

The Meeting of Congress. The Congress of the United States assembled at Washington yesterday. The first business is the organization of the House of Representatives.

Should the House have organized yesterday? The President's Message will be sent in to Congress to-day, and our readers may expect it to appear in the next issue of the Intelligencer.

We live in an eventful age. Old things are rapidly passing away and giving place to new ideas, new measures, and new movements on the great theatre of the world.

We hope to see, what has not been witnessed at Washington for several years, a business session and we shall most sincerely deprecate any attempt, from any quarter, should it be made, to introduce the subject of President making.

We are heartily sick and tired of the foolish child's-play enacted in Congress—and as for the buncombe speeches made there, we never pretend to read them, and we suppose the mass of the people look at them in the same light that we do.

From Washington. The Democratic members of the House met in caucus, on Saturday evening, and nominated Hon. LINN BOYD for Speaker, on the second ballot.

Publication of the Laws. We have, on many occasions, says the Carlisle Volunteer, urged the propriety of publishing all public laws in one of our newspapers in the different counties—the expense to be paid either from the State Treasury, or by the different counties, as may be considered best.

Our friend, Dr. B. WOLFE, formerly of Columbia, in this county, now of St. Jacobs, Waterloo county, Canada West, has our thanks for several Canada papers, received on Saturday last.

Another engagement took place between the Turks and Russians on the 2d of November. It was fought at Oltenitz, in Wallachia, and resulted in the defeat of the Russians, their loss amounting to about 1200 men, killed and wounded, and eight guns.

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The Philadelphia Factionists. There are some two or three dozen gentlemen in Philadelphia—mostly broken down, worn-out politicians, some of whom have been members of the Democratic party for many years.

Several of these factionists opposed the election of Judge CAMERON in 1851, and all of them, we believe, have in the habit of cutting the ticket as often as it did not suit their peculiar notions; and now, their latest effort at mischief, is a sort of under-ground, disorganizing movement against Governor BREWER, and a futile attempt to supplant him by nominating a certain WILLIAM H. WITTE for Governor—a gentleman, we venture to say, whom nobody, out of Philadelphia, had even heard tell of eighteen months ago.

His right hand man and bosom friend and counsellor, CHAMBERLAIN, we have known for several years, and we can assure our readers that he is by the very essence of modesty itself, and that, so far from being an inveterate office-hunter, as is alleged by his enemies, he could scarcely be induced to accept of the best one in the gift of the President.

Having, therefore, a kindly regard for our friend, we would advise him to abandon his foolish project without delay. If persisted in, it will end as all other factious movements have ended before it, in the complete prostration of its projectors and their consequent political obliquity.

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The Tariff Question. The following is the whole of the Tariff question put in a small space, which is called protection, in putting a duty on a foreign commodity, in order to enable the producer of a similar domestic commodity to get a higher price for it than he could otherwise obtain. No manufacturer would desire a protecting duty, if it were not to produce this effect, and as this is a self-evident proposition no argument is necessary for its support.

Now, it is as plain as the truth itself, that if the country is enriched by putting money into the pockets of the manufacturers, it is impoverished to at least an equal amount, by taking it out of the pockets of the consumer. It is gained on the one hand and lost on the other. The two accounts balance each other, and the country, that is, the whole community, is not a farthing the gainer by the operation.

From this view of the question it would appear that the country, as a whole, if it was not on the one hand enriched by the protective system, would not on the other, be impoverished by it. Thus the gains and losses are equal. It would then be a mere robbing of A to pay B. But the truth is, that a protective system robs A of two dollars, whilst it puts only one into the pocket of B. This position, however, must be proved, and if we can do it the question may be considered as set at rest.

Let us take the case of a yard of broad-cloth. To import a yard of English cloth, suppose it to cost, free of duty, four dollars. A similar yard of equal quality, cannot, we will suppose, be made in this country, so as to be sold at a fair profit, for less than six dollars. To enable the domestic manufacturer, then, to enter into competition with the English manufacturer, it would require a duty of two dollars per yard, so as to bring up the foreign to the domestic article.

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Gov. Bigler—His Administration and Re-election. The unjust hostility that has been manifested in some quarters towards Governor Bigler, is putting a duty on a foreign commodity, in order to enable the producer of a similar domestic commodity to get a higher price for it than he could otherwise obtain.

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CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. FRANKS AND MARSHALL COLLEGE. The contract for building the new College edifice, at \$18,000, has been awarded to P. Hayden Smith, Esq., of this city, and "Red Cochin" China for \$75.

LANCASTER AND MARLBOROUGH. The following named gentlemen have been elected officers and directors of the Company for the ensuing year: President, Henry M. Sargent, Treasurer, A. N. Cabot, Directors, Samuel Johnston, Samuel C. Heald, Stephen F. Eagle, Henry Copenhafer, J. W. Bowers, Charles Kieffer and Chas. Boughter.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY. This road the most profitable part of the improvement, will gain in value to the State, unless the suicidal policy of constructing rival roads is encouraged. The construction of a new road from Harrisburg, Philadelphia which the State is threatened with whenever the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is crossed in any way, would greatly impair the profitability of that road.

THE GREAT FINANCIAL EFFORT. The State was performed under his administration, the payment of the State debt, and the establishment of a five per cent. loan, thus obtaining \$120,000 per annum, besides a saving of over \$300,000 on the same interest.

THE LAW OF NEWS-PAPERS. The subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers desire the discontinuance of their papers, they must give notice to the printer, and if subscribers refuse or refuse to take their newspapers from the office, to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have sent the bills and ordered them to be discontinued.

Public Opinion. GOVERNOR BIGLER.—We hoist the name of our present able and worthy Governor to our masthead of the Intelligencer, and we are happy to learn, is completed, and we shall have the benefit of it next summer.

THE LITTLE PRAIRIE. The little prairie difficulty that has sprung up in Westmoreland county, between the Governor and a portion of the Democracy of that county, will, we think, be settled in a few days.

THE MONTHS. The publisher of this excellent magazine has, in the December number now upon our table, commenced the publication of a series of new poems, entitled "Lays of Quakerdom"—the first of which is "The Execution of Mary Dyer, at Boston, June 1, 1659."

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Russia and the United States. It will be seen by the following extract from the Philadelphia Ledger, some time ago contained in the following paragraph: The PUBLIC OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES has long been the subject of the attention of its advocates, and there is a probability that some amendments will be proposed at the next session of Congress, increasing the price, so that the Department shall be enabled to carry out its policy. There are some returns which may be carried forward so fast as to delay, if not entirely defeat, the object desired.

RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.—Our relations with Russia have been peculiarly—politically, always friendly, commercially, always liberal—yet, in relation to the subject of navigation, we have been unable to secure any advantages, and guarantee their continuance. The United States had often sought such a treaty. Many special missions, and of the most eminent citizens, and at various times, and under different administrations, had been instituted for that purpose—that of Mr. Francis Dana, of Massachusetts, (under whom the young J. Quincy Adams, at the age of sixteen, served his diplomatic apprenticeship as private secretary in 1783, and the old Congress, that of Mr. Rufus King, under the first Mr. Adams; those of Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Albert Gallatin, Mr. James A. Bayard, and of Mr. Wm. Pinkney, under Mr. Monroe; those of Mr. George Washington Campbell and Mr. Henry Middleton, under Mr. Monroe; (the latter continued by Mr. John Quincy Adams) and all in vain.

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