Intelligencer & Iournal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. Lancaster, February 14, 1854.

Delegate Elections. To the Democratic Freemen of the City an

County of Laneagter In accordance with the resolutions of the Cour on Saturday, the 18th day of February next, then and there to elect not least than there or more than the recommendation. five delegates to represent each District in a gene are delegates to represent each District in a gener al County Convention, to be held on Wednesday the 22d day of February following, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the public house of Jacob Ziegler, in North Queen street, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent he Democracy of the County of Lancaster in the Innual State Convention, to be held at Harrisbury Annual State Convention, to be field at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 8th day of Masch next, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner. In pursuance of a resolution of the Democratic County Committee the Chairman would respectfully recommend the Democracy of the several Districts to elect the delegated by tables.

The several Ward, Borough and Township Committees are requested to give early notice in their respective Districts, of the time and place of meeting for the election of Delegates. H. B. SWARR,

Chairman Dem. County Comm Lancaster, January 24th, 1854.

Delegate Elections.

The Democrats of the N. W. Ward, of the city will meet at Reese's Hotel, North Queen street, or evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the pur pose of electing five delegates to represent said Ward in the ensuing County Convention. The Democrats of the S. W. Ward, at Fitzpatrick's Hotel, in South Queen street, at the sam

time, for the same purpose.

The Democrats of the N. E. Ward, at Miller's Hotel, in E. Chesnut street, at the same time, and for the same purpose.

The Democrats of the S. E. Ward, at Messenkop's Hotel, in E. King street, at the same time for the same purpose.

By order of Executive Committees The Democrats of Lancaster township, wil meet at the public house of Maj. Charles Nauman on Saturday afternoon next, the 18th inst., between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, for the purpose o electing five delegates to represent said township in the ensuing County Convention. By order o the Executive Committee.

The Delegate Elections.

We once more remind our Democratic friend throughout the county, that Saturday next, the 18th inst., is the day fixed upon for holding the delegate elections, and we hope to hear of a general attendance upon that occasion. The delegates elected in the several wards, boroughs and townships of the county, will meet in convention on the follow ing Wednesday, for the purpose of appointing six delegates to the State Convention of the 8th of March. The latter body will have to make the nominations for Governor, Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner-hence the importance of hav ing Lancaster County fairly and honestly represented upon that occasion, and also the necessity of a strongly marked popular, expression at th primary, or delegate elections. We therefore, once for all, urge the Democrats of the county to attend their delegate meetings on Saturday next

Governor Bigler.

It is now, rendered certain that Governor BIGLER will receive the votes of at least 120 out of the 133 delegates which will compose the next State Convention, and we should not be surprised if his we confidently expect a unanimous nomination, inasmuch as the opposition to him throughout the bill could not succeed-Over or through this house State is now whittled down to the little end o, nothing. Judge BLACK's re-nomination will also be unanimous. The contest will be for Canal Commissioner, as there are several very worthy men spoken of for that nomination. Col. Morr esent, and whoever is able to get ahead of him will doubtless be selected.

Important Arrests.

This community was startled on Tuesday last by the announcement that two of our most promnent citizens, Judge Q. B. VONDERSMITH and Gen. GEORGE FORD, were arrested by the U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on the charge of obtaining pension monies to a large amount from the Government by means of fraudulent and forged certificates. After being in custody for several hours, they sued out a writ of habe as corpus before Judge Long, who admitted them to bail in the sum of \$2000 each for their appear ance at the next term of the U.S. District Court to commence in Philadelphia on Monday next, and discharged them from the custody of the Marshal.

The same individuals were re-arrested by the Marshal, on Friday evening, and gave bail in \$5000 each for their appearance at the U.S. District Court. WALTER G. EVANS, Esq., was also arrested at the same time, and gave a similar amount of bail for his appearance at Court. The latter gentleman is the Magistrate before whom it appears, the alleged fraudulent acknowledgment were taken. If they are fraudulent, it is highly probable the Alderman was imposed upon.

As the whole subject will come up fos investiga tion before the proper tribunal, we forbear making any comments, so as not to prejudice the public mind one way or the other. If they are guilty they should be made to suffer the full penalty o the law; but, if innocent (and we sincerely hope such may turn out to be the case,) they should have the sympathy of the whole community.

Rumor (which is not always reliable) says that other parties are more or less implicated in the frauds, and several new arrests will shortly be made We hope not for the credit of our city.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones.

At the special election held in Berks county, on the 4th inst., to fill the vacancy occasioned in Congress by the death of Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Jones, ocratic candidate was elected by the fol

no Democratic calinidate	was elected by
owing vote:	
Jones (Dem.)	5078
Jones (Dem.) Keim (Whig)	3382
	-

At the regular Congressional election in 1852, when the same candidates were in the field, Mr. Joyzs' majority was only 530! The result on the 4th inst. must be peculiarly gratifying to that gen tleman, as it is to his numerous friends throughou the State.

We observe by the Carlisle papers, that our old friend, Judge STUART, declines having his name presented to the State Convention for the nomination of Canal Commissioner, as recommended by the Democratic Convention of Cumberland county. The Judge is every inch a Democrat, and is unwilling by the use of his name, in any way to embarrass the delegates of his county, or the action of the Convention. His name was presented to the public, for that office, without his knowledge or consent, and he has promptly withdrawn it.

THE 'INDEPENDENT WHIE .- Mr. FENN, the new editor, has made a decided improvement in the appearance of his paper. The Independent Whig is now published in quarto form, printed with new type and on a superior quality of paper, altogether making it one of the very best looking weeklies in the State.

Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN (Whig) has been elected a U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Maine.

DONEGAL DEPOSITE BANK .- The bill incorpora ting the Donegal Deposite Bank, at Marietta, in this county, passed the Senate finally, on Friday last, by a vote of 16 to 11.

To-day is St. Valentine's Day.

Prince Albert in a Fix. The husband of the Queen, it appears, has be ome unpopular in England, by the course he has pursued in reference to the Russian and Turkish war. His influence has been potent in favor of the former power, against all the feelings and interest of the nation; and it is said that his conduct will relation he sustains to the Queen. Many of the lows:

public journals are open and bold in their attacks upon him, and, from being quite popular in the kingdom, he has become odious to a large and powerful party. His position hereafter in England is likely to become extremely uncomfortable on that account. Speaking of Prince Albert, the Cininnati Enquirer says : By the English law and constitution he is a cipher in the government—no functions of a politi-cal nature devolving upon him. Heretolore he has appreciated his position and kept within his sphere, and hence has arisen his popularity. The fact is Prince Albert is a German, with the predilections of that nation, having no English feeling in his com

position. He is a petty, third rate sovereign in that it shall be lawful for the directors or controllers country, and therein are his sympathies and prepoessions. He thinks much more of his German in-erests than of the true policy of England. This e of his German i has been a peculiarity of nearly all of the Guelph ynasty, to which Queen Victoria belongs. That before they came to the English throne eigned in Hanover, a small German state, and it as since been their patrimony-constituting nearly all of the possessions of England upon the con-tinent. More than one long and bloody war has been waged by Great Britain simply for the pro--but which has been regarded with peculiar in-

terest by her sovereigns.
It has cost her thousands of lives and millions o reasure to retain it for her kings. The ablest Enhrone, have denounced the policy which made the nterests of England subordinate to those of Han over. The disastrous continental alliances, which have been formed by England within the last century have had for one object the protection of Han over to the crown. The fact that they were the rulers of that country, and their frequent intermar riages with German families, have prevented the rom becoming English in their sympathies. The two first Georges could hardly speak a single word in English correctly, and spent half their time in Hanover, and, if we are not mistaken, one of then died in that country. This Guelph family have never possessed but a small quota of brains, and hardly any of them was ever popular in England although loyalty there is a great virtue and char acteristic of the people.

George First and Second had but little intellect and were most immoderate drinkers, if not absolute drunkards. They were coarse, rough and vulgar George Third was insune during the latter portion of his reign, and the Government was administered in the name of his son as Prince Re gent. George Fourth was an unprincipled rake and debauchee, who, if he had been a private individual. would have been sent to the penitentiary.-His character is well illustrated by his brutal conduct to his Queen, which called forth the burning invective of Lord Brougham, in a speech upon the trial of the latter, when the King applied for a ditrial of the latter, when the considered one of vorce in 1820, that will ever be considered one of the best specimens on record of manly eloquence. the lash most justly. His brother, William Fourth. was a man of better character, and was more popular with the nation, until towards the close of his reign, when he threatened to veto the Parliamentary Reform Bill—a prerogative which no monarch had used for a hundred and fifty years—a matter which created so much excitement that he did not dare stem the tide of popular odium which such a step would be sure to create-and finally put his ignature to the measure.

The passage of that act, it is thought by many prevented a revolution that would have the monarchy. Thomas Babington Macauley, the re-nomination is made by acclamation! Indeed, great essayist and historian, gave utterance to the popular sentiment when he exclaimed in the House of Commons, in reply to an opponent who said the this bill must pass.' Queen Victoria has been by tar the most popular member of the House of Hanover who ever reigned in Great Britain. She has submitted herself most implicitly to the guidance of her Cabinet counsellors, no matter what party might be in power. She has had the reputation of Pike county, seems to have the inside track at series and the personage, who confined herself strictly to domestic matters—letting public concerns alone. Her intellect is probably of the mediocre kind-resembling, in that respect her

It is now charged that under the promptings o ince Albert and his German counsellors she is disposed to govern as well as reign. Her inclina-tions are not to join with France in maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. She dislikes Louis Napoleon as a parvenu sovereign, and openly expresses a partiality for the cause of the Bourbons. Lord Aberdeen, the inefficient Prime Minister whose Russian predilections are well known, had her countenance and support. The English court and the English nation are now opportunity each other in regard to the policy of the the first time in many years. We have but lit tle doubt which will be obliged to give way. Queen Victoria will yield, as did her predecessor, William V, upon the Reform Bill, to which we have above lluded. Prince Albert will be made to und hen Parliament meets, that he has incurred the ensure of the nation by his improper interference n governmental affairs, and England will be made assume that position in the Eastern difficulty which her power and interests entitle her to take

In the Field!

Quite a number of names are already mentioned connexion with the Mayoralty of Philadelphla nder the new charter which goes into operation n June next. Amongst others on the Democratic side we notice those of Hon. George M. Dallas Richard Vaux, William L. Hirst, William C. Patterson and John G. Brenner-and on the Whig side, Charles Gilpin, Esq., the present Mayor, Col. A. G. Waterman, Gen. Cadwalader, and others. The salary is \$4000, and the new Mayor will have about two thousand appointments of various kinds to make! So far as patronage is concerned, it will shall be prohibited. be an office of vastly more importance than that Governor of the State.

GEORGE LIPPARD .- The Philadelphia Sun re ords the death of this somewhat celebrated indi ridual, which occurred on Thursday morning last, in the thirty-first year of his age. Mr. L. had be ome widely known as the author of the 'Quaker City,' and many other peculiar romances. He pos sessed more than ordinary talent as a graphic writer; and, although his effusions were in many instances marked with an erratic character, his style was popular with the reading masses and his de scriptions unusually and strongly picturesque.-The last work from his pen was Eleanor, or Slave Catching in the Quaker City,' now in course of publication by the Sunday Mercury. He died in xtreme poverty-the fate of many a genius be

ore him. Peace to his ashes!

The Democratic Convention of Bradford county has instructed its delegates to the State Convention to support the nomination of CHESTER THOMAS, o Towanda, for Canal Commissioner. Resolutions of instruction were also unanimously adopted, in favor of the re-nomination of Governor BIGLER and Chief Justice BLACK. Resolutions complimentary to President Pience and Postmaster Genera CAMPBELL, were likewise adopted without a dissent-

THE EDIE WAR Oven !- The prompt action of the Legislature in repealing the Franklin Charter and the no less praise-worthy promptitude of Governor Broken in repairing to the scene of the disturbance, has had the desired effect. The track on both roads has been re-laid, and cars are again running. The two tracks lap at Erie, and facilities for changing freight conveniently have been made. Order once more reigns in-Erie! and the Governor has returned to Harrisburg.

CHESTER COUNTY .- The Democratic County Convention of Chester has appointed delegates to he State Convention, and instructed them to support the re-nomination of Gov. BIGLER and Judge BLACK. Delaware and Mercer counties have also instructed the same way.

The Democratic Union is down 'tooth and tickets to Clergymen passing over the publicworks. into obscurity.

The Common Schools.

We are opposed to too much tampering with the ommon Schools of the State. Any glaring defects in the system should, it possible, be remedied by wise and prudent legislation, but all reforms hould look to the general good, and conduce t the harmony of the whole. Such, we apprehend be the subject of Parliamentary investigation. It will not be the effect of the provisions couched in is charged that he has gone so far as to betray se- the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sections of s crets of State to the Russian and Austrian Minis | bill, introduced by Mr. McClintock, and now pendters, of which he had possession by virtue of the ling in the State Senate. The sections read as fol

SECTION 28. That if any common school is or shall hereafter be endowed by bequest or otherwise the board of directors or controllers of the distri n which such school may be situated, are hereby authorized to allow said school to remain under th immediate direction of the regularly appointed trus tees of the same, and to appropriate so much of the district fund to the said school as they may thin ust and reasonable. Provided, That such school hall be open to the visits of the directors or controllers of the district and conducted in conformit with the common school system, so far as the sam s applicable thereto.

SECTION 29. That when a free school of the com on grade in any district shall be maintained un der the care and direction of any religious society such district to cause to be paid to the proper per son or persons, for the support of such school, any portion of the school funds of the district which hey may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding the rateable share of the inhabitants whose children wards or apprentices shall be taught in such school.

Provided, That said directors or controllers shall e satisfied that such payment is not injurious t the common schools of such district, and that such free school shall be opened to the visits of the di rectors or controllers, and conducted in conformit with the common school system.

Now, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the above provisions are radically and fundamentally wrong, and that, if enacted into a law lish statesman, since the German family came to they would be the entering wedge to a total de struction of the common school system. It would be, in fact, introducing a sectarian influence which was wisely guarded against by the founders of the system, and which has proved to be injurious wherever it has been attempted. If one church o religious society has a right to establish a school and draw upon the general fund for a "rateable share" thereof, every other church and religious so ciety have the same right, and would not be slow in availing themselves of the privilege; and thus we should no longer have a system of common schools, but a loose and disjointed system which would be prolific only of heart-burning and jealousies, and end in the total prostration of that which has been the pride and boast of Pennsylvania for the last seventeen or eighteen years.

We hope the Legislature will deliberate carefully ver this subject. It is above all others of transcendant importance. The common schools of the State are in a flourishing condition, and the benefits resulting from them are beginning to be felt and appreciated by the people. One false step now may lead to irretrievable disorder and confusion from which long years of subsequent legislation might not be able to extricate them. The common schools are emphatically the colleges of the masses, and the people should regard, with a jealous eye, any attempt to produce a fundamental change, such as the bill in question contemplates. Since the above was in type, we have seen t stated in one of our exchanges that the two sec tions referred are literal transcripts of the act of 1849. How this is we do not know, as we have not seen a copy of that act before us. But, whether or not, in our humble opinion, they should be stricken out of any law relating to the common school system, as being impolitic, unwise and preg-

The Slavery Question.

ant with evil.

As the discussion growing out of the Nebraska bill, now pending in Congress, bids fair to open up anew the agitation of the Slavery question, we publish below correct copies of so much of the laws bearing upon the subject, as may be interesting to our readers: Missouri Compromise

The 5th section of an act, entitled 'An act to authorise the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories;' approved March 6th, 1821, contains the following enactment: 'provided hat in all territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary scritting of the act, savery and involuntary scribble, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted shall be, and is hereby forever probibited Provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States. uch fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid.'

Annexation of Texas.

The third article of the second section of the 'joint resolutions for annexing Texas to the United States,' approved March 1st 1845, amongst other things, provides 'that new States of convenient size not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas and having sufficient population may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provision of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes nort latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Com-promise Line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State
asking admission may desire. And in such
State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of the Missouri Compromise Line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime

Compromise of 1850. The fifth proposition of an act entitled 'An act proposing to the State of Rexas, the establishment of the Northern and Western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico, approved Sept. 9th 1850, amongst other things provided as follows: 'Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair, or qualify any thing contained in the third article of section sec

ond of the joint resolutions for annexing Texas to the United States.' Approved March 1st, A. D. 1845 Slavery Section of Douglas's Nebraska Bill. SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That, in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carey into practical operation the following prop sitions and principles established by the

se measures of 1850, to wit: First, That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate Second, That 'all cases involving the title to

slaves' and 'questions of personal freedom,' are referred to the adjudication of local tribunals, with the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the U Third, That the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States in respect to fugitives from service are to be carried into faithful execu-

tion in all 'the organized Territories' the same a

RAILBOAD MOVEMENTS .- We learn from the Baltimore Sun that application is about to be made to the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland, allow the parties interested to consolidate the railroad companies comprising the lines of route between Baltimore and Harrisburg, with a view to a more effective and economical administration of their operations. The companies constituting this line are the Baltimore and Susquehanna, York and Maryland, and York and Cumberland. Under the new arrangement money can be raised on the credit of a consolidated loan to complete the road to Sunbury without delay, and to build the branch road to Canton, and also to double-track the road as fast as the trade demands such an expenditure.

STRANGE !--- The Free Soilers or Soft Shells and Abolitionists, are now great sticklers for the Missouri Compromise! It is not long since they denounced it in unmeasured terms. But anything to raise another Abolition excitement throughout nail' upon the Canal Commissioners for issuing free the country! as without that they will soon sink

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. City Election. The following is the result of the election-for funicipal officers, held in this City on Tuesday NORTH EAST WARD. -Henry Gorrecht, Christian Kiffeer, 221 Michael M'Grann. 36 22 William Shuler, High Constable-John Myer. 226 City Constable-William Grubb, 183 Philip F. Baker. 218 -William Demuth, 146 John Carr, Garret Everts, udge-Robert King, Henry Baumgardner, 182 224 176 229 spector—Samuel Rupley, Robert A. Evans, 195 208 Select Council-Hon. E. Schaeffer. John Wise. 170 170 175 170 225 229 234 mmon Council-William Cox, John Weidler. Thomas Cox,
Daniel Okeson,
Thomas C. Wiley,
Samuel H. Price,
Joshua W. Jack, J. J. Springer. 218 NORTH WEST WARD. Henry Garrecht, Michael McGrann, William Shuler, High Constable—John Myer, City Constable-George Huffnagle,

104 437 274 586 587 Assessor-Michael Bundel, Judge-William B Wiley, 'nspector-James Chambers, John M Wertz, Select Council—George Wilson, Wm Gorrecht, 452 115 ommon Council -David Reese Henry M White, John Troyer, George Haughman, 590 SOUTH EAST WARD. Mayor Henry Garrecht, Christian Kieffer, Michael McGrann, 203 20 William Shuler, High Constable-John Myer, John Conner -Jacob Gundaker 231 George Leonard -P J McCollum, John Rock, Jacob Foltz, Judge-Walter G Evans, 357 Inspector-John H Reigart. 363 Jacob Wertzel

Select Council--James Black, Charles Gillespie. Common Council --- Jesse Landis, H F W Fedderson William P Brooks, SOUTH WEST WARD. -Henry Garrecht, Christian Kieffer, Michael M'Grann William Shuler. High Constable-John Myer John Conner City Constable-George Hinkle, John Kuhns, Issessor - Samuel Huber, Scattering, Michael Withers,

333 315 Scattering,
Inspector—Henry W. Gantz, Henry Shaum, M. H. Locher, Select Council-Charles Gillespie, James Black. Common Council-George M Steinman, Wm Mathiot

365 George Eichelberger John Kautz. RECAPITULATION.

267 79

FOR MAYOR AND HIGH CONSTABLE B B B ***** 136 104 157 84 481 221 437 204 227 1088 Ienry Garrecht. Christian Kieffer, Michael M'Grann, 36 17 22 36 20 16 4 17 William Shuler. The candidates elected are as follows, and wer

marked with a *, (Independents,) and the Whig andidates for Inspectors and Judges marked with High Constable-John Myer. City Constables-Jacob Gundaker, George Huff-

all on the regular Democratic tickets except those

nagle, John Kuhns, Philip F. Baker.

Assessors—Michael Bundel, Samuel Huber, John
Carr, P. J. M'Collum.

Judges—N. W. W., Wm. B. Wiley; S. W. W., Michael Withers; S. E. W., W. G. Evans; N. E. W., H. Baumgardnert.
Inspectors—N. W. W., James Chambers M., H. Dadungardner.

Inspectors—N. W. W., James Chambers, John
M. Wertz;† S. W. W., Henry W. Gantz, Henry
Shaum; S. E. W., John H. Reigart, Jacob Wertzel†; N. E. W., Samuel Rupley, R. A. Evanst.

Select Council—N. W. W., George Wilson; N.
E. W., John Wise*; S. W. W., Charles Gillespie.

Common Council David Reese, Dr. H. E. Muh lenberg, Henry M. White, John Troyer, George Haughman, Jesse Landis, H. F. W. Fedderson, William P. Brooks, George M. Steinman, William Mathiot, George Eichelberger, Thomas C. Wiley* Samuel H. Price*, J. W. Jack*, J. J. Springer*.

The new City Councils were sworn in and entered upon the discharge of their duties on Friday last. Newton Lightner, Esq., was re-elected resident and James C. CARPENTER, Clerk of the Select, and Dr. H. E. MUHLENBERG, President an BENJAMIN SCHAUM, Clerk of the Common Council Both branches then adjourned till Tuesday, (to-day) when they will meet again for the purpo nmissioner, Regulators, Collector Treasurer, &c. &c.

Now that they are fairly under way, we hop one of their first acts will be to look at the condition of some of our streets, including Centre Square and see whether a decided improand see whether a decided improvement could not be made in them. Enough of City Tax is levied each year, in all conscience, to make the streets what they ought to be, and we see no good reason why the work of reform should not commence without delay. There is a goodly sprinkling of new nembers in the Councils just organized, and as "a new broom always sweeps clean," we have strong hopes that something will be done to render the streets and crossings passable to pedestrians in wet weather. Will our City Fathers see to it.

DEDICATION .- On Sunday next, the 19th inst he First German Reformed Church of this City Rev. Mr. Harbaugh's) will he formally dedicated the worship of God.

HAMBRIGHT & SPRING'S Nightingale Min rels will give one of their grand concerts, at Fulton Hall, on Saturday evening next, the 18th inst. on which occasion they will offer an attractive programme. They are very excellent performers and will no doubt draw a crowded h particulars see small bills.

Young Labies Institute.—The Quarterly ex amination in this excellent Institution took place during a portion of the last week. Business preented us from attending; but we learn from sev ral who were present, that the examination was alike highly creditable to the gentlemanly and a complished Principal, Rev. Mr. Locke, and the Locke, and the oung Ladies under his charge. We are pleased o learn that the Institute is in a prospero dition, steadily increasing in patronage and influ-

NEW ELECTION DISTRICTS .- The following act as passed both Houses of the Legislature, and is

An Act relating to certain Election Districts. Sect. 1. That the township of Pequa, in Lancaster county, be and it is hereby erected into a separate election district, and the elections shall be held at the public house now occupied by Benjamin Rowe, in said township, and that John Meartney as judge, and Michael Zecher and Abraham Snavely as inspectors, are authorized pointed to hold the first election therein.

Sect. 2. That the township of Providence, in Lancaster county, be and hereby is crected into a separate election district, and the elections shall be held at the public house now occupied by Mary Miller, (Blue Bell tavern) in said township, and that Samuel Huber as judge, and John K. Rohre and John Miller, jr., as inspectors, are authorized and appointed to hold the first election therein.

Accident .- Mr. John Witmer, of Manor town ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Witmer, of Manor township, was severely injured on Saturday morning week, near Doerstler's mill, under the following circumstances: He was returning from meetings driving a spirited horse attached to a light wagon, when by some means the snaffle bit broke, and in attempting to get out and arrange it, the horse took fright—throwing him to the ground and dragging him a considerable distance. The wheels of the wagon passed over him. His wife was in the vehicle at the time and when the borse strated by hicle at the time, and when the horse started three hereach from it; fortunately she fell to the g without sustaining any injury. We are g learn that Mr. Witmer is slowly recovering.

State of the Lancaster Ranks. LANCASTER BANK.

DR. 7 1858 \$403,900 00 Interest and discount 1.084 48 Profit and loss, 19.122 21 Due to banks. Due to State Treasurer, 84,221 4 Do. depositers, \$1,682:603 56 CR Nov. 7, 1853. \$1,256,573 97 Bills discounted, Do. receivable 20,040 00 48,000 00 Bonds and mortgages, Banking house, 13,280 8 oga Steam Mills, 59,000 0 Lancaster Bank stock, Notes and checks of other banks. 92,093 6

Due from banks, . 97,784 50 \$1,682,603 56 LANCASTER COUNTY BANK Nov. 2, 1853. DR. Capital, \$179,595 0 Notes in circulation, 581,725 00 13,289 56 Dividends unpaid, Contingent fund, 12,699 54 Due State Treasurer. 6,455 84 16,000 00 Due to banks, Certificates of deposit, 45 067 07 Depositors, 181,161 32 \$940,907 44 CR. Nov: 3, 1853. Bills discounted. \$653,858 60 Bills under protest, 29,254 16 Mortgage, Judgment bond, Bond discounted, 3,579 356 1

8,503 Real estate. Gold and silver, 83,454 14 Bank notes current. 18,414 90 29 00 28,445 52 Cash checks and bills, Expenses, Due from banks, . 101,000 8 \$940,907 44 FARMERS' BANK OF LANCASTER. DR. Nov. 1, 1853.

Capital stock, \$350,000 0 Notes in circulation. Dividends unpaid, 1,281 5 Discounts. 28,084 07 Exchange, Interest account. 3 596 70 Profit and loss 26,944 22 Due to State of Penn'a, 2,792 7 Do. " Treasurer. 354 94 Certificates of deposit. Individual depositers, 210.342 44 Due to banks. 8,000 00 \$1,250,850 34 CR. ov. 1, 1853. \$824,178 61

Bills discounted, Pills protested. 51.628 97 Bonds and loans, 79,698 90 State of Pennsylvania, tempor aryloan, Farmers' Bank stock, 20,000 00 39,700 00 Penn'a Railrond company, Lancaster, Elizabethtown, and Middletown turnpike company, 15,000 0 2,559 00 Lancaster Locomotive Manufa turing company, 2,500 00 2,494 61 26,523 63 Expenses. Notes and checks of other banks, Specie and specie certificates. 76.038 69

Due from banks. 102,000 00 \$1,250,850 34 CHURCH BELLS .- Messrs, Jones & Hitchcock, of Troy, N. Y., have been engaged to Jurnish a chime eight bells (weighing about 8000 lbs.) for the rstLutheran Church of this City, of which Rev. Mr. Krotel is the Pastor.

The store of Mr. C. Baker, in Mt. Joy, wa proken into on Saturday night last, and robbed of nearly a hundred dollars worth of shoes. Four men were arrested, upon whom the stolen goods were

Suicide-We learn that a man named Pennel Hickman, residing in Drumore township, commit-ted suicide on Wednesday morning last, by placing the muzzle of a loaded rifle against his head and discharging the same by means of a withe attached to the trigger. When found he was lying near a tence, a short distance from Conowingo Furnace, near a

quite dead. He is supposed to have been deranged —Inland Daily. A CHANGE OF TIME. -On and after to morrow he passenger cars will leave as follows

GOING EAST 9 50 10 40 3 05 Lancaster GOING EAST. A. M. 7 15 V. Philadelphia. 2 00

10 15 A CARD .- 'THE UNION DORCAS SOCIETY' of he city of Lancaster, take this mode of te high esteem of, and their warmest thanks to Dr. B. Brown Williams, for his services on the evening of the 2d instant, at the benefit lecture for the poor, the proceeds of which Lecture were handed over to said Society, by a Committee Gentlemen, appointed by them for that purpor amounting to \$240; realized as follows, to wit: that purpose.

riptions by persons at Lecture-C. Hager C. Boughter W. Mathiot David Shultz, Esq. Peter Martin Heitler

C. D. Mehaffy

To C. Kieffer, Esq., W. Mathiot, Esq., Frs. Carpenter, C. Boughter, Esqr., Hon. D. B. Von ersmith, Colonel W, S. Amweg, Edward Hubley uther Richards, Esqr., and Col. William Gleim -who so efficiently acted in their particular pla es, and so faithfully performed their duties as the storesaid Committee-the Society extend their nost hearfelt thanks, satisfied that the unreserved iterest manifested by them in procuring the means wheraby the wants and necessities of the infortunate poor of the city of Lancaster, can will be one of the most pleasant emunerations they could receive.

The Farm Journal for February is an ex ellent number, filled with instruction to mer and reader, and very fully illustrated with en gravings. Every number of this work seems to e a little ahead of its predecessors. Any farme who reads it one year cannot very well do withou the next. Price, one dollar in advance. J M Meredith, & Co., West Chester.

THE MINING REGISTER .--- The February no. of this valuable work has been received. It is filled usual, with much interesting and instructive ion relative to minerals and mining opera Published by W. J. Fenny, New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED. - The Senate to-da pent some time in executive session on the no actions of Ministers and Charge d'Affaires, &c. Ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey, was co irmed as Minister to Prussia. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, was confirme Secretary of Legation to London.

F. Augustus Irving, of Connecticut was confirm d as Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburg.

J. J. Seibels, of Alabama, to be charge d'affaires of the United States to Belgium. James S. Green, of Missouri, to be charge d'afaires of the United States to New Granada. August Belmont, of New York, to be charge d'af-

ires of the United States to the Netherlands.

Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, to be charge d'af-

ires of the United States to Austria Bedinger, of Virginia, to be charge d'afaires of the United States to Denmark Philo White, of Virginia, to be charge d'affair the United States to Ecquador. John M. Daniel, of Virginia, to be charge d'afires of the United States to Sardinia John W. Dana, of Maine, to be charge d'affaire the United States to Bolivia.

Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, to be charge d'afaires of the United States to the Kingdom of the BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.-New Orleans papers Saturday and Sunday last are received. tain full details of the late fire. The loss of life

was greater than at first reported-24 slaves on board the Charles Belcher all perished, and the to-

One passenger on board the Belcher, who had lost his mother and sister, became frantic and fa-The cargo of the Belcher was valued at \$200. The loss of the steamer Eagle, which was burn

tal number burned was about 40.

Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, Feb. 9, 1854.

SENATE.—The Speaker laid before the Senate he annual report of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Crabb presented a number of petitions from citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the repeal of the existing militia law.

Mr. Goodwin, from the Committee on Corportions, reported a bill to incorporate the Common-

surance Company. Mr. Buckalew, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill appropri-ating the sum of \$3000 in aid of the Rosine Asciation of Philadelphia. Mr. Darsie reported a bill to exempt coal and

r passing over the Penusylvania Railroad rom the three mill connage tax Mr. Darlington reported a bilt to extend the prosions of the general manufacturing law to the ining of coal

Mr. Quiggle reported a bill erecting a new county o be called Madison, out of parts of Allegheny, Outler and Armstrong.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Kunkel, proeded to the consideration of the joint rese

ffered by him yesterday, as follows eas, Efforts are now being made to effect the passage of an act of Congress to organize the territory of Nebraska, with provisions allowing the existence of involuntary servitude north of 36 deg. 30 min.; and whereas, in the judgment of the Ger eral Assembly of Pennsylvania, the passage of such an act would-be inexpedient, and a manifest vioration of the Missouri Compromise, approved March 6, A. D. 1820; theretore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Penn

sylvania earnestly and solemnly protest against the epeal of that section of the act of Congress for the mission of Missouri into the Union as a State which prohibits involuntary servitude north of 36 leg. 30 min.
Resolved, That the Governor be requested

ransmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each four Senators and Representatives in Congress. Mr. Kunkel advocated the resolutions in an abl speech, and strongly condemned this feature of the bill now pending in the United States Senate, as an open violation of the compact of the States. The bate was further continued at some length by Messrs. Buckalew, Quiggle and others in opposi ion to the resolutions, and the question then being taken upon the resolutions, they were negatived.

The bill to divorce Thomas French from his first wife and to legalize a subsequent marriage, was then taken up on its final passage, and after further debate was negatived-yeas 11, nays 18. The Sen

ate then adjourned.

House.—The House met at 10½ o'clock, and, after some little unimportant business, resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, authorising a new hearing by one of the Judges of the Su preme Court, of a motion for a new trial in the case of David Jewell, under sentence of death in Allegheny county for murder. The bill was debated at great length; several members participating i discussion on both sides, and was finally negaved-veas 44, navs 45. al purely local bills were considered and The House then adjourned.

Congressional. The principal subjects which occupied attention the Senate on Thursday, were the Nebraska bill

and the bill for indemnifying the sufferersbyFrench spoilations. The latter bill having been further amended and briefly discussed, it was laid aside till Saturday. The Nebraska bill was then taken up, when Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, occupied the the floor for more than an hour in an able and argumentative spaces here. gumentative speech against the bill. He did not conclude his speech, and may be expected to reame it to-day.

The House of Representatives brought its busicess of the part few days to an unexpected result. liter considering in detail and agreeing to the va-ious amendments to the Deficiency bill reported

rom the Committee of the Whole, the bill itse was rejected by the decisive vote of 93 to 57. A motion to reconsider this vote was laid on the table by the casting vote of the Speaker. So that the subject can only come up again through the Com mittee of Ways and Means.

One of the amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole was an item of \$530,000 for the

tee of the Whole was an item of \$530,000 for the purchase of the buildings in the dity of New York now used for assaying and refining offices. The buildings are now leased by the Secretary of the Treasury for the sum of \$54,000 per annum, amounting in fifteen years to \$785,000. The Secretary had reserved in the lease the privilege of a fee simple purchase, within two years for the amount proposed in the bill-an undoubte neasure of economy. The total amount of the appropriation bill, as amended in Committee of the Whole, was over

three millions of dollars. THE NEBRASKA TERRITORY.-The great river running through it under the French name of La Platte—has the States of Iowa and ssouri on its Eastern limit, and on its western the Rocky Mountain Ridge, which separates i from Utah. On its Northern limit is what is known as the North-Western territory, and a portion o Minnesota-and its Southern boundary is the sam parellel of latitude as that of Missouri, 36 degrees 30 minutes North-the territory is at its easter extremity, about 350 miles from North to South—at the Western end, about 200 miles, and having

an average width of about 240 miles. It is estimated that there are about 12,000 Indians in the country. They are the Cherokees (in part) the Osages, the Cherokee Reservation Wyandottes. Pattowatomies, Ottawas and Chippe was, Peorias and Kaskaskias, Wears and Pinka shaws. Shawnees, Kansas, Delawares, Kickapoos was, Sack and Foxes, Half breeds, Ottoes and

Missourias At Fort Leavenworth, on the western side he Missouri river, there is a reservation of nine square miles, belonging to the United States Government. Here is centered the entire white popuation of the territory, which varies according t the season of the year, and the demands of the army. It comprises officers, soldiers, civilians, in the service of the government, mechanics, farmer eamsters? &c. The whole population varies from four to twelve hundred persons, and ordinarily the number does not exceed six hundred. About seven y votes were polled last year for a delegate to Congress. None of these votes came from Fort

Leavenworth, and most of the white residents did In regard to the physical character of the coun try, a recent writer, who speaks, we infer from passages in his work, from personal observation says the valley of the territory westward from the Missouri, is a rich loam. The valley of the Platte nearer the Northern boundary is low, but for some two hundred and fifty miles is very tertile when it changes into a deep sand. The two great ridges, between the Arkansas and Kansas, and the Kansas and the Platte, are a mixed loam and sand or gravel, which makes a delightful soil to till and returns heavy crops. The ridge between the Kansa and the Platte, is more beautiful and fertile that the other, The valleys are tolerably supplied with imber. There is also timber along the Missour iver, and a slight growth is found along the smal streams. Coal has been found of a superior quality at several locations, and there are indications that n abundant supply will be found for the whole

erritory. [Correspondence of the Baltimore Times.] French Intrigues about Spain—The Duke of Albe on the Throne-The purchase of Cuba by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7th, 1854. Information has been received here, that designs are seriously entertained by those in power in France, of putting the Duke of Alba upon the Spanish Throne. This person is the brother, it vill be recollected, of the Freuch Empress, and has lately become famous in his duel with youn; oule. He is about thirty-two years of age and with very fair, natural capacity; he is now a 'fast man' about Madrid. France has natural yearnings for influence in-

Spein. The wealth and the present weak condition of her neighbor, invite France temptingly to look with yearning eyes upon her. Spain in behind every other nation in Europe in all ele ments of modern civilization; she has no school or popular education, no railroads, nor none of the ther continental nations. She is scarcely, although Christian, further advanced than even Turkey. Her debt is about seven hundred millions of dollars and she is unable even to pay the interest upon i Her bonds, in the English market, whose par vale is one hundred dollars, are worth but forty one She has none of the capacittes, independent vant of unity in the support of the present dynasty

which fit her for self-defence In this situation she is an inviting, and would become an easy prey to French ambition. It re-quires but the will of the Emperor of France to

aka possession both of the country and the capita f Spain, and to place another monarch on it one. The design is certain, if it ripen, it will ertainly succeed. In this event this matter will be important to

us. Spain will be obliged to withdraw her troop from Cuba, and she will realize fully her inability still remain its owner. She will feel that she wil be obliged to sell it: and although her pride may preser another purchaser to us, yet circumstance will compel her to sell to us. If events should so low in the train indicated, as well informed person here prophecy, they venture to predict that in le than eighteen months Cuba will be ours by pur Let the fruit then ripen. Let us have t nore fillibustering; it is due to our self-respect crush it, and it is our true policy. on the Cattahooche on the 29th ult., was \$100,000

51. Louis Correspondence We have very little change to report in the bu iness of our city. Navigation is still suspended and our leves the picture of despair-with scarcely dray track to remind one of the excitement and bustle that usually prevails in that locality.— Teams, with heavily loaded wagons are still crossing the ice, which is about a toot in thickness. The weather for the past two or three days has been mild, and the ice and snow in our streets has almost disappeared, leaving our thoroughfares in a wretched condition. A few hays more of this mild weather will nave considerable effect on the ice.—Some twenty miles above this city the ice is heavily gorged; the river at that point has recently ris-en upwards of nine feet, and it is stated that the ice there is from twelve to fifteen feet in thickness -gorged to the very bottom of the river. Should this great body of ice remain until the usual fresh et in the spring—when the great Missouri, Illinois and Upper Mississippi rivers and their tributaries send forth their immense volumes of water, which must necessarily be the result upon the opening of spring—we cannot but expect high water and much injury to and great loss of property. The large number of steamboats now lying at the levee are in imminent danger of being broken to pieces or carried away with the flood; their commanders

are holding daily meetings to devise some plan by which they can protect their boats, but as yet they have done nothing. . Thousands of our citizens are daily on the icegreat number of whom are ladies-amusing themselves in various ways—skating, sliding, ri-ding on sleds, falling down and getting up again On Saturday they struck up a dance—gentlemen and ladies participating. Several large tents have been pitched upon the ice, at which can be had all kinds of refreshments, especially old 'red-eye' and all that. They appear to be doing a good business. In our young days we used to enjoy the sport of skating, and lelt perfectly at home when upon the ice, so we concluded, with two others, to mingle in the crowd on Saturday last. After skating about with the masses, three of us determined on going down the river to the town of Carondelet, which is six miles by land and about nine or ten by water The ice was rough and a stiff wind pressing against us; we, however, arrived there in good time, where we found our old friend, Mr. Josiah Cross, former time than we should have done, and night overtook is before we reached the city. We were among the first that ventured so far upon the bosom o the great 'Father of Waters,' with innumerable ai oles on either side, and dark as pitch, so that we had to move cautiously and slowly to escape a ducking, and we are pleased to state that no acci-dent occurred. That was our first adventure on the ice in the Mississippi after night, and it will no doubt be the last. We did not know the danger we were in until it was all over.

There is nothing of interest stirring. We are much annoyed by the irregularities of the mails, but at this season of they agric is difficult to remedy. How gratifying it must be to Gen. Pierce, as well as to every good Democrat who prides himself upon the advocacy of sound principles and the success of his party, to learn that all the Demo-cratic State Conventions that have been held, have remphatically and seamessly endorsed the present ministration in terms Ipud and strong. The State Convention of Iowa was held on the 9th inst., to iominate a State ticket to be voted for in Augus next. The action of this convention was entirely harmonious, and the result has presented to the Democratic party of that State a ticket which can not fail to unite the entire Democracy, thereby carrying the State with an overwhelming majority. --As the proceedings of this body are purely and thoroughly Democratic, we give below some of the general resolutions which were unanimously dopted, to show to the larger States that Little Iowa' has spoken—that she has proclaimed to the world her intention to stand by the National Con vention-to sink or swim upon the Baltimore Plat

form of '52: Resolved, That we, the delegates of the counties of Iowa, in State Democratic Convention assembled do hereby re-affirm and pledge ourselves tion of 1852, that we hold and consider them as constituting the true platform of the Der party, and as fundamental and essential true democrats.

Resolved, That we look upon ourselves a bers of the real National Democratic party, a party radically identical in all parts of the Union; that we have no sectional views to gratify, no selfish designs to accomplish; but are wholly devoted to the union, harmony and success of the cause; we therefore reputliate all disaffection on sectional or personal grounds and denounce all bickerings among ourselves, and most earnestly recomm union, harmony, concession and compromise,' as

a maxim for universal observance Resolved, That we have increased confidence he talents, integrity and patriotiusm of Frankli Pierce, that his adminstration of the Governmen has been distinguised by wisdom, firmness and a unwavering adherence to sound democratic princ ples, and that he has fully redeemed the pledge given to the American people previous to

election. Resolved. That in the recent development of the grand political truth of the sovereignty of the people, and their capacity and power for self govern-ment, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devol-ved with increased responsibility, upon the democratic party of this country as the people, to sustain and advance among us constitu onal LIBERTY, EQUALITY, and FRATERNATY, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherance to those principles and compro-mises of the constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is and, the Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the ener gies and capacity of this great and progressive pe

The following excellent ticket was then nominated, and better and more competent gentlemen could not have been selected: For Governor, Curtis Bates: Secretary of State eorge W. McCleary; Treasurer, Martin Auditor, Col. J. L. Sharp; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. D. Eads; Attorney General, David Cloud. You will therefore perceive that the Democracy of the West is rallying under the Na-tional standard—the Baltimore Platform as their

guide, and the bone and sinew their shield. Democracy is onward and must ever triumph. Some people in the eastern States are under the impression that the Western and North-western States are occupied with Indians and wild beasts of the prairies, and that the few white inhabitants who have found their way into them, are 'poor, ig norant farmers. Allow me to correct this erron-eous idea entertained by the 'learned,' 'talented' and 'enterprising' citizens of some of your neighboring ment in favor of the Western States the simple fact that lowa, as young a State as she is, contains and supports within her borders, three daily papers; 4 ri-weeklies: 39 weeklies and three mor odicals—making a grand total of 49 publications.
In Illinois—dailies 20; tri-weeklies 7; weeklies 118; semi-monthlies 1; monthlies 4; and bi-month ies 1. Out of this number Chicago has 7 dailies; 2 tri-weeklies; 15 weeklies; I semi and 4 monthlies Grand total in the State, 154

In Michigan-the home of Gen. Cass-6 dailies; semi-weeklies: 8 monthlies; 2 tri-weeklies; 65 veeklies and 1 quarterly-making in all, 84 pubications.

In Wisconsin there are 80 publications. These four States contain and support 367 publications and yet they are considered by some folks awa a' these papers are conducted with spirit, talen and enterprise, and many of them will compare vorably with those issued in the eastern cities. The 'Pilot,' the new paper I mentioned in a pre-ious letter, has made its debut; the first number was issued on Saturday last. It makes a fine ap-

pearance—is published weekly. It claims to be the only Democratic paper in St. Louis—supports the National Administration, and professes to stan on the Baltimore Platform. Its editorials are writ ten with spirit and ability, and it will no doubt popular education, no railroads, nor none of the take the field in opposition to the 'Missouri Demo mercial facilities and advantages of any of the crat' and the re-election of Col. Benton to the Uni ted States Senate.

There is a great discount on politics in this city. Every effort has been made to unite the party, but it appears to be in vain. The post office question is not settled yet, and much depends up that matter is decided. The present incur clevera gentleman as he is anofficer, desires achange, but the administration has not yet determined who shall be his successor; so we must wait patiently and see what weshall see.

CHILD FROZEN TO DEATH .- A little daughter of m. Diehl, in Adams County, Pa., was frozen to death last week. She started to school, but in crossing a ploughed field became exhausted and was tound there frozen to death. The account says that the little sufferer cried aloud for help, and was verheard by several persons who we not far from the place, but little or no attention was paid to her cries, and the unfortunate little sufterer was doomed to remain in that horrible situa tion throughout the day and finally overcome with old and fatigue, she laid down upon the ground to leep, and before she was discovered she had fro

ar Among the Naval promotions confirmed by the Senate last week, we find that ofour fellow townsman John H. Messersmith, to be a surgeon from July 18th, 1853.