be those who would he unobsritable enough to believe that the great end was to line their pockets. The dis patch of the business of the country would never be thought of as belonging to the legitimate duty of a member to judge from the progress made in legislation during the present session

Two mortal months have elapsed, and tho never before have graver and more important natters been on the tables of Congress, noth ing has yet been done. The Pacific Railroad measure has been mutilated in a way that should make every member ashamed. Besides, there are pending the Appropriation bills, the bill for the adjustment of the Tariff, which demands immediate action in the present financial condition of the country; the Loan bill, just as exigent; the Thirty Million Ap propriation bill; the bill for the increase of the Navy, and numerous other subjects of necessary legislation. The upshot will be that the assage of the bills indispensably requisite to carry on the Government will be crowded into the heel of the session, through the unmethodical and procrastinating mode in which the business of Congress is carried on.

These prograstinations and delays admit of defense; the President has animadverted on this slovenly system as most reprehensible; and public opinion joins in this reprobation; and yet Congress pursues the same course of sluggishness and neglect.

Why should the country suffer in its most important interests because every Congress. man is engaged in looking after the prospects of his favorite for the Presidential sweepstakes in 1860? Could not the appropriation bills be passed without interfering with the business of handicapping the various candidates of all the cliques and parties?

It is too much the fashion in Congress, and everywhere, to neglect the present for the future, to shirk duty, and be engrossed in speculation, to overlook the claims of country, and be ever vigilant for those of self. The good time when Congress will attend to its proper duties without this insufferable procrastination, is long coming. Such a reform appears almost too much to be hoped for, notwithstanding the entreaties of the President, and the undoubted desires of the people.-N. Y. Daily

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE HARRISBURG. February 3 SENATE.—The Senate met at ten o'clock

this morning.
The following bills were reported, with avorable recommendations: A bill relative to Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, &c. A bill to divide County Offices in Delaware

A bill relative to Pawnbrokers in Philadel-

A bill to make the sessions of the Supreme Court permanent at Harrisburg.

A bill to establish a General Banking law. The following were reported negatively: The bill relative to Arbitrations.

The bill to authorize certified copies of the ecords of Insurance Companies to be admitted as evidence. The following bills were read in place: Mr. Marselis, of Philadelphia, a bill relative

Banks, and to prevent frauds by Bank Mr. Schindel, of Lehigh, a supplement to

the charter of the Norristown and Freemans burg Railway Company.

Mr. Randall, of Philadelphia, a bill for the elief of Henry L. Norris. Also, a bill to amend the defects in the laws

roviding for a more safe and just transmisson of and security in real and personal estate Mr. Finney, of Erie, a supplement to the Act giving jurisdiction in equity to the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas of Philadel-

to the Northumberland Improvement Com A bill supplementary to the Act incorporat ng the Fayette County Railroad Company. On motion, the Senate proceeded to

consideration of the bill, and it passed second eading and was then laid over The supplement to the Germantown Passenger Railroad Company was taken up second reading, and led to considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Randall, of Philadelphia, and Finney, of Erie, for, and Messrs. Marselis and Wright of Philadelphia, Myer, of Susquehanna, and Bell, of Delaware, against it.

Pending a motion to postpone the further onsideration of the bill for the present, the

Senate adjourned. House.-The Committee appointed in the Cambria county contested election case, reported that Richard J. Proudfoot, Republian was entitled to his seat, and he was eccordingly sworn in

The resolution providing for the publication of the Legislative Record, was taken up and scussed to the hour of adjournment.

CONGRESSIONAL.

February 3, 1859. The Speaker laid before the House a com nunication from the Secretary of the Treasury n reply to an inquiry as to what would be out the probable revenue during the next fiscal vear.

Secretary Cobb intimates the receipts for the present quarter at fifteen millions, and for next quarter at twelve millions. There has been already received from the norts of Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and New York, upwards of four millions. The partial returns received from other ports are not sufficient to justify a statement of their receipts. Chose receipts be says, have confirmed the statement made in his annual report, he being hen of the opinion that the result would show the actual receipts for the remaining quarter of the present year, and for the next year, vould not vary much from the estimate submitted to Congress. He was compelled to say, however, that the receipts were not equate for the public expenditures, unless they are reduced below the estimated amount. On the contrary, the bills passed through one or the other branch of Congress, would very largely and permanently increase the expenditures. The Pension bill alone would add several millions to the annual expenses, and indeed a large amount, for the next fiscal

These expenditures must be reduced or other means of revenue provided. He states that if the bill for the codification of the revenue laws had been passed, it would greatly have faciliated the operations of the Department and assisted in the collection of the revenue. He thinks the abolition of the franking privilege, and an increase of the rates of postage to five cents, thereby imposing the burden of its support upon those enjoying its benefits, would greatly relieve the Treasury He urges upon Congress the extension of the provisions of the act of 1857, in relation to freasury notes, so that they can be redeemed from year to year, as the condition of the

The communication was referred to the ommittee on Ways and Means, and ordered

o be printed. The House then adjourned.

A BOY CARRIED OVER THE FALLS OF NIA-GARA .- A sad accident occurred at Niagara Falls on Saturday last; an adopted son of Mr. Gibbs, foreman of the paper mills, accidentally fell into the river and was carried over the American Fall. We understand that the lad was on the ice, near the mills, where men had been running the drift-ice from the flume, and accidentally fell into the swift stream. He was not seen to fall, but was seen some distance down the river, in the rapids, when beyond the reach of human aid, and speedily passed over, of course to rise no more alive

The child was twelve years old, and a lad of much promise, beloved by his adopted parents and all who knew him. The calamity caused much sensation at the village where it occurred - Rochester Union

FROM UTAH. Message of Sovernor Cumming

We have advices from Salt Lake City to anuary 1st. The President's message was day last: received on Christman Day, in 11 days from t. Joseph's, Me.

Difficulties continue to arise between Army and the Mormons, and the latter were nciting the Indians to frequent outrages. The Legislature assembled at Fillmore City

on Monday, Dec. 13, and adjourned from day to day until Saturday the 18th Dec., when a gunrum of each house house house to the same to the nuorum of each house being present, they were Emanuel Shober luly qualified by Secretary Hartnett, and Jacob Gundaker...... the message of Governor Cumming delivered. John M. Johnston. The message is commendably brief. We

ubjoin the material portions:-The President of the United States, in the exercise of his constitutional authority, etermined, in the early part of last year, to corganize this Territory by the appointment f new civil officers; and, at the same time, he ordered a detachment of the Army to this point, to perform the ordinary military duties, and to act as a military posse, upon the requisition of the proper civil officer. The General in command of this detachment received written orders designating his duties, and forbidding him, his officers, or men "to attack any body of citizens whatsoever, except upon requisition, or in sheer self-defence."

The President was induced to pursue this course of action, in consequence of reiterated

by some of your influential writers and public neakers. In this connection, it is proper I should announce my opinion that a large number of the inhabitants of Utah participated subse quently in positive acts of rebellion against the Federal Government. Under these Government. prenmetances I entered Great Salt Lake City on the 12th day of April, 1858, and availed myself of every suitable occasion to notify the inhabitants that I required unconditional submission to the laws; that I would sustain the civil officers in the proper performance of

After a residence of some weeks am announced to the Government at Washing ton that the disaffected portion of community had returned to their duty, and would receive and obey the newly appointed civil officers. Subsequently, the President's Proclamation of the 6th of April last was promulgated. It offered a full and pardon to all who would submit to the

authority of the Federal Government By your acquiescence in the conditions of ardon, all political difficulties between the Federal Government and the people of Utah are adjusted; and I trust that your future history will attest the sincerity of your professions of devotion to the Constitution an

The Government of the Territories has been haracterized by certain individuals as a relic of barbarism and a system of oppression These cavillers should remember that the patriots and sages, whose memory they profess o revere, not only achieved our independence and framed the Constitution, but inaugurated also the system of Territorial Government-a government of constitutional laws. We must rely upon them for protection. All communiies of freemen possess an inherent right of revolution and self government; but communiies, like individuals, have their periods o infancy and tutelage, preceding those of matured strength and independent action. When abuses exist in the Government of a Territory, the true remedy consists in an

appeal to the parent Government for redress. You complain that civil officers ometimes upmindful that their offices were reated for the benefit of the whole community and not exclusively for their own, but public pinion does not justify resistance to their uthority on that account.

The maintenance of the army, and the incilental expenses attending its support, require ery large disbursements in the Territory These necessarily increase the price of labor and its products. Hence the length of time the army will remain here becomes a question n which your constituents are pecuniarily nterested

In considering this question it is necessary o refer you to the following clause contained the Proclamation of the President. military force now in Utah, and hereafter to be sent there, will not be withdrawn until the inhabitants of that Territory shall manifest a proper sense of the duty which they owe to this Government." In view of this clause, every honorable citizen of this Territory must the presence of the army as a repros his patriotism. It therefore beha avoid even the semblance of disloyalty, for o your present condition it is not that you manifest a proper sense of that duty you owe to the Government, bu public opinion must be satisfied of your It would be unreasonable, oyalty. existing circumstances, to except that the ransient population now here will exercise any influence to hasten the removal of the rmy, a removal contrary to their pecuniary interests, nor can you expect that they wil

undertake the task of your vindication. The public press and private correspondence will finally reveal the truth with regard to your community. This must be a work of time, and therefore I believe that the detachment of the army, now stationed here, will enjoy your fine mountain climate, and have ample time to perfect that discipline for which as a corps, it is even now greatly distinguished

To enable the people to be to some extent independent of importations, we ncourage domestic manufactures-but an entire independence in such matters, is neither practicable nor desirable. Social intercourse and commercial exchanges are indispensable to true progress. Neither communities nor individuals can secure permanent prosperity or happiness in a condition of complete solation.

Soon after my arrival in this Territory I ommunicated to the Secretary of War iews in regard to the supposed practicability of navigating the waters of the Yellowstone cluding its tributary, the Bighorn. By the adoption of this route, navigation might stablished from the Missouri river to a point not exceeding four hundred miles from Salt Lake City. I also requested him to order a detachment from Camp Scott, with instructions make a reconnoisance between Wind river and the confluence of the Yellowstone

The Message concludes with suggestions bout irrigation, a new prison, care in legislation, and certain vacant local offices.

THE EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.

BLACKWOOD FOR JANUARY. LEONARD SCOTT & CO. New York. "Maga" opens the new year with a most attractive mber. Bulwer's master piece, "What will be do with " is brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Dar dy Mountfort, Lionel and Sophy, are all made happy and the intense anxiety of the millions who have this famous novel is relieved. We trust Sir Edward, who, of late years, gives all his literary labors to the public brough the pages of "Blackwood," has something new in store for us as good as the inimitable work he has just completed. "Burmah and the Burmese" is a review of "A Narrative of the Mission of the Governor-General of government, and people. "A Cruise in Japanese Waters s continued with unflagging interest, giving us a still ther insight into the manners, morals, customs, etc., of the people of Japan, with some humorous remarks or their apparent, not real, indelicacy in exposing their per sons at the public baths, in that delicious climate. "How to Boil Peas" is not, as its title indicates, a dissertation on modern cookery, but one of the most witty, pointed articles on the folly of making ourselves miserable, that nterest to the general reader as Well as to anglers, and is certainly a very readable article. "Popular Literature and the Periodical Press" is ably handled. It aims to show that the talent of the realm is leaving other professions, and concentrating in the press, and especially the periodical press of Great Britain; to which fact, more than to any other cause, may be attributed the decline of the drama, and the lessening interest felt for oral discourse whether from the lecture room or the pulpit. The articl is worthy a careful perusal. "The Royal Proclamation to India" closes the list of articles in this interesting num ber, and gives us the Tory view of the present condition and prospects of that vast country, as compared with what they were under the rule of the famous " East India Com

We are pleased to notice that Blackwood, this month, i printed on much better paper than we have ever before en it, and the publishers assure us that this improve

Price, \$3 a year. Office, 54 Gold street.

C. M. Donavan, an ex-member of the Legislature, who was convicted of an assault and battery on Joseph M. Church, a member from Philadelphia, was, on Tuesday last, sentenced by Judge Pearson to an imprisonment of three menths, to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and to give security in \$1000 to keep

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRE THE CITY ELECTION.—Below will be found

the official returns of the election for City Officers on Tue n.w.w. n.z.w. s.w.w. s.z w. Total. ...360 261 303 244 1168 ...420 293 190 252 1165 For Mayo . 360 281 303 244 420 293 190 252 H.W.W. B.E.W. B.E.W. B.W.W. 466 298 359 290 288 256 126 199 Wm Wilson Jr., x 384 | John Keble D-m. NOBTH EAST WARD—Select Council. Henry B. Leman..........260 | Robert A. Evan Common. W. G. Kendrick.... Jacob R Smelts J. B. Swartzw Philip S. Baker.

Judge. .257 | Emlen Franklin Inspector. 258 | Benj. F. Baer.2 Commu330323 statements made by men who had lived in vour midst, and the seditious language used Constable. .223 | John Beckel. Henry P. Carson Judge. 319 | Henry Gast Inspector. .S20 | Wm. Wright... Christian Hamr C. F. Laise..... Jacob Light... their duties, and maintain the public peace.

> ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW CITY COUNCILS. -We have condensed an account of the proceedings of the organization of the new City Councils, on Friday last, a

...257 I Conrad J. Plitt...

SELECT COUNCIL.—The body met at 10 o'clock, A. M., in their Chamber, City Hall, and was called to order by James C. Carpenter. Eaq. Clerk of the last Council. Dr. Henry Curpenter was elected temporary President. The roll boling called, all the members answered to their names except Messrs: Eshleman and Jack.

A committee of two was then appointed to procure the election returns, when, on their return, the names of the successful candidates were announced by the Clerk. The Mayor, having been requested to attend, appeared and administered the eath of office to the members elect. Nominations for President were then made. Messrs. Dr. Carpenter and Harman were placed in nomination. The Council proceeded to a ballot, when Dr. Carpenter received 4 votes, and Mr. Harman, 3 votes. Dr. Henry Carpenter was declared elected, and returned his thanks for the honor conferred in a brief, neat and pertinent speech. The election of Clerk being next in order, James C. Carpenter, Esq., and Mr. Samuel Martin were placed in nomination. On the first ballot. Mr. Carpenter received 7 votes, and Mr. Martin, 1 vote. Mr. Carpenter was declared elected. [This a just compliment to a worthy gentleman, and a faithful, efficient and laborious officer.]

The resignation of David G. Eshleman, Esq., was tendered and unanimously accepted. red and unanimously accepted. A motion to fill the vacancy of Mr. Eshleman was unan

mously agreed to.
Mr. Kaufman nominated Charles M. Howell, Esq., as a candidate to fill the vacancy.

The Clerk was then directed to call the roll for the purpose of receiving the votes, when Messrs. Evans, Harman and Zahm left the chamber in violation of the first rule for the government of the body, which reads as follows: "As soon as five members appear, (who shall be a quorum,) the President shall take his seat, and call to order. After which no member shall depart, without leave of the President.

The election was proceeded with, and Mr. Howell was And Section and the Mayor being, by committee, requested to attend for the Mayor being, by committee, requested to attend for the purpose of administering the eath of office to the new member, did so, but alleging that a quorum was not present, declined to recognize them as the Select Council, and to canlite Mr. Howell, ascribing the above as his reason. The only proper judges of their rules and elections. I have then retired.

The City Recorder, Col. J. Franklin Reigart, (by common and administered the oath

The Gity Recorder, Col. J. Franklin Reigart, (by committee solicited,) then appeared and administered the oath of office to Mr. Howell.

The resolutions for the appointment of the usual Standing Committees were read and adopted.

A resolution deferring the announcement of the Standing Committees until Tuesday next (to-day) was adopted.

A resolution appointing a committee to inform the Mayor elect that the time for his inauguration was fixed for Tuesday next, (to-day) at 2 o'clock, P. M., was adopted.—Committee, Mr. Zecher.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The body met at 10 o'ch he Chamber, City Hall, and was called to Alfred Sanderson, Clerk of the last Council. the Chamber, City Insi, and was Council.
Affred Sanderson, Citer of the last Council.
Mr. J. B. Swartzweider was elected temporary President.
The roll was called and all the members answered to their names, except Messrs. John R. Bitner and David Fellenbaum. Mr. Bitner appeared shortly after roll call and

numittee of two was then appointed to procure an nembers elected.

A committee of two was appointed to wait upon the Mayor, to request his attendance for the purpose of adminstering the cath of office to the members elect. Upon the appearance of his Honor, Mayor Burrowes, the

Rudolph F. Rauch, Esq., was nominated and unau-mously elected President. Upon assuming the chair, Mr. Rauch briefly returned his thanks for the honor conferred. The election of Clerk being next in order, the names of Messrs George F. Braneman, Amazish C. Bair and Alfred nevasio George F. Braneman, Amaziah C. Bair and Alfree Sanderson were placed in nomination. Upon the first ballot Breneman received 8 votes, Barr, 1 vote, and Sanderson, 5 votes. Mr. Breneman was declared duly elected, and a committee of two appointed to inform

ing of his election.

A committee of two then informed Select Council that Common Council was now organized and ready to receive my communication which that body might see proper to various Standing Committee resolutions passed in elect Council were read and concurred in.
Upon the resolution, from Select Council, fixing the time f
the inauguration of the Mayor elect being read, Mr.
wartzwelder moved to amend so as to include the election

City Officers at the same time. The amendment was ed to, and Mr. Pitzpatrick appointed the committee, its amendment was non-concurred in by Select cell, and a committee of conference, consisting of rrs. Kaufman and Howell of Select Council, and ars. Kahns and Swartzwelder, of Common Council, was Messrs. Adults and Council appointed.

This committee not being able to agree, a resolution was Council directing that Councils meet

MR. WELSH'S LECTURE.-The lecture at Fulton Hall, on Thursday evening, of Hon. WILLIAM H. Welsh, State Senator from York, was numerously attended by a select audience of ladies and gentlemen. The and listen to the ability and thrilling eloquence of the led turer. "Development of American Mind" was treated in cholarly style. In fact, those people who staid away missed a rare intellectual treat. Mr. W. is one of the mo attache to the Legation at Lordon, or a Senator in the Councils of his native State, he has displayed ability of the highest order not often shown by one so young.

Mr. WELSH was accompanied to this city by a number were Senators Gregg, Myers and Shaeffer, and Messrs Speaker Lawrence, Wood and Gopp, members of the House, and the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mr. Diffenbach. Their entrance into the Hall was greeted with

-After the lecture, the above gentlemen were handsomely entertained by Gen. Shaeffer, Senator from this district, at his hospitable mansion in West King street.— The Gen, and his accomplished lady are proverbial for their hospitality. The entertainment was also participated

in by a number of our own citizens. An Able Sermon .-- Rev. Dr. Hodgson, of he Duke Street M. E. Church, preached a very able and profound discourse, to the young men of his congregation on Sunday evening last. The Church was crowded i

very part THE HOWARD EVENINGS-REV. MR. APPLE on's Lecture.—Rev. Edward W. Appleton, of St. John's Free (Episcopal) Church, will lecture before the Howard Association, this evening. on "Criminal Refor Mr. A. is fully able to throw much light upon this subject and, as he ranks high among our pulpit orators, will

HORACE GREELEY'S LECTURE.—The lecture pefore the "Historical, Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute," on to-morrow evening, will be delivered by HORACE GREELEY, Esq., of The New York Tribune. Subject: "Great COMPLIMENTED WITH A SERENADE .- The Mayor elect was complimented with a serenade from the Fencibles' Band on Friday night last, at his residence, in

bouth Queen street. A number of his personal and poliical friends were present. He made a few remarks on the ccasion, returning his thanks for the compliment. CHARLES C. IHLING, Esq.-We learn that our old friend CHARLES C. IHLING, Esq., formerly Chief Clerk in the State Works' Shops at Parkesburg, has been appointed Collector of Tolls at Easton, Pa., by the Delaware Division Canal Company, and will assume the duties of hi

office on the 1st of March. A more competent man for the

place could not have been found, and we congratulate him

his success, and the Company on their excellent choice THE RED MEN'S BALL .- The Fifth Annual Ball of Ee-shah-ko-nee Tribe, No. 22, I. O. R. M., will take place, at Fulton Hall, on the evening of St. Valentine's Day, (Monday next,) and from the preparations which ave been, and are still being made, it will surpass any of the Tribe's Balls that have yet taken place. That is saying good deal. as the Ee-shah-ko-nee-ians invariably get the very best parties of the season; but we have the word of the Managers for so promising, and, as a matter of course, are in duty bound to believe it. We wish the participants in the "misty mazes of the dance"

MEETING OF COUNCILS .- The City Councils will meet specially to-day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in their Chamber, City Hall, for the inauguration of the Mayor elect, and election of City Officers.

Correspondence of the New York Herald THE RECENT CHESS CONTEST IN

Paris, Jan. 5, 1859. Europe has struck her colors to the young nero of the West, and the "stars and stripes low wave over the realms of Caissa in undis puted sovereignty. Anderssen, the recognized champion of the Old World—he who carried off the palm of victory from the greatest European players in the International Tonrus ent of 1851, and who vanquished Staunton a the proportion of four to one-has measur ed swords with Paul Morphy, and "bit the dust

Such a career as that of your gallant country man is almost unparalleled in history. Un known eighteen months since, except in his native city, the idea of his putting himself on an equality with the great masters of Europe an chess was laughed at as an absurdity. We were told "Paul Morphy is a promising play er, but his antagonists in America have been merely second and third raters;" "he lacks experience." Even his own countrymen dispelieved, and prophesied certain defeat from such men as Lowenthal and Harrwitz. What has been the result? Lowenthal succumbed in a match, winning but three games against nine : Harrwitz scores two games, when Mor phy is in such bodily suffering as to be obliged ride to the scene of action, but is subsequently unable to wrest a single victory from ais youthful antagonist, and resigns the match, anticinating the inevitable result; Boden wins one game against Morphy's five; Staunton acks the courage to face his opponent, and has not dared to show his face circles since his unmanly backing down.-Last of all comes the brilliant Anderssen-the last and greatest of them all. Herr Anderssen, Professor of Mathematics

n the Gymnasium of Breslau, arrived in Paris on the 12th of December. ing he called on Mr. Mornhy and found him ill in bed, suffering from severe inflammation the effects of a European winter. Since his match with Harrwitz, Paul Morphy had forsaken chess almost entirely, finding no pleas ure in beating men who were incapable of defending themselves; but Anderssen's ap pearance roused the sleeping lion; and gave him what he termed "a perfect chess fever He told his medical adviser that the Prussian's stay in Paris was limited, and that he was perefore, desirous of commencing the match on the following Monday (20th inst.) l'he consent, presuming that ctor gave his Morphy would otherwise play without it, and the patient got out of bed-for the first time during nearly a fortnight-so weak that he had to be assisted into his chair countryman been in ordinary health the match could necessarily have come off at the Cafe de la Regence As it was the contest took Hotel Breteuil, before a select number of spec-tators, the moves being forwarded every half hour to the cafe above mentioned. where rowds daily watched the struggle. the spectators at the Hotel Bretegil I may ention the American Minister, Judge Mas M. St. Amant, Messrs, De Reviere, Journoud equesne, Crandboulogne, Signors Preti and Carlini, Hon, Cantain Bingham, Counts Casous American gentlemen sent up their cards, Paul Morphy had the first move, and dashed off with the Evans gambit. None other

than he would have had the courage to do so long confinement to his bed and abstinence from food during so many days, had made him nervous and feverish, and his antagonist won, after a struggle which lasted upwards of seven hours. Next day Anderssen played the Ruy Lopez opening. ers who are unacquainted with the mysteries of chess, must be told that this has been more thoroughly analyzed than any other, and shown to be an almost certain victory for the first player. Nevertheless, Paul Morphy forced a draw game. The following day the young Louisianian showed what he could do ith the Ruy Lopez, and Anderssen resigned on the twenty first move after an hour's play -The fourth game was immediately commend and Anderssen again lowered his flag. The lost-Morphy thus scoring five consecutively. by your countryman with eagle like rapidity. permitted Anderssen to capture a bishop, left his queen, two knights and a bishop simul taneously en prise during_several moves, and forced his antagonist to resign on the seven-The following game Andersser teenth move. scored: it lasted seventy seven moves, and Anderssen remarked to your correspondent afterwards "I win my games in seventy moves, but Mr. Morphy in twenty; but that is only natural." The eleventh and last game Paul Morphy won in thirty-five moves. gaining the match, the score standing finally follows:-Morphy 7, Anderssen 2, drawn 2 Herr Anderssen is a brave and courtly dversary, and his opinion of his young con queror was expressed in a straightforward anner to the Cafe de la Regence. 'It is impossible for anybody to play stronger han Mr. Morphy; he does not merely pla le coup juste (the proper move,) but le coup l olus juste, (the most proper move.) If we play the move only approximately good we are certain to lose. All other players make miscertain to lose. All other players makes; Mr. Morphy never does." And in inswer to the question as to which was the stronger player. Labourdonnais or Morphy, he that if any difference existed it was in favor of the latter. St. Amant. the contemorary of Labourdonnais, and whose name is "household word" in chess, expresses imilar opinion. "If Morphy donnais could play together the former might lose the first few games, but he would eventu-ally be the victor." St. Amaut believes that can give pawn and move to any living player, and desires to see such a contest comforthwith with Harrwitz, but that gentleman has not the courage to accept.-

However,
To this complexion will it come at last, For Paul Morphy has declared that he will play no more matches with any one, unless

epting pawn and move from him. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, and the old world, in fine, now recognise their master in "the great American," as the papers call him. But a solitary exception exception so funny that I must mention Herr Harrwitz, laboring under the impression that Paul Morphy's eight blindfold game were easy of execution, announced his tion of performing the same feat, and the affair came off in a private mapper in some rooms ver the Cafe de la Regence, five frances admittance being charged for each person. The eight antagonists selected by Harrwitz were what the French call mazettes; three of them would receive the odds of knights from a good player, the others would have hard work to win even when accepting the enormous odds of rock and knight. So ridiculous was the entire affair that Herr Harrwitz has very judiciously not permitted the games to become public, although editingthe chess department of highy a influential weekly newspaper. Frenchmen could not permit so laughable

an occurrence to pass without making a joke Some remarkably clever squibs were got off, showing the public opinion of the frogs attempting to emulate the ox—as for instance the following:-

To veux singer Morphy, joueur phenomenal,
Jeune presompsueux, tu forces ta nature:
En vain tu veux poser comme un original,
Tu ries qu'une caricature.
Mr. Morphy may shortly pay a flying visit
to Berlin for the purpose of playing a few
games with Lange, Dufresne and Mayet.—
Anderssen particularly requested him so to Anderssen particularly requested him so to do, to close the mouths of the Berliners pefore leaving Paris he said to Paul Morphy "They won't be pleased with me at Berlin, but I shall tell them Mr. Morphy will come ere himself." Your countryman gain from such a visit, for the victory over nderssen has made him "monarch he surveys," and he will only go there for the ceremony of coronation.

FROM THE PLAINS.

St. Louis, February 3.—Highly flattering ccounts of the Kansas gold mines continue to be received. A remarkably rich quartz vein had been discovered at Ralstore's Fork twelve miles from Auraria, and gold abounds in several localities. Fort Defiance dates to December 21st have

een received by the Santa Fe mail.

The Navajoe Indians acknowledge losing hundred lives, 20,000 sheep, 500 horse and the destruction of 1000 huts, and an immense quantity of grain—altogether valued at \$100,000—during the late war.

Mr. Yost, in a letter to the Santa Fe Gazetta intimates that there is a disposition to deal too harshly with these Indians. He says if cer tain terms are exacted, it will turn them from the pursuits of industry and agriculture (by which they now support a whole nation twelve thousand souls, sustain three hundred and fifty thousand sheep and sixty thousand horses,) and make them robbers and plunderTHE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Letter from an "Old Salt," No. 4. U. S. STEAMER METACOMET, BARBADOES, W. I., Jan. 12, 1859. est from Nassau. I proceed to fulfil it, and that, too, but tially, as the Colonial steamer has just com n, and remains but four hours. We arrived here on the ting of the 10th, after a fine run of eleven days from Key West, having had pleasant weather all the time, with passage, and which, although it stopped our headway some, was by no means unwelcome, as it made us feel aimost, if not quite, as "cool as a cucumber." I took a run ashers

on the same evening of our arrival, merely to "see what

ad been an hour ashore, to cause me to wish that I was

sieged by a crowd of filthy negroes, of all ages and sixes

e way"—and like files, if you succeed in driving one swarz

teering their services to "show de Yankee gentleme

on board again. Scarcely had we landed before we were

way, a score would take its place. However, by a lucky hit, I managed to get rid of them and their "Scotch fiddle nists. Assuming a regular man-of-war man's roll, I hear, and in terms not very acceptable to ears politi eer off————, I could steer my own course, and be——, as this was not the first time I had cruised in these latitudes." Scarcely had I uttered these words, that presto pass and begone, they were off; not, however, without giving us a volley of abuse by way of a parting sho --- Yanke rascal, not worth a sixpence. But our annoyance was r yet at an end, for scarcely had the shades of night set in han we were subject to the pressing solicitations of th milk and molasses" colored damsels of the town, so of whom are really good looking. You have no doubt beard the old saying about sailors finding "in every ne port a fresh wife." Here Jack would find no difficulty i supplying himself with a dozen in less time than the cracking of a cow's thumb," and would be saved th would be impregnated with a sufficiency to last himsel for a six-month: and were he ashore, might advantageously

re himself out in some livery stable, where a billy goa was needed to preserve the health of the horses rbadoes is thronged with negro soldiers, the enemy of their sable brethren who cannot enlist, because, not lik Byron's Vision of Judgment, " by any means the place was full;" but on the contrary the garrison is always full, sup captured slavers. &c. What does this portend—this eman cipation of slaves first, and drilling and making soldiers of them afterwards? Many of the British West India Islands ie within a few days sall of our Southern States, and in n their black troops, to land upon our shores, knowing that they would find most available allies in the blac dayes of the South and Black Republicans of the North .-As the first Pitt stood up in Parliament, and denonneed and tomahawk-a second Pitt would be wanted, and I fear found wanting, to protest against letting loose the more blood thirsty negro upon our white brethren of the South. Before visiting these Islands, I saw attached but little im to our Confederation. Now I go in for not only taking nos session of Cuba, but the whole line of Islands fronting or our coast, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." Th course of Great Britain I never heard better described than by an old sea dog aboard of us; he knows the run of every island in the Antilles, and in speaking of them one day when running through the Little Bahamas se remarked: "When I was pirating along here." "what w---, do you say you was once a pirate?" "Yes, sir," reand smuggling, but its all nothing more or less than piracy: if we found a vessel on any of the Keys, if the alvage would pay, we got her off if we could; but when we knew that the cargo was worth more than the ship. of the cargo, which we smuggled into some port and got the whole for ourselves, instead of letting the owners have saved the ship. "Well, W---, I never thought you wa so bad as that." "Bad, sir, why you don't call that bad

got the whole of Ingy to themselves, and they'd like to do he same with the United States if they could, or why are they dogging the niggers on by 'mancipation as she calls when she has more slaves, white and black, than any ther nation affoat. She sends her men-of-war to the coas to capture nigger slavers, and helps along her own vessels land to talk about her being so good and honest, and down n slavery, piracy, &c., puts me in mind of an old "hay bag" from the Five Points or Hook set herself up for about and looks very well on paper-but to look upon its practical effects is quite a different thing-while slaver own interest, was, like our own Southern planters, bound to look after the well-doing and health and comfort of his slaves, and mark the difference: in Key West most of the slaves hire their time from their masters, and go about well clad, contented and happy, earning sufficient to pay their hire and live well off the surplus. Here in Barbs does, the negroes are free (?) for "we have no slaves in England "---free to roam where they please, and to work teen cents (not pence) a day, and find themselves-a glori

ragged, half starved negro freemen. A "dignity ball" came off on shore last evening, but as you have no doubt laughed over Marryatt's life-like description of one, I shall not attempt to describe itsuffice it to say, that the above named author has "nothing extenuated" therein.

Our vessel does remarkably well at sea for a Rive Steamer, but she is by no means what she was cracked up to be in regard to speed. Why don't Uncle Sam build light draft steamers himself then we would have good one We leave here in two or three days to proceed to on next coaling depot, Maranham, I believe.

THE LICENSE LAWS. -BREWERS AND DISTIL LERS. -A case of much importance to brewers and distillers was decided in Pittsburgh, on Saturday, by Judge McClure. Messrs. Rhodes & Verner, manufacturers of ale, were indicted for a violation of the act of 1858. They had taken out their license as brewers, but it was claimed by the prosecution that they should also have taken out a license to sell liquor .-Similar indictments had also been found against other parties. In his opinion, Judge McClure reviews with great clearness the provisions and requirements of the several icense laws, and says it is plain the brewer takes his license from the City or County Treasurer, as the case may be. He takes his license under the act of 10th April, 1849, and by the third section of the act of 1856, he pays double the rate of tax assessed under the act of 1849. After stating with precision, the license of brewers and the license of taverns. both in the mode of granting, the application of the revenue derived therefrom, and the

penalties prescribed, he concludes as follows The 31st section of the act of April, 1849. makes it the duty of the appraisers of mercan tile taxes, to make return of breweries to the County Treasurer, of the proper county, in the manner provided by law, for making the manner provided by law, return of venders of merchandise.

Before the Courts or board of License grant a license, they must be satisfied the oplicant possesses certain personal qualifica tions, and house accommodations. equires nothing of the sort preliminary to granting a brewer license. An applicant t Court or Board of Licensers may be refused but the brewer, in the very words of the "required by law to take his statute, is

license out." The brewer takes his license out from the Freasurer, and the defendants in this case. having taken out theirs from the Treasurer, have satisfied all the requirements of the law n the premises, and have committed no offence of which the law is cognizant. The indictment is quashed.

HAVE WE A DEMOCRATIC PARTY This question is promptly and well answer-

ed in the following paragraph, which we clip from The Buffalo Post: Some of the blatant Opposition and false

hearted Democratic presses of the country are tickling their readers by propounding the above interrogatory. Children are said to be pleased with a straw, even, and so we suppo we ought not to deprive the Opposition of the meagre crumbs of comfort afforded them in this innocent pastime. They will find out when the ballot boxes are closed in 1860, that there is a Democratic party among us, and a successful one, too. The glorious past history of this country is but a record of the triumph of the Democratic party. It has already con trolled the Government of the United State three-fourths of the time during its existence and we venture the prediction that it will continue to do so. Surviving the ignominy heaped upon it by incompetent and designing outliving the assaults of open enemies and secret foes—the Democratic party will in 1860 take the field under the banner of its timehonored principes, and, despite the howlings of its adversaries, it will again achieve victory.

Justice M'LEAN, of the U. S. Suprem Court, is quite ill. -

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. commune.—The Free Negro Law of Missouri— Negroes all going to Pennsylvani.—Make Way fi —The Questim of Labor—The Competition betwee White Laborers and Free Negroes—Deaths in this the Plut Tear—Later from Ficks Pake—Pace Hace Kansas—Fire in Arkansas—Masonic Lodge destr do. de. de.

8r. Louis, Jan. 31, 1859 We have no complaints to make against the weather to onable during the week. has been seasonable during the week. We are still with-but ice sufficient for gathering, but are in hopes the com-

ing month will give us a supply. Navigation above the city remains iver opposite our city is free of floating ice, yet boats are fearful of the undertaking of an adventure up the riverthere is no telling what moment the ice may hem them in The Mississippl is in good stage from this point to New Orleans. There has been very little done in the produce narket. Sales on 'Change Saturday, were—Flour \$5 to \$6; Wheat from \$1 to \$1,22; Corn has declined 10c per Barley 85 to 90c; Rye 90c; Buckwheat 65c per bush; Pork mess, \$18 to \$19,50 per bbl; Bacon 9c; Lard 11½ to 11½c; Whisky 28@29c; Sugar 6½; Molasses 36c; Dried Apples \$2,10; Feathers 45 c; Hides flint 1614 to 1656c, and green alt 6½ to 7½c.

There have been one or two suicides, about the usual

number of burglaries, and knock-downs, and we believe out one murder. Local news of interest is very scarce. The political aspirants who are agitating the question in egard to the legality of the special tax recently levied ipon property holders by the County Court, have had another set-back. They appealed from the decision of the Land Court—that the tax was legal—to the Circuit Court, and in the latter the same decision was made, that the tax was not only legal, and authorized to be levied, but that it was REQUIRED to be levied by the Judges of the County Court. It would seem strange to persons who do not know the men engaged in this crusade against the Judges of the County Court, when we tell them that one of the leader of war assisted in getting up the bill for this special tax, and at that time was a member from this county in the Legislature, and voted for its passage—he is a Black Repub-lican, and at that time the County Court was in the pockets of the leaders of that party. Now this same individ ual is found opposing his own offspring! With such men t the head of this Anti-Tax movement—the Legislature will look with suspicion upon all memorials that have and may yet be sent to Jefferson praying for a repeal of the "odious" law, and under the circumstances, the Legislature may not take any notice of their pracers. The Democratic Central Committee finally went to the rescue, passed series of resolutions, and sent them to the St. Louis Delegation, and action will at once be taken upon them --It is an undeniable fact, that when any REFORM in State or National affairs is required, the De discover that their welfare, their rights and their interest are safe in the hands of the Democracy; and how a man who charishes his country, its institutions and its prosperity can oppose the broad principles of the De

political aggrandizement. The "Constitutional Amendment" has branches of our State Legislature, and only waits the sig. nature of the Governor to become a law-limiting the State Debt to thirty millions of dollars. This we regard as a most excellent move, and is but another measure of the Democracy-protecting the people of the State from

A : ill is now before our State Legislature, which provi des as follows.

SECTION L—That no negro or mulatto shall be set free or emancipated in this State by any person or persons whatsoever, unless such person or persons, their heirs, executors or administrators, cause such negro or mulatto so set free or emancipated, to be transported from this State within six months after such setting free or smancipation, and also pay, or provide for the pay, of the expenses of such transportation.

transportation.

Sec. 7.—Every free negro or inulatto ever the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years, who shall be a resident of this State on the first day of January, one shousand eight hundred and sixty, shall be transported from the State by the sheriff of the county wherein

ern or Slave-holding States, and we should not be surprised piracy has been carried on for many years by that bloody if this bill passes our Legislature and Legislatures to be old --- Great Britain, and she carries it on now as base convened in other Southern States. If the Black Repub as ever. Look out in Ingy, there they got in with the licans of the North are opposed to Slavery in States wher natives, and then got them at outs among themselves, and they have no interest or concern—in a latitude altogether after getting them well at loggerheads among themselves beyond their jurisdiction-and favor the emancipation ame in to make peace, and took piece by piece until the ovement-rob the poor negro of a home, and turn him ose upon the community to do for himself-the manner of doing which is evidenced every day in your own county with such evidence, we cannot consent to be a party to any such movement. The negro slave himself objects t making a livelihood upon his own responsibility—he much rather prefers to work for his master, knowing that so long as he does that, his master is not only bound by the com mon feeling of humanity, but by the laws of the State to provide for his slave in sickness as well as in health. The Slave has always enough to eat; and in a word much rather prefers slavery to the so much talked of freedom-that freedom which means when they can get work to do, they can get something to eat and wear, and when no work i to be had which is very often the case then they are is would scorn to beg in a free State. It is not so with a slave, his master is bound to provide for him work or no work. Whilst it is almost slaveation with a free negro to be without work, it is a galaday with the slave. It would slave has over the free negro. The Black Republicans know it as well as we do-if they have any knowledge o not what they are after-they want political capital, and ons example of British philantropy, changing thousands think by agitating the Slavery question, they can of well-fed, well-cared for slaves into a gaug of houseles their ranks a large number of voters, ignorant of the true workings of Slavery, and by this means place themselve into office and power, regardless of the misery and distress they bring upon the poor negroes. But it would seem that the game as well as the name, hence the passage of such laws as the one now before our Legislature. If they really send them ALL North, so that they will be near them, and can the more readily know their condition, and see th necessity of providing for their support. Several years ago we told your readers that the Black Republican party ould be the means of ridding the South of all her worth less free negroes-that they never would consent to the Northern fanatics interfering with the domestic policy of th—that laws similar to these now so fast being put in force, would drive them all into the North or free States --These things are coming to pass, and ere long you of Penn sylvania will have a large influx of immigration in the shape of free negroes from the West and South, and which will have a tendency of forcing many of your present industrious and enterprising mechanics and manufacturers to the Western States. This influx of emigration to your State, must, of necessity, be the means of REDUCING THE PRICE OF LABOR, OF INCREASING TOUR TAXES for the suppor of these negroes; of daily witnessing the misery and dis tress which is bound to follow them wherever they go.-With these facts staring the WORKING MAN in the face, we cannot conceive how he can sanction, and vote for, and support a party, which, if successful, cannot do otherwis than lower his wages, increase his taxes, and be compelled to associate with negroes. Will the mechanic the indusdestined, if even successful, to bring free negro labor in competition with the white man? The Black Republican indicative of Free Negro party—that free negro labor has the right to complete with the white man. In Cincinnati and in Chicago-two Black Republican cities-labor ha been cut down to 50 cents a day, and these facts were well distinction drawn by the laws, between the known here at our August election, as many poor mechanics were driven from those places to this city, and the laboring men here saw the impending result of this "Free Labor" movement, turned out like ratriots, in defense of their homes, their wives and children, and by their active exertions hurled from office and power the men who were endeavoring to live in luxury at the working man's expense. Yes, like patriots, they railled around the Demo. eratic banner—siways the poor man's shield and protection—and carried it in triumph through one of the hottest political battles ever fought in this, and perhaps in any other State. That Democratic vote saved the city and State from disgrace—that vote has split Black Republicanism into a thousand fragments—that vote was given for the

common good of all. Let the working men everywhere do The total number of deaths in this city, for the past year amount to 4,866; 2,260 of which were children under five years of age. Colored persons, 102. Deaths from consump tion, 729; pneumonia, 206; old age, 34; mania a potu, 53 injuries from accidents, 93; still born, 20: typhoid

for seven months, 54; dysentery 54. There were 64 deaths the past week.

We have from all quarters that large parties are forming tor an early start to Pike's Peak. Gen. Eastin sent th following letter to the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, for the reliability of which he stands responsible:

DEAB GENERAL.—I arrived at Leavenworth City DEAR GENERAL.—I arrived at Leavenworth City yester-day, and as everybody is contributing to your paper something from Cherry Creek gold diggings, I thought I would tell you what I did while I was there.

I arrived on the 20th of August, and prospected through the country for some time, and at last struck a vein about twenty-nine and a half miles South of Cherry Creek that in richness exceeds anything that had been discovered.—I dug out of this vein, in twenty fire days, \$3.000 worth of gold, and the voin did not seem to be exhausted in any degree.

Yours truly,

JOHN HARTMAN.

We have been shown several other letters from the Gold Diggings, and they all seem to lean in the same strainthat gold is there, but they have not yet been able to do much and anticipate better times in a few months. We repeat to your readers—those who intend to try their for-tunes in the new Eldorada—to move early in the spring It is said that the outlaw, Montgomery, has voluntarily prendered himself to the authorities for trial. "Old own," as he is familiarly called, is reported as having left the Territory, and consequently—the surrender Montgomery and the departure of Brown-no further dif

ficulties are anticipated. It is also reported that the notorious Jim Lane has be ome a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Law rence. We have our doubts about this, for we don't believe any Church member would tolerate bim in

long enough to be enrolled as one of their number I A fire broke out in the town of Batesville, Ark., destroying property to the amount of \$50,000, among which was the Batesvilla Institute and Masonic Lodge—loss \$25,000, and no insurance. The Masonic fraternity lost most of heir valuable furniture, regalia &c. The Blue Lodge also lost their record and charter. The charter of the Chante

Jos. P. Chenauit, Esq., a few days since, sold his farm on,