COMMON SCHOOL STATEMENT. To the citizens of the city of Lancaster:

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Common Schools of the city, adopted at their last meeting, it was made the duty of the undersigned to lay before you the following statement of the general condition of the schools:

The whole population of the city, by the census recently completed, is 12382. Of this number 2288 are supposed to be between the years of 6 and 14, being the ages of those who usually attend school.

The number of pupils at the present moment, on the rolls of the city common schools is 1837, being within 451 of the whole number of our youth between 6 and 14; but if the names of all who attended the schools at any time during the past year were included, the number would be over 2100. A large number of these 451 who are mon schools, are either at private ons, or have been withdrawn from school se of learning trades. It is presumed number of those who are absent from chool without being employed at all during the

These figures show the gratifying fact that some thing over a full seventh of our population are now in the common schools, exclusive of those who have withdrawn at tend pay schools:—a state of things supposed not to exist in many large towns, even in those parts of the Union supposed to pos sess the most perfect educational arrangement The expenses of the schools, for the current year, are estimated at \$10.143.28.

The cost of the school lots, buildings and furn ture belonging to the Board is estimated at \$18 000; The interest on which, at six per cent, being added to the ordinary annual expense makes the le annual cost of the school system \$11,223,-

The permanent Debt of the Board, incurred for ng lots and Building Houses is \$8649 36. The whole interest of this sum is regularly paid iannually out of the ordinary income of the Board; and about \$400 of the principal is also either paid off annually, or that sum is applied each year out of the ordinary income, to the purposes of purchasing lots or building houses. Of the ordinary income about \$1000 are de rived from State appropriation, and the balance

If the interest on the cost of lots houses and fu niture be added to the ordinary expenses, (includng interest on debt,) the average cost of educating ning merest on neot.) the average cast of caucating each pupil for one year (except those in the right school who will only be taught during 6 months,) is \$6,17\frac{1}{2}\$. Without including interest on the cost of lots &c., the cost is \$5,53\frac{2}{3}\$ per pupil. The schools are divided into three grades viz: Primary, Seendary or grammar, and High; there eing an equal number of each for each sex.

The cost of instructing each pupil per annum in the primary schools is \$3,403: In the secondary or grammar schools \$6,77%; and in the High ls \$14, 25. In the night school the cost per pupil for six months' instruction is estimated \$5, 371.

ere are 17 Primary schools, including or fiican; 8 Grammar or Secondary; and 2 High. Of the 1837 pupils on the roll of all the schools 1514 is the number in average attendance, showing 18 out of 100, or 9 out of a school of 50, as the proportion of absence. This proportion, however, is greater in the lower than in the higher schools. The whole number on the 10lls of all the Primary schools is 1079; the average attendance 866; and the proportion of absence, 20 out of 100. The whole number in the Grammar schools is 414; the average attendance 346, and the propor tion of absence, 16 out of 100.

The number in the 2 High schools is 212; the average attendance 189; and the proportion of absence. II out of 100. The number of seats in the night school is 132; and the proportion of absence, 15 out of 100. The average age of the pupils in this interesting school is 16 years and 10 months

branches taught and course of instruction Popils enter the primary schools and remain till they are good readers and spellers; have learned the tables and the four fundamental rules of arithmetic; and have made good progress in writ-

ing on paper. They are then transferred to the grammar schools whole of Common Arithmetic; and are exercised in writing and composition.

ommence Algebra.
In the High schools they review Geography Grammar and Arithmetic; are regularly exercised or animal and Arithmetic, are regularly exercised in Composition and Declamation; pursue the study of General History, and Algebra, with the higher branches of Mathematics, Book Keeping, and Surveying; and study Latin and Greek, or German ench, as their parents may direct. A regular course of instruction by means of lectures with naratus will also be co Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy; see advertisement.

Geology and Physiology.

This course of instruction, hereafter intended to to be thorough as far as it proceeds, will occupy each pupil about ten years, if he or she pass through the whole seven schools that constitute the series for each sex in each ward. One year in each of the four primary schools, will place pupils who commence the course at six years of age, in the Grammar grade at ten; three years instruction in the Grammar schools will fit them at 13, for the High schools; and at the end of a three years course in these, they ought at sixteen to be prepared for any of the ordinary avocations of life, or if males for entrance into the Junior class of the most respectable college in the land. The contrast between the cost of our Common

School Education, and that heretofore here and now elsewhere obtained in what are called select ols, presents one of the most cheering

The cost per quarter in the lowest A. B. C. pay school is \$2 50 or \$10 per annum; \$5 per quarter or \$20 per annum in Grammar schools; quarter or \$20 per annum in Grannum senions, and \$10 per quarter or \$40 per annum in what are called Classical Academies and the higher fenale Seminaries, without boarding The following would be the cost, at these rates.

educating the 1750 pupils (exclusive of 132 ir the night school) who are Pow in the various city 1079 in Primary & chools, at \$10 pr. an. \$10,790 00

414 in Gram on do. at \$20 " 8,280 00 212 in H gh do. at \$40 " 8,480 00 8.280 00

\$27,550 00

Cost of educating the same number in

the common schools, including \$1080 int. on the cost of lots, houses, &c., but exclusive of cost of night school. \$10,523 28 Difference of cost in favor of com-

But this vast saving of nearly two-thirds of the aggregate cost of education is among the least impro ant fruits of the system. When it is borne in m not only that the kind of instruction imparted is equal to that given in any institution we have ever had, and superior to most, for one-third the cost, but that the common or free system actually brings within the reach of this imp who was thus reached before, the magnitude of the advantage becomes fully apparent, and presents a motive which cannot be disregarded, for renewed and continued effort in support of the glorio

A close examination of the progressive improv ment of the schools, during the past year, shows hat the chief amendment has taken place in the High schools, which are now upon as good a foundation as can, with our present knowledge and experience in such matters, be effected. Two or three years faithful attention will probably make them all that the citizens can desire thing yet needed to render them the fitting crown of our system, is such an improvement and eleva-tion of the lower schools, particularly those of the secondary or Grammar class, as shall enable the latter to send to the High schools pupils of a higher and more thorough degree of preparation than those heretofore transferred. This will naturally claim the early attention of your representative

In conclusion, the undersigned will take the liberty of overstepping the strict line of duty assigned them, for the purpose of calling your atten-tion, as parents, to two subjects, greatly calculated to promote the good of the schools:

One is the large proportion of absence from school still permitted by you. You are, it is admitted, the owners and controllers of your childrens' time. But is it not worthy of your serious inquiry, whether it is possible to make any better use of it than that of causing it to be sedulously and regularly devoted to their mental and mor culture? Besides, it is perfectly vain to expect any satisfactory degree of improvement, even under e most accomplished instructors, without regu r attendance and study on the part of the learner out regu The other is the small degree of interest which very many parents seem to feel in the welfare d operations of the schools. This should not be. Frequent visits to the school gent parents, made in a friendly and right spin would not only act as a stimulus both to teach ade in a friendly and right spirit and publis, but would probably obtain for the many valuable suggestions, to which it

would be their pleasure as well as duty to pay all GEO. M. STEINMAN, Preside ttest

Intelligence & Journal

Lancaster, December 10, 1850. GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

To our Patrons.

We need money very much at the present time and would be greatly obliged to our subscribers and and would be greatly obliged to our subscribers and advertising patrons, (we mean those who have not paid up.) if they would help us to a little of the "MEEDPUL." Those who reside at a distance can dear going letters to 3 cents prepaid; and sea going letters to the Pacific coast, South America, and the Eastern Continent, 20 cents, and should not ask them for it. Send us on one, two three, four, or five DOLLARS—whatever you can three four, or five DOLLARS—whatever you can the letter rates are 10 and 20 cents. three, four, or five DOLLARS-whatever you can spare-and we shall be truly thankful for your at-

and absorbing interest every where throughout the length and breadth of the Union—as upon their character may depend to a very great extent, the same foot character may depend to a very great extent, the same footing, in point of compensation, as the future destiny of the Kepublic. It is impossible to heads of bureaus in other Departments. tell what may or may not be done-but, if we might hazard a conjecture, it would be that the friends of the Union will prevail, and the Compromises of the last session be left undisturbed so far as legislation is concerned. The session will test the patriotism of Senators and Representatives. It will expose the Sewards and Stevens' and the whole lierd of agitators and disunionists. It will demonstrate who are disunionists in fact—for with the warning 'which has gone up from the wisest and the continued agitation of this fugitive slave question must lead to the dissolution of the Union, the member of Congress who lends himself to keep up the agitation is a disunionist, and should be so regarded by all the friends of the Union, everywhere to the state of the State and Team of the undon their wandering and predatory life, to live in villages, and resort to the state of the Union, the garded by all the friends of the Union everywhere. might hazard a conjecture, it would be that the and predatory me, to agricultural pursuits for subsistence. The statement of the enormous cost of transporting pork and flour for the use of the troops in New Mexico, affords a strong evidence of the benefit which the republic would derive, in a mere pecuniary light, from restoring peace and security to the herdsman and husbandman of a territory, "a large portion of which is susceptible of producing

on our first page. Contrary to the usual practice, it was sent into Congress on the first day of the ession, and read in both houses on the afternoon of Monday—a quorum of members being present. The Message is commented upon in various ways by the press. Our readers can judge of the merits and demerits of the document for themselves-we shall therefore not trouble them with any comments of our own.

Agricultural Convention.

We invite the attention of our City readers especially, to the statement published in another column relative to the condition, &c. of our Comof the ward, where they study Geography, Englise Grammar, the history of the United States; dition of the progress of the system amongst us, and cannot fail to enlist for the schools a still greater degree of public favor.

We invite attention to ADAM S. KELLAR'S Boot and Shoe establishment, in North Queen st., two doors above the old Post Office. He always keeps a full supply of the most fashionable work on hand, all of his own manufacture, and as his prices are very moderate, his establish menced in a few days always attract lots of customers. For particulars,

> The "BEE HIVE" in North Queen st., pre splendid assortment of fashionable winter goods- press of the State, that we might publish together with very low prices, and the most anxious desire to please customers, cannot fail to enable Wentz to do a first-rate business the present season. Give him a call.

HOP Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, M. C. has our thanks for a copy of the Patent Office Report for 1849-50.

The Ladies connected with the Presbyterian Church of this City, will hold a Fair, at the Mechanics' Institute, from Wednesday to Saturday of defended—and with all their hate they dare not next week—the proceeds to be applied towards the impeach either his democracy or his integrity. completion of the new Church.

IF A concert for the benefit of the poor of the city, will be given at the Mechanics' Institute, on | can injure Saturday evening next.

The Annual Meeting of the Lancaster Coun y Bible Society, will be held in the Moravian Church, of this City, on Thursday next, (Thanksgiving,) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

I A number of advertisements excluded this week, to make room for the President's Message. 17 Mr. B. F. CHARLES offers great inducements in the Boot and Shoe line. His stock is very large, and comprises a very neat assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, all of which he offers at extremely low prices. His establishment is in North

Queen St. See advertisement. By We call attention to the card of Mr. WIL-HELM, practical Daguerreotypist. Judging from the specimens we have seen, Mr. W. cannot fail to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Mass., teachers of Penmanship, Pen-Drawing, Flourshing, and Book Keeping, have taken rooms in mocracy in other parts of the Commonwealth that Kramph's "Oak Hall" Building, where they would a Statesman of Mr. Buchanan's acknowledged be happy to have our citizens call and examine their specimens. From what we have seen of their ability to teach what they profess to be masters of, assailant is known the wonder vanishes. It is the we have no doubt of their success in Lancaster.

A lecture on some novel subjects will be delivered at the Mechanics' Inststute, on Friday evening next. See advertisement.

vening, at 6 o'clock, at Michael's Hotel-instead himself commences to calumniate its ablest ar of to-morrow evening, as advertised in the bills .--The stocks are as follows, viz:

25 shares Columbia Bank & Bridge Co. Conestega Steam Mills. Farmers' Bank.

IF A survey of the Lebanon Valley Railroad has been completed, and a report on the subject may be shortly expected. Mayor BARKER, of Pittsburg, has been cor

icted of a misdemeanor in office. IJ JENNY LIND gives three concerts during the resent week. Her next appearance will in Wash-

ngton City. A serious riot occurred on Thursday last, on the Saltimore and Ohio Railroad, near the Summit Level, between a number of Irish and German laborers. Three of the Germans were killed, and a says that Judge BLACK will not be a candidate for number on both sides wounded. Some twenty five Governor under any circumstances. His friends of the rioters are now in the Cumberland jail.

Hon. Amos E. Wood, of the 6th Congres. occasioned by the death of Hon. Mr. Dickinson.

The Reports

resident's Message, are too elaborate to publish We therefore take the following summary from the North American, which embraces all the inding points in those documents:

Report of the Post Master General The ground for the Department for the year ending 30th June, including an appropriation, for franked matter of the different Departments, of \$200,000, and deducting the sum of \$147,013 38, received for British postage, was \$5,552,971 48. The total expenditures were \$5,212,953 54. Gross excess of revenue \$340,018 05. Adding undrawn appropriations, &c., the net balance in the Department is \$1,132,045 82. The revenues for the current year are estimated at a total of \$6,166,616 28; and the expenditures of all kinds at \$6,019,809 90.

remit by mail at our risk: Will our friends think to cents on all other sea-going letters; on newspapers, inland, a uniform rate of 1 cent; on pampapers, inland, a uniform rate of 1 cent; on pamphlets and periodicals, inland, 1 cent per ounce;

spare—and we shall be truly thankful for your attention to our request.

Meeting of Congress.

The second session of the Thirty-First Congress commenced on the 2nd instant, with a quorum of members present in both branches. The proceedings of this session will be regarded with intense and absorbing interest every where throughout the ment should be reised, and their various provise the services of competite and faithful officers. He recommends that the laws regulating the Department of the Illinguage upon their loss re-enacted in one law; and that the Assistant he length and breadth of the Illinguage upon their ions re-enacted in one law; and that the Assistant Postmaster General should be placed upon the

Report of the Secretary of War.

crops of grain, and nearly all of which is well adapted to grazing."

Department of the Interior. The estimates for the various branches of the public service within its jurisdiction, for the approaching year, reach the amount of \$7,132,043-47; being an excess over the estimation for the current year of \$1,728,670 63. The increase arisation of the current year of \$1,728,670 63. ses principally from the enlarged expense of Indian affairs and the pension list; for which the estimates are, respectively, \$1,441,472 66 and \$2,-

A State Agricultural Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 3d Tuesday in January, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a State Agricultural Society—similar to the one that is established in New York.

III We invite the attention of capitalists to an advertisement for the sale of valuable real estate, in Huntingdon county.

The number of claims for warrants under the late bounty land law, up to Nov. 5th, was 9,418, and it is rapidly increasing. The whole number of persons who, if the law, the Secretary says, would exceed half a million; and he estimates that the number of claims for which law, up to Nov. 5th, was 9,418, and it is rapidly increasing. The whole number of persons who, if the law, the Secretary says, would exceed half a million; and he estimates that the number of claims for warrants under the late bounty land law, up to Nov. 5th, was 9,418, and it is rapidly increasing. The whole number of persons who, if the purpose of persons who, if the purpose of persons who, if the law, the Secretary says, would exceed half a million; and he estimates that the number of persons who, if the purpose of persons number of claims for wairants under the

tity disposed of hzs been 2,815,366,42 acres; 869-082,32 sold, and 1,520,120,00 located on warrants. The Secretary urges the importance of a national highway to the Pacific, within our own territory from the valley of the Mississippi to the western coass and the necessity of obtaining full and accurate information as to the shortest and best route, curate information as to the shortest and best route, having reference not only to distance, but also to the soil, clumate, and adaptation to agricultural purposes of the immediate country.

He renews the recommendation of his predecessor for the establishment of an Agricultural bureau; and advises the institution of a model form at Mount Vernon, "whose soil was once tilled by the hands and is now consecrated by the dust of the Father of his Country."

Public Opinion. The assailants of Mr. Buchanan, in this con ing able article from the Meadville (Crawford Co.) | favorite candidate, for themselves, and for the Dem-Sentinel, of the 28th ultimo. This is only one ocratic party, to act such a disreputable part. sents unusual attractions just now. A new and among many similar notices from the Democratic

> HON. JAMES BUCHANAN. county of Lancaster have for some time past been engaged in a most villianous crusade against the Hon. James Buchanan. What their object can be is beyond our comprehension, without it is to give to themselves a little notoriety by connecting their name with his. They pretend to hold the same politidal doctrines that he does-are the advocate of all the distinctive measures of the democratic party, which the distinguished statesman they are now so bitterly assailing has so long and so ably The controversy appears to be a merely personal one—the result of disappointed ambition on the part of those who are waging it with so much inanan with the democracy of the State or nation they greatly overrate both their talent and their influence. He is above their reach. All their poisoned arrows will tall short of the mark at which they are aimed. Their attacks may kill themselves, but cannot injure him upon whom they are made. They should recollect that

"The gun that's aimed at duck or plover, May kick and knock its owner ov

At the head of this junto is Thomas H. Burrows. Ritner's Secretary of the Commonwealth and the prime mover and getter up of the infa-mous "Buckshot War," but who it appears has crawled into the democratic party of late. How or when he became a membe of our party, is beyond our ken, as it is only since this controve commenced that we were aware that he claime to be such. Modesty should have induced him to leave the waging of this warfare to older if not better soldiers in our ranks. But nothing better could be expected from a man who said he would treat an election of the Commonwealth as if it had never been held, and who made out and carried to the Assembly false returns of that election for the Messrs. GLINES & MOUTON, from Lowell, purpose of cheating the democratic party out of a majority in the Legislature.

little surprise_among the dea Statesman of Mr. Duchanan's acknowledged ability, sound democracy, and unsullied private character should be the object of such vituperation at home. But when the name of his principal peculiar characteristic of little minds to hate and villify those whom they cannot equal. This man Burrowes has become rabid by disappointment.— His course during the Ritner administration lost him the confidence of the Whigs, and finding nothing was to be made out of them, he turns a som-There will be a sale of valuable stocks, this by coldness and suspicion, and in order to revenge most distinguished ornament. He who ranked men in the United States Senatethe bosom friend and confident of Andrew Jackson the chief minister of James K. Polk—a man who is known and admired throughout the broad extent of our Union for his honesty, patriotism and trans-

ent ability, is about to be extinguished by the squirt gun of Thomas H. Burrowest It must be peculiarly gratifying to those gentry to know that Mr. Buchanan pays not the slightest attention to their assaults, but passes them by "as the idle wind which will be the same that the sa the idle wind which he regards not." He is well aware that they are harmless, and will only recoil on the heads of those who make them. He knows, and so do his villifiers, that he has done nothing but what the democratic party of Pennsylvania sanctions and approves, and the party will sustain him, when the proper time account. him, when the proper time arrives, in a manne that will silence forever the mouths of hi

The Bedford Gazette, speaking by authority, are strongly urging him for the U.S. Senate, for which office he is a candidate, and for none other. The Democracy of that section of the State are all sional District of Chio, died suddenly on the 19th in favor of Col. Bigling for Governor, as they are ult. He was elected last spring to fill the vacancy every where else, unless we make Lancaster county which gains at the county where else, and the county which gains at ult. He was elected last spring to fill the vacancy every where else, unless we make Lancaster coun-

At their Foul Work Again!

We had thought that a returning sense of de cency induced the writer for the Lancasterian to cease his malignant, yet harmless, assaults upor Mr. BUCHANAN. But in this we were mistaken That paper seems to have waked up from its Rig Van Winkle slumber of weeks, and comm anew its tirade of abuse against this gentlem Even the celebrated "Bundel" letter is again brough into requisition, and a re-hash made of all the slang connected with its first introduction to the public But not a word about the Wilmotism or Freesoilism of the editor, and those with whom he more directly associates. The "base bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery" which haunted the morbid magination of poor old Joseph RITHER, In the days when he was Governor,

eems still to trouble the minds of those who were then his confidents and advisers, and who shaped his administration to suit their own purposes, even to the bringing about of the noted Buckshot War. The same sentiments are still entertained by these men, although professing now to be Democrats, and impudently assuming to lead the party of this county-but it does not suit their purpose to make an open avowal at this time. They must feel their way cautiously. A clean breast, at the presen stage of proceedings, would defeat the object they have in view. They can better distract and disor ganize the Democratic party and inject their poison into the public mind, by covering over their aboliionism with these attacks upon Mr. BUCHANAN for his position on the Slavery question. This is their vocation. Their organ was established to break down, if possible, this distinguished statesman, and accomplish it they have labored unremittingly for the last three years-but, as yet, without a shadow of success. And it is this want of success that goads them on to desperation-that supplies hem with slang wherewith to bespatter a man who, in the course of a long life, has never been guilty of one dishonorable act. It is this penchant or abuse of Mr. B., and their love for the heresies of WILMOT, STEVENS and Co., that furnishes their ammunition-box with an occasional charge to fire t all who retuse to worship at their shrine, and tho will not abandon their friendship for a states-

nan of whom every true hearted Pennsylvanian ought to be proud. These men might be better employed than it eeping up a warfare upon Mr. Buchanan. Their course is disapproved of by every Democratic paper in the State. Of course we do not include the Free Soil papers, whose business it is to attack every rominent Democrat who will not consent to bow own to their political Juggernaut-but we mean all those journals that truly reflect public sentiment and who are not willing to join in the hue and cry started by DAVID WILMOT against any and every Democrat who is in favor of adhering to the Contitution and its compromises.

What these men expect to gain by abusing Mr BUCHANAN we do not know, unless it be to play into the hands of the Whigs. Even if they were friendly to Gen. Cass-which is not the fact, (if they have any regard for consistency,) on account of the views entertained by him on the subject of slavery-they take the worst possible course to benefit that veteran statesman. Nor, if we know Gen. C. aright, will he thank them for trying to advance his interests by detraction and calumny of Mr. Buchanan. Both of these distinguished men are statesmen of whom the whole country may be proud. Democrats have a perfect right to differ in their choice between them-but they have no right, if they wish to be considered Democrats, to abuse and villify one for the purpose of advancing the fortunes of the other. Such a course smacks strongly of treason to the party, and will be frowned upon by every sincere friend to his country. It is "a dirty bird that fouls its own nest"-and the Democrat who lends himself to the miserable policy above indicated, has but to take one step more until he finds himself in the ranks of Whiggery. The friends of Mr. Buchanan would scorn to

say ought disrespectful of Gen. Cass, Gen. Houston Judge Woodbury, Gen. LANE, Judge Douglass, or whose names have been mentioned in connexion They prefer leaving that to the Whig party, and those who have a fondness for such employmentsatisfied that the good sense of the people will, at A small junto of disorganizing politicians in the the proper time, enable them to make such a selection for Presidential honors, as will unite the party in his support, without regard to the personal enmities or unmerited abuse of a few dissatisfied spirits, who, like Milton's devil,

" Would rather rule in hell than serve in heaven." These men may rest assured that Mr. Buchanan's appeal to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, whom ne has so long and so faithfully served, against the cruel and unjust persecution with which he has been assailed for the last three years, will not be made in vain. The people are not ungrateful. They never will desert a faithful public servant: but will interpose a shield to protect his name and his fame from the character or standing of Mr. Buchhis fame from the rude assaults of an unscrupulous and fiendish opposition. A man, who never in his Legislative or Congressional career, from 1814 to 1845, when he retired from the Senate, gave any other than a Democratic vote, cannot be prostrated by faction or treachery-and those who attempt it will only dig for themselves their own political graves, instead of seriously injuring the object of their hatréd.

> Lancaster County Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Society held November 1th, 1850, the following resolution was adopted. Resolved, That the President be required to appint from the members of the Society, a Comm tee of two in each township, where members reside, whose duty it shall be to procure the names of all farmers, and persons of all trades, arts and professions, who may desire to become members f the Society.

The President therefore appointed the following who will obtain names accordingly

and report them to the Society at the next stated Conoy Township-Cyrus S. Haldeman, John H Conestoga—Casper Miller, Benjamin Urban. Drumore—John N. Russel, Stephen J. Hamilto Donegal East—Hon. Jacob Grosh. Elizabeth-Peter Martin, Esq., B. F. Martin. Entraneum—reter Martin, Esq., B. F. Startin. Ephrata—Jos. Konigmacher. Earl—Wr. Boyd Jacobs, David Shultz. Fulton—John Kirk, Slater Brown, Hempfield West—Jacob M. Strickler, Jacob H

Hempfield East-J. Hartman Hershey, John K Lancaster City—Daniel Rhoads, John Ehler. Lancaster twp.—Hon. James Buchanan, Henry . Reigart. cock—Michael Musselman, Mark Connel, j

Manor—Joseph Hershey. Martic—John Rawlins, Esq. Manheim—John Miller, Henry E. Lemon. Mount Joy—Jacob Nissley.
Lampeter East—Christian Herr, Geo. Kendig. Paradise—Henry Esbenshod, I. K. Ryon. Penn—Abraham Kauffman. Rapho—Christian K. Long, John Baker. Salisbury—Thomas W. Henderson, Sa sbury-Moses Pownall.

Strasburg—Jacob Hartman, George Lefevre.

JACOB FRANTZ, Pres't. D. W. PATTERSON, Sec'y. BAILER's, in Market street, south side, above 3th, Philadelphia, is the place to procure cheap watches, jewelry, &c., &c. Don't forget to give

him a call. Low Prices and Low Fares are growing more and more popular. Merchants are beginning to find out that the amail-profit system is the only cor-rect system of doing business; and when it is known that any establishment is conducted upon by adhering to the low price system and extensive advertising.

Letter from Cel. Jno. W. Forney.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1850. My DEAR SIR :- There used to be a famous of rather an inflamous editor in Lancaster, a few years ago, who resembled HOLEROOK, of the Lancester ins-in some things, if not in others. It was said of him that he kept a sort of selitorial charity-box which received all sorts of articles, written by all sorts of people,—running through all the grades of personal detraction. Every thing was grist that came to his mill. His newspaper presented as nany different styles as there are " wants" in the Herald, or speeches in the Union. It mattered not what was written—into the paper it went.— The vilest attacks upon character—the most to the arch-foe of our organization, Cameron.—contemptible fabrications—the retailings of private The columns of the Lancasterian, however they onversation—the sweepings of pot-house gossip. even stories invading the family circle-all were alike welcome, and all appeared in season. At his course on the Senatorial question of 1845. This strengthening the bonds of our civil and Religious that time Burgowgs, now the writer for the Lan-has been the very head of all the accusations against liberties, and assisting to perpetuate these privile casterian, was a leading and proscriptive Antimason, and as many of these assaults were made upon Mr. Buchanan, it is no new thing for that person to repeat the accusations in the Lancasterian that were formerly fulminated for the Antimasonic martet. The similarity between the editor in question. and Holerook, the tool of Burrowes, is complete, with this difference—the former had many scribes and loathsome personalities as Burnowes can eke to minister to his insatiate malignity, while the Lanout of his fertile malignity. Why is this? Alas,

all the work that is committed to his hands.

Mr. BUCHANAN are the organs of VAN BUREN-the

sulogist of Gronge Thompson, the British agitator, who was driven out of Boston for his attempt against our Constitution-the Pennsylvania Freeman here, which is in favor of the dissolution of the Union-WILMOT'S Bradford Reporter-and Hague's Horoscope. The Lancasterian has not had one sign of ncouragement from a single national Democratic paper in the State or in the country. On the contrary, it has been denounced with indignation by many. Every Democrat looks upon its course with disgust. Even those who "like the treason despise the traitor." Men out of the county, who have observed the manner in which the foul work began, have but one opinion in regard to it. They have seen how utterly without provocation the attack upon Mr. Buchaman has been. They have seen him assailed for weeks upon pretexts that would disgrace the columns of the lowest flash paper of this great city. While quietly living at Wheatland, they have seen his course as a public man misrepesented, his name coupled with corrupt intrigues. his very visiters brought into notoriety; and his private life subjected to the criticism of a purchased pen. Positions are fully reversed; and now the Lancasterian plays the part of apy, eavesdropper and slanderer, formerly exclusively enacted by the Antimasonic Herald. All this has been done, without the slightest provocation. If Mr. Buchanan could be damaged by this bold baseness, rereccution would be the proper name to give to it. But he is protected not only by him own integrity, and by the triumphant fact that he has neither provoked nor answered his calumniators, but by the opinion of all good men who see the scandalous objects of his persecutors, and appreciate them at their proper value. It is a homey adage that a man may be known by the company he keeps: and the Democracy of Pennsylvania will have a yet higher opinion of their favorite and champion, when they see that at his own home his enemies have been compelled to confine themselves to charges alike contemptible and ridiculous.-They will see that these enemies have placed themselves under the lead of the man who tried to break up the State government a few years ago, and that the only papers and politicians that repeat and endorse their aspersions, are the organs and echoes of Van Buren, of George Thompson, of DAVID WILMOT, and of the advocates of the Dissolu-

tion of the Union. No great man ever lived who had not precisely the kind of adversaries that now try to wound your distinguished citizen. They all belong to the class who " hate the excellence they cannot reach."-Jackson had such foes-Polk had them-Cass has them now—every man who has endeared himself to the people by his virtues or his services, and any of the other distinguished men of the party who has occupied public station with credit, has een assailed by th may judge of the disgust with which their attacks | with the next Presidential nomination. They have | have attempted to drag him down from his impregare received throughout the State, from the follow too much respect for the feelings of their own nable eminence, reckless if they were buried in the ruins of his overthrow. Mr. WEBSTER drew a picture of such men in his celebrated reply to HAYNE, in 1830-or rather he eloquently denied the qualities then attributed to him—qualities which unquestionably belong to all assailants of our great menwhether papers or politicians. His rebuke might well be applied to the editor, publisher, and controllers, of the Lancasterian, who glory in their war with Mr. Buchanan.

"When I shall be found, sir, in my place here in the Senate, or elsewhere, to sneer at public merit; when I refuse for any such cause, or for any cause, the homage due to American talent, to ele-vated patriotism, to sincere devotion to liberty and the country; or, if I see an uncommon endow-ment of Heaven, and if, moved by local preference or gangrened by state jealousy, I get up here to abate the tithe of a hair from his just character and fame, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

These words of eloquence and indignation will never be forgotten; and they may always be quoted to show how the conduct of such men as now assail Mr. Buchanan in Lancaster County, is estimated by intelligent observers everywhere.

One circumstance goes farther than anything that has yet been stated to prove the absence of all reason and of all principle on the part of these enemies of Mr. Buchanan at his own home. And this is, that those who are now the prime-movers in the crusade, reply to an invitation of the Committee, and bewere the first to complain of him for not denouncing the members of the Legislature who elevated SIMON CAMERON to the United States Senate. It would not do that Mr. Buchanan then took high ground in favor of caucus nominations. It would ot do that he then referred them to the impropriety of an officer of the general government rebuking a sovereign legislature. It would not do to direct tors that defeated him in 1848, it will be time heir attention to the well-known feelings of Mr. Polk against any such interference on the part of one of his Cabinet. These ultra gentlemen insisted upon Mr. Buchanan flaying Cameron alive-upon the necessity of pouring down upon the head of of the leaders of the infamous Inquisition in 1836, every Democratic member who had voted for him he fiery lava of consuming indignation. When he expose, on pain of imprisonment, the secrets of the declined to do so, for the common sense reasons masonic order. stated—reasons that must have weighed with all men, however they may have denounced the disorganization under which CAMERON triumphedthe present enemies of Mr. Buchanan did not hesitate bitterly to censure him for his course.-And lo! the sequel! At the very moment when Mr. CAMERON is again asking to be sent to the Senate of the United States, the verymen who were so vehement against him before, and up to within few months or weeks, are by some necromancy, ansformed into his friends or into neutrals. At he very moment when their creatures are searching the common sewers for causes of opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN-at the very moment when their organ, ne Lancasterian, is attempting to revive the "cast off slough of a polluted and shameless press," and o recreate falsehoods sunk into the general mass of loathsome slanders—at this moment not a word s said, by the enemies of Mr. Buchanan, in Laneaster, against the machinations and aspirations f CAMERON, or against Mr. Buchanan for not enouncing the former, though this has been the standing and staple calumny against him ever since 845. Not one word. Even poor Holenook in his tring of specifications against Mr. Buchanan, mits the "original sin," which, in the eyes of Judge CHAMPNEYS and Colonel FRAZER, Mr. Buchthan committed, by declining to denounce CAMEson and the legislature of 1845 that elected him. This is indeed a wondrous change. Talk of dissolving scenes, by which the loveliest visions fade before our eyes, leaving behind barren landscapes and burning cities—talk of the skill of the RAVELS, who changed from men into beasts, and from childern into giants-talk of the poor man of to-day rising from his bed the rich man of to-morrow talk even of the mysterious processes by which the Bank of the United States converted certain poli ticians into vassals, all these are to be explained

should suddenly become blind to the faults of Gen LERON, and should cease to revile Mr. Buci AMAN for an anguid cases to revite Mr. Buch-should be so masses comprehension. This is a when I expected to see Colonel FRAZER, like taithful senting on the watch-tower, arousing the nto action. But the sentinel is asleep on the ramparts, while the enemy is busy with the weak and the wavering. Even the County Convention, over which Judge CHAMPNEYS presided, and at which he made a speech brimfull of bitterness against Democrats quite as good as himself, was silent in regard may boil over with assaults upon Mr. BUCHANAN, for alleged transgressions, no longer rail at him for Mr. Buchanan on the part of his opponents. It is last complaint of him to others, and has been used great success attend their worthy efforts. with a violence and a constancy that the whole State has observed. And now this grave charge s withdrawn, and the war continued on such stale

casterian has only one, but he makes up for the who can tell? Is it because there have been certain variety of his slanders, by his willingness to do nysterious meetings between General CAMERON and Colonel FRAZER? Is it because (as rumor has There is another circumstance connected with it,) the latter now declares that CAMERON should be the Lancasterian hardly less suggestive. It is this. elected if he gets the caucus nomination—s con-The only papers that now unite with it in assailing ingency which a new light makes him believe nighly probable? Is it because there is a bond o mion between both in order to parcel out the onors in the future? Is the Gubernatorial chair he peace-offering? or is it because both are united t this moment in opposing Mr. Buchanan? Whatver the causes, the fact stands firm, that there has een an amnesty between these opposing leaders, and that there is just now as much billing and cooing s if the wedding had already been solemnized. Meanwhile, honest men, who have heard the one execrated by the other, as all that was base and oad, and have heard Mr. Buchanan and others alumniated by the hour and the day, for not uniting this opposition-meanwhile, honest men stand v. and wonder! There is a remarkable similarity between the ystem upon which Gen. CAMERON acts, in order

secure his ends, and the course of the enemies of Mr. Buchanan in Lancaster county; and this may be the new affinity that has grown un between them and the ex-Senator. Both resort to disorganzation to accomplish their purposes. The one struck down usages in 1845, and by doing so got into the U. S. Senate. It is notorious that all his and he who would be guilty of building resent hopes of getting back to that position deend upon the success of the same policy in January next. The enemies of Mr. Buchanan in Lancaste county have imitated the same tactics in order to carry out their objects. In the face of all precedent-in violation of all usage-not only of their own county, but of every other in the State at large—they attempted to expel a County Committee rom power before it had exercised its functions nore than a few months, and to set up another in its stead, in the hope, of course, of obtaining one nore pliant and less determined to act for the party. The body that carried out this high-handed assault pon our organization, followed up their usurpation y compelling a vote upon the Gubernatorial Convention-that question not having been before the people at the primary elections, and the friends of Col. BIGLER not having had a chance to urge his claims. After this, came another Convention, called by the supernumerary Committee alluded to, which elected detegates to the Reading Convention, the great mass of the party, refusing to recognize its levality, stood along from its proceedings. This egality, stood aloof from its proceedings. This disorganization is worthy of the system under which Gen. CAMERON has operated for so many years, and f the State Convention does not rebuke and repudiate it, a blow will have been struck at our whole party discipline, including every local organization n the Slate, from which the worst consequences may be expected to flow.

HOLBROOK cannot fail to see-blind and obedient as he is—that all this is too much of a good thing for the Democrats of Lancaster County to stand, and hence Burrowrs is induced to abuse Mr. BUCHANAN personally, in order to divert attention from the scene to which I have alluded But unless œuvres. They may have submitted for a time to dictation—to domineering—to the oppression of one or two men, who sought to rule them-and they may have done so rather than injure the party, but when they are called upon to endorse personal assaults upon Mr. Buchanan, to accept Thomas I. Burrowes as one of the pillars of the Democratic Church, to forget former denunciations of CAMERON, and to turn their backs upon the choice of the Democracy for Governor, WILLIAM BIGLER, -all at one and the same time-they may well call a halt,

eferring to my course in Pennsylvanian, charges me with having dealt unfairly by General Cass and Mr. Dallas, in the matter of our late Union Meeting. His reasoning and his statements are alike false. I allude to them not to explain, or to defend, but to show the poor meanness of the self-convicted calumniators who use that paper for their guilty when the others were sent, and that was as soon as the Committee (of which I was one of six) composed of equal numbers of both parties, could prepare them. The letter of Mr. Dallas was not published on the day after the meeting because it was not in cause that gentleman was reported in a lengthy speech at the meeting. It was, however, subsequently published in my paper with special comnendation. It is false that Mr. BUCHANEN's letter was circulated before the meeting was held. dwellings while a few are wand When I can outrage the character of General Cass by refusing to denounce the miserable traienough to call me to account for unfairness to him-The course of the Pennsylvanian in regard to the casting vote of Mr. Dallas will, I fancy, rescue me from the accusation of BURROWES who was one when Mr. DALLAS was dragged to Harrisburg to

BURROWES and HOLBROOK also charge me with not publishing my letters in the Pennsylvan will tell them why. Apart from the fact that I have as much of newspaper fame as would satisfy a vainer man, the local character of at least two of the letters made it unnecessary that they should be published out of the County. But as this takes a wider view of matters and things, I will probably oblige them by giving it a place in the Pennsulva. sian. I hope I will not be called upon to trouble you with any more of these missives, though I will not hesitate to defend myself against the continuance of assaults commenced without excuse or provocation, and persisted in in the worst spirit of alevolence and faction. Truly your's. JNO. W. FORNEY. GEO. SANDERSON, Esq.

Opinion Abroad.

We make the following quotation from a letter received a day or two since, from a gentleman residing in Washington City. It speaks the sentiments of one who is well acquainted with public opinion not only in Pennsylvania, but also in the National Metropolis:--

"Allow me to express the high pleasure I derive Allow me to express the high pleasure I derive from the perusal of the Intelligencer. The manly and triumphant stand it has taken to vindicate Pennsylvania's great statesman from the assaults of his former eulogizers, will be duly appreciated by the Democracy of our State. Occasionally the friends of Mr. Buchanan here—and they are numer with the declaration that the The us—are met with the declaration that the De-cracy of his own County will repudiate him as Presidential candidate, and it gives me great leasure to refer such persons to the facts presented in the Intelligencer, in proof of the hypocrisy of his assailants, and their utter inability to weaken the firm hold he has in the affections of the people."

by some code of ethics: But that the leaders of the IIT FRESE SEAD, caught in the Delaware, were nti-Cameron movement in Lencester county—who erved up at Jones' Hotel, in Philadelphia on were at the same time its leaders in the State- hursday week,

Presbyterian Fair. This Pair will be held in the Mechanic's Insticontinued until Saturday evening, the 21st

inst.

It is expected to be a grand display. The Latatiful sentines on one water-lower, at water lower, at the expected to be a grand display. The Latiostic that disper that environed them—his clar dies of the Congregation and others have been actively engaged for many weeks past in getting up ones of alarm starting the whole Commonwealth attractive nature-m Christmas presents. The season for the presentaion of such gifts being at hand, it is to be hoped the gallant young men of our good old city and county of Lancaster will cheer female enterprise by their presence, together with their fair ones by carrying away with them the fruits of the association, and cheering the society in their exertions in assisting them to rear up so magnificent a church in our midst for the worship of Almighty God. May it ever be remembered by one and all, that in giving our aid to such institutions we are ges to the latest posterity. The liberality of Lan-caster in such cases, has not as yet been known to the only thing upon which, heretofore, they have fail, especially in a case like the present, when the object tends to beautify and adorn the city. May

There will be refreshments of all kinds suited to every taste, and a sumptuous supper served up lving views will be exhibited, an interesting and beautiful sight.

The following communication has been received from Mr. C. H. W. ETTIMORN. It speaks for itself, and fully vindicates Mr. E. from the charge of plagiarism made against him in the communication signed "A Subscriber," and published in our last paper. we are only sorry that we did not preserve the original manuscript of the lines "To my Mother," as it might have been the means of detecting the author of the contemptible trick.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 5, 1850

To the Editor of the Lancaster tutetti Dear Sir-I was not a liftle surprised at the ppearance of a poetic efficient, entitled 4 To MY MOTRER," purporting to be from my pen, in the ntelligencer of date Nov. 26; for I was not aware of its existence until I saw it in that paper, under my name. Supposing it to be the work of malicious person, and unworthy of notice, I paid no attention to it and not because I thought I sho gain any "honor" or credit from having ascribed to me the authorship of the "poetry;" for I was somewhat astonished at the publication of such trash. But as I am attacked and accused of plagiarism, in your last week's paper, it would be con-trary to all sense of honor, and injustice to myself, to maintain silence. I distinctly disavow any knowledge of, or connection with the "poetry" in question, either in writing it or procuring its publication.

If I were at all inclined to plagiarism, I would 'crib" that from which I might acquire som of a reputation; but the plagiarist I cordially hate, and he who would be guilty of building a reputa-tion on the labor of others deserves, and should re-ceive, the scorn of every intelligent being.

Very respectfully, &c. 0

Very respectfully, &c., OCYRUS H. W. ETTINGER

Steamboat Explosion. The following account of the explosion of the

steambart A. Douglass, on the Alabama river, we extract from the Mobile Register:

We have to record another awful disaster by the We have to record another awful disaster by the terrific powers of steam. The steamboat Arkansas No. 5 arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, with the painful intelligence that the steamboat A. Douglass, Captain Montgomery, had burst her boilers yesterday morning, about four o'clock, at Tait's Shoals, on the Ala-

pama, killing a very large number of passengers. The facts, as we can collect them, are as follows The Douglass, which left this city a week ago last Monday, was on her return trip from Montgomery. She was very heavily laden, having about 1000 bales of cotton on board, and a barge in tow, with about 400 more. At Tait's Shoals, near 100 sition on the bar prevented her pump from supply-ing the boilers with water—they working from the ottom. As soon as she moved, by the action of the engine, the cold water rushed in a large volume through the pumps into the boilers, and generated an excess of steam, which instantly burst the boil

ers. The explosion occurred forward and upward; tearing the front half of the boat to pieces.

There were about one hundred and twenty-five passengers aboard, besides the officers and hands, who numbered some forty more. The passengers were nearly all asleep at the time of the expl The front berths, h The front berths, however, were torn to pieces, and the steam rushed up, and completely filled and enveloped the boat. The most dreadful confi I mistake the people of Lancaster County, they are not quite ready to endorse these transparent manand alarm, mixed with the cries Fortunately, the barge in tow had not been injured, and to this most of the survivors escaped. Many,

however, jumped overboard into the shallow water, and reached the shore.

It so happened that the steamer Arkansas, No. 5, which was wooding a short distance above, heard the explosion, and came immediately to the relief. She took off the survivors, the killed and wounded, from the wreck and barge; the William Bradstreet, ascending the river, came along near the same time, and took off several of the passen

gers.

It is impossible as yet to tell the exact number and ask how far they have been driven by the winds of faction from their true course?

I nerceive that Holdrook in his last paper, while have been found.

Destruction of the Insane Hospital by Fire--Loss of Life.

Augusta, Maine, Dec. 4.
The Hospital for the insane was totally destroy y fire this morning. It is supposed that from wenty to thirty lunatics perished in the flames.— The fire was caused by a defect in the chimney .ourposes. The letter to Gen. Cass was sent off The alarm was first given by some of the lunatics as soon as the fire was discovered, but the keepers supposing the noise to have been made by some of the insane, such as they were accustomed to, gave no attention to it. Finally the building was dis covered full of smoke. About ten or twelve of these who perished were females. The female gallery, however, was closed without any other loss of life. The hospital contained 125 inmates, one half of whom were males. A large number of the insane were necessarily turned out destitute of clothing into the open air. Some have found refuge in the jail and almshouse, others to private

hospital was a new building about a mile from the				
town of Augusta. Population of Lancaster County, 1850.				
Township				
Townships, &c. Population. Dwel- Fam- lation. lings. liles. Adamstown Borough : 307				
Bart, :		3.338	414	414
Brecknock	: : :	1,341	261	279
Carnarvon	: : :	1,551	267	282
Cocalico East Cocalico West		1,810	390	416
Colone West	1,967	835	855	
Columbia Bond	1,604	288	288	
Columbia Boro Conestoga	ough :	4,142		767
Conov :		3,616 1,588	625 283	682 303
Donegal East	>	2,631	872	378
Donegal East Donegal West		1,384	246	252
Drumore		2.826	456	462
Earl :	: : :	4,711	848	1883
Earl West	: : :	1,671	276	282
Elizabeth	:_ : :	2,305	288	823
Elizabethtown	572			
Ephrata E-14	: : :	1,979	361	398
Hompfold For		1,797 2,266	801 444	301
Hempheid Eas	st : :	2,724	466	444
Lancagter city	NEW.	3,057	475	485 578
mancaster city	N. W. W.	4,226	486	790
	8. E. W:	2,828	506	575
·e	S. W. W:	2,269	361	429
Lancaster to	nship :	811	98	104
Elizabethtown Ephrata Fulton Hempfield Hempfield Lancaster city "" Lancaster tow Lampeter Lampeter Lampeter Lampeter Lampedel		1,980	341	358
Lampeter Wes	t : :	1,606	253	253
Leacock :		1,943	310	324
Leacock Upper		1,886	332	349
Little Britain : : Manheim Borough : :		1,798 779	156	171
Manheim Bord	ough:	2,089	364	386
Manor :		3.826	650	668
Maniatta Born	nah l	3,826 2,101 3,100	381	439
Martic :		3,100	381 527	540
Mountjoy	: : [2,626	498	498
Paradise :	: : :	2,626 1,228 1,920 3,949	809	818
Penn :	: :	1,920	585	365
Rapho :		3,949 1,529 3,646 880 1,724 2,252	900	-068
Sadsbury Salisbury		2 848	262	633
Strasburg Ror	ongh	880	140	-168
Streeburg		1.724	286	306
Warwick :		2,252	387	424
Washington Re	ronoh .	582	126	140
Total Population (city and co.,) : 100.760				
No. of Dwellings, 16,675 No. of Families, 17,982				
No. of Dwellings; 16,675 No. of Families; 17,982 Population of City, 12,880 In 1840 the population of the County (including the city) was 84 200 and cat the city				
In 1840 the population of the Commission				
cluding the city) was 84 900 and -6 11				
8.417. The recent common abancary,				
The dwellin	or and famil	ies in A	Adame	town
The dwellings and families in Adamstown and Elizabthrown are included in E. Cocalico				
and W. Donegal and Mt. Joy.				

and W. Donegal and Mt. Joy.