Intelligencer & Iournal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. Lancaster, December 20, 1853,

County Committee Meeting.

The Democratic County, Committee of Lancaster County, are requested to meet at the public house of Jacob Ziegier in the city of Lancaster, on WED-NESDAY the 18th of January, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M. A general and punctual attendance is 're-spectfully requested. HIRAM B. SWARR, Chairman.

Lancaster, Dec. 20th, 1853. [The names of the Committee will be given next week.]

A Base Falsehood.

We read some eight or ten days ago, what pur ported to be an extract from the New York National True Democrat, in which, amongst other equally unfounded assertions against Mr. BUCHAN-Aw, now at London, it is broadly alleged that he so licited the appointment of Minister to England.

This allegation, from our own personal knowl edge, we pronounce basely and unqualifiedly false in every particular, and we dare the enemies of Mr. B. at home in his own State, or abroad in oth er States, to the proof of their dastardly and ungen tlemanly attack upon an absent statesman. The mis sion was a voluntary tender on the part of the Presi ident, and we know that it was with great reluctance Mr. B. consented to its acceptance and sailed for England. We do not speak at random in this 'matter, and if such uncalled for and unjustifiable assaults are repeated, in New York or elsewhere, it may be necessary hereafter to show from the record what are the real facts of the case. Mr. B' friends desire peace; but if these rude and villainons attacks are to be continued upon him they wish to know it at once-and if the war is to go on, they pledge themselves neither to give nor take quarter.

Printer to the Senate.

On yesterday week, the U.S. Senate elected Bay BREY TUCKER, Esq., (of the Washington Sentinel,) Printer for that body, over Gen. ARMSTBORG, (o the Union,) the veteran soldier and well beloved friend of Gen. JACKSON. The vote stood, it is said, (for it was done in secret,) 26 for Tucker to 17 for Armstrong. The vote for the former was made up by a union of 14 Whigs, 3 Abolitionists and 9 Democrats. The vote for Armstrong was composed of 16 Democrats and 1 Whig. Seventeen members of the body not present.

Of course, honorable Senators have a right to make their own selection-but the people have an equal right to know how the matter has been done and the way their representatives voted. This they must remain in ignorance of, so long as the injunc tion of secrecy is not removed from the Senate? proceedings. We are in favor of all these things, whether in caucus or in regular session, being done openly and above board. To say the least of it. this secret balloting has a cowardly look about it, and should be done away with in a representative government like our's. If Senators intend to apply the guillotine, let them act as men and not be afraid to make their positions known; and if nine Democratic Senators choose to cut loose from a large majority of their own party friends, and form a coalition with the Whigs and Abolitionists of the body, be it so, but let them not attempt to screen themselves from the consequences by a secret ballot.

The thing, however, has leaked out by some means ; for the Washington Star furnishes the public with the names of the Democratic members who voted for Mr. TUCKER, as follows : Messrs. Weller, Bright, James, Evans, Atchinson, Brodhead Wright, Mason and Hunter.

The following Democratic Senators voted for Gen. ARMSTRONG, viz: Messrs. Cass, Douglas, Slidell, Johnson, Gwinn, Pettit, Dodge, Jr., Dodge, Sr. their antagonists. As a mark of distinguish-Hamlin, Walker, Stuart, Adams, Norris, Williams, ed approbation, it is gratifying to observe, that the Allen and Shields rank of a full colonelcy was awarded to Halil Pa-

The subjoined remarks, made by Mr. Dodge, of cha on the field of battle, in recognition of the valor Iowa, at the close of the day's session, is to the and ability displayed by him throughout the strugpoint exactly, and is a brief exposition of the true gle at Oltenitza. Such were the sentiments of con-Democratic doctrine :

fidence and exultation awakened among the soldiers At the conclusion, Mr. Dodge, of Iowa; made some remarks to the effect that he should move hereafter that the officers of the Senate be elected of the Crescent in their first and signally victorious engagement. openly, instead of by ballot. The people were their sovereigns, and desired to know how they voted on all matters in which they took an interest. He considered the election which had that day taken tion that rendered it advisable for them to retire to the right bank of the Danube, so as to avoid any place for public printer anything but complimentary to the organization of the Democratic party, collision with a preposterous superiority of numand concluded by observing the people of lows have a right to know how I voted. I voted for Robert bers. That withdrawal of the triumphant division from Oltenitza to Turtukai, was nothing more than

Gov. Bigler and the State Debt. Important, if true, The New York Herald has special information When Governor Bigler came into office, he form pon which it places entire reliance, that on the the North Branch Canal and the Mountain Rai leventh day of November, in the city of London, road in progress of construction. A large sum has most important treaty of alliance was agreed to been already expended which must be lost unless and signed by Count Walewski on the part of these works be completed. The North Branch Ca France, and Lord Clarendon on the part of Eng- nal may now be regarded as finished, and we are and in reference to the Turkish question. The warranted in anticipating a handsome revenu treaty thus concluded between the high contracting from it during the next season. To consumate th parties of England and France was despatched imearly completion of this important branch of the mediately by couriers to Berlin and Vienna, with State improvements, it became necessary to make an intimation that from the day of its arrival at a loan of \$850,000, and many persons have coneach of these capitals a period of seven days would cluded that the funded debt of the State had been increased to that extent. We are gratified to know be allowed to the cabinets of Prussia and of Austhat such is not the case-that an equal amount tria to determine upon their assent or refusal to enor more of the old debt has been paid under the ter into an arrangement. If agreed to, well and good; if rejected, it was to be understood that France administration of Gov. Bigler. The following and England would take the settlement and the re. statement, made in September last, by the Cashier ponsibilities of this Eastern controversy into their of the Treasury, exhibits the financial operations own hands. It is further understood that from the of the present administration, and will be found to terms of this treaty, Russia will be required forthcontain many gratifying facts: with to evacuate the Danubian Principalities; or

The debt of the Commonwealth on the 1st day that, in refusing, she hazards the momentous conof December, 1851, may be summed up as follows, sequence of an immediate joint declaration of war to wit

from England and France. And as the shortest road

o peace, when once this declaration is made, the

Herald thinks we may safely assume that the active

operations of the allies against Russia will be of the

most effective and formidable description, by land

and sea. We may count upon the movement of

200,000 Frenchmen, in the highest state of equip-

to compel Austria and Prussia to show their hands

We may also expect a simultaneous movement o

the French and English Fleets near Constantinople

the Russians in those waters will speedily follow;

while, unless prevented by the freezing of the Bal.

tic, another squadron of the allies will no doubt at

the same time set sail for the latitude of St. Peters-

ampaign of 1853-1854, nothing could have been

more propitious for the Turks than the memorable

victories of Oltenitza. The importance of these

before they were enabled to cross swords with

It signifies little, comparatively speaking, that

the Turkish forces were, later on, placed in a posi-

to the Black Sea, and that the extermination of

nent and discipline, across the Rhine and the Alps,

6 per cent. loans, \$ 2.314.023 5 36,704.484 0: 198,200 00 Unfounded and floating debt, viz ; Reliet- notes, Certificates for unpaid interest, 650,152 00 150.231 82 4,448 48 50,627 34 do. unclaimed. Interest on outstanding certificates, Damages; balances on contracts, claims, for material, &c., on the public works contracted prior to Dec. 1st, 1851, 260,376 50 Total Dec. 1, 1851, 40.332.534 58 Add to this the amount loan per act of May 4th, 1852, to complete

the North Branch Canal, which is the only permanent loan that has been made since 1850. 850.000 00 41,182,543 58

i	burg. This positive and warlike alliance between	41,1
	France and England is due, first, to the unmistake	Deduct payments made since the
Ì	able wishes of the Flench army, the French people	1st December, 1851, as follows to wit:
ļ	and the natural iuclinations of the Napolean dy-	Operations of the Sinking Fund in
	nasty, resting as it does, upon the glories and una-	stocks redeemed and relief notes
	venged disasters of the empire. Secondly, this al-	cancelled, 617,659-59
1	liance against the timid and trifling expedients of	Interest on outstanding
ļ	Lord Aberdeen is due to the force of the public	certificates due prior to December 1851,
	opinion of England, which is beginning to have a	and since paid, 40,874 43
ļ	voice even in the foreign policy of the government	For damages, balances
	upon questions of such import as this Eastern strug-	on contracts, claims
	- /	for ma erials, &c., on
	gle. Thus a programme of prospective military	public works, incur-
	operations is opened before us of the most startling	ring prior to Decem- ber 1851, and since
	and imposing grandeur.	paid, as will appear
	Turkey and Russia.	by the vouchers in
	÷	the office of the Au-
	The London Sun says "as inaugurative of the	ditor General, 260,376 50

ditor General, 260,376 50 Total payments. 918,910 52

Present debt; You will thus perceive that the payments on the

successes may at length be correctly appreciated. It debt made since the 1st of December, 1851, ex-ceed the amount of the North Branch loan the sum is possible to detect the real magnitude of the adantages thereby gained by the forces of the Sultan of \$68,910 52. It should be stated, also, that in Abdul-Mejid, penetrating, as our glance can now ddition to the \$134,000 received in premiums by lo, through the smoke of the battle and the inevithe cancellation of the 6 per cent. bonds, there will be an annual saving in the rate of interest of a fraction over \$20,000, or a sum equal to the inter-est on four hundred the contact of the interthe cancellation of the 6 per cent. bo table clouds of vague and contradictory misrepresentation. It may at last be recognised how imest on four hundred thousand dollars of the publi portant are these earlier results of a struggle be debt. As the provision for this interest is permatween Russia and Turkey, when it is learned that nent, without making any exactions from the peo 2700 Osmanlis have routed, as they actually did ple, it may be regarded as a practical reduction of the debt

route, 8000 Muscovites. Such, in reality, were the The annexed statement will show you the predisproportioned forces opposed to each other on the cise amount paid for new work under the appropriation bill of 1852: 4th ult, at Oltenitza. No wonder, after that bril-For relaying the Columbia rail-

liant achievement, that the Mussulmen are said to road. \$ 200,000 0 be inspired with the utmost confidence in the effi-For new road to avoid the planes ciency of their own armaments. No wonder they on the Allegheny mountains, 386.034 90 are described as placing the most implicit reliaace For the Western reservoir,

For the North Branch. in their Commander-in-Chief. No wonder their en. For the double locks on the Dela. thusiasm is spoken of as yet more animated than ware Division.

Total

There was no law passed during last season au-Treasurer were authorized to anticipate by temporary loans. These will be accounted for in the rations of this year, and, in my opinion, all met

by the excess revenues with the time named. In this statement I have taken no notice of the mporary loan of \$98,000 which was outstanding on the 1st of January 1851, and which has since been paid, nor of the temporary loan of \$300,000 made in that month to meet the interest, and which was remained hat cumum was repaid last summer.

construction, to have absorbed the rece

There are a few important and gratifying facts developed by this statement, which will doubtless attract attention. The first is, that an amount of old debt equal to the North Branch loan has been

Standing Committees. The following constitute the principal standing

ommittees of Congress :-SENATE

Foreign Relations-Mesers, Mason, Davidas, lidell, Clayton, Weller and Everett, Finance-Messers. Hunler, Bright, Gwin, Peaner Norris and Badger. Commerce-Messers Hamlin, Dodge of Wis Stuart, Seward, Clay and Benjamin. Military Affairs-Messrs. Shields, Weller, Fitz atrick, Dawson, Johnson and Jones of Tenn. ory, Brodhead Naval Affairs-Mesara Gwin, Mall ish, Thompson of N. J., and Bell. Indian Affairs-Messra Sebastian, Walker, Ad is, Cooper, Rusk and Toombs. Claims-Messrs. Brodhead, Clay, Chase, Pratt Claims

Williams and Wade. Revolutionary Claims-Mesars. Walker, Toucey Cooper, Evans and Dixon. Judiciary-Messrs. Butler, Toucey, Bayard, Geye

ettit and Toombs. Roads and Canals-Mesara, Bright, Slidell Pensions----Messra. Jones of Iowa, Clay, Foot

Williams and Sumner. Territories-Messrs. Douglas, Houston, Johnson Bell, Jones and Everett.

over all.

for the mind, and stimulant for the moral

- "bear the ills we have.

Than fly to others that we know not of."

pression on the mind, and history is full of evidence

often thought, when reading history, that if I could look into a transparency of the scene I never should

.

I have

might go far beyond the present practice.

f Ophir, or the cattle on a thousand hills."

but little exceeded eleven millions.

institutions

25

Cta

torget its leading features.

it. It were better to

Library-Messrs. Pearce, Cass and Bayard HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On Elections-Richard H. Stanton, of Ky., James Gamble of Pa., Presley Ewing of Ky., James L. Seward of Ga., Orasmus B. Matteson of N. Y., Nathan T. Stratton of N. J., Edward Dickinson of Mass., Geo. Bliss of O., and Samuel Clark of Mich Of Ways and Means-George S Houston of Ala.

George W. Jones of Tenn., Harry Hibbart of N.H., Alexander H. Stephens of Ga., John S. Phelps of Mo., William Appleton of Mass., John C. Breckin-ridge of Ky., Solomou G. Haven of N. Y., and J. Robbins of Pa ins of Pa. On Public Lands-David T. Disney of Ohio, Wil-

meon, R. W. Cobb of Ala., Henry Bennet of N. Bernhart Henn of Iows, Milton S. Lathem of Cal., Isaac E. Hiester of Pa., Hestor L, Stevens o Mich., Samuel Caruthers of Mo., and Edward A Warren of Arkansas.

Warren of Arkansas. On the Judiciary-Frederick P. Stanton of Tenn. John S. Caskie of Va., James Meachem Vt., Ori-gen S. Seymour of Conn., Samuel W. Parker of Ind Hendrick B. Wright of Fa., John Kerr of N. C. Francis B. Cutting of N. Y., and Henry May of Md

far as it can be carried out; not only in reference to the physical sciences, but in relation to moral On Private Land Claims-Junius Hillver, of Ga. subjects. If all minds were constituted like my James H. Lane, of la., James Ambercombie, of Ala., Henry H. Muhlenberg, of Pa., Samuel A. Smith, of Tenn., Theodore G. Hunt, of La., Charles own, the utility of the system would excel all oth-ers. A sound I forget very readily, but a sign leaves

Hughes, of N. Y., MathiasoN. Nichols, of O., and Theodore Westbrook, of N. Y. On Manufactures-John McNair, of Pa., Thomas Davis, of R. I. John R., Franklin, of Md., Hiram Walbridge, of N. Y., Samuel Mayall, of Me., Elihu B. Washburn, of Ill. James F. Dowell, of Ala: and Caleb Lyon, of N. Y.

Caleb Lyon, of N. Y. On Agriculture-John L. Dawson, of Pa. Fayette McMullin, of Va. Willia Allen, of Ill. Richard C. Puryear, of N. C. William D. Lindsay, of O. Saml. Clark, ot Mich., William Murray, of N. Y. John P. Cook, of Iowa, and Samuel Lilly, of N. J. On Indian Affairs-James L. Orr, of S. C. Ben C. Eastman of Wis, Galunda A. Grow of Pa Edward Eastman of Wis, Galuaha A. Grow of Pa. Edward of the Declaration of Independence. Our National Ball of O. Augustus E. Maxwell of Fla. Daniel B. Flag, with its stars and stripes, begets a vivid re-

Wright of Miss. Alfred B. Greenwood of Ark. Ben-Jamin Pringle of N. Y. and Milton S. Lathern of Cal. \$40,263,633 06

On Military Affairs- William H. Bissel of Ill. Thomas H. Benton, of Mo. Charles J. Faulkner of visible signs of a ruling sentiment of a people-Va. Thomas M. Howe of Pa. William R. Smith of these are all intended to make the strongest im Ala. Nathaniel P. Banks of Mass. James A. Mc-Doigal of Cal. Emerson Etheridge of Tenn. and how far such system could be carried out, I am Joshua Vansant of Md. On Naval Affairs-Thomas S. Bocock of Va.

Moses Macdonald of Me. George W. Chase of N. Y. William S. Ashe of N. C. Thomas B. Florence of Pa. Felix K. Zollicoffer of Tenn. Charles Skelton of N. J. Altred H. Colquitt of Ga. and Augustus R. Sollers of Md

On Foreign, Affairs--Thomas H. Bayly of Va. It is to the power of well developed mind that Sampson W. Harris of Ala. Joseph R. Chandler of Pa. Colin M. Ingersoll of Conn. Gilbert Dean of N. Y. Thomas L. Clingman of N. C. Wilson Shanwe may attribute those magnificent achievements in the sciences and mechanic arts, which so much distinguish our age and nation. It is mind that disnon of Ohio, William Preston of Ky, and John Pe covers and aids in developing the rich resources of the earth, and devises means for the reduction of

kins of La. On Patents-Benjamin B. Thurston of R. I. these to the practical improvement which have dis Samuel A. Bridges of Pa. Andrew Tracy of Vt. Bishop Perkins of N. Y. and Clement'S. Hill of Ky tinguished the career of our country. The labor 52:380 41 saving machinery, invented by the power of mind, is assuming the work of muscular action, and is 650,000,00

EUROPEAN POSTAGE .- Since Austria has agreed 60.000 00 to eur postal arrangements with Bremen, nearly \$1.348.415 31 the whole of the German territory is now included The following are the rates of Postage by the Bre-

thorizing any parment loans, except to cancel old bonds, and all the appropriations for new work are to be paid out of the surplus revenues for the years 1853 and 1854, which the Governor and State Transputer that the surplus revenues for the years men line of steamers. The letters on which the post-paid.

> Bremen. Altona, Austria, Empire of (including Hungary, Gali-

cia, Lombardy, Venice, &c.,) Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Mechlenberg-Schwerin,

Mechlenberg-Strelitz, Oldensburg, Prussia, Kingdom and Province of Saxe-Altenh

Extracts specimen of machinery which separates the grain o readily and effectual

From the Address delivered by his Excellency, from chaff and in The scythe and sickle are being superceded by Mc WILLIAM BIGLER, Governor of Pennsylvania, be-Cormick's resper, a specimen of which was exhib-ited at the recent State Fair, at Pittsburg, and ex-cited the utmost administion by its extraordinary performance. It was and the mode fore the Zetamathean Society of Juniata Academy.

The common school system, through which the conties of the State are extended alike to all, comperformances. It was apply termed the wooden man animated by horse power. The cotton gin has taken the place of the colored gentleman's fin-generation the place of the colored gentleman's fin-generation the place of the two sets in the taken the set. It not the existence, of that we rable instrument, the hoe. mands our special durintion. It stude in delighte ful unisor with our republican institutions and re-flecta their true character. It may not be perfect in its details; indeed it is true that the croaker has The planting machine is far ahead of the man with complained that the childless rich man is required to contribute towards the education of the chilthe bag on his shoulder; and the handloom, which in the olden time, was heard in almost every hous dren of his poorer neighbor. Such seem to forget that the life and liberty of the rich man is protectis silenced by the power of steam and the inroads of machinery.- The old fashioned wheel, that was wont to make music in the chimney corner, ha ed equally with those of the poor man; and that his vast possessions and broad acres are cared for acres are cared for been beaten out of sight by the spin

and secured to him through the same salutary and Trapy's barrel maker, the wonders of which I re wholesome laws. They forget, also, that he man of great possessions has a special stake in the gov-erament, and wealth in the morals of society.---cently witnessed at the World's Fair, leaves but little hope for old fashioned coopering; and the pla-ning, tenant, mortice and sash-making machines They should remember, too, that the people of the have come to the relief of the carpenter, and im me community must move together, in the cause mensely reduced his labors. The improvements in of education and moral culture. The attempt to advance with one class, and leave another behind, the printing business are almost incredible. The old hand-press, which with two good pulls would would not only be unjust, but be unsuccessful.make one noor impression, has been abandoned as The bad examples and vicious habits of the ignoehind the age. 'Hoe's last fast press,' with the ca rant would exercise a most pernicious influence pacity to turn off twenty thousand impressions in

an hour, is now all the rage. It is not probable that either Faustus or Franklin ever dreamed o The most prominent difficulty that I can discov uch wonderful improvement in the 'art preserve er, in the way of entire success in common school ducation, is the financial weakness of the system, ive of all arts.' But what of the househ the want of adequate compensation, and the conse The patent churns, bedsteads and cooking stoves quent want of competent teachers. But even thes difficulties have not disturbed my confidence in it washing and sewing machines, and self-rocking cradles and baby-jumpers. And, to cap the climax, ultimate success; for all these will be remedied in some one has recently invenled a self- serving to due time. The most winning idea connected with All these triumphs of genius are directly or re-

motely the result of education. Millions and mil-lions of money are saved by these inventions, and yet the people are not satisfied! Twenty five miles blessings are brought within the reach of the poor-and helpless-that by its agency talents are drawn from the depths of poverty that otherwise would be lost to society. To the poor and destitute it comes like manna from Heaven, furnishing food an hour is not fast enough, when we travel; we must go it at the rate of forty ! Steam transporta-Let us then unite our efforts to cherish and extend And thus we go on from one achievement to anoth-er ! What a restless creature is man ! How true

"Hope springe eternal in the human breast, Man never is, but always to be, blest."

I like the plan of teaching by visible signs, so IMMENSE Loss .- The total loss of the Messrs LARPER, of New York, by the late fire, is estima ed \$1,205,000-of which only \$250,000 was in ured. 'The net loss to these enterprising publisha much more distinct impression. It would seem to be almost impracticable to teach geography ers will fall very little, if any, short of a million of

dollars ! without the map. We need the trace of the river and the mountain; to read of them alone would not The New York Times of Monday week says : leave a clear impression. These visible signs, o Enormous as is the loss they have sustained, and illustrations, are, in my opiuion, just as useful reference to moral objects. The mind is strong overwhelming as it would seem to be, it will be seen by the card which we publish below, that the The mind is strongly fire had not completed its ravages before the Har-pers had taken measures to sepair them. We un-derstand that the amount of their insurance is far impressed with an object, or an event, by a visible sign. The Bunker Hill Monument brings forcibly to the mind the event it commemorates. The Washington monument calls to our recollection more than enough to discharge all their indebted the career of the great man whose fame it is in-tended to perpetuate. The sight of Independence ness, while they have very heavy outstanding ac ness, while they have very heavy outstanding ac-counts, and private resources more than adequate to replace the establishment in the position it held Hall awakens the liveliest conception of the results of the Declaration of Independence. Our National n Saturday morning last :

The undersigned take occasion to say that, i consequence of the destruction of their establish ment by fire this alternoon, they will be unable im mediately to fill all the orders with which they other Mahomedanisms Flags and Banners are the ave been tavored. The sheets, stereotype plates and copy of Har-These are all intended to make the strongest im

per's New Monthly Magazine for January baving been consumed, a delay of a few days will unavoid ably occur in the delivery of that number to agents and subscribers.

The undersigned take this occasion to return their thanks to the members of the Fire and Police Departments, and others, who rendered assistanc in rescuing persons in their employment, and por ions of their property from destruction. Their b iness will be resumed at the earliest possible mo ment. The members of the firm can be seen or business at Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff street. HABPER & BROTHERS.

New York, Saturday evening, Dec. 10, 1853.

The Magazine will, of course, receive their first ttention. The enormous edition which they print -over 135,000 copies-renders it necessary, as a matter of course, that it should be put to press a month in advance. Only about 4000 copies of the forms containing their wood cuts can be worked stowing on the country a productive capacity on their presses in a day; these, therefore, are alwhich could not be furnished by millions of addi ways put to press first. All the cut forms for th ional population. If the teachings of Say and Smith January number of the Magazine had been worked e correct, that productive labor constitutes main -and all the other forms but one were on the press y a nation's wealth, then these triumphs of mind re worth more to our country than 'all the gold That one had been kept back in order to give in the Monthly Record a synopsis of the President's

Message, and the accompanying Documents-an was to be worked in triplicate. A comparison between England and France,

The years ago, on the statistics of Baron will illustrate this idea. From this it was The last correction of proof upon it had been nade, and sent into the printing office, just an hou nade to appear, that if the productive enterprise of before the fire broke out. The entire number for the two countries depended entirely upon popula-January, therefore, is destroyed, there being not tion and muscular power, France should be as great a commercial and manufacturing country as Engsheet, stereotype plate, wood cut, proof, or a line ol copy, even saved. The whole Magazine is to be made over again. It will be impossible to prepare land; but the latter, it seems, by means of machin ery, had increased her force equal to a population engrave and work afresh any illustrated articles in season for that number; but it will undoubtedly of twenty-five millions, whilst that of the former be issued in a creditable shape, very soon after th The relative gain by machinery, in the United

day it is due. The main thing needed for the resumption of States, I have no doubt, exceeds even this great per centage in favor of England, as between that coun-try and France. I have but little datum for this their business is machinery. It their presses had been saved, their stereotype plates could be put inimmediate use to any required extent. As it is

Col. John W. Forney.

A severe attack having been made upon the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in the Richmond Enquirer, for his removal of Mr. Parker, the former Librarian, the following is Col. Forney's reply :

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1853. To the Editors of the Enquirer :- A letter signed "Fairfax," in the Enquirer of the 8th of December, contains a most unfair allusion to in bream-ber, contains a most unfair allusion to my recent removal of Mr. John A. Parker, from the office of Librarian of the House of Representatives; and I respectfully ask this opportunity to cerrect it. I displaced Mr. Parker for repeated absence without have from his part and for lawing the library is leave from his post, and for leaving the Library in a state of such utter confusion and neglect as must have brought down upon me tho just censure of the House of Representatives, had Inot employed others to put it into proper condition for the meet-ing of Congress. I took the step of which Fairfax complains most reluctantly inserved as I had ing of Congress. I took the step of which Fairfax complains, most reluctantly, inamuch as I had appointed Mr. Parker against the wishes of nearly servy member of the Democratic delegation from Virginia in 1857, and I was therefore most anzious that he should vindicate my choice. He has not done se, and I have removed him. The Library being under my control, I am of course responsi-ble for the manner in which it is cared for, and the House looks to me to see that the dutics of Libra-rian are discharged with fidelity. "Fairfar" announces that Mr. Parker's removal was because he was not in my favor for re-election.

was because he was not in my favor for re-election This is the first time I over heard of it. He al-This is the first time I ever heard of it. He al-ways professed to be my ardent friend; and if he were my foe, he certainly did not act out the Vir-ginia character, by secretly opposing a man who had offended nearly every member from Virginia in the last Congress in giving him an office. Nne men out of ten would have discharged him for this alone, had events disclosed it; and they would have done it at once. But enough upon this point. In other days I should have addressed the Vir-rinia Democracy with defant confidence against in a Democracy with definit act autosed in the vir-ginia Democracy with definit confidence against all my enemies. Let me hope that the memory of the past will allow me to say a word of the pres-ent, inasmuch as "Fairfar " has gone out of the way to refer to it. For seventeen long years, and at times when nearly avery State in the North was over-run or

ror services hold years, and at this when nearly every State in the North was over-run or overwhelmed by the embittered enomies of the South, the hand that writes these hasty lines, with-out a thought of self, or a care for office, held, up the beleagured banner of State's Rights, and, beout a thought of self, or a care for office, held up the beleagured banner of State's Rights, and, be-ginning in a minority, aided to swell the ranks of the imposing majority that' demolished sectional-ism in 1853. I do not appeal to Virginia to repu-diate the slanders of my personal character; but I ask that she should hear me for my cause. The let-ter for which I have been assailed by a combina-tion of personal foes, was the result of an ardent attachment to a friend—nothing more. I wrote it as I would write; if I had one, to my brother. I never for one moment regretted it, till I ask malig-nant ingenuity torture it into a meaning from which my whole nature revolted. This is my only de-fense on that point. My own State of Pennsylva-nia (and Virginia knows her fath and her fidelity) apontaneously put this construction upon it, and sustained me by an expression of public opinion that amounted almost to acclamation. North, South East and West, the same view was taken of it by fair and unprejudiced men. I never printed a line to effect this state of opinion; and whon the broad issue was made upon the House of Representatives at the commencement of the present session, Ires-olutely refaxed to publish a word of explanation on the subject. My own heart made me proud in the belief, that I had never done a human being inten. the subject. My own heart made me proud in the belief, that I had never done a human being inten-tional injury. Conscious of this, and assured of the tional injury. Conscious of this, and assured of the purity of my motives, and the justice of my inten-tion, in the retter referred to, I would not have gone into the newspapers to justify myself for all the offices in the Blue Book. The House of Representatives sustained me largely, decidedly, and, let me add, as a feeble tribute to my friends, enthu-

me add, as a feeble tribute to my friends, enthu-sistically. The office to which I have been re-elected, nev-er had any peculiar charms to me, and I could go back to my old editorial chair, in Pennsylvania, withont a sigh. I sought it a second time, because my name had been coupled with slander, and I have passed through a torrent of calumny without losing a particle of my self respect, or compromi-sing aprinciple or a friend. I am still a young man; and I hope to live long enough to show my friends that they have not mistaken their man, and to convince my enemies, that in their eager anziety to convince my enemies, that in their eager anxiety to crush one who has never injured them by word or deed, they only nerved him the more heartily to the work to which his life is dedicated—the work of detending the Democratic party, ut whatever sacrifice.

I am yours truly, JNO. W. FORNEY.

Will the Democratic papers of Virginis, that exchanged with me in the 'auld lang syne,' publish this letter, and oblige their friend and co-laborar ? J.W.F

The **Railroad** Troubles,

A correspondent of the Ledger gives the follow ing version (which we think is a true one) relative to the Railroad troubles at Erie:

Евик, Ра., Dec. 12, 1853.

Messrs. Editors :--- Will you permit a Philadelphian—a subscriber to your paper, almost from its commencement—to give you reliable information upon a subject in which the interests of Philadel-

phia are directly and prospectively at stake. The Ohio R. R. gauge is 4 feet 10 inches. New York guages are 4 feet 84 inches and 6 feet Between Ohio and New York, therefore, there must be a break. By geographical position, by common consent, and by mutual interest, that break was fixed in Erie, half-way between the two States. The popular sentiment on all sides was condensed into , called the guage

Hon. H. A. MUHLENBERG .- We are gratified to learn that this gentleman, the Representative in Congress from the Berks district, is recovering from the serious illness (typhoid fever) which threatened his life a few days ago. He has been ill for the last ten days or two weeks, but is now considered out of danger. Such are the latest advices from Washington.

Congressional.

A bill has already been introduced for extending the benefit of the Pension Laws to all who served in the last war with Great Britain and in the Indian wars prior thereto-also, a Homestead billseveral bills granting lands to States for railroads -a resolution in favor of a railroad to the Pacific -a bill providing for the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by the President and Senate-also, to establish a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai, via the Sandwich Islands-to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands-granting remedies to patentees-to organize the Territory of Nebraska-to extend the time for paying duties on railroad iron-to establish an Agricultural Department of the Government -to pay the French spoliations-to pay the fourth insmen t of surplus revenue to the States, under the act of 1836-to purchase the Mount Vernon estate, with several other bills of minor importance.

On motion of Gen. Cass, a resolution was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the Presidet for all the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, and touching upon the vexed question of the Fisheries. When this question comes up in the Senate, it will doubtless give rise to a protracted debate, inasmuch as Mr. CLATTON is now a member of that body, and will make a powerful effort to defend his course while Secretary of tal export amounting to less than nine millions of State

Both houses adjourned over from Thursday until yesterday.

IT The New Jersey Railroad Company have tendered a free passage from New York to Phila. delphis, to the soldiers of the war of 1812 who York city were 6,340,000 pounds; in 1844 they desire to attend the Convention to be held in the were 29,672,000 pounds; and in 1850 they were latter mentioned city, on the 8th of January. We 12,097,000 pounds. At Cincinatti the receipts in are pleased to see this, and hope the same courtesy 1847 were 4,895,730 pounds, and in 1851 they wgre 8,884,640 pouuds-an increase which nearly will be extended on all other railroads leading to Philadelphia. The surviving veterans of that war doubles itself in four years. The trade, the editor are many of them poor, and consequently unable of the Price Current, considers yet in its infancy and predicts that in ten years the receipts at Cinto bear the expense of railroad fare, should they desire to be present; and as they risked their lives innati will increase to to thirty millions of pounds. in their country's service forty years ago, we think The produce of cheese is very unequally divided that country ought now to show them all the kind among the several States. By far the larger part ness in its power. of the whole comes from the States of New York

IT Hon. J. GLADEY JONES, of Reading, is favor ably spoken of in several quarters for the office of State Treasurer. He would make a capital officer.

107 Hon. SANUEL A. BEIDGES, M. C., will accept our thanks for an early copy of the President's. Message. 2 produced in the Southern States is very small in

Mong Gold .-- The steamship Star of the West from San Juan, arrived at New York, on Tuesday last- bringing) the California mails, 406 passengers, and \$1,508,293 in gold dust.

The Borough of Lebanon is, at this time, in fested with incendiaries. A police has been estab lished to keep a watch over the town.

IT Miss ANTOINETTE L. BROWN lectures this evening, in Fulton Hall.

paid, & \$68,910 52 in addition. The second is, that upon the concentration of the Russians under Gortzchakoff, south of Bucharest, and the advance of an enormous body of troops under Osten Sachen from the northern boundary of Moldavia. However for the Treasury, the reduction in the debt, since Gov. midable these changes of position on the part of the Bigler cam million the soldiers of the Autocrat, they are happily compenmillion three hundred thousand dollars; for all the moneys applied to that purpose would have been used in the extinguishment of the debt. sated for on the side of the Osmanlis by the satisfactory establishment of their main army at Kala-

fat, and by the exhilaration of spirits consequent REVOLUTION IN LOWER CALIFORNIA .- By way upon the successive triumphs achieved before Oltenf San Francisco intelligence has been received of itza. Notwithstanding the advance of the autumthe operations of the Filibusteros who set out for nal season, these remarkable movements have Sonora, but landed in Lower California, and set up throughout been most rapidly accomplished, evi- an independent government. The victors have isdencing in that the fury raging among the belligersued a high sounding proclamation from the 'Head ents-on the one side the fury of fanaticism, and Quarters of the Republic of California, detailing at on the other that of patriotic devotion. Nowlength the operations of the invading Army of Inwhile the war is devastating the Danubian Princi. dependence, which numbered it appears forty-five palities—while it is obvious that the question at is. men all told. After landing at La Paz, where the ne must be arranged by force of arms, and not by battle was fought and won without the loss of a egotiation-let it be especially remembered by single man on the part of the invaders, they estabthe people of France and England that Omer Pacha lished a government on the basis of the U. States, has declared, and declared with truth, that whereas and then re-embarked for Magdelana Bay where the of old the Turks fought solely for conquest, and iu 'President' of the new confederacy contemplates esdoing so, undoubtedly committed great barbarities tablishing the seat of Government for the present they have now drawn the sword in defence of lib-The names of the officers who compose the new erty and civilization!" overnment are as follows :

THE CHRESE TRADE .--- The Cincinnati Price Lower California. Frederick Emory, Secretary of State. John M. Jarnigan, Secretary of War. How-Current publishes a statistical article on the pres-State. John M. Jarnigan, Secretary of War. How-ard A. Snow, Secretary of Navy. MILTART-Sohn Chapman, Major of Battalion. Chas. H. Gilman, Captain of Battalion. John MKibber, 1st Lieutenant. Timothy Crocker, 2d ent extent and future increase of the Cheese Trade, from which we gather some facts well calculated to surprise those who have not had their attention particularly directed to the value and extent of this do. Samuel Ruland, 2d do. NAVAL-William T. Mann, Captain of Navy .branch of diary produce. During the year 1850 it Williams, 1st Lieutenaat. John Grandell, 2d appears there were produced in the United States one hundred and thirteen millions of pounds of cheese and this enormous product was nearly all required DECLINE IN THE GRAIN MARKET .- The Steam nip Asia, with three days later news, arrived at to meet the demand for home consumption-the to-New York on Wednesday evening. There was a heavy decline in the Liverpoo pounds. No statement is given of the aggregate ncrease of the trade, but from the comparative staistics given of the receipts at the cities of New

roduct amounting to 434,850 pounds.

deserve all they can get.

Grain Market. Flour fell two shillings per barrel Wheat declined 3da4d per quarter. We note nothing new or interesting from the York and Cincinnati an idea may be gained of seat of war. what that increase is. In 1834 the receipts at New

> NEW MAIL ROUTE .--- In the proceedings of Congress, on the 7th inst, we notice that Mr. HIESTER presented a petition from citizens of Lancaster co. for the establishment of a mail route from Kinzer's to Intercourse :---whereby New Milltown, Hat and ntercourse, would be supplied with a daily mail.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE .- We learn that some day since, the skeleton of a horse was discovered near the Gap, in an out of the way place, 1 tied to a tree with a bridle. The animal, report says, belonge to a drover and had been missing for some time. A saddle was found about twenty feet from where the horse was tied. The poor animal was from all and Ohio-the former producing over forty-nine appearances starved to death, as was evidenced by millions and the latter over twenty one millions of fact of the bark having been eaten from the pounds. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut tree as far as the horse could reach. No punish-Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois follow next ment could be too severe for a wretch who in or among the largest producers. Of the other States der to gratity personal malice, would resort to such brutality as this, none produce a million of pounds. The quantity

We direct attention to the card of JAMES B. RICH roportion to their population and territorial extent Anns, in another column, giving notice that the Committee of Reception will receive a few addi-Maryland produces but 3,925 pounds, North Carolina 95,042 pounds, add South Carolina 4,810 lbs tional pupils into the 'Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Children.' This is a Virginia ranks first among the Southern States, her praise-worthy enterprise, and deserves the most lib-eral encouragement from the public. The Board of Managers consider none as hopelessly idiotic does not exceed twelve years; IT The WATCHMEN will be about with their

Address, on Monday morning next. We trust our earlier the age at which they enter the Institution the more certain is the success citizens will greet them with a hearty welcome and give them liberal contributions. They richly 17 The Lancaster County Agricultural Society

meets on the 10th of January, at Fulton Hall.

Saxony, Kingdom of rmanent provision had been made for the interest \$400,000 of the public debt besides. The third All other German States, Cities and Town Alexandria, that if there han been no new work in progress Constantinople, Corfu. Denmark, into office, would have exceeded one Greece, Italy, (except Lombardy and Venice,) Malta, Island of

Netherlands, the Norway, Poland,

Russia Schelswig, Sweden. Switzerland Wallachia,

To Alexandria, Corfu, Malta and Wallachia prepayment required 30 cents. The United States hostage on a single newspaper to all the countries bove named is two cents, and pre-payment is reouired. On pamphlets and magazin the U.S. ostage by the Bremen line is one cent an ounce, r fraction of an ounce, pre-payment required. Or all printed matter received in the Bremen mail, the whole postage (U. S. and foreign) is prepaid on the To Alexandria, Corfu. &c the whole other side. postage through to destination having to be pre-

paid, no rates are given for newspapers. In writing to Europe, and particularly to the Continent, all persons would do well to mark on their letters the route by which they wish them

sont; and be careful if they pre-pay the postage, to pay the right amount. For instance, if they would William Walker, President of the Republic of have their letters go by the 'Bremen line,' let them so mark them; if by 'Prussian closed mail,' ditto, Paid Marks on American letters for foreign cour

tries sometimes occasion difficulty on reaching their destination, from the fact the writers of letters occasionally mark their letters paid, but ne-glect or omit to pay. The Department requests U. S. Postmasters, in such cases, to cause memoranda to be made on the letters, stating the mistake of the writers, so that the quarrels abroad may e avoided.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CONTROVERSY .- The U District Court at New York, on Thursday, conrmed the adjustment recently agreed on between the commissioners of the two branches of the Meth odist Episcopal Church, and made the several payments as stipulated, amounting to \$191,000, a lier upon the real estate described in bill Said payats extent through a period of ten years.

The Methodist Church South agrees to take in settlement of its claim, under the decree of Judge Nelson, the sum of \$191,000 in cash, together with he Richmond, Charleston and Nashvill stablishments, and all the debts on books and per odicals, due the New York book concern, from in dividuals residing within geographical limits of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

It is further agreed by the parties that \$70,000 shall be paid as follows:-\$10,000 on the filing of this decree, \$40,000 on 5th Jan. next, and 'the remaining \$20,000 on 1st day of March next. The maining \$20,000 on 1st day of March next. The residue of the \$191,000, amounting to the sum of \$121,000, shall be paid as follows:--\$16,000 on 1st Feb., 1855; \$15,000 on 1st Feb., 1856; \$15,000, on 1st Feb., 1857; \$15,000 on 1st Feb., 1858; \$15,000 on 1st Feb., 1859, \$15,000 on 1st Feb., 1860, \$15,000 000 on 1st of Feb., 1861, and \$15,000 on 1st Feb., 1862. All of such payments to be made by the Methodist Church to the legally constituted agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the mer to pay the interest every year on all deferred payments, at the rate of seven pea cent, and at the same rate on the papment to be made on the 1st of March counting

March ensuing.

EDUCATIONAL.-The aunual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held in this city on Tuesday the 27th inst. Addresses are to city on Tuesday the 27th inst. Addresses are to be delivered by G. M. W. Wharton, Esq., of Phila-delphia, and Rev. Dr. Jacobs of Pittsburg. The Canal Commissioners have directed excursion tickets to be issued at half rates, to persons who desire to attend its meetings, provided the Central desire to attend its meetings, provided the Central R. R. Company and the Harrisburg and Lancaster Company, make a corresponding reduction in their charges, which will no doubt be done. The meet-ings will take place in Fulton Hall.

tion of the subject w uld show it to be sound. 22 the 'World's Fair,' in England, a year since, as well as at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, at New York, Brother Jonathan stood handsomely pose, until a new supply of presses can be made which will probably require four or five months. 33 in advance of John Bull, and all other rivals, in the production of useful inventions. This triumph may e attributed to the general education of the peo-33 ple, and the stimulant given to intellect by our free

A list of the inventions now in the Patent Office at Washington, presented within two years, would make quite a volume. Invention after invention 29 chase each other through the country, like shadows over the plain. A given structure of labor saving machinery is scarcely in motion, before it is superceded by a better. I shall never forget the remark of an old neighbor of mine, who had per-mitted the patentee to try a set of self-setters on his s.w-mill, the operation of which was equal to the labor of two men. The machine performed admirably, and the old gentleman was advised to purchase the right to use it; but he peremptoril clined to do so, saying that he 'should not get it fixed on before some fellow would come along with a better one; that he had always been used in this way with patent rights, and he believed that he would have nothing more to do with them."

The ingenuity of a single mind, developed b education, may save a nation millions of money enough to maintain free schools, common and classic for the entire population of the country. Indeed, it is scarcely within the reach of figures to place an estimate on the value of the and inventions of Rittenhouse, of Arkwright, of Fulton, of Whitney, of Watt and Wittemore, to say, nothing of the legion of smaller stars in the galaxy of genius.

The application of steam to the propulsion essels seemed to be the climax of us efulness in this element; but now its influence is felt in every orner of the country, on land and on water-in th vilderness and in the populous city. Myriads o hammers, of wheels, of spindles, of shatts and shu tles, in every imaginable position, from the deep mine to the attic five stories above ground, an made to acknowledge its influence, and to perfor the labor of man; and its triumphs in navigation are producing sociality between the uttermost part e earth. How readily we forget the cor of things prior to these great discoveries. The ex tinction of this single element would derange th commerce of the world. Such an event would pro duce a convulsion far greater than the deture Professor Jewit's come Some people would con clude that the globe might as well drop from its axis, as to attempt to go on without steam. The idea of spending three or four months in making a trip to Europe and back, or to be brought down to five miles an hour in traversing over our own cou try, would exhaust the patience of a modern Job. Steam is saving time and annnihilating space and this suits the go-ahead inclination of the ag very well; but the magnetic telegraph beats tin and knows no spacel An idea started on th wires at Boston is in at New Orleans handsomel in advance of time. An order, from the east to the vest, for a bate of cotton, out-runs daylight with out a struggle. Think of this achievement of sci ence, that enables a man to send his thoughts across the continent in a few seconds, or the scarcely less wonderful discovery that enables him, in almost a short a period of time, to leave a life-like and du rable likeness of his face on a metallic plate

But less wonderful discoveries, and their effects are worthy of notice. Within our own Common wealth these are most striking. A glance at the olden times makes us heave a sigh for the things and ways that were. There was a time, since Pe founded this Commonwealth, when the only mean of transportation between its extremeties was by pack-horses-then one horse could transport two ndred pounds. But now the iron horse snorts and tears along, with his hundreds of thousands of pounds, and bids defiance to all competition. The turnpike roads-the construction of which remoice the heart of Simon Snyder-are voted behind the age, as thoroughfares for tonnage and travel. The when the hand flail was time was, too means of threshing out our grain, and that primi tive fan mill. made of a linen sheet, with a man a

GOVERNOR BIGLER .- This gentleman has won the admiration of the people since his advent in the Executive Chair. He has proved himself eminent-ly qualified for the position of Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, and, in the discharge of his onerous duties, has displayed intellect, far beyond the ordi-nary statesman. All his State papers bear the im-

press of sound republican doctrine, and indicate a high-toned sense of State pride. His integrity i unimpeached, and we think his administration throughout, needs no defence at the hands of hi political friends. The wisdom of his course is full appreciated by the masses, and his official caree as been commended by the Democracy, in their rimary meetings, in nearly every county of the ommonwealth According to Democratic usage, Gov. Bigler i

entitled to the second term, and if appearances in dicate anything; he will reserve the unanimous re-nomination, in the next State Convention, which will be held at Harrisburg, on the 8th day of next March There is a majority of the delegates al ready elected, in his favor, and with the exception f one or two counties, we think the entire delega

tion will be instructed to support him on the first ballot. Of his triumphant election, there is not, or cannot be a doubt. True, there are some calling hemselves Democrats, dissatisfied, and, of course rill always be some crooked sticks, no matter how frivolous the pretext may be for opposition. Op-ponents there will always be, in political strife, and Gov. Bigler is not an exception to the general rule; but the opposition to hm, in the Democratic ranks is of the smallest kind, and will scarcely make a riffle on the calm, smooth surface of Democratic organization. There Bord organization .- Tioga Eagle.

New Book, &c.

THE MINING MAGAZINE, published monthly, a

\$5 per annum, payable in advance, by Wm. J Tenney, 142 Fulton st., N. York, is a highly inter esting periodical, containing a vast amount of use ormation respecting the various mines and mining operations in the United States and Europe Each number contains over 100 pages, printed with excellent type on fine paper, and hand The December number, which has just been issued commences the sixth volume, and contains a notice The December numb the silver mines in Pequea Valley, in this coun-the silver mines in Pequea Valley, in this coun-the transformation of the silver silv mining operations, should subscribe for this work without delay.

GRAHAM for January-a specimen numberon our table, and from its appearance, we do not loubt that the Magazine for 1854 will be all that Graham has promised. The embellishments are peculiarly fine and attractive. They lead off with an engraving of the Equestrian Statue of Genera ackson, at Washington. Now is the time to subscribe for this admirable

periodical. To single subscribers it will be fornish-ee for \$3; two copies \$6; five do. \$10; eight do. \$15; twelve do. \$20. Address G. R. Graham, 106 Chement of Dill. 106 Chesnut st., Phila. IC Mrs. Elizabeth Harker, sixty-five years o

age, was tried and convicted at Huntingdon, Pa, last month, for the murder of her sister, and sen tenced to be hung. The motive which actuated her to commit this inhuman murder, was the desire of filling the place occupied by her sister. It appears that after the death of her husband, which took place about a year ago, she removed to the regidence of a relative, until the sickness of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Harris, when she repeatedly and earnestly requested Mr. Harris to allow her to nare his sick wife, until he at last reluctantly con-

sented. She then administered poison, until after days ot intense pain and suffering, her victim ex

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT .-- A boy aged about fiteen years, by the name of Murray, was killed on PURCHASE BY LANCASTERIANS .- We observe by the Harrisburg papers that Messrs. David & Hen-ry Longenecker and Mr. Bryan of this city, have Monday week, on the railroad near the Gap. He vas attempting to get on a train when in motion, purchased twenty acres of ground in the lower part of the borough of Harrisburg, on which they intend erecting two large anthracite furnaces, and Arrisburg, on which they but slipping, fell across the rail between the cars, e anthracite furnaces, and Operations have been al-ing completely severed from his body. wheat from the chaff. But the fail has given way in the threshing machine, and the sheet to that fine ready commenced. a number of dwellings.

10nwealth.

they will be compelled to use such presses and printing facilities as they can procure for the purwest of Erie were to use the Ohio guage, all eas of Erie a New York guage.

In pursuance of this agreement, a line was laid down from Erie to the New York State line, of 6 feet guage-the guage of the New York and Erie Railroad. This afforded an advantage to that line over the New York and Buffalo road, whose gauge is 4 feet 8¹/₂ inches. They, therefore, asked that they might be permitted to extend their gauge from Buffalo to the city of Erie, on equal terms with the Dunkirk road. The permission was at once ac

Having gained equal terms, the Buffalo road (now, by consolidation, the New York Central,) sought for more. It proposed to the Dunkirk and New York Road, that the break between Ohio and New York should not occur in the State of Penn-sylvania at all, but in that of New York; that it (the New York Central,) would indemnily the Dunkirk road for all losses, and the Lake Shore Road should pass through Pennsylvania without stopping, thus cutting off all future communication from the Lake to Philadelphia.

The idea thus germinated developed itself more largely. The road from Erie west to the Ohio line was built, without a charter, by the Ohio interestthe ground occupied by it not even being bought in the name of a corporation. The Central Railroad of New York, now conso

lidated as one interest from Albany to Buffalo, and from Buffalo to the Eastern line of Erie City, bargained with the road from Erie City to the Ohio State line, and with that from the Ohio State line to Cleaveland, to make a common interest against Pennsylvania, and pass through our State as a fo

eign monopoly, with or without a law. By this arrangement, the Lake Shore road, which nust be, for all time, the great thoroughfare from the West to the East, from the Lakes to the Atlan tic, becomes an overwhelming monopoly by which we and our children will be 'hag ridden' withou remedy.

prospect of a subscription on the part of Philadelphia to the Sunbury and Erie road, cause prematura development of their stupendo cheme. It is this

First : To ruin the prospects of the Sunbury an Erie road.

Secondly : To hamper the Pennsylvania Central road at its Lake terminus. Thirdly : Having gained the control of the whole

oad from Albany to Cleaveland, and ruined all, r vals, to become the only trunk of communication with the Pacific road, thus absorbing all the busi ness of the Lakes and the Great West, for New York; cutting off all competition for trade at the noints of termination of the Philadelphia road, and passing through Pennsylvania with a discrimination in favor of New York, which will serve to destroy the advantages that Philadelphia is entitled to de-rive from her own roads in her own State. This cheme the citizens of Erie County have determin

and legal means ed to thwart by all constitutional The railroad crossed our streets and occupied out public roads, by no chartered rights, but as a fper mitted nuisance.

mitted nuisance. An ordinance passed in July last, directed there moval of this nuisance as soon as the Company should change the conditions upon which it was permitted. The Company commenced their work and the ordinance of the city was enforced. The removal was made by the High Constable, aided

by every independent and intelligent man in the community. On the ground were the Clergy and the Bar, with almost every thoughtful law abiding citizen-it was made without riot, or there were none to interfere with the due performance of the

aw. This is a simple outline of facts. It will, I hope induce the citizens of Philadelphia to take up thein maps, and see that our contest is not 'for the drop ings of trade,' but for a great princip

nefit of the metropolis and the dignity of the c om