The Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. A. SANDERSON, Associate.

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LANCASTER, RA, JANUARY 7, 1862.

OIRCULATION, 8000 OUPLES

AS MATHER ANDRY No. 835 Broadway, New York, re authorized to receive advertisements for The Intelli-

are anthorized to recover advettisements for the anterior of the second second

E. corner Fifth and Chestobic October authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements this paper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be garded as payments. But Husser's Abvzertang Agency is losted. garded as payments. #37 Jones WIBSTR'S ADVESTINING AGENOV is located No. 60 Noth 5th sirest, Philadelphia. He is anthorized receive advertisements and subscriptions for The Lancat

ligencer. OUR FLAG.



Let it noat o'er our father land, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the Buehler House, Harrisburg, on Wednes day, January 15, 1862, at 3 o'clock, P. M. static papers in the State will please copy. WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature will assemble at Harrisburg to day, and an interesting, perhaps exciting, session may be anticipated. In another column we give the names and political classification of the members, as we find them in the Patriot & Union, by which it will be seen that the Republicans will have complete control of the Senate, whilst it is equally certain that the Democrats will have the ascendancy in the House. Perhaps it is all York Herald says this "is a judicious movefor the best, under the circumstances by which we are surrounded, that the two branches of but we hope that both will be animated by an influence in favor of the restoration and perpetuation of our beloved Union.

We hope for the best.

COL. SAMUEL C. STAMBAUGH. This gentleman gave his customary old time live and learn. celebration of New Year's Day, (his birthday,) at Annadale, on Wednesday last. He was honored throughout the day by visits of numerous friends, and nothing was omitted on Queenstown on the 18th and 19th of December | the same are hereby, repealed.

WHAT 18 SETTLED. THE ADJUSTMENT. The New York Post is not disposed to attach The Washington correspondent of the New York World writes, that the feeling of satis- too much faith to the belief that the surrender of Mason and Slidell will satisfy Great Britain. faction at the settlement of the MASON and It gives its reasons as follows : Student difficulty is almost universal in that oity. Those who are secretly in the interest of the secession ists, and a few of the radical-

abolitionists, are chagrined at the result ; the former, because they hoped for a war with England to secure the independence of the South, and the latter because they supposed war with England would convert the contest into an abolition crusade. These factions, however, exercise but little influence upon the

general good feeling which prevaile. It is felt that peace with England is secured-that no natter what the disposition of the ruling classes may be, the readiness with which the American government has given up its rebel subjects on a point of international law which, to say the least, was doubtful, will defer them

in very decency from forcing a quarrel upon the United States on any other subject. In this matter, rightfully or wrongfully, they have had the earnest support of France and the moral sympathy of all Europe. But the good spirit with which our government has met the English government, and the earnest desire for peace that has been manifested by us, will, it is assured, create universal sympathy for this country in Europe. In any fature

to prohe haith to the bolief that the surrender of Misson and Sildell will suits (G oras Diritica) We are not alloged ther cartain that the Bar man and Sildell will are reasons as follows: We are not alloged ther cartain that the Bar man Sildell will are reasons as follows: We are not alloged ther cartain that the Bar man Sildell will are reasons as follows: We are not alloged ther cartain that the Bar man Sildell will are reasons as follows: We are not alloged the reasons which that Societary of the spectral synthesis and synthesis that we also the despected of the second synthesis and an area of the reasons of the second synthesis of the spectral synthesis that we also the despected of the second synthesis of the spectral synthesis that we also the despected of the second synthesis of the synthesis that we also the despected of the second synthesis of the synthesis that we also the despected of the second synthesis of the synthesis that we also the despected of the second synthesis of the synthesis that we also the despected of the second synthesis of the synthesis that we also the second synthesis that we also the despected of the second synthesis of the synthesis that we also the second synthesis that we also the difficulty the disposition would be to countenance the United States instead of England. The settlement of this matter gives, therefore, a reasonable assurance that we shall be left unembarrassed in our purpose to crush the There is another view also which adds to proof to England and the world that this country is not governed by a mob, as is stated so recklessly and falsely by Mr. RUSSELL and the English journals, and that our government could afford to do what was right in the face of a very strong and very natural popular

A GENERAL SUSPENSION.

outhern rebellion.

surrendered up.

The Banks of New York suspended specie payments on Saturday evening a week, and on Monday morning following the Philadelphia, Boston, Albany and other city Banks followed the example. The country Banks, with rare exceptions, have also suspended, so that now the measure may be said to be the Legislature should be politically divided; ago our City Banks had a specie accumulation earnest desire to legislate honestly and faith | reduced to twenty-five millions-a reduction earnest desire to legislate honestly and faith reduced to twenty-five millions—a reduction there to fully for the good of their constituents and the which indicates a drain and a strain which it avoid conceding any of the principles which welfare of the Commonwealth, and that all is prudent to stop. In looking out for their he lays down for the future assent of the two the members of both parties will lend their own interests at this crisis the Banks are con-

Never did a Legislature of Pennsylvania meet under similar circumstances of peril to on smoothly. No country of modern times has on smoothly a great tran without the whole country, and at no time should there ever yet been involved in a great war, without be less of party feeling manifested by the being compelled to resort to the precautionary members. The crisis is upon us as a Nation, measure of a Bank suspension of specie payand the old Keystone, through her representer the substant substan tatives at Harrisburg, should set a worthy ex- and seventy-five millions of specie in the ample of patriotism in this hour of danger. country will be retained here for our own use."

the general satisfaction here. It will be a ing to one of the belligerents, but was carryexasperation against the parties who are to be

THE FINANCIAL SCH.EMES OF SECRE-TARY CHASE CRITYCISED SEVERELY.

ed for our Representatives at Wash-ington. From the New York World.]

Thurday-greening a son of Rev. John Kohler, about 19 years of sgevesiding near Dillerville, and injured so seri-loudy test he died on Friday evaning about four o'clock. After falling the horse tramped car him, causing internal injurief. Dr. Carsidi, wis sent for, but finand the boy evi-dentiy sinking through internal hemorchige, and beyond the reach of human aid. DEATH OF MRS. CATHARINE LIGHTNES. - The

Balilmore Sun records the death of Mar. Qithatrine Light ner, witch took place in Allegheny consignities that the on the With ult. in the 99th year of her age. Mir. Light ner was the mother of Nathanlei Lightner, who was Mayor of Lsucaster from 1824 to 1830, and whose son, William Lightner, is now a citizen of Baltimore.

with are exceptions, have also suspended, so is that now the measure may be subtract to the exceptions, have also suspended.
with are exceptions, have also suspended, so is general all over the logal States. The New since be transformed in the state area of the logal states are the presence of the state area of the state area

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

DISTRESSING AND FATAL ACCIDENT .-- On

BATH OF MRS. CATHARINE LIGHTNES.—The Bailmore Sun records the death of Mrs. Gatharine:Light-ner, wich book pizes h Allegheny works [Light-on the 27th ult. in the 99th year of her age. Mrs. Light-ner was the monther of Natharole Lightner, who was Mayor of Lucaster from 1824 to 1830, and whose son, William Lightner, the now a citizen of Baltimore.
THE STRASBURG PORKERS.—The four Hogs Killed on New Year's dayst Mr. Henry Bear's Hotel in the new. Connty Commissioner, weighed when dressed workidered the funct and heaviest pork, compared with the sage, even slaughtered in this county.
FIRE COMPANY ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Union Firs Company, No. Lied in their Hall, Market street, on Fridsy evening last, the following-named officer; Yies President—C. A. Heinitah, B. F. Baer, Secretary—F. L. Calder.
Trassurer—Goorge K. Reed. Chief Engineers—Thomas Thurlow, Wm. W. Murphy, John A. Shober.
Benetors—A. Leibly, D. St, John, D. H. Wiley, E. Sngien Directors—A. N. Thomas, Webb Michael.
Method Directors—A. N. Thomas, Webb Michael.
Market Michael Directors—A. N. Thomas, Webb Michael.
Method

ohn Annier, George W. Artomas, Webb Michael. Reel Directors-A. N. Thomas, Webb Michael. Investigating Committee-D. H. Wiley, J. H. Hegener, Ir., W. W. Murphy, Committee on Real Estate-W. W. Murphy, C. A. Hein-

Committee on nea-tah, George K. Reed.

Great Britain. But it has seemed to me that the British Government has been inattentive to the our-rents that seemed to be bringing the two countries into collision. * * * * * * * * I infer from Lord Palmerston's remarks that the British Government is now awake to the importance of averting possible conflict, and disposed to confer and act with earnestness to that end. If so we are disposed to meet them in the same spirit, as a nation chiefly of British lineage, sentiments and sympa-thies, a civilized and humane nation, a Christian people. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the Lancaster Oily Guards, (Company E, 1st R. P. R. C.,) held at Camp Pierpont, Virginia, a committee was appointed and reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimonaly adopted: WHEREAS, I has pleased the Almighty to remove from the midst of us our esteemed friend, WILLIAM F. HAR-courses he it thoraction.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from the midst of us our esteemed friend, WILLIAN F. HAR-GNATES, be it thorefore Resolved, That in the death of our beloved fallow soldier. We suffer a great loss, which will be severely felt for all time to come. That, as a soldier, we knew him to perform all the duties assigned him with promptness and alacrity. That, as a companion, he possessed all the qualties neces-sary to endear him to us all. Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with the bereaved parents, and that a copy of these resolutions be sont to the home of the decased.

ed. That these resolutions be published in the ancaster Intelligencer Express, and Examiner. Szgor DAVID DOWNEY, CORP. CHARLES O'NEILL, CORP. JONATHAN STYER, CORR, JOHN HOPWOOD, Com

chiefy of British lineage, sentiments and sympa-thies, a civilized and humane nation, a Christian people. Since that conversation was held, Capit. Wilkes, in the steamer San Jacinto, has boarded a British Co-lonial steamer and taken from her deck two insur-gents who were proceeding to Europe on an errand of treason against their own country. This is a new incident, unknown to, and unforeseen at least in oir-cumstances, by Lord Palmerston. It is to be met and disposed of by the two Governments, if possible, in the spirit to which I have adverted. Lord Lyons has prudently refrained from opening the subject to me, as I presume, waiting instructions from home. We have done nothing on the subject to anticipate the discussion; and we have not furnished you with any explanations. We adhere to that course now, because we think it more prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should be first made known to us here; and that the discussion, if there must be one, shall be had here. It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case without indicating that we attach importance to it, namely, that in the oapture of Measrs. Mason and Slidell on board a British vessel, Captain Wilkes having acted without any instructions from the THE SOLDIERS' AID ASSOCIATION of Fulton

THE SOLDIERS' AID ASSOCIATION of Fulton township, Lancaster county, Pa, have forwarded to the Hospitals the following named articles: 25 quilts, 6 blan-kots, 34 pillows, 42 pillow-cases, 5 pairs stockings, 11 sheets, 13 shirts, 3 bed-gowns, 8 wrappers, 17 pairs drawers, 14 pairs slippers, 19 towels, 16 pocket handkerchlefs, 34 rolls phondage, 5 rolls muellin, 1 book, 2 jars apple sauce, 2 cans vinegar, 5 glasses jelly, 3 cans apples, 1 of blackberries, 1 of quinces, 7 of tomatees, 2 of peaches, 1 roll of butter, for which they have received the following acknowledgment from Miss D. L. DIX: WASHINGTON, D. C., Dac. 17th, 1861. MY DEAR MADAM: Four two very valuable boxes came last eve, as indicated in your letter of the 6th. I express thanks in behalf of the soldiers in the Regimental Hospi-tals where your gifts will be chiefly distributed, and for your sympathy and care for their confort. In reply to your quention, what is most needed 1 should eay unhead-istingly, that under-shirts and drawers of common size and watterna. Woolle cosh ard willow. Slidell on board a British vessel, Captain Wilkes having acted without any instructions from the Government, the subject is therefore free from the embarrasment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us. I trust that the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best dispositions on the part of this Government. Although this is a confidential note, I shall not object to your reading it to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston, if you deem it argedient. I am, sir, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

your sympathy and care for their comfort. In reply to your question, what is most needed? I should say unhest-tatingly, that undershirts and drawers of common size and patterns, woollen socks and pillows, and common pockot handkerchiefs, old and new. Assure your fellow-laborers in this humans cause that their labors will, not be in vain, and that comfort will follow their exertions. Yours cordially.

be in vain, and that controls with room and the second sec

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1861. My LOED :---Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached her Majesty's (dovernment. This intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander Wil-liams, agent for mails on board the contract steamer "Trent." It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated "Royal Mail Contract Packet Trent," at sea, Nov. 9th, that the Trentleft Havans on the 7th inst., with her Majesty's mails for England, having 'on board numerous passengers. Commander Williams states that, shortly after noon on the 8th, a steamer, having the appearance of a man of war, but not showing colors, was observed ahead. On nearing her at 1.15 P. M., she fired a round shot from her pivot guns across the Trent and showed American THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- The lecture of Prof. SAMUEL W. REIGART before the Howard, on the "In-fluence of Fictitions Literature," was a splendid effort, coming fully up to his former literary efforts. The toples presented in the lecture were discussed by Messrs. Kready, Wilson. Swartz, Wiley, Cad well and Rey. Mr. Rosenmiller. The lecture this evening will be delivered by Rev. Dr. JOBN W. NEVIN. Subject: "Ought the State to provide for the free education of the children within its borders?"

COMMENDABLE .- Early on Saturday mornher at 1.15 P. M., she fired a round shot from her pivot guns across the Trent and showed American colors. Whils the Trent was approaching her slowly, the American vessel discharged a shell across the bows of the Trent, exploding half a cable's length ahead of her. The Trent then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Ma-son, Slidell, MoFarland and Eustis, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the Trent. While some parly was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stopped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him. The commander of COMMENDABLE. — Early on Saturday morn-ing week least. Duchman, of this city, with a defachment for Capt. Pyfor's company arrived at Harrisburg, en route for Kentucky. He was compelled to reusain in Harrisburg until Saturday evening, and during the time was with his men at the Farmers' Hotel, B. G. Peters, proprietor. We learn from The Examiner that Mr. Peters refused to receive a cent for the entertainment of the soldiers, having lodged, breakfasted and diced the editire number of recruits gra-tinionaly. Such an act of hospitality is worthy of boing known, and therefore we pass the name of Mr. Peters

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

By the Niagara, we received a brief an-nouncement that Prince Albert was dead .---The melancholy event took place at about eleven o'clock on the night of the 14th of December, and caused a most profound sensa-tion throughout England. The London Times

tion throughout England. The London Times records the last moments of his Royal Highness: "The Prince was taken ill some twelve days since. Symptoms of fever, accompanied by a general indisposition, made their appearance. For some days the complaint was not considaid he would not go unless forcibly compelled like-vise, and this demand was not insisted upon. It ered to be serious, but from the early part o last week the medical men in attendance and thus appears that certain individuals have been for-cibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship the persons about the Court began to

MASON AND SLIDELL GIVEN UP.

Official Correspondence. WASHINGTON, December 28.

order that they may be again placed under the protection of the British flag. I have the honor to be, with the highest considera-tion, sir, your most obedient humble servant, LYONS. WashINGTON, December 28. The damand of England is printed in the National Intelligencer of this morning, also the reply of Secretary Seward, which is long. Mr. Seward makes no apology, but gives up Ma-son and Skidell. The following is an abstract of the official corres-pondence. umns. For want of room we are obliged to omit all but the conclusion of it, and also the letter of M.

I am sure that this Government has carefully avoided giving any cause of offense or irritation to Great Britain. But it has seemed to me that the

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1861.

American oncer that the our persons he had a hind were then standing before him. The commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force, out of the "Trent" these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag. But the "San Jacinto" was at that

San Jacinto,

but he

Thonyenel, the French Minister and Mr. Seward's reply to it.) MH. SEWARD TO MB. ADAMS (EXTRACT.)

PENN'A. LEGISLATURE-Session of 1862. SENATE.

(Mr. Seward's letter makes about three long col-

Carinity.	
(Newly elected members marked with a star.)	
1st District-Philadelphia.	15th-Dauphin and Leba-
"C. M. Ponovan, D.	non.
George Connell, R.	Amos R. Boughter, R.
Jeremian Nichols, R.	16th-Lancaster.
Geo. E. Smith, R.	Wm. Hamilton, R.
2d-Chester and Delaware.	John A. Hiestand, R.
Jacob S. Serrill, R.	17th-York.
3d-Montgomery.	*A. Hiestand Glatz, D.
John C. Smith, D.	18th—Adams, Franklin and
4th-Bucks.	Fulton.
•William Kinsey, D.	A. K. M'Clure, B.
5th-Lehigh and Northamp-	19th-Somerset, Bedford and
ton.	Hunningdon.
"Geo. W. Stein, D.	S. S. Wharton, R.
6th-Berks.	20th-Blarr, Cambria and
*Hiester Clymer, D.	Clearfield.
7th-Shuylkill.	Louis W. Hall, R.
Bernard Reilly, D.	21stIndiana and Arm.
Sth-Carbon, Monroe, Pike	strong.
and Wayne. Henry S. Mott, D.	J. B. Meredith, R.
9th-Bradford, Susquehanna	22d-Westmoreland & Fay-
Sullivan, and Wyoming	ette.
George Landon, R.	Smith Faller, R.
10th-Luzerne.	23d-Washington & Greene. Geo. V. Lawrence, B.
W. W. Ketchum, R.	24th-Allegheny.
11th-Tioga, Polter, M'Kean	John P. Penny, R.
and Warren.	Blias H. Irish, B.
Isaac Benson, R.	25th-Beaver and Buller.
12th-Clinton, Lycoming,-	De Lorma Imbrie, B.
Centre and Union.	26th-Lawrence, Mercer and
*Henry Johnson, R.	Venango.
13th-Snyder, Northumber-	James H. Robinson, R.
land, Montour and Co-	27th-Erie and Crawford.
lumbia.	Morrow B. Lowrie, R:
Franklin Bound, R.	28th-Clarion, Forest, Jef-
14th-Cumberland, Juniala	
Perry and Mifflin.	*Chas. L. Lamberton, D.
E. D. Crawford, D.	1
RECAPITULATION.	
	Democrats. Republicaus
Senators holding over	
New Senators	
110W Della Loto	
Total	10 23

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia. J. Caldwell, D. Thomas E. Gaskill, D. Berks. Charles A. Kline, D. Daniel K. Weidner, D 2. Thomas E. Gaskill, J S. S. Josephs, D. 4. S. C. Thompson, D. 5. Jos. Moore, R. 6. John M'Micken, D. 7. Thomas Cochrane, J S. W. L. Dennis, R. William N. Potteiger. Henry C. Lehman, R. Henry C. Lehman, R. James Myers, U. B. Nathan Worley, U. D. Abraham Peters, U. D. York G. A. Quigley, Thomas Green A. C. Ramsey, D. W. Hopkins, Joseph Deilone, D. Cumberland and John P. Rhoads, D. Jesse Kennedy, R. 5. W. F. Smith Adams. D. John Busby, U. D. Franklin and Fulton John Rowe, U. D. W. W. Sellers, U. R. 16. Thomas W. Dumeia 17. Charles F. Abbot, R. Peter N. Gamble, U. D. Bedford and William Windle, R. Edward M. Schrock, R P. Frazer Smith, R. Robert L. McCleilan, R. George W. Househo Huntingdon. John Scott, U. D. Blair. Montgomery. Joseph Rix, D. Hiram C. Houver, D. George W. Wimley, D. Thaddens Banks, D. Cambria. Cyrus L. Pershing, D. Bucks James R. Boileau, D. L. B. Labar D. Northampton. D. C. Neiman, D. James Alexander, K. Armstrong and West land. Iana. Richard Graham, D. S. Wakefield, D. James A. M'Calloch, D. Aaron Hess, D. Lehigh and Carbon, W. C. Lichtenwallner, J Thomas Crsig, D. Monroe and Pike. George H. Rowland, D Wayne F. M. Crane U. D. William S. Ross, U. D. •S V. Trimmer, D •Peter Walsh, D

James A. M'Catloeth, D. Fayelta. Dauisl Kaine, D. Greene, P. Donloy, D. Wathington. William Hopkins, D. John A. Hopper, B. Allegheny. Thomas J. Bighan, R. Petor C. Shunnon, U. D. William Hutchman, R. A. H. Gross, U. D. Beaver and Lawrenco. William Henty, R. J. W. Blanchard, R. Buller. ——Grant, R. Susquehan David D Warner, Bradford Henry W. Tracy, Chester T. Bliss, R. Wyoming, Sullivan, C bia and Montour Levi L. Tate, D. George S. Tutton, D. Grant, R. M'Coy, R. Levi L. Tate, D. George S. Tutton, D. Lycoming and Clinton. Wm. H. Armstrong, U. R. James Chatham, U. R. MCoy, n. Mercer and Venange M E. Beebe, R. James C, Brown, R. Clarion and Forest. Venango R. F. M'Bar Clarion and Forest. — Devins, D. Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean-and Elk. C. R. Farly, D. G. W. Zlegler, D. Crowford and Warren. E. Gowan, R. S. S. Bates, R. Erie. John P. Viacent, R. E. W. Twitchell, R. Policer and Tiogo. S. B. Elliott, R. B. B. Strang, N. J. M. Ross, D Union, Snyder & Juniata Union, Snyaer, Jease Beaver, R. Henry L Ritter, R. Northumberland. J. W. Brown, D wikill. Schuylkill. Adam Wolf, D. James Ryon, D. Lewis C. Dougherty, Daunbin

the nart of the Colonel himself and his estimable lady to make the entertainment agree. morning; and the Asia, from Liverpool on the able. Various toasts were drank breathing 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d, also arrived old Constitutional Union, and a determination to stand by the Stars and Stripes at the expense of property and life, if need be, so long as every provision of that Constitution is maintained inviolate.

One of the toasts drank was complimentary industry and contentment under their own peculiar church discipline. By the way, we the gunboats in the second class reserve at enay observe that, whenever the subject is introduced, the Colonel speaks in the kindest spirit in reference to the Mormon people, carefully abstaining from entering into any discussion respecting their religious faith .--He was kindly treated by them during his sojourn in their midst, and they parted with mutual good feelings towards each other.

Among other flags and devices by which his house was decorated for the occasion, Col. S. had erected on a platform, handsomely painted. his old and favorite "SACRED CIRCLE." representing an endless chain with thirty four links. with the same number of stars forming half circles inside the chains, (the number of States,) with seven smaller ones in outer to the Union. Enclosed in the circle of stars was an arch under which was one large star, around which and under the arch the words "KEYSTONE OF THE FEDERAL ARCH " were painted in large letters, with two U. States Flags crossed in the centre. On the top of the circle was painted in large letters " MAY GOD PRESERVE OUR UNION !" and underneath "THE SACRED CIECLE-NOT A LINK SHALL BE

BROKEN !" The whole affair was beautifully erranged, and added greatly to the entertain ment and pleasure af his numersus guests. We hope the Colonel may long live to enjoy the respect of this community, and that there may be many returns of his Birth Day Enter

VERA CRUZ CAPTURED.

tainments.

The chief seaport of Mexico has been taken by the Spaniards, without an effort on the part of the miserable Mexicans to defend it. Even the strong fort of San Juan d'Ulloa has been given up without firing a gun in its defense. It is now manifest that Mexico will become a bloodless conquest to the monarchies summer, and that before that time cotton for ancestry of the degenerate people who now Southern parts of which our troops are taking occupy this beautiful country heroically asserted their rights to independence, and after a manly struggle gained it. But to their children, national freedom has been of no advantage, for they have shown that they are The sober judgment of the Government may blows," and but little sympathy can be felt long will it be before the dark cloud of threatresistance to invading enemies.

Tobias, Esq., commissioner appointed by the Philadelphia courts to investigate alleged SLIDELL were released from their imprisonelection frauds among the troops from that ment at Fort Warren, by order of the Govercity, reports that he has obtained evidence ment, and sailed for England in a British that three companies returned as voting, did | vessel. Whether this will satisfy our pugnanot vote. This changes the result in the cases | cious cousins across the water remains to be of three councilmen, thereby giving the seen. They evidently want a pretext for majority in the councils to the Democrats.

The Governor's Message, which, we else to suit their purpose. We shall have a presume, will be delivered to morrow, shall long account to settle with England sooner or appear in the next issue of The INTELLI- later, and shall then pay them back with in- Reading on yesterday week, and was greeted GENCER. terest.

love and veneration for our great and glorious at Halifax. We thus have foreign advices one week later than those previously received. Warlike preparations were unabated in England. In addition to the Asia, the steamers Adriatic and Persia have arrived at Halifax, and the Cleopatra and Parana were hourly expected, all having troops on board. The mail steamers to the people of Utah, and commending their of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. numbering about fifty, were to be armed, and fined not exceeding \$500. Portsmouth had been ordered to be fitted out immediately. It was announced that, in case of war, some of the regiments in the Mediterranean garrisons would be placed on the war vesssls now collecting at Gibraltar. President LINCOLN'S message is severely criticised by the English press, and special notice is taken of the omission of any allusion to the Trent affair.

We have particulars of the death of Prince ALBERT and of the preparations for his funeral on the 23d. Mr. Cobden had written a letter, advocating the settlement of the Trent difficulty by arbitration, which the Times strongly opposed. It was rumored that the Stone blockade of Charleston is likely to lead to a difficulty with the European powers. The position representing the Territories belonging | French press continues to advocate a strict neutrality on the part of France; the Paris Constitutionnel sees no reason why the Southern States should not be recognized as soon as they present the conditions required by the law of nations.

GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. Scott, it is said, makes no secret of the real motive of his hasty return from Europe. He desires it to be understood that he came clothed with no mission and charged with no message whatever, from any foreign prince or power; that he had no interview with the Emperor Napoleon, and that his reason for coming home was the apprehension of immediate hostilities between England and the United States, and the fear if he did not embrace this opportunity of returning he could not return at all. The only high personage with whom Gen. Scott had any political conversation in France was Prince Napoleon, and to him he expressed his confident belief that if foreign nations did not interfere, the rebellion would be effectually suppressed by midof Europe. Nearly half a century has elapsed the supply of the immediate necessities of since the more vigorous and courageous other nations, would be supplied through the

possession.

A PRECNANT QUESTION.-There may be no . The statistics prepared at the commercial war with England, remarks the Albany Argus. East?

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION FRAUDS.-J. O. RELEASE OF THE REBEL ENVOYS. ment of business is exempt from it. Those On Wednesday last, Messrs. Mason and try will be required to repair the ravages of making war upon us, so as to aid the South-

ern rebellion, and may trump up something

employed by the Government of the United States, shall enter or leave any of the said ports unless driven there by the stress of reather.

Third-If any vessel shall violate, or attempt to violate, the provisions of this act, the said vessel, cargo and everything appertaining thereto, shall be forfeited, the one half to go to the captors and the other half to the United States; and every person is hereby authorized to make such seizure, and the captain or commander of such vessel shall be

Fourth-The said vessel and cargo may be seized at any place at sea, or in any port, and the goods may be taken wherever found, on land or water. -The proceeds shall be divided among Fifth

the captors, according to the law now regulating prizes. Sixth-The ship and cargo may be tried, as well as the officers, in any court of the United

States into whose jurisdiction the same may be taken. Seventh-The States now in rebellion are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, leorgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, lississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. If any other States should hereafter become rebelliou the President shall proclaim the fact, and the provisions of this act shall then apply to such State or States. Eighth-The President shall have power to declare any harbor or harbors ports of entry when, in his judgment, it shall be expedient.

"BLEEDING" KANSAS. Kansas, enamored of strife and of a pugna-

cious history, has now its own little quarrel to fight over, in addition to what it can do in the way of Jayhawing for the Union. Two Governors are contending for dominion in the new State. Charles Robinson, the present incumbent of the office, contends that he is entitled o hold the reins of power another year, not vithstanding the people have elected another man, under the conviction that Robinson's term expired with the close of 1861. But even the lean pickings and the barren digni ties of the new State seem to be too much for Robinson's virtues, and he refuses to vacate the place. Mr. Crawford, the Governor elect. proposes that the claims of the contestants be referred to the Supreme Court of the State for settlement, promising to yield to the decison of the Court. But Robinson has a conempt for Supreme Courts and no great opinion of law itself, and accordingly refuses the fair offer. Meanwhile, the people of Kansas are in a strait between the two masters who claim their allegiance, thoroughly satisfied that one Governor is luxury enough for a new State, and having no desire to increase their estab-

lishment in these times of perplexity. COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

agency in the city of New York, show that during the year 1861, nine hundred and eighty destitute of that intelligence and moderation, suggest that with the Southern States in firms have failed with liabilities amounted in and those invigorating virtues which are rebellion, with the Southern ports open to a the aggregate to the sum of \$69,067,114. necessary to make liberty a blessing to a foreign foe, with an army nearly equal to our These failures were no doubt mainly caused people. Mexico will either become a mon- own now in the field against us upon our own by the loss of Southern trade, and by the archy under the tutelage of the Powers of soil, it is better to avoid a foreign war by any failure of Southern creditors to meet their lia-Europe, or she will sink to the condition of a means not inconsistent with the public honor. | bilities. Similar statistics of the cities of mere province, depending upon a foreign ruler But when the affair of the Trent shall have Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore, for protection, and paying for that protection been settled, what will be the next demand St. Louis and all the commercial places of the by servitude. She has been "won without that England will make upon us, and how country, would doubtless show a like proportion of failures. The loss already suffered by for a people so ignoble as to make no show of ened war again frowns upon us from the the North in consequence of this rebellion, exclusive of taxation, must amount to many

hundreds of millions. Scarcely any departengaged in furnishing supplies for the army, and some few branches of manufactures, have been reaping a bountiful harvest from the troubles of the country ; but in the main its effects are most disastrous upon the business and prosperity of the nation. Years of indus-

this rebellion. HOR. J. GLANCY JONES, late U. S. Minister to Austria, reached his home at

with an enthusiastic public reception.

away. Whether that space be composed of direct issues by government, or indirect issues based upon government securities, it will doubless be made a legal tander by Congress, although I believe it contrary to the letter and intention of the Constitution of the United States. We

Congress, although I believe it contrary to the letter and intention of the Constitution of the United States. We may have, however, to receive and pay it. * * The new mational banking system proposed by the Secr-tary of the Treasury naturally attracts attention and dis-cussion. It is the same system pursued under the free banking law of the State of New York, with this improv-ment, that he proposes to require every bank to keep in hand twenty-five por cent. of its issue in cola, in addition to the pledge, at Washington, of Government securities for the whole amount of circulating notes delivered to it. This resorve of coln is an improvement upon the New York system, and, so far, it is a step in the direction toward a better system of free banking than we have ever had, for we all know that in this State, as well as under the free banking laws of the Northwest, the issue of paper based upon Government or State stock have always tended towards an irredeemable paper currency; and in 1857, when our own State slocks began to fail in price, if the banks of this city had not come forward and redeemed the notes of these banks in this State would have been wound up exactly in the same way, although not at so great a loss to the apublic that scores of haves in the Northwest are

of Danking without any reserve of could, a very large sub-ber of these banks in this State would have been wound up exactly in the same way, although not at so great a loss to the public, that corres of banks in the Northwest are now liquidating their affairs at a frightful sacrifice to bill bolders, from the depreciation of the stock securities laded, there cannot be any currency of uniform value, nor any banking system of permanent usefuluess to the people, without the nee of real money; and although the law now proposed for a national banking system is to be com-mended in requiring a reserve of twenty-five per cent. In coln, the skill of those organizing, and managing banks under it, will be the only guarantee which the public will have against serious ravulsions, growing out of the privi-leges proposed to be conferred upon them by the act, as regards deposits, the paying of interest on deposita, the receiving or dealing in property of various klands, &c.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN-A CALUMNY CONTRADICTED .- The National Intelligencer is requested by a gentleman whose official position at the time enabled him to know all the faots, to contradict a calumny recently trans-

mitted to a notorious New York press by one of those letter writers whose unscrupulous missives are well calculated to bring discredit on the whole fraternity. This gentleman denies that the Prince of Wales ever presented to President Buchanan any pictures of the Royal Family for the Presidential Mansion or for any other purpose. The Prince, shortly before he embarked for

England, sent to Miss Lane, as a token of personal regard, six loose sheets containing likef their royal children. She had them plainly framed at her own expense and hung up in the family sitting room until she should return to Wheatland

The charge in relation to the Chinese Japanese curiosities, in the same letter, is great natural energy, addressed equally untrue. All the articles presented solemn and affectionate terms. He President Buchanan by the Japanese Ambassadors were, by his direction, deposited the Patent Office, with the original list, and a receipt taken for them.

BOS AVER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC has now arrived and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by C. A. Heinitsh to all who call for it. Our eaders may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much a favorite in our section has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages and scattered through many nations, as well as supplied to almost the entire popuation of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information

which all are liable to require, when sickness overtakes them and which may prove invalua ble from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's almanac, and when got, keep it.

PREPARING ANOTHER CAUSE OF WAR .- The London Examiner of December 14th, is prenaring for another casus belli. It says: "Supposing reparation to be made for the Trent outrage, and the prisoners to be restored safe from Lynch law, which seems too natural a sequence to Wilkes law, will it not be for the powers of Europe to consider whether neasures the North is taking against the South are consistent with the interests of vivilization? Is it to be endured that the United States Government shall eke out the inefficiency of its blockade by the detestible

means of vessels laden with stone to be sunk to choke up Southern ports."

DEATH OF JUDGE MCCLURE,-The Hon. W. B. McClure died at his residence, in the city of Pittsburg, on the 27th ult., of disease of the heart.

Session, &c., since 1850.

brother in-law of the Hon, Wilson McCandless, who now presides with so much dignity and ability over the United States District Court, in a hundred of our soldiers but scorns the niggerism of the radicals North. and was his law partner for many years.

of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuin anxious. It was not till Wednesday (the 11th) a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British Flag and a viola when the fever gained head, and the patient which was an afront to the British Fiag and a viola-tion of international law. Her Majesty's Government having in mind her friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States naval officer who com-mitted this aggression was not acting in compliance was much weakened, that the first bulletin was issued, and even then it was stated that the symptoms were not unfavorable. It is said that the death of the King of Portugal whited this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that if he conceived himself to be so authorized he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received. For the Government of the United States must be the price that the States had an unfortunate influence over him during his illness, and possibly assisted the progress of the malady. On Wednesday he is said to have expressed a belief that he should not No material change took place on recover. Thursday, and on Friday the Queen took a drive with no idea of danger. When she returned, the patient's extremities were cold

and from that time he was in the greatest danger. "On Friday evening he was not expected the Prince of Wales to survive the night, and the Prince of was telegraphed for. All night the Prince continued very ill. On Saturday forenoor there was a rally, which so often precedes dissolution, but it gave great hopes to the physicians. At 4 p. m. a relapse took place, and the Prince, who from the previous Friday had been sustained by stimulants, began to sink gradually. Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in The Prince's breathing became continually shorter

and feebler, and he expired without pain at a few minutes before 11 o'clock. He was sensi e, and knew the Queen to the last. " It must have cheered the last moments of the illustrious patient to see his wife and

nearly all his children round his bed. The Princess Royal, who is at Berlin, was prevente by recent severe indisposition from traveling Prince Alfred was on board his ship. elevation and strength of mind shown by the Princess all through these trying scenes, it is impossible to speak too highly. She felt it her place to be a comfort and support to her

other in this affliction." The Times says that the Queen has born nesses of the Queen, Prince Albert, and four of their royal children. She had them plainly composure which, under so terrible a bereavement, could not have been anticipated. When the first passionate burst of grief was over, her Majesty called her children around her. and, with a calmness which gives proof of

them in olemn and affectionate terms. Her Majesty declared to her family that, though she felt crushed by the loss of one who had been her companion through life, she knew how much was expected o her, and she accordingly called on her children to give her their as sistance, in order that she might do her duty

to them and to the country. But one sentiment was apparent throughout England-that of deep sympathy for the Queen and regret for the death of one so universally respected. The strongest eulogi ums were passed upon the deceased Prince by

the press and the public. Great interest was felt in the situation of the Queen, and bulletins were issued from time to time showing that although her Ma-jesty was overwhelmed with grief, she bore the reavement with calmness, and had not suffered in health.

The Queen and the royal children were to leave Windsor Castle for Osborne on the 18th. The funeral of the Prince would take place

on Monday, the 23d. In accordance with the custom usually followed of late years, the funeral would not be a state one, bluow the remains lie in state. The Prince of Wales was to act as chief mourner, supported by the Duke of Cambridge and by the Crown Prince

of Prussia. The remains were to be laid in the royal vault at Windsor. The King of the Belgians was expected in

England on a visit to the Queen. The Crown Princess of Prussia (the Princess Royal of England) was unable to visit her mother from ill-health, but the Crown Prince was expected. A feeling of gloom prevailed throughout

England, and a general mourning was expect-The various municipal and other bodies were taking steps to give expression to their feelings of condolence.

Sound SENTIMENT .- The Louisville Demo

crat says truthfully, that this is not a war of Judge McClure had filled the position of conquest and subjugation, but to relieve President Judge of Common Pleas, Quarter | oppression and restore the Union. This makes the cause patriotic and sacred. It is this which He was distinguished for his great abilities has brought the flower of our youth into the and his energy of character. He was a fields, and it can be well imagined with what execration the adoption of a different course

fully aware that the British Government could no fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and Her Majesty's Govern-ment are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a question of so graves a charac-ter, and with regard to which the whole British na-tion would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

feeling. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that when the matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, that Government will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone

ould satisfy the British nation, namely : The liberation of the four gentlemen and their delivery to your Lordship in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been com mitted.

Should these terms not be onered by Mr. Source, you will propose them to him. You are at liberty to read this dispatch to the Secretary of State, and if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it. RUSSELL. Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward

TO THE LORD LYONS, K. C. B., &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 26, 1861. THE RIGHT HONOBABLE LORD LYONS, &c., &c.,

Mr LORD: Earl Russell's despatch of Novembe the 30th, a copy of which you have left with me a my request, is of the following effect, namely : ** * * * *

If I decide the case in favor of my own Govern-ment, I must disavow its most cherished principles and roverse and forever abandon its essential policy The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I main ain those principles and adhere to that policy nust surrender the case itself. It will be seen there ore, that this Government could not deny the justic of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do to the British nation

ust what we have always insisted all nations ought do to us The claim of the British Government is not made

The claim of the British Government is not made in a discourteous manper. This Government, since its first organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case. In coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that, if the safety of the Union required the deten-tion of the captured persons it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them. But the affectual check and waning promotions of the the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from re-sorting to that defence.

Nor am I unaware that American citizens are not is any case to be unnecessarily surrondered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State. Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on

Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that ground. Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations, and even to ourselves, claims like that which is now before ns.— These cases occurred when Great Britain, as well as Inose cases occurred when treat britain, as well as the United States, was the home of generations which, with all their peculiar interests and passions, have passed away. She could in no other way so effectually disarow any such injury as we think she does by assuming now as her own the ground upon which we then stood. It would tell little for our own claims to the obstate of a just and we granning accode then stood. It would tell little for our own claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from their graves to oppose against what national consistency compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right. Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adjust-ment of the present case upon principles confersedly American, and yet, as I trust mutually astisfactory to both of the nations concerned, a question is finally to both of the nations concerned, a question is fina and rightfully settled between them, which, here tion is finally and rightfully settled between them, which, hereto-fore exhausting not only all forms of peaceful dis-cursion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and ap-prehensions all other nations. The four persons in question are now held in mili-tary outsody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massa-chusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your lordship will please indicate a time and place for re-ceiving them.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your

lordship a renewed assurance of my very high con-sideration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. LORD LYONS TO MR. SEWARD.

LORD LYONS TO ME. SEWARD. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1861. THE HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c. SIB: I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, in answer to Earl Russell's despatch of the 30th Novem-ber last, relative to the removal of Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Maofarland, and Mr. Enstis from the British Moil Pachet Trent.

Slidell, Mr. Maofarland, and Mr. Easts from the British Mail Packet Trent. I will, without any loss of time, forward to her Majesty's Government a copy of the important com-munication which you have made to me. I will also, without delay, do myself the honor to confar with you personally on the arrangaments to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in would be received by them. There is not one

⁶ Mesara. Trimmer and Walsh hold cortificates from a majority of the Return Judgee. Mesers. Hall and Rus-soli hold cortificates signed by the President and a seced-iog majority of the Board. RECAPITULATION.

Democrats

WAR NEWS

Dauphin. Thomas G. Fox, R. James Freeland, R.

Lebanon. Isaac Hoffer, U. R.

From Baltimore.

From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Jan. 4. The following important items of news were ob-tained at Fortress Monroe by a flag of truce from Norfolk : A despatch from Pensacola, dated Jan. 1, says, "Fort Pickens opened fire to-day. The fire is not renewed to-day. Our batteries are silent." The Charleston Mercury has a despatch, announ-cing the landing of a large Federal force on North Edisto. and the seizure of the Bailroad Station on the

Edisto, and the seizure of the Railroad Station on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Sixteen Federal war vessels are reported at Shir Island

A destructive fire has occurred at Richmond, Vir-ginia, including the theatre and other property. Advance of the Federal Troops in South Carolina.7

AUGUSTA, Jan. 2.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 2. Private despatches from Posotaligo, dated yester-day, state that the Federals attempted an advance from Port Royal, but were repulsed by the Ninsteenth South Carolina Volunteers, under command of Col. Jones. The Confederate loss was fitteen killed and wounded. One Yankee was taken prisoner, but their loss is not otherwise stated. Gen, Lee has informed Jeff. Davis that he is confident of his ability to pre-vent the Federals from advancing on Charleston or Savannah.

Savannah. The Richmond *Despatch* says that a private des The Richard Destroy says that a private des-patch was received yesterday from Centreville, by a prominent military officer now in Richmond, in which it says that indications point to a Federal at-tack at an early day on Evansport, and the proba-bility was that a simultaneous attack would be made off other points on the Potomac.

The Pensacola Bombardment.

The Richmond Despatch, of Tuesday, says the Confederate batteries replied to Fort Pickens, and the firing continued all day. No ressels were en-gaged on either side, and no casualties occurred with

Gen. Bragg was absent but Gen. Anderson was in command. Gen. Bragg returned on the 2d, but the Federals did not renew the attack and our guns were

A Richmond Editor on the Rebel Army

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4. One of the Union prisoners arrived here, has an editorial article from a Richmond paper, which he cut out and secreted in his boot. It gives an awful picture of the condition of the rebel army on the Potomac.

It says that the entire army is utterly demoralized; regimental drills have ceased entirely, and the men are spending their time in using greasy decks of cards are spending their time in using greasy decks of cards in gambling. Great numbers are offering large sums for substitutes—one had offered as high as \$1 500.— The editor urges the Government to speedily do something to remedy the evil, and that such is the demoralized condition of the army that enlistments cannot go on, as thousands who would enlist being deterred by discovering the condition of the army. Fort Pickens Fires on a Rebel Steamer.

MOBILE, Jan. 1st. og from Pensacola t MOBILE, Jan. 1st. A Confederate steamer going from Pensscola to the Navy Yard, was fired upon from the batteries of Fort Pickens. Gen. Bragg's batteries replied, and the firing was continued at the lask accounts.

FLAX AND LINEN TRADD OF IRELAND. Belfast, the great emporium of the linen trade, last year exported 65,600,000 yards of linen, and 13 200,000 lbs. of linen yarn and thread. Next in importance to the flax industry is the trade in sewed muslins, employing about half a million persons in Ireland. Another manufacture carried on in Belfast is important in the consumption of agricultural produceness is at present nearly paralyzed, as America was the best market for Irish linen goods, very limited quantities of which have been imported during the last nine months.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1. The stormy weather has interrupted telegraphic communication within the State and ver the Sierra Navada.

Since the 24th ult , the floods have been renewed to a great extent throughout the valley portion of the State. Sacramento and Stockton have been partially overflowed again with-out much additional damage. Business with the interior has been suspended, and more property has been destroyed in the State by his freshet than all the freshets heretofore. The weather is pleasant to-day. The steamer Golden Age sailed from Panama with 100 pas-

sengers and \$950,000 in treasure for New York, and \$170,000 for England. Judge Hager yesterday issued an injunction staying the sale of the Broderick estate, until the question of the forgery of Broderick's investigated.