

BY GEORGE M. PHILLIPS.



THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 27, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT, WM. H. HARRISON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, DANIEL WEBSTER.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY LYCEUM.

Annual meeting of the Cumberland County Lyceum, to be held in the borough of Carlisle on the 29th and 30th of December, instant. Lectures will be delivered on the evenings of each of these days at one of the churches of the borough; and on Saturday afternoon will be elected, and other business of interest attended to.

The various lyceums of the county are earnestly requested to send delegates to this meeting. By order of the Executive Committee, M. COLDWELL, Chairman.

Dec. 10, 1856. The attention of our readers is directed to the letter of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. to the Hon. John Quincy Adams, which will be found on our first page.

THE MILITARY.—In our last number, we neglected to notice the departure of three companies of volunteers from this borough on the 16th inst. on a requisition of the Governor of the Commonwealth to proceed to Harrisburg, for the purpose of protecting the legislature from the violence of the mob. The Carlisle Light Artillery under the command of Capt. E. M. Biddle—the Carlisle Light Infantry, Capt. William Mealy—and the Marion Rifle Corps, Capt. Samuel Crop, composed the detachment—the whole under the command of Major General Samuel Alexander. The troops remained at the State Arsenal, Harrisburg, until Saturday last, when tranquility having, in a great measure, been restored, and their services being no longer deemed necessary, they were discharged and returned home. We are pleased to see that the Harrisburg Telegraph makes the following honorable mention of them: "The entire corps are handsomely uniformed and equipped, and present a truly martial appearance. Volunteers under drill and discipline, are rarely, if ever, seen; and the conduct of both officers and soldiers belonging to the detachment of Gen. Alexander has been the subject of general praise. They seem to possess in all respects every requisite to the claim and character of citizen soldiers."

TO OUR VISITING ACQUAINTANCES.—Visits should be like pie crust, the shorter the better. When visitors won't "go out" of themselves, a fire engine wouldn't be inconvenient.—N. O. Pick.

It would take all the efforts of the Baltimore ice boat Relief to cut and tow out the loungers and loafers that continually infest us and our workmen.—Carlisle Herald.

"CROWDED OUT OF OUR LAST." ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—Wm. M. Price, Esq., U. S. District Attorney for N. York, recently took passage in the Liverpool for England, without apprizing the Collector of the Port, or any of his friends, or even his wife, of his intention to depart. He has left a letter for President Van Buren, stating that he could not prosecute the suits against Mr. Swartwout and his sureties, and partially admitting that he was a defaulter himself! It is said that he lost heavily on the late New York election, and that he is a defaulter to the government to a considerable amount, having in his hands the collection of several hundred thousand dollars. The N. Y. Courier gives it as its firm belief, that if the records at Washington are not destroyed, before an investigation can be had by a whig committee of congress, it will appear that the defalcations under the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren exceed TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

AND YET ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—The Harrisburg Reporter of Tuesday contains a letter from Washington, in which it is said that Gen. GRANT, the head of the Engineer department, is reported to be a defaulter to the government to the amount of forty thousand dollars! His large sum, it is believed, was expended in giving sumptuous dinners, and dashing about in expensive carriages, with blood horses and coachman and servants in livery. These "awful disclosures," appear to have startled even the editors of the Reporter, who simply allege that nothing but the passage of the odious sub-treasury bill will prevent these defalcations! Is not that very system in operation now? Did not Mr. Cambreleng say that the people should bear it till 1860 at least! And would not Mr. Wright's bill make the matter much worse than it now is! The fact is, these enormous defalcations have given the people a surfeit of this sub-treasury scheme, and their representatives will surely never small it upon them.

Will friend HAYS, of the Meadsfield Statesman, inform us what idea he wants to convey by publishing the following paragraph, which we cut from the last number of his paper? "Editors of newspapers are often bored by idle visitors, who, not content with squandering their own time, rob him and his patrons of the moments which should be dedicated to rendering his paper interesting and useful." [And too frequently annoying the hands in his office by their chattering and lounging about the stove.]

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We heard a leading and distinguished leader of the loco loco party from one of the neighboring counties, make this declaration in Harrisburg on Tuesday: "Had it not been for that restless and unprincipled political scoundrel, 'tory' Ingersoll, there would have been no difficulty in relation to our friends getting their seats, and all these disgraceful scenes which have occurred here would have been obviated." There are various others of "the party" who entertain the same sentiments with regard to this disorganizer and Jacobin, but do not avow them so openly and pointedly.

PROCEEDINGS AT HARRISBURG.—The proceedings of the legislature were brought up, in the last number of our paper, to the evening of the 19th inst. Since that time, nothing of much importance has been transacted. We give below a sketch of what little has been done: On the 20th, the resolution—offered by Mr. Fraley, of the city, declaring the Hopkins loco loco house of representatives, not to have been legally organized on the 4th inst. passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 13. The passage of this resolution "raised the dander" of the loco loco of the house to such a height as to cause them to appoint a committee of nine to draft an address to the citizens of the commonwealth, calling upon them to appoint delegates to a convention to meet at Harrisburg, in order to reorganize the government!

On the 21st, no business was transacted. On the 22d, the Senate went into an election for directors of those banks in which the state owned stock. Dr. Jesse R. Burdon and George G. Howell, were elected for the Philadelphia Bank; Joseph B. Smith and Samuel G. Morton, for the Bank of Pennsylvania; James Cressin and Abraham Bruner, for the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company. A resolution offered by Mr. Barclay, relative to the causes of the disturbances, led to an extended debate, which we may perhaps give at length in our next. The Senate adjourned without taking the vote on the resolution. On Monday the 24th, Mr. Barclay's resolution was passed. Mr. Fraley, of the city, offered a resolution in favor of recognizing the Cunningham house, which, after a very warm debate, was postponed until next day.

On Tuesday the 25th, the Senate passed a resolution, by a vote of 17 to 16, recognizing the Hopkins loco loco house! We find on our table several periodicals, amongst which are the Lady's Book, the Knickerbocker, the Southern Literary Messenger, the Baltimore Museum, the Lady's Amaranth, and the New York Mirror, none of which we have had leisure as yet to peruse. In our next, we shall speak of their merits.

We have been compelled to omit one or two communications and several editorials this week, which are in type; they will all appear in our next. Apropos—We shall endeavor, through the coming week, to examine several communications which are now on our table, and dispose of them according to their merits.

An address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. M'GILL, in the 2d Presbyterian Church, on the evening of the 1st January, at half past 6 o'clock, for the benefit of the Female Benevolent Society.

For the Herald & Expositor. Mr. Editor—I feel it my duty as a citizen well disposed to the good order and government of our state, to notice in detail the acts and the actors in the late "indignation meeting," held in the court house on Tuesday last, for the purpose of approving and countenancing the base conduct of the mob at Harrisburg. I am happy to say that, dangerous as the design was in getting up this meeting, it proved almost a total failure, and went off as any other ridiculous farce would have gone—there being but few in attendance besides the leading office hunters, and some of the well holders of our county. This speaks well for all parties in our community, and shows the impossibility of the most desperate men and designing demagogues seducing the virtuous and peaceable citizens from the path of duty— for, after putting up and circulating the most inflammatory handbills—after the most disgusting falsehoods being published in the Volunteer, and the strongest appeals to the very passions of the human heart, not more than sixty persons (including spectators) attended, in a county containing a population of 35,000, and numbering 5,000 voters! The design of the meeting was to cover the outrage committed at Harrisburg—to give the conduct of this mob the character of patriotic citizens, peaceably assembling to resist the invasion and destruction of their rights—and withal, to give a few misbegotten men here an opportunity of exhibiting their wretchedness on the heads of some of the best and most deserving statesmen in our commonwealth. Happily, I repeat, it turned out a ridiculous farce.

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disturbance and political combustion, which will quiet, lovers of peace, should, and will most sincerely appreciate.

The President, it may be said, I think, with truth, has not in the course of this business treated the Governor of Pennsylvania with that courtesy to which he was entitled. As to the expediency of his refusal to comply with the requisitions of Governor Ritner, that is not a subject to be discussed by the pen that writes this note; but, it must be manifest to all, that it is not strictly in order, as Mr. Polk would say, for Mr. Van Buren to accuse the Governor of a State, in an official paper of having uttered a deliberate falsehood. And yet Mr. Van Buren has done this, in respect to many words.

His Excellency in his despatch, which contained a requisition for an armed force, to assist him in putting an end to the tumult at Harrisburg, states his reasons for making the call, and among other things said that the mob had got possession of the Capitol, and that Pennsylvania was in a state of Rebellion.

Mr. Van Buren, replies through Mr. Poinsett, that the requisition cannot be complied with; and, that notwithstanding Governor Ritner had announced that the Capitol was in the possession of the mob— he had in his possession, information which though unofficial, was entitled to entire credit, which assured him that the statements of His Excellency were untrue.

Governor Ritner further stated that, in consequence of the state of things at Harrisburg, he was not enabled to correspond with the Legislative branches of the state government; and that those branches could not organize themselves because of the violence of the mob.

Mr. Van Buren, replies, that he has no evidence of the fact; but, on the contrary as he asserts, he has proof to show, that the two branches of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, were in session on the day the requisition was made; and did transact business on that day by the interchange of messages of communication. In reply to this manifesto, Governor Ritner replies with becoming spirit and protest against the course pursued by the President.

The whole affair appears to have been an unprofitable business for all sides, and an unfeeling recollection of it is erased, the better will it be for the repose of the State and the country. Situated as Pennsylvania now is, it is well, if her citizens would let the matter drop, organize the Legislature peacefully and quietly, and look for a correction of the evils that have beset and distracted her, in invoking those salutary laws for the correction of her mode of suffrage, which it is but too evident, are imperiously demanded by the spirit of the age.

On Saturday last, this man, their own witness, on cross examination, testified that it was signed by the two Judges, and sent to the Secretary's Office, was made up by him in the Post Office in Philadelphia, on Monday after the election, and not in the State House on Friday, the time and place appointed by law.

That it was SIGNED in the POST OFFICE by three of the return judges only; and by the remainder in other places; "where he could catch them." That the return judges met at the State House on Friday after the election, and without making out this part of the return, in consequence of dispute, ADJOURNED SINCE that time and that there was no other meeting held by them, nor any notice given for a meeting afterwards. THIS "TESTIMONY" of the Loco Foco's own witness, IS CONCLUSIVE ON THIS POINT.

It shows the return on which the Loco Foco claim their seats to be TOTALLY and ALTOGETHER ILLEGAL and VOID.

The following are the standing committees for the third session of the twenty-fifth congress.

SENATE. Foreign Relations—Messrs. Buchanan, (chairman,) Tallmadge, Clay of Kentucky, Lives, Niles. Finance—Messrs. Wright, (chairman,) Webster, Nicholas, Benton, Hubbard. Commerce—Messrs. King, (chairman,) Davis, Brown, Norvell, Ruggles.

Manufactures—Messrs. Niles, (chairman,) Lumpkin, Strange, Ruggles. Agriculture—Messrs. Smith of Connecticut, (chairman,) Spence, Lynn, McKean, Mouton. Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, (chairman,) Preston, Tipton, Wall, Allen.

Militia—Messrs. Clay of Alabama, (chairman,) Swift, Mouton, Smith of Indiana, Foster. Naval Affairs—Messrs. Rice, (chairman,) Seastard, Tallmadge, Cuddeback, Williams. Public Lands—Messrs. Walker, (chairman,) Fulton, Clay of Alabama, Allen, Prantiss.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Linn, (chairman,) Sevier, Bayard, Mouton, Lyon. Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, (chairman,) Sevier, Tipton, Linn, Swift. Claims—Messrs. Hubbard, (chairman,) Tipton, Crittenden, Young, Merrick.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Brown, (chairman,) White, Crittenden, Norvell, Smith of Connecticut. Judiciary—Messrs. Wall, (chairman,) Morris, Clayton, Strange, Pierce. Post Office and Post Routes—Messrs. Robinson, (chairman,) Lumpkin, Wright, Brown, Merrick.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Tipton, (chairman,) McKean, Young, Lyon, Foster. Pensions—Messrs. Morris, (chairman,) Prantiss, Pierce, Roane, Williams. Patents and Patent Office—Messrs. Strange, (chairman,) Davis, Prantiss, Robinson, Lyon.

Committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate—Messrs. McKean, (chairman,) Fulton, Knight. Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Norvell, (chairman,) Smith of Indiana, Merrick. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Latham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grandland, Worcester, Paynter, Anderson, Pickens. Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Howard, Loring, Cushing, Jackson of Ga. Drougouls, Fairchild, Hoffman, Byrnes, Cray.

Militia—Messrs. Wagner, Carter, Hall, Allen of Ohio, Griffin, Gallup, Dunn, Dennis, Southgate. Military Affairs—Messrs. McKay, Marston of Ohio, Coles, Greenell, Rivers, Kenble, McClain of Penn. Halseid, Glascock.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Ball, Everett, Chaney, Parker, Graham of N. C., Lewis, Pettigrew, Banks, Pariss. Territories—Messrs. Bronson, Pearce, Potts, Brien, Jones of N. Y. Farrington, White of Ky. Hammond, C. Shepard of N. Carolina.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKean, Snyder, Fillmore, Johnson of Md. White, Graves, Grant. Judiciary—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson of Va. Torrey, Corwin, Gardard of Va. S. W. Morris, Turney, Martin, Foster.

Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Sluder, Biddle, Tillinghast, Vail, Naylor, Hanes, Elmore, Kennedy. Agriculture—Messrs. Deberry, Logan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davis, Randolph, Stone.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Cambreleng, Sergeant, Jones of Va. Pope, Riccio, Webster, Atherton, Haynes, Roucher. Elections—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Maury, Toucey, Rivers, Swearingen. Commerce—Messrs. Cushman, De Graff, Toland, Curtis, Mason of Va. Private Land Claims—Messrs. Williams of N. C. Lincoln, Capman, Casey, Shields, Loomis, Murry of Ky.

In the remaining committees, there is no change from last session.

SENATE, DEC. 17. Mr. Benton, from the committee on Finance, made a report on the operation of reducing and graduating the price of the public lands, which was read, and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed.

The bill for the postponement of the payment of the fourth instalment, was taken up. The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Clay of Ky. to amend the bill, so as to postpone the payment till the first of January 1857, and decided in the negative—yeas 17, nays 26. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Clay of Ky. to amend and explain the several acts relative to copy rights, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Fry offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all correspondence between him and Gov. Ritner, relative to a call upon the president for an armed force to proceed to Pennsylvania. The rules were suspended and the resolution considered.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Cushing, inquiring whether any officer of the U. States had been employed in the business.

Mr. Biddle thought the resolution would elicit a discussion of the subject in the house, and deprecated the object of the resolution.

Mr. Pickens made some abrupt expressions about "democrats," rights of the people, "bankers," "anti-reasons," &c. accompanied by violent gesticulation. He was understood to say that the mob was the democracy of the people of Pennsylvania arrayed against the bankers.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1856. The communication that was today received from the President of the United States, covering copies of all the correspondence that has been had between the Executive Department and Governor Ritner of Pennsylvania, in relation to a requisition that His Excellency made on the Government of the United States for an armed force, to repress and repress the disorders at Harrisburg, is well calculated to produce

THOMAS S. SMITH, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, B. M. HINCHMAN. Committee on behalf of members who elected Thos. S. Cunningham, their Speaker.

It will be seen from this proposal, that the Democrats have offered to the Loco Foco, the MOST LIBERAL TERMS OF ACCOMMODATION, which they can