To the Democratic Freemen of the City and County of Lanc'r.

You are requested to assemble in the severa Wards of the City and Boroughs and Townships of the county on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, then and there to elect not less than three nor more than five Delegates to represent said District in

A General County Convention, to be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of April fol lowing, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the public house of CHRISTIAN SHERTZ, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of electing six Delegates to represent mocracy of the County of Lancaster in the annual State Convention to to be held at Williamsport, on the 29th day of May next, for the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The question of nominating a county ticket next summer will also be submitted for the action of the Convention, and it is desired that the delegates elected, be instructed to vote for or against the

It is recommended to the Democrats to elect a said primary meetings, Committees of Superintendence, of five persons for each District, to continue for one year-said Committees to be reported to the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic County Committee WM. MATHIOT, Chairman. Lancaster, March 5, 1850.

On our first page will be found the speech of at Washington. Mr. McL. ranks deservedly high Democrat, and we bespeak for this his first effort in Congress an attentive perusal.

Gen. SHIELDS, of the U. S. Senate, will accept

17 We direct public attention to the advertisement of the "Eagle Grocery," kept by our friend Mr. J. B. Markler, in West King Street. He has last and present Chief Magistrates of the Union.

a large and varied assortment of Groceries, &c. and is well deserving of patronage.

New Goons.—See the advertisement in another ments which cannot fail to please all who may

therefore, publish it in our next issue.

IMITATION OF MARBLE.—We were shown the other day, by Mr. C. E. R. Davis several specimens of imitations of marble on the common free stone, which are so perfect that the most practised workers in marble are very easily deceived by them .-The patentee of this new and important discovery, is Mr. S. W. Davis, of Cincinnati, and the process can be applied as well to wood as to ston specimens exhibited to us embrace every kind of marble known, and as they can be furnished at very moderate prices, we have no doubt will be broit

of Thursday last, and recommend it to the notice From the former positions of the

Glorious New Hampshire!

The Democracy of the Granite State remain true as steel to their principles. At the election on Tuesday last, the Democrats elected all the State officers and a large majority in the Legislature, about 3 to 1! by much heavier majorities than at the last election. The Free Soil vote has fallen off considerably, and Federal Whiggery is fast running into a state of collapse. This is the first gun for the year 1850, and its sound comes booming up from "away down East," with tones of encouragement to the Democracy every where, while at the same time it chaunts the requiem of defunct Taylorism. 100 guns for the glorious Democracy of New Hampshire!

The Spring Elections

In the County of Philadelphia, on Friday last, resulted gloriously for the Democracy. In Southwark they elect 5 of the 7 Commissioners. Spring Garden has been effectually redeemed from Nativismso has Kensington. The Northern Liberties and Moyamensing are Democratic all over. The other Districts have also done their duty. So we go.-The campaign of 1850 opens auspiciously.

Andrew Jackson. Friday last was the 83d anniversary of the birth-

day of General Jackson, and our State Legislature marked and honored it by meeting in joint Convention to hear his Farewell Address read. This was right, and we hope the precedent will be followed in all time to come. No more devoted patriot ever lived than Andrew Jackson, and next to the that the Proviso humbug has had its day, and that immortal Washington, his name, his fame, and this element of division and irritation between the the glorious principles he inculcated, should be kept in perpetual remembrance.

Passengers over the Columbia

Railroad. We learn from the Democratic Union, that a bill passed the House of Representatives, on Friday, vesting in the Commonwealth the exclusive right the State. The bill makes provision for the pur

Terrible Steamboat Disaster!

The Steamer St. Johns, on her way from New Orleans up the river, was burnt to the water's edge, on the night of the 5th inst., when near Bridgeport. About 30 persons were burnt to death or drowned in attempting to make the shore! All the ladies on board-seven in number-were burnt to death! Col. Price, U. S. Agent, lost his vouchers for \$250, 000 belonging to Government. The fire originated from the heat of the boilers.

From is Onio Our Ohio exchange papers speak of an extraordinary flood from the late rains in all parts of that State. Much damage has beer done to property. Numerous railroad and turnpike bridges were swept away, stopping travelling, and four breaks occurred in the Miami canal. The Hocking was higher at Lancaster than it had been

II Ripe Strawberries have already made their appearance in the New York market. A cultiva tor of the fruit says that "his strawberries are like gold dust at present." He also adds: "I have had an offer of \$2 00 a dozen for ther but do not wish to disappoint you. You can have the whole twenty-one for \$2,50. I am almost ashamed of this, but could do better at home."

The Two Presidents.

It is useful to occasionally contrast the character nd abilities of the candidates put forward by the that attempts are being made, by means of "Union and industrious Whigs-for we are free to admit But the claim of the Whigs to a superiority of inover the Whig incumbents? Can any one hesitate Every one conversant with the history of our State, can decide the question at once.

But, we are extending our remarks farther than ve intended at the outset. Our object is to direct the attention of our readers to the following paragraph which occurs in a letter from a Congressman o one of his constituents, with the accompanying truthful remarks of the Carolinian, the paper from which it is extracted

"I have seen the President who has no triends to reward and enemies to punish. He looks as well as when I last saw him, if not better. The cares of office do not wear upon him as they did upon Mr. Polk, who wore out a good constitution in lour the Hon. James X. McLanahan, of Chambersburg, years. If Gen. Taylor trusts too much to his cabrecently delivered in the House of Representatives, at Washington. Mr. McL. ranks descripted in the House of Representatives, at Washington. is administration. Mr. Polk kne as a gentleman of talents and a thorough-going clergyman tells me that he once called on President Taylor for a donation, and he assigned as a reason or retusing, that Mr. Jefferson bankrupted himself by his liberality. So he is not going to bankrupt himself like Mr. Jefferson, nor kill himself by work like Mr. Polk. It is generally understood and our thanks for a copy of the Report of Mr. Walk- acknowledged by the knowing ones here, that the er, late Secretary of the Treasury, on the Ware. | cabinet is supreme as to all executive matters, and the official organ has had the candor to acknowledge that the responsibility of legislation is all upor Congress. This gives Gen. Taylor an easy time. both as to labor and its responsibility."

This is in all probability, a correct picture of the iness, and his entire devotion to the affairs of State during his whole term, but has accorded to him the character of being a hard working man. No. New Goods.—See the advertisement in another column of Charles M. Erben & Brother.—

They have a splendid stock of goods on hand, just a politician—that he knew little or nothing of the affairs of State; this being the case, not being able affairs of the case, not being able affairs of the case and multiprious duries. affairs of State; this being the case, not being able to undertake the various and multifarious duries pertaining to the office, and placing the responsibility and control of these matters in the Cabinet, it is no wonder the "care of office does not wear upon We are indebted to our friend, G. Washing- him." His most devoted partisans will not deny TON BAKER, Esq., late of this city, and by this time, that he has relied almost entirely upon his cabinet we presume, in California, for a copy of the Panama for guidance in the public affairs of the country.

How different stood the case with Mr. Polk! 'Star" of the 8th of February, at which time he That man's greatness, talents and energy, are for was in that city, in good health and spirits, en route the historian to record, and for future generations for San Francisco. In the paper we observe a communication with the initials of Mr. B., relative to the Isthmus and the best manner of crossing it.

fame of the administration, was perpetrated while Mr. Polk was President, that he was not fully ap which contains information that may be useful to prized of, or which had not received his entire con those who intend going to California. We shall, sideration. He deemed the President of the United States responsible for every act of his administra-

on, and therefore he entrusted nothing to the management of his cabinet. He spent day and night in pouring over papers that came before the cabinet; and by thus toiling, he thrust himself into Such was the faithful and conscientious President

of a free people. His memory will long be revered.

Mr. Webster's Speech. The expectation of many that Mr. Webster would present some plan of compromise on the Slavery question is disappointed, as he does nothing political faith. Let not this new device of the en. would present some plan of compromise on the We clip the above from the Carlisle "Democral," of the kind; not even alluding to any compromise. above mentioned, Mr. C. F. R. Davis, an ingenious present a compromise on that question, that would points will, of necessity, exist, but they need not dent of Cinn. O., will be in in this city in the course can war; insists that it was urged with a view to ished principles are the same now as they ever of a few days, for the purpose of exhibiting specithe acquisition of territory, &c.—taking the usual were, and there is no fear but that harmony will where than in a slave State. So far as the language to settle the North in its position, which in proporcording it the credit of giving the Whigs what, and designs of your old and persevering political without it, they might not have had in half a cen-

tury to come-a President of the United States. In some respects his speech will be viewed with surprise by a large portion of his most ardent supporters. He takes the most decided ground against the Wilmot Proviso-urging that it is entirely unnecessary and useless; a provision that he will not vote to have inserted in any territorial bill. So this thing to be expected, that it is in fact a matter of right and solemn obligation, that new Slave States be greated out of Texas as soon as they are ready.

This position of Mr. W., in connection with the This position of Mr. W., in connection with the other that California and New Mexico can safely severally or individually, whoever seeks or practises be organized as Territories, without restriction as to Slavery, whatever may be thought of it as a concession, is at least a gratifying indication of returning moderation and conciliation, in a quarter where the opposite spirit was naturally looked for.

Of all the States of the North that have taken ground for the Proviso, and in favor of pushing that measure to extremities, Massachusetts may be said glory, but they play against the people, and will to occupy the van. No State has been more vo- lose the stake. Congress may do nothing—the ciferous and uniform in its advocacy of Provisoism, wheels of the Government may be blocked for without regard to consequences, than the one which time, but the scheme will not terrify, nor weary the without regard to consequences, than the one which rejoices in Mr. Webster for its representative in the will uphold the Union, and, in due time, punish its U. S. Senate. And yet, judging from the recent traitors. demonstration of its distinguished son, no northern

State has more emphatically reversed its position on this same exciting subject. As one among the many indications of the hour, North and the South, is rapidly dying out-the speech of the Massachusetts Senator will be read with interest. The public may well ask, with feel ings of wonder-what next?-Albany Argus.

Mr. HAVILAND.-We observe by the London correspondence of the U.S. Gazette, under date of February 22, that Mr. Haviland, the celebrated A of carrying passengers over the public works of merican Architect, was then in London, and receiving much attention in that Metropolis. The In chase of cars, the appointment of additional agents, spectors-General of Prisons had invited him to inof conductors, and the other necessary officers. It spect the various prisons of that country, many o appropriates the sum of \$40,000 for the purchase which were built after his models. At a recent meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the reception given to this distinguished American architect was of a very flattering character. Mr

H. was to leave London shortly for the Continent. A very destructive fire occurred at Buffalo, N. Y. n the 10th inst. It commenced in the Globe Hotel, which was burned down, together with the Anerican Hotel, the La Fayette Street Church Bloomer Hall, with about twenty other buildings, mostly occupied as stores, and some forty frame tenements extending the length of a square, and occupied by as many poor families. The entire oss of property is estimated at \$300,000.

The Judiciary Question.

The amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of Judges by the People, finally passed the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, by a vote of 87 to 3! It had previously passed the Senate, and now the amendment only equires to be ratified by the people, to become part of the Constitution of the State.

California Gold!

We learn from the Pennsylvanian, that the whole mount of gold from California, received at the mint in that city, is about \$9,400,000 of which about \$4(1) (1)(1) was received during the last week!

Federalism in Disguise.

In different sections of the country we observe wo great parties of the country, for the highest Meetings," to galvanize the Whig party into life well known, claim a monopoly of all the talents, become dead and inanimate. Now, we are oppowith contempt upon the Democracy who are mostly all to do with such meetings. If the Whigs wish the hard working and industrial classes of every to meet and express their views in favor of the perommunity. Not that there are no hard-working petuity of the Union, it is all right and proper but let it be a Whig meeting. It is peculiarly apthat there are many such in the ranks of our op- propriate, too, for the Democrats to hold meetings affairs of that party and reap its richest rewards. good. But let there be no "joining of jiblets" in the matter. These "Union Meetings," in which ellect and talent will be bester understood and both parties participate, are, according to our judgappreciated, by looking at some of the men in our ment, just so many ruses resorted to by politicians wn State who have reached the highest honors. of a certain school when they find themselves in George Wolf with Joseph Ritner-and Francis R of a little humbug, are ever striving to get out of Shunk with William F. Johnston. Does any one their uncomfortable position. To use the language unadulterated Federalism is found to be too repugas to which of the two, by habit, education and nant to the masses, it is thought necessary to disgeneral intelligence, were the best qualified for the guise it a little." National Republicanism served ischarge of the duties devolving upon them ? its turn in the days of John Quincy Adams, Anti Masonry answered the purpose during the eventful times of Joseph Ritner; -so have Conservatism, Whiggery, Nativism, and No Party Taylorism .-But these all have had their day, and are rapidly

> But this, says the St. Louis Union, is insufficient to subserve party purposes. It will not bring demagogues into power. There must be a new party, say these would-be considered sublimated patriots; but they do not tell the people in advance, what invariably proves to be the truth, that this new all, as a matter of course, ought to be satisfied. party is to turn out in the end nothing more or less than another phase of Federalism. Democratic votes must be obtained, by hook or by crook, to bolster up the cause of the old minority party, and hence the tricks and stratagems, which, often tried, have occasionally answered the purpose intended same genus. The truth of the matter is, we have | flourishing City. never had, nor can we possibly have, more than two political parties in this country—the old Democratic, or Jeffersonian party, and the often-shifting Federal, or Hamiltonian party. Both of these sprung out of the antagonistic elements which ex isted at the time of the framing and adoption of the Constitution, and, although sixty years old, their principles have remained distinct and unaltered from that time to the present. These are the only parties-all other organizations for political purposes, are mere factions and fragments of factions, all

of Federalism, by whatever name it may be called. Scarcely had this Government, under which the to convert it, by latitudinarian construction, into what they had failed to make it in form—a strong onsolidated government, wielding, if not in name, effect, a monarchical sway over the people .--The opposition to this policy, composed of the then incipient Democratic party, proved successful and elevated Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency; but from that day to the present, the conflicting principle has been manifest in all the workings of the Federal party. They are the same now they were then, and they will continue unchanged, whether we a premature grave. Gen. Taylor will not imitate have modern No-Party Taylor Whigism, or the proposed Unionism. The Ass may cover itself with the Lion's skin, but still the long, unseemly

ears of the animal ever and anon obtrude themselves upon the public gaze. To Democrats we would say, stand fast by your emy lead any astray. Like the ignus fatuus, it

The following remarks on the subject of the pro-Sun. They reflect our sentiments exactly:

A class of politicians are hot at work drumming up a new party-the Union party. As we have aid, this party exists, and always has existed in the mass of the people. There it will best and safest exist. The moment there is a political organizahumbug receives another blow, and from a source tion formed on the regular party principle, it will to many unexpected. He says, also, that it is a no longer be a Union of the people but a political thing to be expected, that it is in fact a matter of patrictic instincts, and made sub doctrines and tricks of political leaders. Let the people remain where they are-there are politial parties enough-and be ready, whenever the

treason to the Republic Gen. Houston spoke truth when he said, in reference to threats of disunion, "Nonsense! who talks of disunion? The people, the masses, have not spofew desperate gamesters may toss their dice on the altar of the Union, seeking to divide its power and

il Gen. James Harrison, of New Berlin, has een appointed Associate Judge of Union county in place of Hon. John Montelius, whose commission has expired. The gentleman supplanted is the Mr. Montelius who was in the Legislature during the memorable Buckshot War, and who, although a good Whig, had too much honesty to sanction the revolutionary act of his Whig colleagues in attempting to organize a minority House of Representatives. This is the same gentleman who, interposing his conscientious scruples, when importuned to assist in perpetrating the villainous outrage, was sneeringly told to "throw conscience to the devil," by the leader and instigator of the measure. Mr. M's honesty and integrity upon that occasion, was doubtless a barrier in the way of his re-appoint-

ment by Governor Johnston. BACKING OUT .-- Hon. W. J. Lawton, one of the delegates appointed by the Legislature of Georgia to the Nashville Convention, declines serving. He says: "I have a devotion almost to idolatry to the glorious stars and stripes of the Union."

IDA Free Soil Meeting was held at the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last. Judge Perrir presided. Resolutions in favor of Free Soil were adopted. The meeting was addressed by E. A. Penniman, John M. Read and Jos. Nunes, Esqrs., and by Hon. Mr. Carter, of Ohio. Benjamin F. Pomroy, Esq. has been appoint-

ed by the Governor, an Associate Judge of Schuyl. kill County, in the room of Judge Palmer. Double Eagles -New gold coins, of the value f twenty dollars, have just been issued from the Mint at Philadelphia. They are of medium size between a dollar and a half dollar, and are said to

be beautifully executed.

OAE HALL .- To those who buy to sell again we would recommend the Boston establishment of Mr. George W. Simmons, well known as Oak Hall, where any quantity of ready-made clothing can be purchased, at the most reasonable prices. His immense purchases give him a decided advantage over minor dealers, and he can afford to sell at less

The College Question Settled.

The School Directors of this City having claimed a portion of the fund now in the hands of the Trus office in the gift of the people. The Whigs, it is again, which, since the advent of Taylorism, has to vest in the Franklin Marshall College about to tees of Franklin College, and which it is proposed and not a few of them are disposed to look down sed to this thing of Democrats having any thing at on the subject, but without resulting in any thing. be located here, several town meetings were held ready know from the proceedings of one of the matter to a decision of the people at the ballot-box According to this arrangement, an election was Philadelphia Banks. conents, but these are not the men who manage the and give expression to their sentiments. So far, so held at the Court House, on Wednesday last, and Bank of Pennsylvania, resulted, after an animated contest, in favor of the College by 111 votes. There were, in all, nearly fourteen hundred votes polled.

It is proper here to observe, that the School Directors claimed the fund in dispute, on the ground Compare William Findlay with Joseph Heister the ranks of a minority party, and who, by the aid that it had been originally given by the Legislature for the establishment of a "Charity School," in which the children of both sexes of the German doubt the intellectual superiority of the Democratic of a contemporary, "when plain, unsophisticated, population should receive instruction; and as the stablishment of such an institution is impracticable, now that the Common School System is in successful operation, they contended that the fund ought to be placed in their hands, where, they alleged, it could be used more in accordance with the intention of the donors, by giving instruction to both sexes. On the other hand, the Trustees of Franklin College denied the right of the School Dibeing numbered "among the things that were," and rectors to any portion of the fund—alleging, that Lebanon Bank, now, forsooth, we must have Unionism for a hobby, by investing the money in Franklin Marshall Col- Farmers' Bank of Reading, as if the preservation of our glorious Union were as if the preservation of our glorious Union were lege, they were, as nearly as possible, carrying out Lancaster County Bank, not a principle sacredly cherished in every truly the design of the Legislature in originally making Columbia Bank & Bridge Co., the donation, and contended that under the charter of Franklin College the fund was absolutely vested

This being the state of the question-the people were called upon to decide where, in their opinion, the fund ought to go -and with that decision It may be well enough to state, that the opposition made by a portion of our citizens to the Franklin Marshall College getting the fund in controversy, was not opposition to that institution being located here, as some may suppose-by no means. On the contrary, we believe there are but very few of deleating the Democratic party. The Free Soil persons in the community, if any at all, who are movement of the present day is a device of the not anxious to have the College located in our

Mr. Stevens and the White La-

The following is the portrait of Mr. STEVENS, as drawn by Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, in a speech made by him in the House of Representatives, on may have increased their amount of specie. The the 11th inst. It is a manly rebuke to Mr. S. for the slanderous allegations he made against the each about \$1,250,000; the Farmers' and Mechanwhite laboring men of the South: I cannot, sir, in justice to myself, and the people

ntended by their projectors to enure to the benefit the extraordinary speech of the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania. [Mr. Stevens,] and I regret country has so long prospered, gained an existence, of the West. His boldness and intrepidity on a His same is is not unknown to the people so many are in want of it - Register. pefore the friends of monarchical power attempted | certain memorable occasion have given him a world-wide notoriety. It needed not his late tirade against a most worthy and meritorious class of our citizens—the free white laborers of the slave States -to give him reputation. The "Buckshot war" an occurrence which never takes place in a slave State—has made his name memorable all over this The honorable gentleman, in depicting what he supposed to be one of the evils of slavery, hought proper to make an unjust and unwarrant

ble attack upon the free white laborers of the slave "There is no sound connecting link between the pristocrat and the slave. True, there is a class of human beings above them, but they are the most worthless and miserable of mankind. The poor white laborer is the scorn of the slave himself; for slavery always degrades labor. The white people who work with their hands, are ranked with the

minds and conduct generally conform to their con-

again be restored to your ranks, despite the wishes and designs of your old and persevering political ent. I proounce the charges base, unmitigated slanders, uterly without foundation in truth. I do not hesitate o say, sir, that a more moral, intelligent, high nosed "Union Party," we clip from the New York minded and patriotic class of men than the free laborers of Kentucky, cannot be found in any State ot this Union. So far from being held in scorn by any portion of the population, they are respected by all, and many find their way to the pulpit, the bar, the legislature, and the halls of Congress. I do not know that the honorable gentleman, who us assails the free citizens of slave States with soil of one of these States; but this I do know, that rith his present sentiments, and his disposition to vilify and slander persons of whom he knows nothing, if he came among us there is not a respectable negro who would deem him a fit associate.

The General Banking Bill.

We have already alluded to the final passage by the House, of Mr. Laird's General Banking Bill .-The measure is now before the Senate. The object ing provisions:-

"The presidents and cashiers are required enter into a bond to the Commonwealth in any sum not less than one fifth of the capital stock.— The sureties in the bond to be approved of by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the bank is located, and recorded in the office of the rerder within ten days thereafter.

The clerks and other officers are required to we security in such sums as the board of direct ors shall order.

ors shall order.

The presidents, cashiers, directors and other offi-ers, before they enter on their duties, shall severally take an oath to observe faithfully and honestly ry take an oath to boselve latitudity and nonestry ie provisions of this act, and that during their ontinuance in office they will not violate any of is provisions. The oath thus subscribed by them be filed in the office of the Auditor General. If any officer of a bank, after having taken this oath, shall wilfully violate any provisions of this act, he shall be adjudged to have committed a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1000, and be imprisoned

in a jail or penitentiary not exceeding three years.

The total liabilities of the banks incorporated nder this charter, not to exceed three times the unt of the capital stock paid in No director shall appear as a drawer or endorse any one time, for a greater amount than three per cent, upon the capital stock; and the gross amount loaned to all directors shall not exceed six er cent. on the capital stock. The banks are n allowed to pay out any notes except the by them, and the notes of specie-paying banks that

are at par where they are paid out The stockholders are made jointly liable for all the debts of a bank, and this liability binds for one year after they have transferred their stock, unles they shall show that the insolvency of the bank s occasioned by acts done after they had assigned If the insolvency of a bank is fraudulent, the

directors by whose acts or omissions it was cause whether then in office or not, shall be liable to the creditors of the bank, and the stockholders mus nake up any loss that may have occurred by their mal-administration of the affairs of the institution All the banks heretofore chartered, or which may hereafter be chartered, are prohibited from paying out any notes other than the notes of Penn-sylvania banks of a less denomination than ten ollars. Penalty for violation of this provision \$1000, and imprisonment in the jail of the county where the conviction is had, for any time not exceeding ninety days. And all public officers of the State are also prohibited from paying out any bank notes other than those of Pennsylvania, of a les denomination than ten dollars. Penalty for violaon of this provision \$200, and imprisonment not exceeding ninety days. All private individuals not being public officers, are prohibited from the ame, under penalty of \$50, and imprisonment no

exceeding ninety days.

All the banks chartered under this bill, are pro rom issuing notes of a less denomin than ten dollars.

The Governor has appointed GEORGE W. HAI BIS, Esq., of Dauphin county, Reporter of the Su preme Court, in place of R. M. Barr, Esq. dec'd. Condition of the Penn'a. Banks. excitements have not occurred, is simply because From the report of our present able and efficient Auditor General, recently submitted to the Legisla of our government.

ture, we have taken the following figures, by which our readers may see what amount of circulation in notes, each Bank has, as also the amount of specie each Bank has to redeem this circulation. We definite. It was finally agreed, as our readers al have no comments to make, but for ourselves, such Banks as can show the largest amount of specie in meetings published in our last paper, to submit the proportion to their notes in circulation, we always consider best, and their notes the safest.

Circulation. \$396,471 180,053 Philadelphia Bank, Bank of North America. ommercial Bank of Penna. Farmers' and Mechanics' Girard Bank lechanics' Bank, Bank of Penn Township, Man. and Mechanic's Bank. sington Bank, Bank of Germantown,

"Delaware County,
"Chester "
"Montgomery"
Farmers' Bank of Bucks co.,

188.81

35,104

22,35

89,424 oylestown Bank, ' Bank of Schuylkill co York Bank, Bank of Gettysburg, Harrisburg Bank, Bank of Middletown, Bank of Northumberland, Vest Branch Bank Bank of Pittsburg,
Exchange Bank of Pittsburg,
Mer. & Man. bank of Pittsburg,
Monongahela B'k, Brownsville,

armers' & Drovers' Bank, 'ranklin Bank of Washington, 79,480 York Saving Bank Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, 12,960 The Banks, by this statement, all show themures here are the amount of notes each Bank has in circulation, and the amount of specie to redeem

them. The Philadelphia Banks show the best condition, but their extremely large amount of deposits Bank of N. America, and the Philad'a Bank, having ics' Bank, over \$1,500,000, and the others from \$300,000 to \$500,000, each, due depositors. The ty would have its fair share of representations. report shows about \$15,500,000 on deposit in the without bestowing some notice upon a portion of different Banks in the State. The Bank of Montgomery county having \$170,602, of such money. otherwise, I suan be considered. the proposition may be considered. that he is not now in his seat to hear what I intend. This is a large amount of money to lay idle, when

Washington Correspondence.

Washington, March 15, 1850. Four days since, there was a strong hope that omething would be very speedily done to bring about a settlement of the exciting question now pending before Congress; for then it was presumed that every man who really desired such a settle ment, would afford every aid in his power toward | Coast of Africa. States. That I may not misrepresent the gentle effecting it. But another obstacle has arisen to man, I quote the slanderous attack from his printed check the anxious hopes of the people, and another potent difficulty opposes itself as a barrier to an immediate adjustment. This obstacle—this difficulty, appears to be nothing less than Mr. Foore's committee measure, which he is now pressing.

As I have constantly argued, so now it is found to be true, that the only object of this committee the laborers—the slaves. They are excluded from the society of the rich. Their associates, if Mr. Footh proposes this committee to settle all differences upon the question of slavery between the North and the South, and places the admission herself, and lifted that burden from Congress.

this measure of admission but serves more firmly tion sinks the exhorbitant desires of the South. The South having always strenuously contended against the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories, either directly or indirectly, although the ordinance of 1787 stared them in the face, now, from policy, find no compunction in so legislating upon that subject in a sort of indirect manner as not only to establish slavery in our territories, but also where it does not now exist, and in a State, the people of which have, ituperation and slander, ever trod his foot upon the by their solemn voice at the ballot-box, declared that slavery shall never exist among them. Can

inconsistency go farther? Could a greater demand be made upon the North for sacrifice? Is it not enough that, in the matter of slavery, an institution abhorred by the people of the entire North, the people of the North are willing to religiously abide by the compromises of the constitution, in the rendering up of fugitive slaves, and nonis to regulate all Banks that may be chartered or exists. Is it not enough that the North, so far as interference with slavery in the States where it re-chartered. We annex an outline of all the leadstand upon the ground of non intervention, as invited by the South, scouting the fanaticism of Whiggery and Wilmot Provisoism, which are now one and the same thing with those factions in the North? Surely, the Democracy of the South should heed lished by LEONARD & SCOTT, New York, is on the patriotic stand taken by their brethren of the our table—and is a capital number. The follow

North—for patience with man endureth not forever. ing are its contents: The South, in asking too much, at this time, may lose all. For instance, they want to embrace California in the list of difficulties to be settled by the Foots committee. The South can press this point so far as to determine the North that California shall be admitted, leaving the South only the chance of a fair adjustment of the subject with regard to the other territories. Any but a mentally blind man can see what effect extremities like this

would certainly ensure. As to dissolution, that humbug is now but little talked of. The Disunionists of the South, headed by Calhoun, have seen to their satisfaction that the Republic stands too firm to be shaken by them; and the factionists and disorganizers of the North find themselves powerless in rending the Constitu tion, and destroying our institutions. Such speeches as Webster's and Cass's in the Senate, and Gorman's Bissell's and Disney's, in the House, are too potent for good, to be blasted by the impatient babblings f traitorous demagogues, and lawless fanatics. Let but the Democratic rule be applied in the ettlement of this slavery question—the only meaure which can give quiet to the country-and in wenty days all would be again quiet, and the North and South would sit down together in that long en luring friendship which every true lover of the Union nopes to see perpetuated through all time. But, i he present system of doing and undoing, criminat-

ing and recriminating continues, little hope need be ntertained of a near approach of quiet between the two great sections of the Union. The recent correspondence between Mr. Bulwer he British Minister and Mr. CLAYTON, is exciting considerable gossip in the country. It has no need to It is conceded by Cass, Webster, Clay, Calhoun and many others of good authority, that Mr. Bul-WER only acted according to universal precedent n his communication, as the official agent of a foreign country in interpreting the views of his ountry to our's. But the manner in which the subject was brought out before the country, it cer ainly appeared somewhat presumptuous on the part of Mr. BULWER. The fault of the whole matter ies at the door of the blundering party in power seneral Taylor and his cabinet, are not discriminat ng between a subject of negotiation and legislation. There was no occasion for sending the correspondence to Congress; and the only reason that similar | township.

such statesmen never before controlled the affairs

New Hampshire has loomed up another gre spot in the landscape of Democracy, in her recent elections. It is but another evidence of the death of Wilmot, Hale, Giddings, Palfery, & Co.

Yours. P. S.—Uncle Sam's agents are treating ARAM and the Intelligencer decidedly very cavalierly.-My letters are always mailed to you as early as Friday morning, and no reason can exist why you should not get them for Tuesday's paper .lowever, our own case is but one in ten thousand. Complaints come up from every part of the country against the P, O. Department for similar delays and miscarriages. It is a disgrace, that when so large an amount of money is yearly expended in perfecting our postal commerce, that let ters must become lost, mislaid, miscarried, and every other vile accident which, with competent and honest agents, could, and would be avoided.

Cànal Commissioner.

Mr. Sanderson: As the time is approaching when it will become the duty of a State Convention to place in nomination a candidate for Canal Commis sioner, to be supported by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and as the election for delegates to represent Lancaster county in that Convention is near at hand, permit me to recommend to the favorable consideration of my fellow democrats the name of John L. Lightner, of this County, in connexion

with that responsible office.

Mr. Lightner is emphatically a business man. active and highly intelligent, of plain unassuming manners, a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian and Jackson school, and is very justly admired by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. The Democracy of the State could not have a more available candidate for the next campaign than Mr. L., and, inasmuch as Lancaster county has never had a candidate for Canal Commissioner, may i not be deemed a reasonable request to ask not but justice at their hands by conferring the honor on our worthy fellow citizen.

Mr. EDITOR:-I observe a call in the Intelligener, for a Democratic County Convention to assemble in the City of Lancaster, on Wednesday the The Banks, by this statement, all show them selves to be in a solvent condition, at least they can by figures, make both ends meet; but after all, figchange our Delegate System, as that the whole number of delegates be limited to about one hundred, when fully represented, and that they be apportioned among the Wards, Boroughs and Town hips according to the number of Taxables, that all votes taken in the Conventions shall be viva voce. This is the way delegates are elected, and business done in the State Conventions, and why should it not be so also in the County Cononly make the suggestion, and should like to see it adopted; but if the Democracy of the Cour otherwise, I shall be content. All I wish is, that

CADETS - We learn from the Washington papers that the following named young men have been appointed Cadets by the President of the United States, for this year, from the list "at large."

William Croghan Jesup, son of Major General Jesup, of the Army. Wm. C. Nichelson, son of the late Commodore Joseph I. Nicholson, of the Navy. George A. Gordon, son of the late Commander the Navy, who died in service on the

George W. C. Lee, son of Col. R. C. Lee, of the Mckee, son of Colonel McKee, of the Kenucky Volunteers, killed at Buena Vista.
Robert C. Wood, son of Dr. Wood, of the army

William F. Drum, son of the late Capt. Drum, killed in front of the gates of the city of Mexico. John R. Smead, son of the late Captain Smead, the Army, who died of diseases contracted in

Mexico.

Maunsel White Jr., of Louisiana.

— Hilliard, of Alabama A Personal Rencontre.

r Marble Masons and Builder. The Agent mentioned, Mr. C. F. R. Davis, an ingenious anic, formerly of Carlisle, Pa., but now a resi
To mentioned, Mr. C. F. R. Davis, an ingenious anic, formerly of Carlisle, Pa., but now a resi
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To mentioned, Mr. C. F. R. Davis, an ingenious anic, formerly of Carlisle, Pa., but now a resi
To the former positions of the distinguished dangerous ground. Diversity of opinion on minor points will, of necessity, exist, but they need not the slave States, it is the pride of my life, that I sprang from the former positions of the distinguished dangerous ground. Diversity of opinion on minor points will, of necessity, exist, but they need not the slave States, it is the pride of my life, that I sprang from the former positions of the distinguished dangerous ground. Diversity of opinion on minor points will, of necessity, exist, but they need not the slave States, it is the pride of my life, that I sprang from the former positions of the distinguished dangerous ground. Diversity of opinion on minor points will, of necessity, exist, but they need not the slave States, it is the pride of my life, that I sprang from the former positions of the distinguished will prove to be a false light, and lead you on to dangerous ground. Diversity of opinion on minor points will, of necessity, exist, but they need not the first opinion on minor points will, of necessity, exist, but they need not the first opinion on minor points will appear to the North very properly objects to; for, so far as the North very properly objects to; for, so far as the North very properly objects to; for, so far as the North very properly objects to; for, so far as the North very properly objects to; for, so far as the North very properly objects to; for, so far as the North very properly objects to; for, so far as the North very properly objects to; for, so far as the North very properly objects to; for, so far as the North v Mr. Foote with a desertion of Mr. Calhoun and the cause of the South. To this Mr. Foote retorted that Mr. Borland was a mere tender to Mr. C. More bitter words followed, and then Borland struck Foote in the face, and foll blow injured him considerably. He was carried nto the Intelligencer office. It is reported this morning that mutual friends are already negotiating for an adjustment. Secun-The feud is rapidly developing between Southern men, the issues being Calhoun and disunion, or Union and moderatio The Republic of to day has an elaborate leading

enouncing Mr. Seward. It is probably written by a Southern Senator.

New Books. We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. GISH for copy of each of the following books: "Sartain's Magazine," for April, beautifully illustrated and abounding in excellent reading matter, as usual—only a little more so.

"The Debtor's Daughter," by T. S. Arthur, a thril-

ing novel, and in excellent style.
"The Clandestine Marriage," by Ellen Wallace, a deeply interesting work of fiction, possessing a high order of merit "The Wilmingtons," a select novel, written in excellent style, and highly interesting to the reader.
For sale at Gish's—Price 25 cents each.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for February, is our table. It is a capital number, and tully sus tains the high reputation of the work. The " Westminster Review," for January re pub-

Woman's Mission.

3. Religious Faith and Modern Scepticism. The Caxtons;—Shirley. The Law of Bankruptcy.

Railway Progress. The Session of 1849.

Obituary-Ebenezer Elliott. African Coast Blockade.

Foreign Literature. 11. Critical and Miscellaneous Notices.

MARRIAGES

On the 12th inst, at Ephrata, by the Rev. Dar iel Hertz, John M. Amweg, Esq., of this city, to Miss Frances R. Hertz, of the former place. On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. Jonathan B schneader, of Manheim township, to Miss Sarah S Brubaker, of this city. On the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Strine, Mr

Samuel Prutzman to Miss Catherine Breneisen both of Adamstown. By the same, Mr. Benneville Redcay, to On the 7th inst., by J C. Van Camp, Esq., Mr Hugh Reed to Miss Susan Ann Ray, both of Sads

bury township, in this county. On the 12th inst, by the Rev. J. C. Baker, Mr Joseph Miller, to Miss Mary Brenneman, all o onestoga. 🗳 On Thursday, the 28th ult., by Isaac S, Webster Esq., John Webster, Esq., of Fulton township, Lan-caster county, to Miss Alice W. Jackson, of Cecil

county, Maryland. In West Chester, on the 28th ult., by Henry Flemming, Esq., Mr. Palmer Good to Miss Mari E. Kinsey, both of London Grove township, Ches ter county. On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. Wallace, of Pe-

quea, Mr. Daniel Grove to Miss Rachel Ann Edwards, both of Honey Brook, Chester councy. On the 17th ult., by the same, Mr. Isaac Seldom ridge, of West Earl, to Miss Ann Boyer, of Leacock On the same day, by the same, Mr. Benjamir,

Lawrence to Miss Eliza Hart, both of Honeybrook township, Chester County. On the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. John Withrow to Miss Catherine Booth, both of Salisbury twp. On the 7th inst., by the Rev. P. J. Timlow, Mr. Harman Albright, to Miss Eliza Jane McKoun, of

By Friend's ceremony, on the 7th inst., at the house of Samuel Slockom, in Bart twp., Henry Pownall, of Salsbury twp., to Deborah Walker of Bart On the 20th ult, by Elder J. Bradey, Wm. H. Oswald to Annie, daughter of Andrew L. Kauffman, Esq., all of Washington, Lancaster county, Pa. At Summerhill, the residence of Dr. P. J. Finand, on 3d inst., by Rev. J. Chapman, Michael S. fetzger, to Mary Ann Miller, both of Enterprise,

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. J. J. Strine, Samuel Auxer, of the borough of Washington, to Mar-tha Wolf, of Mountville, Lancaster county.

DEATHS.

In Columbia, Feb. 20th, Francis J. son of Bar-

On Tuesdy morning last, Mr. John Johns, of E. fempfield twp. this county, in the 78th year of his On the 7th inst., Mrs. Margaret Evans, widow of the late James Evans, of West Earl twp., this county, at the advanced age of 93 years, 2 months and 14

On the 1st inst., Mr. George Geist, of Manheim township, this county, in 79th year of his age. And on the 5th inst., at the same place, Mrs. Ma. y Geist, wife of the above deceased, aged 83 years

On the 10 th inst., in this city. Mary Muhlenberg, aged 60 years, 10 months and 24 days. On the 10th inst, in this city, Catharine, daugh, er of Lawrence Speidel, in the 18th year of her age.

On the 4th inst., Jacob Græff, in the 34th year f his age. On the same day, Ellen Heiler, aged 1 year, 9 months and 18 days.

On the 6th inst., Emanuel, son of John A. Keler, aged 5 months and 2 days. On the 7th inst., Priscilla Caroline, daughter of John Hogendobler, aged 2 years, 4 months and 10 days.

On the 17th ult., at the residence of her mother in East Hempfield wp., Ann Kimmel, daughter of the late Martin Gross, dec'd., in the 50th year of THE MARKETS.

HOUSEKEEPER'S MARKET. No change since our last. LANCASTER, March 16, 1850. BUTTER—Still commands a good price, Table utter sold at 17 to 20 cents per lb. Inferior

Dutter sold at 17 to 20 cents per lb. Inferior prought 14 to 16 cents.

EGGS—Plenty, and sold at 10a121 cts, per doz. Potatoes—Good potatoes at 8à10 cents per half peck. By the bushel they are sold at 621a75 cents. Chickens—25a31 cents per pair.

APPLES—Sold at 124a181 cts, per half peck. Dried APPLES—Sold at 3a4 cents per quart. APPLE BUTTER—Sold at 374a50 cts, per crock. CABBAGE—From 3 to 6 cts, per head.

LARD.—Extra sold at 8ax cets per lb. LARD.—Extra sold at Saucets, per head. LARD.—Extra sold at Saucets, per lb. Celery, Red Beets, Beans, &c. plenty, and at

ANCASTER GRAIN MARKET-(WHOLESALE.) FLOUR—Fresh ground \$4,50 per barrel.

White \$1 per bush. Red 90a95 cents. WHEAT—White S1 per bush. Red 90a95 cen Corn—Old, 50 cents. New, 37½45 cents. Rve—60 cents per bushel.

OATS—Sold at S1;06, in bags of 3 bushels.

Corn—From 56 to 62cts, per bus, in the ear. OATS-28 cents per bushel. CLOVER SEED—\$3,75a4.00 per bushel. WHISKEY—22 cents per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1850. FLOUR.—The flour market remains very quiet. Holders ask \$4,81; for standard shipping brands, but few sales have been reported. For city consumption, the sales are at \$5,00 to \$5,37‡ cents. Rye Flour is dull at \$2,87‡. The last sale of Corn Rye Flour is dull at \$2,\$71. The last sale of Corn Meal was at \$2,631 per barrel.

GRAIN.—There is but a limited amount of Wheat offering and prices are steady. Sales of red at \$1,041,06, and white at \$1,14. R; e is in demand. A sale of 1200 bushels on Saturday at 62½ cents per bushel. Corn is inactive. We quote old yellow at 60, and new at 53356 cents. Oats—Sales of Pennsylvania at 35a36 cents per bushel.

WHISKEY—Is in limited demand. Sales of both bbls. and hhds. at 24a25 cents.

CATTLE MARKET.—The offering of Beef Cattl—for the week was about 950 head. Beeves Cattle for the week was about 950

Cattle for the week was about 950 head. Beeves are selling from \$5,50 to 7,50 per 100 lbs. Hogs.—There were 400 head in the market, and sold from \$5,00 to 5,50 per 100 lbs. Cows—100 sold as follows—\$28 to 40 for fresh. \$15 to 25 for springers, and \$8 to 15 for dry. Sheep and Lambs.—The former from \$2 to 4, and the latter from \$1 to 3. MARTIN M. ROHRER.

SURVEYOR & CONVEYANCER OFFICE,
Opposite Sprecher's Hotel, East King Street,

LANCASTER, PA. SCRIVENING, writing DEEDS, WILLS, MORTGAGES, RELEASES, the shortest notice.

march 16, '50. ATTRACTION! GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER, AT THE DRY GOODS EMPORIUM OF ERBEN & BROTHER, National House Building,

North Queen street, Laucaster. THE subscribers have just been receiving, and ave now in store, a very large and dec eigant and superior assortment of CHOICE DRY GOODS, both Fancy and Staple, suitable for the coming seasons. Having purchased our stock at the right time, we are prepared, and will sell them at very GREAT BARGAINS! Our stock embraces a general assortment of course of the state o general assortment of every thing in the Doods line; and we are constantly receiving add ional supplies, every few days, from the cities.—

Our FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is always complete, as we pay great attention to keeping choice qualities of LADIES' DRESS GOODS! Gloves, Hosiery and Laces, Shawls, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Ribbons, fine and superfine Linen Cambric Hdks., Swiss, Book, Mull and Jaconet Muslins, Hdkis., Swiss, Book, Mull and Jaconet Muslins, and Silk Goods of all kinds, Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Also, an extensive variety of splendid STAPLE GOODS! Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Tickings, Sheetings, Checks, Shirtings, Linens, Ginghams, Fannels, Table Covers, Carpet Chain, Drugger, Rlinds and Screens get, Blinds and Screens. CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS & FEATHERS. Also, a general ass general assortment of Carriage Trimmings, ich we are disposed to sell at our usual

w prices, and we respectfully solicit a call.
CHAS. M. ERBEN & BROTHER, CHAS. M. ERBEN & BROTHER,
National Hsuse Building, one door North of Russel's Hardware Store, North Queen st., Lan.
March 19.

8-tf
8-tf KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

New Arrival at J. Amer's City HAT & CAP STORE. HAT & CAP STURE.

HE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers, that the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past season, has induced him to increase his already large stock of Fashionable Hats and Caps for the Spring and Summer trade, and that he is thereby able to offer bargains to customers. He continues to manufacture Hats of all descriptions on the most improved Styles, comprising the most improved Styles, comprising
NUTRIA, BEAVER, SILK, MOLESKIN, BRUSH,

NUTRIA, BEAVER, SILK. MÖLESKIN, BRUSH, PRUSNIA, CASSIMERE, &C., of the most fashionable style. He is now ready to offer the Spring style of Hats, light and pleasant for Spring and Summer wear, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, trimming and durability. Warranted to give satisfaction and keep the color. Also, a very extensive assortment of Caps of all decriptions, just received from the largest establishment in Philadelphia, comprising fancy, children's, youths, boys', and men's cloth, silk, glazed, &c., of all sizes and shapes, low for cash. youtns, noys', and men's cloth, silk, glazed, &c., of all sizes and shapes, low for cash.

Please call and examine, at the CITY HAT STORE, the largest establishment in the city.

The subscriber would call attention to the above large stock of goods. Straw hats of every description commercials. on, comprising Panama, Leghorn, Braid Pearl, almleaf, &c. Call and examine before purchasing AT Hats made to order at the shortest notice.

data bought at this establishment broshed and ironed ree of charge.

J. AMER, Proprietor,
North Queen st., opposite the Post Office.

March 10

8 Caps! Caps!! Caps!!! HE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lancaster, that he has removed from his stand in South Queen street, to the baseme

old stand in south gueen street, to the basement formerly occupied by Dr. Henry Carpenter, and next door to the "Fountain Inn" Hotel.

CAPS of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice—such as Cloth, Velvet, SILK GLAZED, COMMON GLAZED, &c., &c. Don' forget the place, next door to the Fountain Inn Hotel, South Queen street, and opposite the Mechanics' Institute. Terms, CHEAP for CASH.

JACOB STAHL.

Lancaster, March 19. For Rent.

TWO two-story frame DWELLING HOUSES, and lots or pieces of tround thereunto belonging, situate in the village of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, immediate vicinity of the Railroad, and well calculated for public or private residences. One of them is now occupied by Mr. John Bartruff—the other by Mr. Meredith & Co.

Enquire of Mr. JAMES LAIRD, Innkeeper, Mount Joy, or GEO. H. BOMBERGER,

Scrivener, Lancaster. rillage of Mount Joy, Lancaster county both in the mmediate vicinity of the Railroad, and well calcu-

Possession given on the 1st of April, 1850.

March 19.

8-4t*