The Lancaster Intelligencer

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LANCASTER, PA., FEBRUARY 15, 1859

CIRCULATION, 4000 COPIES!

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2,00 per annum.

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TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

In accordance with the resolution of the County Committee, adopted at their meeting on the 15th inst., you are requested to assemble in the several Wards of the City, and Boroughs and Townships of the County on SATURDAY the 19th day of FEBRUARY next, then and there to elect not less than three nor more than five delegates to represent 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 Lancaster, for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent the Democracy of the County of Lancaster in the annual State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on Friday the fourth day of March next.

The several Ward, Borough and Township Committees are requested to give early notice, in their respective Districts, 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 political year, and also nominate their Ward, Borough and Township Committee, and place their names on their respective credentials to the ensuing County Convention.

By order of the County Committee.

H. B. SWARR. Chairman.

LANCASTER, January 25th, 1859.

DELEGATE MEETINGS.

The Democrats of the N. W. Ward will meet at Shober's Hotel, North Queen street, on Saturday evening next, 19th inst., between the hours of 6½ and 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five delegates to the County Convention to meet on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

By order of the Ward Ex. Committee,

H. BLICKENSDERFER,
GEO. W. BROWN,
JOHN R RUSSEL,
CHAS R. FRAILEY,
JOHN RANKIN.

The Democrats of the N. E. Ward will meet at Miller's Hotel, East Chesnut street, on the same evening, between the same hours.

The Democrats of the S. W. Ward will meet at Fitzpatrick's Hotel, South Queen street, on the same evening, between the same hours.

The Democrats of the S. E. Ward will meet at Witlinger's Hotel, South Queen street, on the same evening, between the same hours.

BY ORDER OF THE WARD COMMITTEES.

JOB PRINTING.

Having just received from the establishment of Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, a large and varied assortment of the latest styles of card and job type, we are prepared to do handbills, cards, bill-heads, in fact, every kind of printing, in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms. We shall spare no pains to render satisfaction in the jobbing department, and shall endeavor to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

☞ The senior editor of The Intelligencer cannot but feel deeply grateful to his brethren of the Press, in this and other States, for the kindly notice they have taken of his election to the Mayoralty of this City. These evidences of their regard and esteem are properly appreciated, coming as they do from a class of men who know how to estimate the toil and drudgery to which the editor of a political paper is subject, and how poorly, as a general thing, he is compensated for his labors.

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Delegate Elections will take place on Saturday next throughout the County, and we trust our Democratic friends will not neglect them. The County Convention assembles on the following Wednesday, for the purpose of electing six delegates to the ensuing State Convention of the 4th of March. The latter body meets at Harrisburg for the purpose of nominating candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General to be supported at the October election.

We hope the Democrats throughout the County will see to it that every district may be represented in the County Convention.

SENATOR BIGLER ON THE TARIFF.

The following resolution, offered in the Senate, on the 31st ult., by Mr. BIGLER, has been the subject of discussion in that body ever since:

Resolved, As the opinion of the Senate, that the creation of a large public debt in time of peace is inconsistent with the true policy of the United States; and as the present revenues are insufficient to meet the unavoidable expenses of the Government, Congress should proceed, without delay, to re-adjust the revenue laws so as not only to meet the deficit in the current expenses, but to pay off the present debt so far as it may be liable to immediate cancellation.

On Tuesday last, Senator BIGLER made a powerful speech in advocacy of his resolution, and in favor of an increase of the Tariff. It is a very able production, but its great length prevents us from publishing it entire. We shall, however, give a synopsis of it in our next issue.

OREGON ADMITTED.

The important event in Congress, on Saturday, was the passage of the bill admitting Oregon as a State into the Federal Union.—The subject was the only one discussed by the House of Representatives on that day, and after many amendments had been offered and rejected, the bill finally passed, precisely as it came from the Senate, by a vote of yeas 113, nays 95. The vote was by no means a strict party one, although the great body of the Democratic members voted for it, and the majority of the Republicans against it. There was quite a rejoicing in Washington, on Saturday evening, among the friends of the bill, on account of its passage. Several of the members of Congress who voted for it, were serenaded, as were President Buchanan, Vice President Breckinridge, and Senator Douglas, all of whom made short speeches on the occasion.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The U. S. Senate have confirmed the appointments of Hon. SAMUEL W. BLACK as Governor of Nebraska, and Hon. WILSON MCCANDLESS as Judge of the U. S. District Court for Western Pennsylvania. Both of these gentlemen are Pittsburghers, and we are sure the President could not have made more popular appointments for those responsible offices. Their qualifications, too, are of the highest order.

FLIGHT OF THE HAYTIAN EMPEROR.

The last accounts from Hayti bring the intelligence that the negro Emperor Soulouque had fled in a British vessel of war and taken refuge in Jamaica, and there claims the protection of the British flag. A Republic has been proclaimed in his dominions, and Gen. Geffard is at the head of affairs. Soulouque usurped imperial power in 1849, having previously been President of the Republic.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Congress is busily engaged reducing the expenditures of the Government. This is well; but the members don't begin at the right place. Instead of discharging employees of the Government, and reducing the wages of those who are retained, they should commence with themselves, and reduce their own salaries about one-half, which would be a saving at once of about NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum! Formerly a Congressman got eight dollars per diem, and then this was considered well paid; now (under the law passed by the Black Republican Congress of 1855) he gets about *twenty dollars* per diem for the time he spends in the public service! Let reform begin at home.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

If there is one question, says the Philadelphia Argus, upon which, more than all others, the position of the Pennsylvania Democracy has been studiously and pertinaciously misrepresented by an an unscrupulous Opposition, that question is the Tariff. For years the most insane appeals have been made to the people to overthrow our organization for the reason, as it was alleged, that we were opposed to protecting and encouraging the important interests of our Commonwealth. It mattered nothing that the opinions of the Democratic party were openly proclaimed upon these subjects. The views of our prominent men were misrepresented—the principles of the party were perverted, and when these means failed, the leaders of our opponents restored to the dishonorable ruse of declaring that our professions were made to the ear to be broken to the hope—that we were not sincere in our avowed opinions on this important subject.

Through the memorable campaigns of 1844, '47 and '48, as well as those of 1852, '54 and '56, these misrepresentations were the principal themes upon which our political opponents harped to the people. At times the ruse was successful, and then the sober, second thought would convince the people of their error, and they would return, with renewed zeal, to the support of Democracy. Thus has this issue been brought into every contest, and thus particularly was it pressed upon public attention in 1858.

In all this time, the Pennsylvania Democracy have remained true to their settled opinions upon the tariff. The principle enunciated in the celebrated Kane letter written by Mr. Polk in 1844, that the Democracy advocated "a tariff for revenue, with a just discrimination in favor of protection," has never been violated or abandoned by them. Every tariff measure framed by a Democratic Congress has been sufficient for the wants of the national treasury, and adequate to protect all the great interests of the country. To show the perfect accuracy of this assertion, it is but necessary to particularize the much abused tariff act of 1846, under the operations of which the manufacturing, commercial, and general producing interests of the country enjoyed a prosperity never before paralleled. This is well known, and it is equally well known that this highly advantageous tariff act was abrogated by the opponents of the Democracy—the very men who are continually harping upon the want of Democratic fidelity to the producing interests of the country.

Such is a brief resume of the past; let us now glance at the present. A Democratic President has urged, in the strongest terms, the modification of the existing tariff, because a modification was necessary to replenish an exhausted treasury and give new life to prostrated industry. An united Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania has sustained this recommendation with all their zeal and ability. The Democratic press of the State have, without exception, spoken in support of the action of the Executive and these faithful Representatives; and yet an unscrupulous Opposition continues to stultify itself and disgust all honorable men by declaring that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is not sincere in its desire to protect the interests of the Commonwealth. The very party that brought bankruptcy upon the National Treasury—that inaugurated a career of governmental extravagance unparalleled in our history—that now stands by, in silence and indifference, while honest and honorable men are straining every nerve to obtain justice for Pennsylvania, and bring prosperity to the country, is the one to impeach the sincerity of Democracy, and poison the public mind against its exertions.

What are the eleven Republican members of Congress from this State doing now to secure protection for Pennsylvania enterprise and industry? It is true that Mr. Morris has read an essay, and published it, in favor of the doctrine of protection; but here their zeal has stopped, and they have found employment in silly investigations of the management of Government workshops, and in more silly denunciations of a Democratic Administration. Will such conduct satisfy our people? Will they be satisfied to see political animosity gratify its spleen, when questions of vital importance to men of all creeds are pending in our national councils? We think not. Our people, impulsive as they may be at times, are too intelligent and patriotic to permit the interests and honor of their State to be per led in this manner, and we much mistake them if they do not call the Republican members of Congress to a serious reckoning. Let us hear no more, then about Democratic insincerity on the tariff question; the facts are before the country, and they speak for themselves.

A TERRIBLE ADVENTURE ON A PRAIRIE.—S. H. Packard, Esq., an Iowa editor and lawyer, was recently lost in a snow storm between Sioux Rapids and Fort Dodge. About three hours after he started a heavy snow storm burst upon him, accompanied by a high wind from the northwest. Knowing the danger of attempting to cross those large prairies in such a storm, he turned back and attempted to retrace his steps, but soon found it was impossible for man or beast to face the storm: he therefore re-proceeded on his journey, confident that he could ride to the next house (40 miles) by nightfall. But his horse, having broken through the ice several times became afraid to go upon the ice, and he was delayed many times at sloughs until night overtook him at a slough about half way across the prairie. Here he found it impossible to induce the horse to go upon the ice, and while searching for a better crossing, the ice broke with him and let him into water above his knees. He endeavored to get to shore, but the ice broke at every step, and he struggled on through the ice, snow and water a distance of twenty or thirty feet before he came to firm ice.

He at once attempted to remove his shoes and stockings, but they were so incased in ice that it was impossible. Convinced that he must remain where he was until morning, and that his only safety was in keeping in motion he commenced running upon the ice, and continued to do so until daylight the next morning, when, having succeeded in getting his horse across the slough, he started on foot, as he supposed towards Fort Dodge. After walking about two miles and a half he found he had turned around and was going back; he immediately retraced his steps, and walked all day dragging his frozen feet through snow ankle deep, and at times knee deep, his horse following him, and was again overtaken by night about three miles from a house. Here he left his horse, and started on, hoping to reach the house in an hour or two, but he was so faint and weary that he fell frequently, and was nine hours in walking the last three miles. His sensations during this time, as described by him, were peculiar and strange; the road appeared to be embroidered in the most beautiful colors, and he stopped and reached to pick up a specimen several times. Satisfied that his mind was wandering, he endeavored to divert his mind from the consideration of this subject, but in vain; if he looked at the side of the road it appeared to be walled up, and to be covered with hogs lying on their backs! Raising himself, he proceeded, and at length reached the house of a Mr. Welsh, about four o'clock in the morning. He was taken in and cared for until the arrival of friends from Fort Dodge.

CATTLE.—Our Western exchanges report that an unusual number of cattle are changing hands, the farmers being unable to hold their stock longer owing to the scarcity of fodder. As a result, we may soon expect to see in market any quantity of poor beef. Thousands, no doubt, will come forward entirely unprepared for market, lean, coarse and tough.—*Albany Argus.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ANNUAL REPORT.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held in Philadelphia last week. There was a large attendance. From the annual report submitted we learn that the earnings of the road for 1858, were $5.185.330 68. The expenses were $3,021,885 04, leaving the net earnings $2,163,445 64. The Board has not deemed it prudent to distribute the dividend withheld in November, 1857, owing to the condition of the western roads, and have, therefore, charged the amount of the original subscription to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and the Income Bonds received as interest for that company, together with the original subscription to the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburg Railroad company, with some other items, to Profit and Loss account. The road carried during 1858, 1,012,803 first class passengers, and 16,822 emigrants in all.—There is a decrease of $75,213 for first class, and $7,073 for emigrants during the year.—This falling off is not greater than on most of the other roads, and is due to the general prostration of business. Less than half the number of emigrants arrived at United States ports, in 1858, than the number in 1857, so that the diminution will be deemed very small. The gross earnings for freight during the year were $3,536,206. 31, of which all but $275,478 82 (for tolls, &.,) was for freight carried in the cars of the company. The entire amount of freight, including lumber, &c., for supplies, was 1,137,189 tons. The increase in freight earnings for the year was $159,690 05, while the amount carried in the cars of the company, was much greater than in 1857. The coal delivered in Pittsburg amounts to 99,540 tons in 1858. To protect the New Broad Top Colliers, the tolls were reduced to a point which enabled them to increase their product during the past year. Although these tolls are too low, yet they have fostered a trade which will be extremely valuable to the company. Not a single life has been lost out of over one million of passengers carried over the road, and but one accident occurred by which passengers were injured! The claims for lost freight during the year only amounted to $8,014. Eighty seven miles of double track were completed during the year—about the same as last year. Cars for live stock and coal and lumber transportation will soon be required; but in other respects the road is sufficiently equipped for the business of the year. Passengers now travel from Philadelphia to Pittsburg without change of cars. The rolling stock of the road is full.—There are 209 locomotives, with about 2300 passenger, freight, lumber and coal cars. In closing, the Board acknowledge the efficient services of Thomas A. Scott, Esq., to whom, and his subordinate officers and employees, much credit is due for the favorable results obtained during the year.

KANSAS AND SLAVERY.

Kansas will undoubtedly pass an act abolishing slavery in that Territory. This will bring before Congress in its most radical and practical form the whole question of popular sovereignty and the power of Territories to indulge in "unfriendly legislation" towards slavery. Beyond question the Administration and the South will deny this authority on the part of the people of the Territory, and insist upon slavery being protected by a Congressional code of law. This will try the back bone of Douglas and other popular sovereignty Democrats, and draw the line of demarcation broad and distinct between them and the regular Democratic Administration party.—*Milwaukee (Republican) Democrat.*

There is, in the minds of many, a very grave doubt whether the Legislature of a Territory, situated within the limits of the Louisiana purchase, can prevent the holding of slaves therein, and for this reason: By the Constitution, Treaties, among other things, are made the supreme law of the land. The Treaty with France, by which that country ceded the Territory of Lousiana, a part of which is now embraced within the Territory of Kansas, provides that until the whole Territory is admitted into the Union as States, the persons residing therein should be protected in their "*religion* and their *property*." The laws of Spain, who first owned the Territory, allowed slavery, and under French rule the law was not changed, and the term "*property*," as used in the Treaty, it is universally conceded means *slaves*. While in a chrysalis state, before the admission of Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State, it is believed by many of the ablest jurists, that a failure to protect the "*property*" of persons residing therein, would be an open infringment of the Treaty with France, to the keeping of which, in letter and in spirit, the faith of the Republic is pledged.

It is no argument to say that France, one of the parties to the contract, does not care whether this part of the Treaty be lived up to or not, but a nation's faith; like a woman's honor, should be above suspicion. Besides, there are other parties to the contract—the citizens settling there, and who, relying on the pledged faith of the Government, which acts in bad faith to its own citizens is worse than that which is faithless to other nations, for in the latter case a resort to arms can right the wrong, but with the citizen there is no redress—taking up arms against the Government is treason, the punishment of which is death.

By "unfriendly legislation" is meant that kind which, while it does not positively forbid it, still crushes it out, by repealing laws, or enacting new ones which will do indirectly that which the very attempt confesses it wrong to do directly. This is no protection of "property" within the meaning of the Treaty with France—it is a blow deliberately aimed at one of its important provisions, and is but the reckless suggestion of men who from first to last have aimed to make Kansas the theatre of lawless violence, and to bring the people into a conflict with the General Government.—*Cleveland Democrat.*

☞ The American party is dead; you cannot frighten, with its spectre, any but the most timorous, the silliest ghost seer. But there are half a million voters who formerly belonged to that party who do not mean to have their fingers used in 1860, to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of the Lecompton Democracy. We want them to vote for us—is there anything wrong in that?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Not at all. Get them if you can, by all means. Persuade the half million American voters to pull the chestnut out of the fire for the benefit of Seward Republicanism, but don't be frightened if they refuse to come to your rescue. None but the "most timorous" can be frightened at the spectre of the American party.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on Tuesday morning last, with seven days later intelligence from Europe. Her news is important. The war feeling throughout Europe appears to be on the increase. An alliance, offensive and defensive, has been formed between France and Sardinia. The French garrison in Rome is to be reinforced by two additional regiments. Pope Pius contemplates removing the Papal See to Vienna, in case of war between France and Austria, and has so informed the Emperor Napoleon. Prussia declares her desire to remain neutral in the threatened contest, but acknowledges her sympathies to be with Austria. In England the question of Parliamentary reform appears to be gaining ground, and the government has expressed a determination to protect the interests of British subjects in Mexico.—The markets are but little changed.

NEW FERTILIZER.—Messrs. Allen & Needles, of 42 South Wharves, and 41 South Water Street, Philadelphia, have succeeded in perfecting a manure, possessing all the requisites of a complete fertilizer in every sense of the word. It is especially adapted to corn, oats, potatoes, wheat and grass. We can especially commend their new fertilizer, while their super-phosphate of lime and guano has a well established reputation. For particulars we refer the reader to Allen & Needless' advertisement in another column.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE ORDERS OF WASHINGTON—A REMARKABLE RELIC—In these days of Lectures and Romantic Publications of the Life of Washington, it seems most remarkable that his own unequaled words are left in obscurity—language that filled the breasts of every officer and soldier under his command with an unbounded love and veneration for the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army.

It is well known that the siege of Yorktown, October, 1781, and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, were the closing scenes of the Revolutionary War. The profound wisdom of Washington, and the unexampled bravery, vigorous action and victory of the Allied Army excited universal joy, and on no occasion during the War did the Americans exhibit greater exultation. The news of this brilliant success produced the most rapturous emotions, under the operations of which many were deprived of their reason, some fell into convulsions, and the aged patriot and doorkeeper of Congress expired from the violence of his feelings. These facts prove the follies and consummate failures of all the Historians and Biographers who have written and covered pages with their own romantic imageries. They have beautifully depicted the hunting grounds of Mount Vernon, and the courtship of Washington, whilst the thrilling words of the great and immortal Chieftain are left to moulder upon the dusty shelves of Recording Offices. Washington's own words outshine them all, and prove the insignificance of all the histories written; for his own words and works are the true glory of the American Nation, and cannot be embellished.

To add one line of romance to the original orders of Washington would be detracting from the great and stern realities of his operations. All the Biographies yet published have not conveyed the proper idea of his greatness as the Commander-in-Chief, and the publication of his own words and orders can, therefore, only give the American people proper estimation of his commanding qualities, influence and superiority. The Private Accounts and various Letters of Washington have been published; but the wisdom of the Father of his Country can only be seen and appreciated when, in his greatest difficulties, trials and dangers, he issues such superior orders, as to command the utmost respect and strictest obedience, and thus exhibit his exalted worth.

Col. REIGART, of this city, is in possession of the *Original Book of Orders, issued during the Siege of Yorktown.* The book contains two hundred and ten pages of the daily orders from the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. It is an original manuscript, and bears a strong resemblance to Washington's own hand-writing. It dates from August 1, 1781 to October 31, 1781, embracing each and every order issued, with the names and appointment of the Field Officers to whom the orders were issued—specifying the Head Quarters of each Camp during the march of the Army to Yorktown—the names and duties of the several Brigadier Generals as they were appointed to their respective Brigades, and their position on the right, centre, and left wings during the march. Also, the various General Courts Martial held at each Camp—the names of the officers and soldiers—the decisions of the Courts Martial, and the approval or disapproval of the same by the Commander-in-Chief. The arrival of 28 Sail of the Line (with a large body of French Troops under the command of Major General De St. Simon and Count De Grasse) in the Chesapeake Bay, and their junction and co-operation with the American forces. The orders to Generals Muhlenberg, Marquis De La Fayette, Baron Steuben, Greene, Wayne, Du Portail, Clinton, Gest, Lincoln, Hobby, Rochambean, and others—and to the New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Regiments—and to His Excellency, Governor Nelson, commanding the Virginia Militia.

The orders of the Commander-in-Chief for the Grand Review of the American Troops, and his introducing and joining them with the French Army, "under the command of M. G. the Marquis De La Fayette with prospects which under the smiles of Heaven he doubts not to crown their toils with the most brilliant success."

In another place: "The whole of the Troops are ordered to parade at 10 o'clk to morrow in as soldierly a manner as possible. They will first be reviewed, and then form in the wood near the Church to attend Divine Service. It is expected that no trifling excuse will prevent any from attending. The Officers, to which any delinquent belongs, will be Judges of their ability or inability and will excuse or punish them accordingly."

The orders of Sept. 30, 1781, from the Commander in-Chief to the several Commanding Generals, "to conduct the attack against Yorktown with the utmost rapidity," and his extraordinary and spirit-stirring address to the officers and soldiers of the Allied Army "to pursue their duties with the most *unabating ardor*," with the assurance "*that this Battle would decide American Independence, that the liberties of America and the honor of the Allied Army were in their hands.*"

The regulations for the Siege of Yorktown—the orders to the several Generals of Divisions to mount the Trenches; the dispositions of the New Jersey Troops under the command of Col. Dayton, and the Regiments commanded by Cols. Scammel, Huntingdon, Rice and Laurens, during the Siege.

The victory of the Army—and the congratulating orders of the Commander-in-Chief—his presentation of two captured *Brass Ordnances* to two French Regiments as a testimony of their gallantry in storming the Enemy's Redoubts on the night of the 14th of October—his expressions of affection and gratitude, and his pardoning and releasing all the prisoners that were in confinement.

Nothing can equal these orders of the Commander-in-Chief of this Allied Army. It is the language of the Great Washington, and Washington only. The Siege of Yorktown is so vividly expressed in this Manuscript Book of Original Orders, as to bear no comparison with any history yet written of that most eventful period of the Revolution; and the zeal and celerity manifested by the Allied Army, in obedience to the orders of Washington, exhibit the fact that their patriotism and mighty vigor crushed the British Lion, and gained the Independence of America.

HORACE GREELEY'S LECTURE.—A very large (crowded, in fact,) audience were much disappointed, at Fulton Hall, on Wednesday evening last—the occasion being the lecture of HORACE GREELEY, Esq., of The New York Tribune, before the "Historical, Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute," on "*Great Men.*" The disappointment consisted in this, that scarcely a person in the audience knew what the "white-coated philosopher" was talking about. His miserably affected sing-song style is well calculated to put any audience in a sleepy mood, and such was the misfortune which overcame many on Wednesday evening. Mr. GREELEY may be a great writer, but he certainly never was "cut out" for an orator. He has mistaken his calling, evidently, and the sooner he leaves the lecture field the better for his fading laurels.

The subject matter of the production, (at least what we could understand of it,) was very common-place. The Allentown Democrat, speaking of the same lecture, which was delivered in that borough recently by Mr. G., says:

"We have half a dozen men in this town, who make no pretensions whatever, who can write as good a lecture, and deliver it infinitely better."

We have not the slightest doubt that there are treble that number in Lancaster; if not, our city deserves commiseration.

THE WASHINGTON, No. 4's BALL.—We have been favored with a complimentary invitation to the Annual Ball of Washington Engine Company, No 4, on the eve of Washington's Birth Day, (Monday next). Our opinion of the Washington and their entertainments has been expressed before, and we have but to say that the gathering on the evening of the 21st inst., of Engine Company, No. 4, and their friends, will be a happy re-union, and one full of pleasant reminiscences.

During the evening, a beautiful colored engraving of "Washington's Reception in New York City" will be presented to the Company by some Lady friends of this city There will also be presented to them beautiful worsted work, enclosed in a frame of leather and bur-work, the handiwork of the daughters of Mr. John Dorwart. These will be interesting episodes in the Washington's history.

Keffer's superb Orchestra has been engaged. This will please the lovers of the sweetest dancing music.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS—REV. MR. APPLETON'S LECTURE.—The lecture of Rev. Mr. APPLETON, on "*Criminal Reformation,*" was, as we supposed it would be able, eloquent and, at the same time, very practical. It was listened to with wrapt attention by a crowded house.

The discussion was participated in by Mayor Sanderson, John Wise, Esq., Maj. Ditmars, Gen. Steinman, J. M. Willis Geist, Esq., Col. Patterson, Jay Cadwell, Esq., and Rev. Messrs. Hopkins, Krotel and Hepburn.

—The next lecture of the course will be delivered this evening by GEORGE M. KLINE, Esq., one of the ablest advocates at the Lancaster Bar. We have not learned Mr. K.'s subject, but we know that his qualifications and ability are such as to entertain the most select audience.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor SANDERSON has appointed Alderman S. G. MUSSER, of the N. W. Ward, Police Clerk. He held the same position under the Administration of Mayor ZIMMERMAN, and his competency and efficiency for the station are of the very highest order.

He has also appointed Mr. CHRISTIAN FRAILEY, of the S. W. Ward, Clerk of the Markets.

ELECTION.—On the 5th inst., the Board of Directors of the Poor elected Dr. John L. Atlee, jr., one of the Physicians to that Institution, four being the number called for by the resolution of the Board. The Physicians for the current year are, therefore, Drs. J. B. Levergood, William Compton, John L. Atlee, jr., and G. H. Markley.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. DAVID EVANS, of this city, has been appointed County Superintendent, in the room of Rev. JOHN S. CRUMBAUGH, deceased.—Mr. E. is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, and is spoken of as a gentleman in every way qualified for this responsible position.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The scholars of St. Paul's M. E. Sabbath School, South Queen street, will give an exhibition in Fulton Hall, on the evening of the 22d inst., for the benefit of the Church with which they are connected.

ROBBERY OF THE POWDER HOUSE.—It seems that the villains who have again commenced depredations upon the property of others, are not particular as to the kind of plunder they appropriate. Last night they made a wholesale operation on the powder house, the joint property of the hardware men of this city, and robbed it of about $75 worth of powder. The powder house is located on the Millerstown turnpike, about a mile from town, and on this side of the first gate. It is divided into several compartments, three of which were broken open, belonging respectively to Messrs Steinman & Co., Sprecher & Bro., and Russel & Barr, none of whom appear to know exactly what they lost, though that taken from Messrs. Steinman & Co. alone cannot be far short of the amount above mentioned.

The robbers effected an entrance by prying off the lock of the front door. About two o'clock a person residing this side of the Powder House heard considerable noise, barking of dogs, and the passing of a vehicle towards this city, but no clue has yet been discovered likely to lead to the detection of the thieves. The gate-keeper in whose custody the key of the front door is entrusted, is confident that no one passed through the gate during the night.—*Tuesday's Express.*

INAUGURATION OF MAYOR SANDERSON, AND ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.—The City Councils met specially on Tuesday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the inauguration of the Mayor elect, and election of City Officers.

After the approval of the Mayor elect's bond in the separate Chambers, the bodies met in Convention in the Common Council Chamber.

Dr. HENRY CARPENTER, President of Select Council, presided, and the Clerks of Councils officiated as Tellers.

The President stated that the inauguration of the Mayor elect was the first business in order, and Messrs. Zecher and Smeltz were appointed a committee to wait upon and escort him to the Chamber. The committee appeared in a short time with the Mayor elect and Mayor BURROWES, who were introduced to the Convention, the members rising.

Messrs. Kaufman and Fitzpatrick were appointed to wait upon Col. J. FRANKLIN REIGART, City Recorder, for the purpose of administering the oath of office to the Mayor elect. On the return of the committee with the City Recorder, a similar courtesy as in the case of the Mayor elect and Mayor was extended.

The oath of office was then administered, and the Mayor elect delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils, and Fellow Citizens: In entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office to which I have been called by the popular voice, it is proper for me to say that I shall endeavor to fulfil the obligations I have assumed with fearlessness and fidelity, and in such a way as to promote, so far as I have the power, the peace and good order of community. In doing so, the aid of the Police, in all its departments, will be expected, who, I have every reason to believe, will cheerfully discharge the responsibilities resting upon them; and, above all, I hope to be sustained by every good citizen, whose duty and interest it is to assist in the execution of the laws by holding up the arm of the Magistracy. In dealing with offenders, it shall be my endeavor to temper justice with mercy, so far as it is proper to exercise the latter attribute. The aim of the civil power should be to reform, if practicable, not to punish with severity—except in the last resort. Incorrigible offenders will be dealt with according to their just deserts.

The Mayor's power is extremely limited, unless in criminal cases. He has no voice, either affirmatively or negatively, in the law-making department of the City government; nor can he initiate any measure bearing either directly or indirectly on the finances of the Corporation. That is the prerogative of Councils, and it is a duty which devolves exclusively upon them. I am happy to add, that to the sound discretion and eminently practical and enlightened policy of the legislative department of the Municipal government for the last three years, and to that quarter alone, are our common constituency indebted for the present healthy and prosperous condition of the finances. As the mere agent of Councils it will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to assist wherever and whenever I can in perpetuating the present desirable condition of things. Beyond this I cannot go by law, and it would be an insult to the intelligence of Councils to claim any authority, other than advisory, over the subject. In this connexion, however, and in this spirit, it will not be deemed either improper or impertinent in me respectfully to direct your attention, gentlemen of the Councils, to the almost impassable condition of several of the streets and crossings within the City limits. Our fellow-citizens, more immediately affected, allege, and with much force and propriety too, that, inasmuch as they pay their taxes cheerfully and promptly, they have a right to expect that redress which the case so imperatively demands. Their request is a reasonable one, and I have no doubt you will give it every proper and needful consideration.

In making the few appointments to office which the Mayor is required by law to do, it is my determination, if possible, to select the right men for the right places, and to exact of every appointee a faithful, fearless and honest discharge of his duties. In this, as in other respects, I may commit errors. This we are all liable to do; but, if so, my fellow citizens may rest assured they shall not be intentional.

Gentlemen of the Councils: With these few remarks, which are only made because custom requires it, and sincerely thankful to the people for the confidence reposed in me, I enter at once upon the duties of the office to which I have been elected: and earnestly trust that a kind and overruling Providence may so guide and direct your deliberations and my action, as that the welfare of the City may be promoted, and that nothing may occur, during the Municipal year upon which we have just entered, to disturb the harmony which should always exist between separate and independent, yet co-ordinate branches of the same local government.

After the Inauguration ceremonies were over, the Convention proceeded to elect the various City Officers, with the following result:

City Treasurer—John W. Jackson, vice Henry C. Wentz.
City Solicitor—B. F. Baer, vice Samuel H. Reynolds.
City Assessor—James Wiley, re-elected.
Superintendent of the Water Works—Henry F. Benedict, vice John A. Messenkop.
Street Commissioner—Jacob Ehrisman, vice Neal Donnelly.
City Surveyor—Charles E. Hayes, vice Jas. C Carpenter.
Assistants—Albert A. Messenkop and Henry Steigerwalt, vice George Albright and John Rose.
Councils' Messenger—Jacob Hubert, vice Geo. Albright.

Upon the conclusion of the election for City Officers the Convention adjourned, and the Select Council retired to their Chamber.

The Inauguration ceremonies and the election proceedings were witnessed by a large number of citizens.

The following Standing Committees were announced, upon the re-assembling of Councils in their respective Chambers, by the Presidents:

Finance—Select—Messrs. Zahm and Barnes; Common—Messrs. Bitner and Swartzwelder.
Water—Select—Messrs. Zecher, Barnes and Kaufman; Common—Messrs. Cassidy, Fellenbaum and Yeisley.
Street—Select—Messrs. Howell and Zecher; Common—Messrs. Laise and Lechler.
City Property—Select—Messrs. Howell and Jack; Common—Messrs. Gable and Graham.
Police—Select—Messrs. Zecher, Kauffman and Jack; Common—Messrs. Cromley, Smeltz and Graham.
Markets—Select—Messrs. Harman and Evans; Common—Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Smeltz.
Lamps—Select—Messrs. Harman and Evans; Common—Messrs. Gable and Lechler.
Engine and Hose Companies—Select—Messrs. Harman, Kaufman and Evans; Common—Messrs. Fellenbaum, Kautz and Kuhns.
Buchanan Relief—Select—Messrs. Zahm and Barnes; Common—Messrs. Kuhns and Laise.

THE ATHENEUM ROOMS.—The beautiful rooms of the Atheneum, in the third story of the City Hall, were thrown open to the public last week, and hundreds of our citizens have already availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting them. The rooms are elegantly fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience.—The leading journals and magazines of the country are kept on file, and the shelves of the library are ladened with the choicest literature. The rooms are in charge of Mr. J. STAUFFER, the Librarian, who gives his constant supervision to the same. They are open every day and evening, Sundays excepted, and free to all. Thus has a desideratum been supplied, the want of which was long felt by many, and we are glad through the instrumentality of one of our most public-spirited citizens, E. C. Reigart, Esq., a foundation has been laid for a Society which will soon rank among the leading literary institutions of the State.

Below will be found the proceedings of the first meeting of the Atheneum since the rooms are completed:

THE ATHENEUM—LANCASTER, FEB. 10, 1859.—A number of citizens having, on notice, met at the rooms of the Atheneum, the meeting was called to order, by Amos Slaymaker, Esq., on whose motion the Hon. E. C. Reigart, was unanimously called to the chair.

On motion of E. C. Darlington, D. W. Patterson was appointed Secretary.

The President—Mr. Reigart, then stated the object of the meeting, viz: to take steps to open formally this "Atheneum" to the public, and this duty he remarked, his colleagues had allotted to him. He then proceeded to explain its objects and aims, and the hopes he entertained of its future beneficial results to the young and the whole community.

After which Mr. Patterson offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed, who are hereby instructed to request from the President of this meeting—the Hon. E. C. Reigart, a copy of his remarks on this occasion for publication, and that it be the duty of said committee to report at an adjourned meeting, appropriate resolutions announcing to the public the opening of this "Atheneum," and inviting the public to participate in the benefits thereof.

The resolution was seconded by Judge Champneys and unanimously adopted, the Secretary putting the question, the President having, on the ground of delicacy, retired from the chair.

On motion of Gen. George M. Steinman, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, was elected Chairman of the Committee of nine and empowered to appoint the balance of the committee.

Dr. Muhlenberg then appointed the following committee, viz: Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, (elected Chairman.) Edward C. Darlington, Esq., Hon. Benjamin Champneys, Hon. H. G. Long, Gen. Geo. M. Steinman, Dr. John L. Atlee, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Esq., Amos Slaymaker, Esq., and Hon. I. E. Hiester.

Dr. Atlee then adressed the meeting, congratulating the citizens of Lancaster City and County on the inauguration of the "Atheneum," and passed some well deserved compliments on Mr. Reigart, for his special personal efforts and bounties in this behalf.

Gen. Steinman also made some pertinent remarks, and called on Dr. Muhlenburg, who was then president, to express his views in the premises.

Dr. Muhlenburg then addressed the meeting, expressing his great gratification in witnessing the institution of the "Atheneum," and portraying the beneficence of the enterprise, and the benefits that may result to the raising generation therefrom.

On motion of D. W. Patterson, it was

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet this night week, to hear this report of the committee, &c.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

EML. C. REIGART, President.

D. W. PATTERSON, Secretary.

SERMON TO FIREMEN.—Rev. D. STECK, the eloquent and popular minister in charge of St. John's Lutheran Church, West Orange street, will preach a sermon to the Fire Department on Sunday evening next.

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.—We glean the following "items" from Saturday's *Spy:*

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—We understand that it is contemplation by the firemen of the borough to celebrate the 22nd by a torch light procession through our streets. We are glad to learn this resolve of our citizens to give some public expression of acknowledgment of one our peculiarly American anniversaries, and the form proposed we regard as the best and most suitable within our capacity. We have no military for such an occasion, but our fire department is second to none in towns of similar population, either in numbers or efficiency. Our three companies, if they all parade, as we hope will be the case, can turn out as firemen like a body of men as will be found anywhere, in or out of the State, and their display is always creditable and attractive. The parade by torchlight will have the additional merit of novelty, and we anticipate considerable spirit and enthusiasm