

INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTER.
GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.
LANCASTER, PA., JANUARY 22, 1856.
CIRCULATION, 4000 COPIES.
FOR PRESIDENT.
JAMES BUCHANAN.
(Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

WARD MEETING.
The Democrats of the City are requested to meet at the following places, on Saturday evening next, the 26th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, to settle candidates to be supported, at the ensuing election on the 5th of February, for the offices of Mayor, John Constable, City Constables, Assessor, Assistant Assessors, Aldermen, and Selectmen of the City.

WARD COMMITTEES.
Appointed at the late Democratic County Convention:
1st Ward—David Rees, J. Baumbler, Adam Trout, J. W. Ward—Henry Scham, Michael Wilkes, Alfred Rodgers, Saml Hill, James Peoples.
2d Ward—Wm. C. McKeen, John Zecher, Frank Gillespie, Jacob Hornum, John Hamilton.
3d Ward—William A. Metcalf, John Henry, William G. Gormley, John H. Edgar, Michael McGonigle.

A State Falshood Again Referred.
Now that Mr. BUCHANAN's name is so prominently before the people of the Union in connection with the next Presidency, the few enemies yet left, are again at work with falsehoods and defamations, in a fruitless effort to injure his exalted character as a patriot and statesman. Amongst other falsehoods, the oft-repeated one that Mr. BUCHANAN opposed the late war with Great Britain, is now being circulated, so we understand, in the National Metropolis.

To again meet this base slanderer at the threshold, as was done in 1852, we insert the following correspondence, as originally published in the Pittsburgh Daily Post, and re-published in the Washington Union of April 13, 1849. It will be seen that, so far from opposing the war with Great Britain, Mr. BUCHANAN actually volunteered his services, and marched as a private soldier, at his own expense, to the defence of Baltimore, in 1814. Here, at home, where Mr. B. has spent the greater portion of his long and eventful life, such refutation is unnecessary; but these falsehoods are intended for effect abroad, where he is not personally known, and therefore the apparent necessity for this prompt and early notice of the matter. Mr. BUCHANAN has lived to little purpose indeed, if, after evincing his patriotism in the most unmistakable manner in the way above referred to, and subsequently shedding imperishable glory upon the Republic by his professed attachment to home and in foreign countries, he can, at this late day, be injured in the estimation of his countrymen, by the re-issuance of a vile and abominable falsehood such as is referred to in the correspondence to which we now invite our readers:

PEARLES TOWNSHIP, March 26, 1849.
L. HARRIS—Dear Sir:—Previous to the Democratic National Convention, held at Baltimore in May last, I was frequently applied to for the following correspondence, for the purpose of stamping the lie on the few that were barefaced enough to repeat the oft-repeated falsehood, "that the Hon. James Buchanan opposed the war with Great Britain," but at the time I was unable to find it. Therefore, convenient, you will obligingly send me a copy of the same, so that I may be able to refer to it in the future, and to my friends hereafter for the friends of that true patriot and highly gifted statesman.

AN OLD JACKSON DEMOCRAT.
PITTSBURGH, 14 March, 1842.
Dear Sir:—The undersigned committee having understood that during the last war with Great Britain you were a citizen of Lancaster county, in this State, and well acquainted with the Hon. James Buchanan, we take the liberty of asking you to state, for the satisfaction of our constituents, no doubt your friends in this part of Pennsylvania, whether Mr. Buchanan's course in regard to the war, merited and received the approbation of the supporters of the important measure of Mr. Madison's administration.

The slanders which some of our political opponents have so freely lavished upon our patriotic and eloquent Senator have been so serious, and so persistently reiterated, that his democratic friends, in order to meet them, determined to appeal to the testimony of those who have known him from his youth to the present day. There is no one in this community on whose statements the public would more implicitly rely than on yours, and we therefore respectfully request from you an answer to the foregoing inquiry.

Your friends and fellow-citizens,
EDWARD D. GAZAM,
THOMAS HAMILTON,
THOMAS PHILLIPS,
JOHN M. DREW,
JAS. CRAWFORD,
CHARLES BARNETT,
JOHN IRWIN, of Grant street.
To Mr. ROBERT MAGILL, Pitt Township.

PITTSBURGH, March 15, 1842.
Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter of yesterday, a brief statement of the facts within my knowledge will, I presume, suffice.
The brilliant career of Mr. Buchanan as a statesman, and the faithful and ardent manner in which, on many important occasions, he has administered the duties of his office, in the country, have satisfied all but those who are blinded by political prejudice that he is a true patriot.

In two or three days a troop was formed, under the command of Capt. Shippen, afterwards President Judge of the Crawford County Courts, but the necessity for reinforcing the army was considered so urgent, that the troop left Lancaster before the members generally could equip themselves. In Baltimore, however, to which they were immediately marched, they procured a uniform dress, and other military equipments at their own expense, and joined the troops under the command of Major Ridgely.

I was a member of the Lancaster troop. So was Mr. Buchanan, who volunteered, and served as a private. I was acquainted with Mr. Buchanan, and have a perfect recollection of the elegant and exemplary manner in which he performed his duty besides equipping ourselves, we bore our own expenses while in service, and when our tour of duty was over, we neither asked nor received a cent of pay from the government.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT MAGILL.
Legislation for Lancaster County
Mr. Brush read in his place, on Wednesday, a bill to lay out and open Reigart street in the City of Lancaster.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.
From the Report of the Canal Commissioners, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1855, we glean the following items which will be interesting to our readers:
The whole cost of the Main Line of the Public Improvements from Columbia to Pittsburg, was, in round numbers, \$12,000,000. The whole amount of revenue received from all the public works of the State, during the year, was \$1,019,629 76—being an increase on that of the preceding year of \$103,186 18. This is a larger net revenue than has ever before been derived from the State works in any one year. What is equally gratifying, says the Report, is the fact that not a dollar of indebtedness exists on any of the finished lines for the past year's operations, except on the Portage road.

The receipts from the Columbia Railroad were \$357,059 84. The expenditures (including repairs and re-building the Downing and Peque viaducts) amounted to \$442,138 50. The net revenue, over all expenditures upon the road, except re-laying the south track, is equal to the interest of seven and one-sixth per cent. on \$5,000,000—a sum greater than the road originally cost.

The Delaware Division was still more profitable. The net revenue for the year being \$328,816. Speaking of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Canal Commissioners say:—"The management of this road, during the past year, in the dispatch of business, in the safety of traveling, and in the careful guardianship of the public interests, affords a gratifying evidence of the energy and efficiency of its able Superintendent. No road in the country, of equal capacity and length, and doing the same amount of transportation, has been conducted with more promptness and economy, and that, too, with one of its tracks in a very dilapidated condition."

The amount required to complete the south track of this road, in addition to former appropriations amounting to \$181,000. The importance of the immediate completion of this improvement," says the Report, "is both as it regards the dispatch of the large amount of freight, and the safety of passengers which are conveyed over it, must be so apparent to the Legislature as to render argument in its favor, on the part of the Board, entirely superfluous."

Speaking of the North Branch Canal, and of its probable early completion, the Report says:—"Should this be accomplished by the early part of the approaching summer, the Board have entire confidence, that the increased receipts on the now finished lines, which will result from the contemplated modifications of the toll sheet, the gross revenue from our public works will amount, the coming year, to \$2,200,000."

The Board take strong ground against the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. The last fiscal year it amounted to \$196,936 70—and in five or six more years it will reach in all probability \$300,000. If the tax on coal and lumber had not been repealed by the last Legislature, it would have reached, in the aggregate, the past year, to at least \$244,000.

The Board pay a passing compliment to the Collectors and other officers on the public works for their fidelity, and close their Report with the following paragraph:—"The contract with Messrs. Bingham & Dock, for carrying passengers over the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad will expire in August next. As the Supreme Court have decided, in effect, that the Canal Commissioners have no legal right to enter into such a contract without the concurrence of the Legislature, the passengers travel, after that period, will be thrown open to every one who may think proper to place cars on the road. Whether the public revenues, or the comfort of passengers will be promoted by such an indiscriminate opening of the road, is very questionable. It is, therefore, submitted to the Legislature whether it is not expedient to clothe the Board with full power to make such arrangements for carrying passengers as will best conduce to an increase of revenue, and the safety and dispatch of travel."

A Falseness Noted.
Henry S. Magraw, Esq.
We are gratified in being able to announce to our readers that this gentleman received the nomination on first ballot, on Friday evening, for State Treasurer, and was elected on yesterday. Mr. M. is an ardent and thorough-going Democrat, of fine abilities and popular manners, and will, we doubt not, do honor to himself and the Democratic party of the Commonwealth in the responsible station to which he has been elected. His election will be hailed with delight by his numerous friends in every section of the State, and will be the more gratifying to himself from the fact that his competitors for the nomination were all gentlemen of merit and ability, any one of whom would have been acceptable to the people.

The following gentlemen, it is understood, voted for Mr. MAGRAW in the caucus:
Messrs. Cresswell, Jamison, Webb, W., Bush, Campbell, Cary, Coburn, Dandall, Fausch, Foster, Fulton, Galt, Galt, Hill, Busch, Johnson, Keith, Mather, Miller, Mumford, Nunnemacher, Patterson, Ray, Satterly, Shook, Smith, S. B. Smith, W. Smith, W. Thompson, Walton, Wharton, (L.) Y. M. Hamlin, who was the next highest, received 13 votes. The whole number of votes polled was 79.

The Presidency.
The New York Atlas, of the 13th inst., says:—"The signs of the times indicate that JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, will be the nominee of the Democratic Convention, and the distinguished member of the party in the Union, manifest a disposition to go in for him from the start. It is doubtful if any other candidate will be presented to the convention." And again:—"If Mr. BUCHANAN is, by common consent, to be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency—and that is the way things look at the present time—there will be no further difference between the Hards and Softs of this State. Both factions will be regarded as regular by the National Democracy—both will approve of the resolutions which may be adopted—and both will support one ticket for the Presidency."

Senator Bigler.
This gentleman was elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature, on the 14th inst., having received the Democratic caucus nomination as we stated in our last. In convention the vote stood for BIGLER 82; E. Joy 40, and of Philadelphia, (Know-Nothing) Whig 33. Governor BIGLER takes the place in the Senate which became vacant on the 4th of March last, by the expiration of Mr. Cooper's term, and it is understood, will enter upon his duties to-day. His term will run to the 4th of March, 1861. We predict for him an honorable and useful career to himself and his constituents.

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH.—The first number of this paper under the new proprietors, Messrs. McClure and Sellers, made its appearance last week. It is printed in quarto form, on a sheet of the largest size, and is a great improvement on the old paper, both in mechanical execution and editorial ability. It will be published strictly on the cash principle, and we have no doubt, from the well known energy and perseverance of Col. McClure, will prove a paying concern. We wish it much prosperity—politically, we trust it may reap the same fate that has ever been awarded by the people of the Keystone to Whiggy and its cohorts.

New License Law.
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS, of the State Senate, has introduced the following new license law, as a substitute for the "Jug Law," and all other laws or parts of laws, now in force:
Section 1. Declares all taverns, hotels, inns, ale and beer houses, victualling houses and restaurants, and all other places or rooms kept for the sale and retail of liquors, spiritous and malt liquors, unlawfully—unless licensed according to the provisions of this act.
Sec. 2. Declares that no person but a citizen of the U. S. State, of good moral and sober character, shall be licensed to sell liquors; that every person so licensed shall give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that he or she shall not deal in any adulterated or mixed liquors; and also that he or she will not suffer any drunkenness, debauchery, disorderly revels, or unlawful games to be enacted in said houses.

Sec. 3. Two classes of tavern, inn, or hotel keepers may be licensed. The one class, chargeable with the higher rate of assessment for licenses, shall be authorized to retail wines, brandy, spirit and beer, and also to sell and dispense other liquors, and the other class, paying a lower rate of assessment, shall be confined to the vending of cider, beer, ale, porter and malt liquor.
Sec. 4. Dealers in liquors shall be held in the same class within twenty days after the passage of this act, and then appoint the first session, not more than ten days thereafter, for the purpose of hearing petitions and granting licenses.

Sec. 5. The taverns, inns, hotels and public houses shall be arranged and classed according to the estimated and adjusted yearly rental of the same, and according to the annual estimated valuation of the house and property intended to be occupied as one of the said public houses, and the rate price of a license, for one year, shall be as follows, to-wit:
For the first class \$1000, in all cases where the adjusted yearly rental or valuation of the house and property occupied or intended to be occupied for that purpose shall be \$10,000, or more.
For the second class, where the rental shall be \$800 and not more than \$10,000, the price of the license shall be \$500.
For the third class, where the rental shall be \$600 and not more than \$800, the price of the license shall be \$300.
For the fourth class, where the rental shall be \$400 and not more than \$600, the price of the license shall be \$200.
For the fifth class, where the rental shall be \$200 and not more than \$400, the price of the license shall be \$100.
For the sixth class, where the rental shall be \$100 and not more than \$200, the price of the license shall be \$50.
For the seventh class, where the rental shall be \$50 and not more than \$100, the price of the license shall be \$25.
For the eighth class, where the rental shall be \$30 and not more than \$50, the price of the license shall be \$15.
For the ninth class, in all cases where the rental shall be under the amount of \$150, the price of the license shall be \$25.
Sec. 6. That tavern, inn and hotel keepers, who retail only cider, beer, ale, malt and brewed beverages, shall be licensed in the same manner as above mentioned—but shall only be required to pay one-half the rates and sums above enumerated.

Sec. 7. Amends the act of 4th of May, 1841. Sec. 8. Regulates the amount of license to be paid by Retailers of liquors.
Sec. 9. Regulates the amount of license to be paid by Distillers and Brewers.
Sec. 10. Regulates the amount of license to be paid by Importers of liquors.
Sec. 11 & 12. Not important.
Sec. 13. Amends the act of 1841, relating to apothecaries, auctioneers, and persons engaged in the business of bottling cider, ale, porter and beer, from taking out licenses.
Sec. 14. Fixes the penalty for adulterating liquors, and for selling adulterated liquors, and imprisonment for six to twelve months.
Sec. 15. Continues the "Sunday Law" in force, and also the act of 8th of May, 1854.
Sec. 16. Regulates the amount of license to be paid by Importers of liquors.
Sec. 17. Amends the act of 4th of May, 1841, relating to the duty of Courts in granting licenses.
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Repeal of the Jug Law.
A motion was made in the House of Representatives, last week, to suspend the rules for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of a bill to repeal the Jug Law. The motion failed for the want of two-thirds vote, but the yeas and nays were as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Barry, Boyd, Bruhl, Campbell, Cary, Coburn, Craig, Howell, Edgar, Fausch, Foster, Fulton, Galt, Galt, Hill, Busch, Johnson, Keith, Mather, Miller, Mumford, Nunnemacher, Patterson, Ray, Satterly, Shook, Smith, S. B. Smith, W. Smith, W. Thompson, Walton, Wharton, (L.) Y. M. Hamlin, who was the next highest, received 13 votes. The whole number of votes polled was 79.

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