JAMES BUCHANAN

(Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.) GENERAL NOMINATIONS. Mayor John Zimmerman. High Constable.

Joseph Brintnall. WARD NOMINATIONS NORTH WEST WARD. Select Council Godfried Zahm, (3 yrs.) Christian Zecher, (1 yr. Common Council Jonas D. Bachman,

Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, John Baumiller. James Chambers, Alderman Sebastian G. Musser. Assessor

Jacob Weaver. Usty Constable
Andrew Reese. Judge Jacob Frey. Inspector

John Reese.

SOUTH WEST WARD. Select Council James H. Barnes. Common Council Dr. Henry Carpenter, Peter G. Eberman,

Adam Wilhelm. A8181101 Capt. George Hitzelberger. City Constable John Kuhn.

Samuel Huber, Michael H. Locher. SOUTH EAST WARD. Select Council James H. Barnes.

Michael Withers.

Common Council Philip Metzger, Jacob Gable, Sr., Michael M'Gonigle. Alderman

William P. Leonard, (Marble Mason) Assessor Eugene Harkins. City Constable William M. Gormly. Judge

Samuel Morrison. · Inspector John Hensler. NORTH EAST WARD. Select Council. Henry E. Lemon,

Dr. Samuel Welchens. Common Council
John Waidler, Jacob J. Springer, John Lippincott. William Cox. Assessor

Garrett Everts. City Constable Hugh Dougherty. George Albright.

Inspector George Dorwari. The Municipal Election.

On Tuesday next, the 5th of February, the nnual election for Mayor, Councils, and othr municipal officers, takes place in this City. Above will be found a list of the nominations sade in the different wards on Saturday evening, by our Democratic friends-and we have only to add that the candidates placed in omination are all worthy and competent men and deserving the vote of every Democrat and nti-Know-Nothing in our midst.

The nominations being made, it now deolves upon the democracy of the City to set behooves our friends to be up and doing .-They have an unscrupulous enemy to contend gainst, who, even now, are hard at work to carry the election. It will be no child's play o defeat the foe-mark what we say. And, therefore, this timely caution to the Democrate of the City to prepare for the election, and to do their whole duty in the premises.

The Public Printing.

We are pleased to notice that a movement s on foot to have the law giving out the public printing, at Harrisburg, to the lowest bidder, repealed. The law was all wrong from the first, and should never have been passed. The printing, as every one knows who has any ide: of the matter, cannot be done for the pric s bid for the same. It is utterly out of the question-and the consequence is, that the work is wretchedly executed in most instances -and is a disgrace to the State.

There are but few States in the Union where the printing is given out to the lowest bidder. In nearly all of them fair and living prices are paid the public printers-and why should it not be so in Pennsylvania? Can there be a solitary reason, of any weight whatever, assigned why it should not be done? We think not-and therefore we shall be gratified to hear of the repeal of the present law, and that hereafter the printing is to be executed for the State at fair and honest prices, when it will be well done, as is always the case when a reasonable compensation is given. Will our legislators think of this, and do unto others as they would wish to be done by themselves? If the work was done for an individual, a fair price would be paid-then why should the great and wealthy Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be made to act the niggard in a mating between man and man require it. We go, heart and soul, for a repeal of the unjust and

We are indebted to our friend, Capt. E. M. HASTINGS, of Montgomery, Alabama, for the "Report of the Superintendent of Education of the State Alabama." This is the first report of the kind in that State-the law establishing a system of public instruction by common schools having only been passed in 1854. The report contains some excellent suggestions, which, if carried out, will, in a few years, place Alabama on high ground and in the front rank of all her Southern sisters in educational advancement. Amongst other suggestions is one recommending the establishment of Normal Schools for the education of Teachers, and another for the creation of the office of County Superintendent.

AN UNKIND REMARK .- The Register & Cit-ALBRICHT, speaks disparagingly of his Know-Nothing colleagues in the municipal government, and calls them "an inefficient Council, whose ability to differ with one another and accomplish nothing, was [is] proverbial."

The people are of the same opinion, friend Rohrer, and will make their disapprobation effectually known at the election on Tuesday next. Still, it was very unkind in you to speak thus disparagingly of your political friends-these "Americans who have been ruling America" for the last twelve months.

The Grand Jury of Northampton county have a second time ignored all the indictments laid before them for a violation of

The Banks of Pennsylvania. Mr. Browne has submitted a supplement in the State Senate, "to an act regulating the Banks." We subjoin an outline of its LANCASTER, PA., JANUARY 29, 1856. provisions:-

> 1. The first section makes it necessary for each bank of the Commonwealth to publish a monthly statement, showing the am ant of its discounts, specie deposits, liabilities. and circulation.

2. The second provides that each bank shall pay into the Treasury a tax of tweny-five per cent. on all dividends exceeding eight per centum per annum and not exceeding ten per centum, and a tax of fifty per centum on all dividends exceeding ten per centum per an-num and notexceeding twelve per centum; and no bank shall hereafter, during the existence of its charter, declare and pay to its stockholders dividends to a greater amount than twelve per centum per annum, nor accumulate surplus capital at any time exceeding ten per centum of the amount of capital paid in under its charter; and any excess accumulated beyond said surplus shall semi-sunually, at the time of declaring its dividends, be declared by the directors and paid into the treasury of the State; and in ascertaining said excess, all debts due to said bank, by notes, bills or othwise, shall be taken into the account at their full amount, unless all parties responsible

tnerefore shall have suspended payment.
3. The third, that no bank, savings institution, or trust company shall directly or indirectly purchase its own notes, or the notes of any other bank, at less than par value; and any violation of this section by an officer therof shall be a misdemeanor, punishable, ubon conviction, by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, one half of which shall go to the projecutor and one half to the use of the proper county, and by imprisonment in the jail of the proper county of not less than one

year.
4. The fourth, that no bank, corporation, partnership, or individual shall pay directly or indirectly in the purchase or discount of any note, draft or bill of exchange, or negotiable paper or bond, any thing but gold or silver coin, or checks or notes payable on demand in specie, at some of the specie banks of this State, which shall keep their notes at par, as required by the forty-seventh section of an act regulating banks, passed the sixteenth day of April, one thou sand eight hundred and fifty: and any such transaction shall be deemed usurious, and the parties thereto be liable to all penalties provided by law for the taking of more than six per centum per annum.

5. The fifth, that from and after the first day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any bank to create or put in circulation any note, bill, check, ticket or paper purporting to be a bank note of a less ten dollars.

Presidential Items. The Hudson county (N.J.) Democrat hoists the name of James Buchanan to its masthead for the next Presidency.

The Democratic Convention of Montgomery county, Pa., met on Monday the 21st inst., at Norristown, and appointed Messrs. F. Satterthwaite, J. C. Smith, Jacob Jacoby and the efforts to anticipate or force the determinand Philip S. Gebhard delegates to the Fourth of March Convention, and unanimously instructed them to support the nomination of James Buchanan for the Presidency, and Hon. JACOB FRY for Auditor General. The New York Evening Post of the 23d

inst.. in an article on the next Presidency, expresses its belief that Mr. Buchanan will be the nominee of the Democratic party. It accords to him high abilities as a diplomatist and statesman, and says he would be the hardest kind of a candidate to beat in the Presidential contest.

The Warren county, (Pa.) Democracy elected their delegate, G. W. Schofield, Esq., to the Fourth of March Convention, and unanimously nstructed him for Mr. Buchanan.

Susquehanna county has appointed lelegates to the State Convention, and unani nously instructed them for Mr. Bechanay.

WHO WANTS TO BE MARRIED ?- No excuse for remaining single now. You can marry of self-government must be respected. whom you love. They cannot help it. They o work without delay, with a firm resolve to Professor Rondout's book. He not only shows se every honorable effort to elect their candidates, and thus defeat Know-Nothingism in cret by which the wodding can be made a ts desperate struggles to retain power. And thing inevitable. Only one dollar for a wife turbances announced to him by Gov. Shannon or a husband. Read the advertisement in our columns to-day.

AUDITOR GENERAL. - A correspondent of the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, recommends DANIEL KAINE, Esq., of Fayette county, for the Democratic nomination of Auditor Gen-

Our good Democratic friend, MORGAN Hays, of Columbia, has our hearty thanks for his favor of Tuesday last. He not only forwarded his own subscription for a year-but also sent us the names of two new subscribers with the money to pay their subscriptions for one year, in advance. Such friends, on account of their rarity now-a-days, are the more

Dr. E. K. Kane. We refer our readers to the first page fo an exceedingly interesting biographical sketch of this great navigator. It will well repay perusal. The "Arctic Explorations" of Dr Kane will soon be published, in two volumes by CHILDS & PETERSON, 124 Arch street, Phil-

adelphia, and we doubt not the work will have an immense sale. That our readers may understand the ollowing article, it may be well enough to state that the Eastern Argus, published at Portland, Maine, is owned and edited by Hon. JOHN APPLETON, recently U. S. Secretary of Legation at London, and one of the ablest writers and most influential Democrats in

that State. Mr. Bechanan.-In an article which con nects the name of Hon. James Buchanan with the Presidency, The Progressive Age has the following paragraph:

"This was his first bid to southern section ter of this kind? The people do not ask it of alism for the presidency. Fearing he had their servants, nor does honesty and fair deal-not gone far enough, he dispatches Mr. Secretary Appleton home with a letter to be circulated throughout the whole southern lati tude declaring his unqualified opposition to the restoration of the Missouri and placing himself upon the furthermost verge of the platform of southern sectionalism so that the most rabid disunionists of the south are eminently satisfied with his posi-

We never saw or heard of this letter: and

it is news to us that we were "dispatched" for any such purpose. We came home to attend to our own business, and to nebody's else. This is an employment which papers like The Progressive Age, who are constantly wretched about other people's affairs, cannot well appreciate. But it is all nonsense that Legislature, and others, previous to my elec-Mr. Buchanan has made any "bid" for the tion. You can make any use of this commu-Presidency, either by letter or otherwise. He is too well known to the people of the United States, by a long career of eminent public service to render it necessary for him to define his position for any purpose. And to do so izen, the organ of Know-Nothingism in this with reference to being a candidate for office, city, in advocating the re-election of Mayor is the very last thing on earth which he would now think of. This is perfectly well understood by every one who has conversed with him, or corresponded with him on political subjects, since he'has been in London. If he ever again lends dignity to high station in our government, it will be because the place seeks him, and not because he pursues the

place. - Eastern Argus. Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, at present Secretary of War, has been elected to the U. . Senate, by the Legislature of Mississippi. He will not take his seat till the 4th of March, 1857, when Mr. ADAMS' term expires.

BOL It is rumored that Mr. DALLAR is to ceed Mr. Buohanan as Minister to Englan d last October election.

Special Message from the President. Washington, January 24. SENATE.-Mr. Clayton presented a commu nication, which had been received from the President in Executive session, and from which the injunction of secresy had been removed transmitting a copy of the letter of Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton, dated January 1926, 1853, in which it is declared that the British Government intends to adhere strictly to the reaty of Washington, of the 10th of April 850, and not assume any sovereignty, direct r indirect, in Central America.

Mr. Clayton moved that the letter be transm the Executive to the Legislative Journal and printed. Mr. Clayton then expatiated on the usurp tion of Great Britain, and the tortuous diplo macy of her Ministry, stigmatising it as

nonstrous and disgraceful. Mr. Cass desired to speak, but, not being well, yielded the floor to Mr. Mason, who thought that debate now was not exactly proper, either from the condition of the uestion or that of the country, and before lefinate action by the executive. So far as he had read the documents, they show a purpose on the part of Great Britain to disregard the treaty stipulations of this country. Non the question shall be presented to the Senate or to Congress in a tangible form by the Executive, there would be no difference of opinion as to the incumbent duty of this govrnment. England will be held to a stric

performance of her treaty obligations. Mr. Seward agreed with Mr. Mason that debate ought not to be indulged in until the House is organized; still, he thought there ought to be no unneccessary delay in the setement of this controversy with England .-Unnecessary delay is indecision, and indecision often loses a good cause, while decision as often wins had ones.

Mr. Cass saw no reason why the subject should not be fully discussed before the Amer ican people. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till Monday next, which was agreed to.

A message was received from the President

of the United States, in which he says that circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of the Government of Kansas, producing a condition of things which renders it incumbent in him to call the attention of Congress to it and urgently recommends the adoption of such measures as the exigency seems to require. He alludes culogistically to the principles embraced in the Kansas Nebraska Act, and the system of government and laws passed to put it into operation. While Nebraska has been successfully organized, the organization of Kansas has long been delayed, attended by serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly from local mal-administration and partly from unjustifiable interference from the inhabitants of some of the States, with views foreign to the interests and rights of the territory. Governor Reeder, instead of con-stant vigilance in the exercise of his duties, allowed his attention to be diverted from his official obligations by other objects, himself setting an example of violation of law and duty which impelled the President to remove him. He alludes to the misdirected zeal of the propagandist emigration, and the clashing of the slavery and anti-slavery interesti as the cause of the mischief, and as emphatically condemns ation in this inchoate state. The first Legislative assembly, whatever may have been the informalities in the election of members, was for all practical purposes, a lawful body; and in this connection the President reviews Gov. Reeder's conduct regarding the removal of the seat of government, and his refusal to sign the

bills passed by the body.

The ill-feeling in that territory has now reached such a point that it threatens the peace, not only of Kansas, but of the Union. Relative to the recent Convention which formed a Free State Convention, he says it was by a party, and not the people who thus acted contrary to the principles of public law, the practice under the Constitution of the United States, and the rule of right and common sense. The movement in opposition to the Constitutional authorities of Kansas, was revolutionary in its character, and it shall reach a point of organized resistance, it will be a treasonable insurrection, and if it will become the duty of the Federal Government to suppress it. It is not the duty of the President to define the duties of the States or the Territories, or to decide whether a law is wise or unwise, just or unjust. It is his duty to cause it to executed. The great popular prerogative

The President says, it is his duty to pre must reciprocate your passion. Only read serve order in the territory, and to vindicate the laws, whether federal or local, and to protect the people in the full enjoyment of self government from all encroachments from without. Although serious and threatening, the disin December last, were quieted without the effusion of blood. There is a reason now, how ever, to apprehend renewed disorders there, unless decided measures be forthwith taken to prevent them. He concludes by saying that the inhabitants of Kansas shall of State formation and be of sufficient numbers, the proper course would be a convention o delegates to prepare a constitution, and recommends the enactment of a law to that effect in order for its admission into the Union in a lawful and proper manner, and that a special appropriation be made to defray any which may become requisite in the expenses execution of the laws, or in maintaining or-

der in that territory.

Mr. Seward differed from the President, Under the present state of foreign relations he would forego argument on that matter now, but when in the judgment of the majority of the Senate, the time shall have come for action on the subject, he would endeavor to make good his opposition to the policy, the position and the sentiments which are

the President's message. Mr. Mason moved the reference of the mes sage to the Committee of the Judiciary.

Mr. Clayton though it better to organize a

Mr. Seward suggested that on the Commit tee of the Judiciary there were no opponents of the administration, while on the Committee on Territories there was only one. He thought t generous and fair to let the minority have a hearing, but would not insist on the motion for that reference. After further debate the Message was re-ferred to the Committee on Territories, and

the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Letter from Senator Bigler. The following letter from Senator Bigler, explains his position in reference to Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1856. My Dear Sir: - I most heartily concur every sentiment contained in your favor of yesterday. I am now, and have for man months past, been the open advocate of Mr Buchanan for the next Presidential nomination. His great State has peculiar claims to the honor of presenting the man, and her vast interests are entitled to the care of one of her own sons. Besides, Mr. B. is most eminently prepared to meet the duties and responsibility ties of the station, and, in my judgment, is the most available candidate for his party. His old enemies have been silenced by the voice of popular sentiment, and his friends are rengthened by the certainty of his success

in the Convention and at the polls. It is my intention, when at Washington City, in the capacity of a Senator, to promote e nomination of this eminent statesman by every proper means, as I shall surely, to the ame extent, aid his election should he become the numinee. In this I shall be guilty of bad faith to no man who favored my election to the Senate, for my Presidential preferences were freely declared to the members of the

nication that you may deem proper.

Very truly, your friend, WM. BIGLER. I. G. M'Kinler, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa.

in the Prohiibtory organ. We suppose this honest confession of the Express will be sufficient to enable the public to decide as to who told the truth and who didn't, on the eve of the

Proceedings of the Court. The regular term of the Quarter Sessions on Monday the 21st. before Judges Long and Brown. After the Grand Juri were sworn, Judge Long delivered the charge of the Court, in a very able and lucid manner. His Honor gave the Jury to understand that it was their sworn duty to act under, not against the Law. That if an injud was enacted, it was the province of the Legislature, acting out public opinion-not a Grand

Jury-to repeal it. After the charge was concluded, the calender was called over-and the following is a sy-of the most important business transacted during the week In the case of John Erisman, convicted at

the November term, of fornication and bas-tardy, the motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was over-ruled, and the usual sentence was passed. George B. Kendrick, convicted at the same court, for the same offence, (a motion for a new trial also being made and refused) for-

In the application of Rose A. Barracks, convicted of keeping a bawdy house, a new trial was great and the state of the sta feited his recognizance. trial was granted. James Johnson, convicted at the November term of arson, in setting fire to the barn of Thomas Patterson, of Little Britain township, was sentenced to seven years' confinement a

hard labor in the county prison. John M Cullough was tried and convicted for fornication and bastardy, on complaint of Barbara Barloe. The usual sentence imposed.

John Koch was tried and convicted of stealing a coat from the office of Col. Reah Frazer. Sentence, 8 months imprisonment.

John Bowers, pleaded guilty to stealing a hat from John W. Gross, Elizabethtown. Sentence, 6 months imprisonment. James Brown, (col.) Indicted for stealing 3 nogs from Daniel Groff, of Leacock township. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to 9 months im**z**isonm

Junius C. Webb, indicted for stealing a pair of boots from John R. Watkins, of this city. The commonwealth did not press a conviction, under certain mitigating circumstances con-nected with the case, and a verdict of acquit-

tal was rendered.

Vincent Reynolds and Elias Hamilton, supervisors of Drumore township, were indicted, on complaint of George Morrison, for misdemeanor, in not keeping a certain road in good order, on account of which neglect the public generally, and the complainant in particular, were greatly inconvenienced. The evidence was somewhat conflicting, but the verdict was gailty. Sentence \$10 fine and costs, and re uired to put the road in good order. Several bills were returned ignored by the rand Jury.

True bills were found against the following amed hotel keepers, for violating the "Jug .aw,'' viz : Bardwell & Brenneman, Duniel Herr, Ja

cob Clug, H. K. Minich, Leonard K. Seltzer, Urban & Son, J. Bletz, H. Kendig, Henry Shaffner, Henry Sherbohn, J. Diffenderfer, Abraham Hostetter, Owen Hopple, Jeremiah Brown, H. S. Shenk, W. T. Youart, Frederick L. Ewing, Henry Blickenderfer, John R. Wat-ins, Emanuel Shober, Reuben Weidler, Shober, Reuben Weidler Wm. M. Gormly, John List, Samuel Corma ny, Adam Trout, Christian Shenk, Hiram lendig, Cox & Barnitz, Isaac Wisler, Simon linich, Jacob Hiestand, John Tymony, P Fitzpatrick, Jacob Wolfert, Conrad J. Plitt, Conrad Miller, John M. Evaling, Samuel G. Miller, Philip Deitrick, James H. Houston and Philip Snyder, Geo. Washington, Henry H. Harman, and Jacob Metzgar for furnish-

ing intoxicating liquor to minors.

William M'Glaughlin, indicted for the lar ceny of a bag of oats, the property of Townsend & Patterson, at Christiana. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Samuel Smith, indicted for stealing a gun the property of John S. Wright, near Verdict guilty, and sentenced to 8 month's imprisonment.

Charles Nagle, indicted for assault and battery. Verdict of acquittai.

Rachel Greenfield, for keeping a bawdy house. Guilty, and vamosed.

Jesse O'Del et. al. Indicted for riot, and assault and battery. Not guilty, and prose cutor for costs. John Smack, indicted for stealing wood, the

property of Samuel Peters, of Conoy.

The case of Com. vs. Charles Boughter, in dicted for embezziing the funds of the Lan-caster Savings Institution was called up. In this case, an indictment was found at the August Sessions last, charging the defendant the face at the side of the nose and lodged in the back nstitution. The case was laid over to the November Sessions, at which time the defenant not being able to have his witnesses in Court, one of them, (a material one,) being in in France. The case was therefore continued over to the present term. At this term, the District Attorney and his colleague Mr. Kline, sent up a new indictment, charging more specifically and being materially different from the first. Messrs. Fordney, Amwake n'l Dickey, counsel for defendant, asked for a continuance of the cause, upon the grounds that they were not prepared to defend this new indictment. That they came prepared to neet the first one, and that the new one con ained matters that it was necessary for then o subpœna other witnesses to explain. The Commonwealth's Attorney resisted the appli ation, pleading that this case had been befor the Court three times, and had been put of pefore on the application of the defendant and that the new indictment did not real ly involve any new question. The Conrt however, granted it, and the case was contin

ued until next term.

Com. vs. William Waltz. Indieted for as sault and battery, on complaint of Albert King. verdict of guilty.

Com. vs. Melchoir Weinman. Indicted for assault and battery, on complaint of Mi

chael Fleer. Verdict guilty, sentenced to 2 Com. vs. Michael Fleer. Indicted for as ault and battery, on complaint of Melcho Weinman. Verdict not guilty, and prosecu or for costs. Com. vs. Emanuel Hamp. Indicted for an assault and battery. This defendant plead

guilty. The battery was committed upon the of a little boy not more than old. Sentenced six weeks imprisonment. Com. vs. John McQuaid alias John Quaid. Indicted for the larcency of some cloverseed the property of Solomon Sprecher. Verdict guilty.

Another indictment was preferred agains this defendant for the larcency of some plank from the city water works. Verdict guilty. from the city water works. Verdict guilty. The case of Com. vs. Peter McGuire, and others occupied the attention of the Court during the greater portion of Friday. The facts were briefly these: A warrant was issued against John McGuaid for larceny, and Peter McGuire for receiving stolen goods, and placed in the hands of Officer Baker. When he attempted to make the arrests he was resisted and shamefully maltreated by the defendants, the women as well as the men engaging in the assault. During the melee McQuaid escaped from the custody of the officer, and was finally arrested by Mr. Baker in New York, upon a requisition from the Governor of this State.

The Commonwealth consented to taking a verdict of acquital as to Eliza McQuaid, it not appearing that the was not acting under the coercion of her husband, and in his presence.

quittal as to bliss inequals, it not appearing that she was not acting under the coercion of her husband, and in his presence.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Patrick McGuire, Peter McGuire and Augustus Cunningham, on both counts, and against Catharine Cunningham on the first count, recommending all to the mercy of the Court. Patrick McGuire scateneed to pay \$10 fine and costs, Peter McGuire \$1 fine and costs and I month's imprisonment, Augustus Cunningham \$10 fine and costs.

Com. vs. John McQuaid, alias Quaid. Indictment larceny. This defendant, before convicted on two charges of larceny, was indicted in this case for stealing an axe and two shovels, the property of the city. The testimony did not go to identify the shovels, but the jury returned guilty as to the axe.

Com. vs. Patrick McGuire. Indicted for receiving stolen goods, was acquitted, the Commonwealth not pressing conviction.

John McQuaid plead guilty to a charge of burglary, in breaking into Mr. McSorley's dwelling in Orange street, for which he was sentenced to 4 years imprisoment. On the other three convictions for larceny, he was sentenced to 10 months, making his term altogether 4 years and 10 months.

Com. vs. Henry Dennis, Thompson Bowman and Wm.

months.

Com. vs. Henry Dennis, Thompson Bowman and Wm. Zieber. These defendants were indicted for assault and battery, on complaint of Margaretts Sauber, the wife of Conrad Sauber, who keeps a lager beer shop in this city.—The jury returned a verdict of guity. Sentence deferred until the other indictments growing out of the affair have been tried, one of which is against Sauber for seiling beer to minors. Defendants were bound over to answer at

The Truth Out At Last.

The Saturday Express is down on Mr. HUNSECKER for "violating the pledge given before his election to the Prohibitory Committee," and lauds Messrs. Hamilton and Housekeppe in the same article, for keeping their pledge!

We charged last fall that these three gentlemen were secretly pledged to the Prohibitory Committee, and that circulars were sent out to the faithful urging their supportat the election. This was stoutly denied at the time by the Chairman of that Committee. The "proof of the pudding, however, is in the eating," and we have the truth at last, in black and white, it was also given in evidence that Amada made no se-

np. It was also given in evidence that Amanda made no se cret of her condition, and that she had made complaint before an alderman against the alleged father of the child Several other witnesses were axamined on the part of the Commonwealth, but their testimony elicited nothing ma

ered speech, by the junior counsel, Aldus J. Ness, Esq., who stated the facts and the principles of law on which they intended to rely for an acquittal. Doctors Withers and stiller were then cailed to the stand, and stated in substance that from the examination which they made, and the results of the tests they applied, the child, in their opinion, had not been born alive. Dr. Miller especially, stated his conviction of this fact very positively. Both gentiemen were subjected to a long cross examination, with no other result than to show that the witnesses were throughly versed in the knowledge and practice of their profession. No other witnesses were called by the defence.

Col. Fordney then made a very forcible argument upon the law of the case, and reviewed the testimony of the presecution in that mingled style of wit and carcam for which he is so much distinguished. The theory of the defence as to the facts, was that the mother while necessarily at the place where the body was found, gave birth to the child in voluntarily. He also read largely from the case of the Commonwealth vs. Clarke, decided in Philadelphia, in 1840 to show that concealing the death of a dead-born child was no offence, in Pennsylvania.

Col. Patterson then made the closing speech on behalf of the Compressed the face which by the conceaning the case of the Commonwealth after which be the conceaning the case to check the conceaning the death of a dead-born child was no offence, in Pennsylvania.

cence, in Pennsylvania.

Col. Patterson then made the closing speech on behalf of o Commonwealth, after which his Honor Judge Long arged the jury as to the law. The jury then retired, and a Court adjourned till 8 o'clock, P. M. At 8 o'clock the jury came into Court and rendered a rdict of not guilty, and county for costs.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

DEMOCRATIC CITY CONFERENCE:-The folowing gentlemen, appointed Delegates by the various Wards, met at Messenkop's Hotel, on Saturday evening

last, at 9 o'clock:

N. E. Ward—Chas. M. Howell, H. C. Wentz, James L. Reynolds, Cyrus Carmony, Jacob Zecher.

S. E. Ward—Wm. P. Leonard, James R. Marlon, John H. Relgart, uenry Wilhelm, James McGonigle.

N. W. Ward—S. G. Musser, John Reese, Fred'k Sener, John W. Jackson, Wm. B. Wiley.

S. W. Ward—Jacob F. Kautz, P. Fitzpatrick, Charles Moyer, James Peoples, Dr. He ry Carpenter. JACOB F. KAUTZ was appointed Chairman, and James. icGonigle, Secretary. After the returns were read from the different Wards, on motion of James L. Reynolds, Esq., JOHN ZIMMERMAN was declared the unanimous n nee o the Democratic party of the city, for JOS. BRINTNALL for High Constable.

We respectfully solicit our friends, in all parts of the county, to send us such facts and incidents, of an interesting character, as may occur different localities, for our local department

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES -- Mayor AL BRIGHT announces himself as an independent candidate for e-election. Ex-Sheriff HUBER also announces himself as independent candidate for Mayor.

DECLINES .- We are authorized by George STEINMAN-Esq., to say that his name was used in conexion with the Mayorality without his knowledge or conent, and that he has not been, is not, and will not be,

LANCASTER AND READING .- In Lancaster, during the year 1855, there were 130 building permits issued; whilst in our neighboring city of Reading there were only 55. Reading had now better quit her boasting or, by the census of 1860, Lancaster will far outstrip he From all appearances Reading is nearly a finished town. and, we suppose, its Councils will be soon advertising for lumber to "fence it in." Well, we have several large dealers, in that article, in Lancaster, who, no doubt, would cheerfully accept the contract for furnishing them with the necessary materials. What say you friend Getz? Do you give in? You had better.

Suspended .- The Lancaster Train (Accomnodation) has been withdrawn from the Railroad for the resent, as the travel during mid-winter does not justify continuance. The Superintendent will again place i the road, so we are informed, in the course of a few eeks-of which due notice will be given to the public .-As this train has now become so indispensable to our citens, as well as to persons generally all along the line, we are glad that the suspension is only intended to be

Signor Blitz.—Concert Hall was crowded the evenings of Signor Blitz's performances during ast week. The Signor intends returning, and holding rth at Fulton Hall, on Friday and Satu next. If the old saying "laugh and grow fat" be true hen the crowds who attend Blitz's exhibitions ought to among the fattest and most jolly kind of people, for he sure to keep them in one continual roar of laughter

DR. WILLIAMS' LECTURES .- Dr. WILLIAMS rought his lectures, at Fulton Hall, to a close on aturday evening last, and had very large audiences luring the whole week. His lectures are instructive nd entertaining, and his experiments of the most amusing haracter. Success attend him wherever he may co.

ABANDONNENT. - We are authorized by Mr. OTTLEIB E. SENER. of Washington Borough, to state hat he has forever abandoned the Whig party, and is low, and will continue to be a Demograt—and as such vill support the nominees of the Democratic party upon

JUDGE HAYES' LECTURE.—This gentleman's ecture will be delivered before the Young Men's Christian Subject-"The duties of a Citizen :" which will, no doubt treated by the Judge in his usual able manne

SERIOUS AFFRAY .- On Saturday evening last, at the Keystone House in this city, George W. McEl roy was shot by his sten-son, a lad some 15 years of age. The with generally embezzling the money of the part of the neck. The wound, we understand, is no considered dangerous. As the affair grew out of family difficulties and will be the subject of legal investigation, we forbear making any further remarks at this time. The

> An Error.-We were in error last week in tating that the sum of nearly \$1000, raised among our citizens, had been placed in the hands of the ladies of the only \$300, but, we have no doubt, the remainder will be distributed in a proper manner, and in accordance with the wishes of those who contributed.

ACCIDENT .- A man named George Null, mployed in Swartzwelder & Morrow's Sash Factory, S Water street, had his hand caught in a circular saw, or Friday morning, by which he lost two of his fingers and his hand otherwise lujured. Dr. Compton was sent for

AN ACCIDENT .- East King street, on Thurslay afternoon last, was the scene of considerable exciteent, which occurred from two horses, attached to a sleigh elonging to Mr. Amos McCartney, running off, upsetting the machine, and throwing Mr. M. and Mr. McLenegan who were inside, out on the ground, but not hurting them in the least. The horses ran till nearly opposite the Court House, where Mr. HARRY STIFF, an old man well known in our city, was trundling a wheelbarrow load of paper, and coming against him with full force, knocked him down, injuring him pretty badly. They were stopped, in fron

MILITARY MEETING .- In pursuance of a noe issued by Brigade Inspector William S. Amweg, nilitary meeting was held at the National House, in N queen street, on Saturday evening, the 19th inst. The eeting organized by the appointment of the following

meers, viz:

President—Capt. GEO. HITZELBERGER.
Vice Presidents—Maj. Wm. M. GORMLY, Maj. GEORGE
LACOMAN, Licut. C. F. VOICT.
Secretarles—Capt. W. F. S. Warren, Lieut. C. R. Frailey. By request of the Chair, Maj. Wm. S. Amweg stated the eject of the meeting to be the appointment of a Commit tee to attend the Military Convention, at Harrisburg, or Monday, Jan. 21, 1856, for the purpose of urging upon th egislature, the necessity of a modification of the laws reating to our Volunteer Soldiery. The points of amend ent insisted, were, that the State should furnish th omplete equipments, inclusive of the uniform, and make per diem allowance, to each company, for stated parades The following gentlemen were elected Delegates to th

Convention, viz: Convention, viz:

Gon. David Miller, Gen. Jacob L. Gross, Gen. Adam
Diller, Col. Jesse Reinhold, Col. J. Franklin Reigart, Col.
Joel Lightner, Col. Isaac Girvin, Maj. Wm. S. Amweg,
Maj. Daniel Herr, Maj. N. W. Samplo, Maj. Wm. M. GormIsa, Jacob Maghinan, Capt. John H. Duchman, Capt.
John Somers, Capt. W. F. S. Warren, Capt. Geo. Hitzelberger, Capt. Geo. Musser, Capt. Henry P. Blickensderfer,
Capt. E. C. Reigart, Capt. Andrew Charles, Leut. E. K.
Young, Lieut. Henry Hambright, Lieut. Michael Trissler,
Lieut. C. F. Voigt, Lieut. Robert J. Colvin, Lieut. C. R.
Fralley, Lieut. Phillp Leonard, Serg't M. J. Weaver.

THE STATE REVENUE AND LANCASTER COUN r .-- From the Report of the Auditor General, of the Fi ances of the Commonwealth, for the fiscal year ending ovember 30th, 1855, we find the whole amount of revenue received at the State Treasury, for the year, was \$5,390,-475 11. Of this amount Lancaster county paid one HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND AND FIFTY-THREE DOLLARS AN HIBTEEN CENTS, as follows

Tax on Bank Dividende.

'armers' Bank, ancaster Bank,

cancaster Bank,
Lancaster County Bank,
Columbia Bank,
Lancaster Savings Institution,
Tax on Corporation Stocks. Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, Mount Joy Savings Institution, Lancaster and Litiz Turnpike Company, Lancaster, Eliz'town & Middletown do., Lancaster and Susquehanna do. Lancaster Gas Company, Fax on Real and Personal estate, a Distillers and Brewers,
Billiard Saloons and Bowling Alleys,
Restaurants, &c.,
Patent Medicines,
Writs, Wills, Doods, &c.,

County offices, (Proth'y & Register,) Lancaster City Loan, During the same period the County has the State Treasury, as follows :-For Pensions and Gratuities, 4.210 5

Leaving a difference in favor of the County of one hundred and forty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars to the child.

The defence was opened in a very next and well-conside and seventy-five cents.—Economies;

A New and Useful Invention.—We paid visit to the Fulton Works of Messrs. Miller and Fellenwitnessing the operation of the Box Senucle Macsinx of Mr. King, and we have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best for riving and shaving shingles or starts, we have ever seen. It is very simple and yet durable in its construction, and has adjustible bottoms by which the shingle or stave can be made to any thickness desired. It can turn off from 25 to 30 a minute, and works with the great est ease. One man with it can split and shave 5.000 shingles per day. It is capable of splitting and shaving, from the bolt, 10,000 per day, but then, or course, it would require more than one berson to attend or the course, it would require more than one berson to attend or the course, it would require more than one person to attend it. The muchine is different from any other of the kind, from the fact that it splits and shaves shingles and staves from the block or bolt lengthwise, with the grain of the wood, without requiring it to be first steamed. The inventor is Mr. Samu-EL M. King, of this city, who has taken out letters patent, and will be happy to show visitors the machine, in operation, at any time from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning, and 2 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day. It will be a valuable invention for the lumber men in the northern part of our State especially, and we have no doubt they vill avail themselves of the opportunity of p urchasing the

> From the N. American of Thursday. NEWS ITEMS.

In the State Senate, yesterday, bills were ead to incorporate the Beaver County Depos-Bank, the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company, and to consolidate the Trenton and Susquehanna Rail; oads and the Shamokin Improvement Companies. plement to the act incorporating the Pennsylrania Railroad Company was also read. I was resolved that, when the Senate adjourn on Friday, it shall be to meet on Tuesday af A resolution from the House, tendering the thanks of the Legislature to Dr. Kane for his discoveries in the Arctic seas, was debated till the hour of adjournment. In he House, a similar resolution was passed ananimously. Several bills having been read, the act to repeal the liquor law was again taken up, and after considerable debate passed

second reading-yeas 70, nays 27. The U. S. Senate was not in session vesterday. In the House, Mr. Richardson stated that he was desirous to see an organization, and in order to relieve members from embarrassment, he would withdraw his name, i possible, that day, or if not, on the morrow, from the list of candidates for the Speakership. A ballot was taken, when Mr. Banks btained 90 votes, Mr. Richardson 65, and uller 30. Mr. Rust offered a resolution that, Messrs. Banks, Richardson and Fuller, rithdraw from the contest, it would relieve the House of an insurmountable obstacle to in organization. This resolution lies over un-

til to-day. The steamship Africa arrived in New York yesterday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst. Russia had not replied to the proposals of Austria, but it was thought she would offer counter-propositions rather than give a positive refusal. The grand Council War in Paris was on the eve of being held. The news from the Crimea is to Dec. 25th. The French had blown up a portion of the docks at Sebastopol. The Conference at Copenhagen in reference to the Danish Sound

Dues had been indefinitely postponed. The Democratic members of the House held caucus immediately after the adjournment. Mr. Richardson having withdrawn his name. Mr. Orr was unanimously nominated for Speaker on the principles, but not the platform, which governed the selection of the former. A proposition to vote for the plurality rule was rejected. The Americans publicans also held caucuses. The Americans are willing to withdraw Mr. Fuller, but insis on an organization on a broad national basis. The intelligence received from Honduras seems to indicate a speedy success of Gen Walker's party. The people are reported to be willing to recognise his sway. Gold dis

coveries in this region cause considerable excitement. NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STOCK. The stock of this Company, on the 19th inst., sold for 20,12½ per share. Twelve days before, on the 7th, the date of Mr. EDWARD MILLER'S election to the Presidency over Mr. Fernov. t was worth \$23,75 per share, A bad beginning for Mr. MILLER.

BANK FAILURE .- The Albany Atlas says: "A 'shaky' concern known as the Bank of Ohio Savings Institute, located at Tiffin, Ohio, has, after flooding this and other eastern cities with its worthless issues, suddenly closed its

The weather was excessively cold last ek at Augusta, Ga. The the sunrise, on Wednesday, stood at 14. HEAVY DAMAGES .- A verdict of \$4000 was

was rendered h New York on Tuesday, against the Hudson River Railroad Company, causing the death of the husband of Caro line Johnson, in August, 1853. The "Jug Law" Repealed in the House. The bill for the unconditional repeal of

The bill for the unconditional repeal of the "Jug Law" passed finally in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, by a vote of Septential Section of Thursday, by a vote of Septential Section of Thursday, by a vote of Thursday next. The vote in the House, on the question of repeal, was as follows:

YEAR—Messrs. Anderson; Backus, Barry, Beck, Bernard, Boyd, Bayes. Boyer; Campbell, Carty, Cobourn, Craig Dowdal, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Fulton, Gaylard, Cetz, Hamell, Hanceck Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hilligas, Hipple, Huneker, Hensecter, Innis, Irwin, Johns Johns son Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, McCarthy, Magee, (Alleghany,) Manly Maugie, Mencar, Miller, Montgomery. On the question of repeat, was as follows:

YKAM-Mestrs. Anderson; Backus, Barry, Beck, Bernard,
Boyd, Baush. Boyer; Campbell, Carty, Cobourn, Craig.
Bowdal, Edinger, Fausold, Foster, Fry, Fullon, Gaylard.
Getz. Hausell, Hanocek Harper, Helins, Hibbs, Hillegas,
Hipple, Humeker, HUNSECEER, Innis, Irwin, Johns Johnson Lebo, Loisenting, Longaker, Lovett, McCarthy, Magee,
(Alleghany.) Manily Maugle, Mencar, Miller, Montgomery,
Mummar, Nunneunscher, Orr, Patterson, Pearson, Phelps,
Ramsey, RENHOLID, Riddle, Roberts, Robinson, Salisbury,
Shonk, Smith, (Allephany.) Smith, (Campiral, Smith) Shonk, Smith, (Alleghany,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Phila,) Strouse, Thompson, Vall, Walter, Wright (Dauphin,) Wright, (Luzerne,) Yearsly, Zimmerman and Wright, Speaker—08.

Wright, Speaker—08.

NATS—Messes, Baldwin, Ball, Brown, Clover, Crawford, Dock, Gibbony, Hoines, Hamiton, Hill, Holcomb, Horse, Imbre, Ingham, Kerr, Laporte, Lott, M'Coombe, Withee, (Clinton), Moorlad, Morris, Furcell, Reed. Stubble and Wintrode—25. The following letter speaks for itself.

If some more of our subscribers in the far South and West were to imitate the punctuality of our good Democratic friend, HASTINGS, we should be better satisfied than we are: We should be better statished that We sig-George Sanderson, Esq., Dear Sir. I herewith enclose three dollars for my subscription to the Intelligencer. I was under the impression that I had paid up to lat inst, but find on looking at my receipt that it was only up to July last but, for this I would have remitted last July.— I think I say what few persons can in reference to the In-telligencer. From the issuance of the first number by Wm. Dixon up to the present the paper has been taken by we.

period it has ever been faithful to the Democratic cause—
I glory in the fact, that I can point to the good old paper
as one which has ever been the fairless champion of the
Democracy.

Very truly, Yours,
E. M. HASTINGS. We received, a few days ago, from our former townsman, Dr. C. S. KAUFMAN, now of Cincinnati, a letter enclosing \$5 in paynent of subscription to the Intelligencer & Lancasterian, from which we make the fol-

CINCINNATI, January 21, 1856. Friend Sauderson:—I am pleased with the manner and pirt your paper is conducted, and the cause it avows.— eing a reader of it a long while, it keeps alive in me the leasant reminiscences of my old home, and fosters the faith pleasatt remniscences of my on norm, and control that of the glorious principles it advocates. As a Journal I am familiar with its history from youth up, and can happuy say that I have never known it to "fly the beaten track" of the time-honored "Jeffersonian Democracy," but it has of the time-honored "Jeffersonian Democracy," but it has been undersating in its consistency in fighting manfully the enemies of popular truth and harmonious organiza-

The public mind is awakened to the subject of the next President. The name of James Buchanax with us is daily receiving marked attention. His superior worth and exalted position as a Statesman, his sterling qualities, and dignified and nuexceptionle character as a man, and his firm adhesion to democratic truths, pre-minently at him for our "standard bearer" in the approaching campaign. The increasing influence of his popularity, is evineing itself daily in the Western States, showing a wide change since 1852, when Cass and Ductiax were prominent. The general impression is strongly prevailing, that Buchanax is the only man that can harmonic and bring together the discordant elements of the democratic party to a healthy and happy fisue. From opportunities of communion with influential democrate of this State, and of States West and South of us, I am well convinced that Pennsyvanies "favorite son" will lead the democracy in the coming contest. Our StateDemocratic Convention although they are to the National Democratic Convention, although they are Our StateDemocratic Convention have selected the Delegace to the National Democratic Convention, although they are uninstructed and not advised in their action or choosing—but I have the assurance of asserting that "Old Buck" will have a number of warm supporters in that body.

It is astonishing to observe many of the "old line Whiles" who have thrown oil their party ties by repudiation—ber Issues, warmly advocating in our minst the

____ The Washington correspondence of the North American, under date of Jan. 23, says:

Mr. Buchanan writes that he will relinquish his mission on the 12th of February, whether a successor shall have been nominated or not. He will appoint Mr. Campbell, the Consul at London, temporary Charge des Affaires, as there is at present no Secretary of Legation. In the existing juncture this proceeding may somewhat embarrass our relations with the English Cabinet, as it will occur while Lord Palmerston may be presumed to be exercised on the subject of Mr. Crampton's expressions. perston may be presumed to be exercised on the subject of Mr. Crampton's recall.

If this be correct, (of which we have our stoner of Indian Affairs, which has just been publications of the subject of Mr. Crampton's recall. on the subject of Mr. Crampton's recall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1856. The President of the United States, sent, on y tion. Messrs. Mason and Seward although not averse to decisive measures, were against positive action until the House of Representatives shall have been organized, for the dispatch of public business. Gen. Cass was for discussion at once, and for preparing the preliminaries for action against the assumptions of the British Premier. It is believed that Gen. Cass will make a speech on this important question on Monday next, to which day the Senate stands adjourned.

By the last arrivals from Europe, we do not glean anything of importance from the London Times,—

anything of importance from the London Times,— therefore, the war fever of the Editor, under the prompting of Lord Palmerston, may be considered as dropped, for the present, against this government. The treaty formed between France, England and Spain, for the protection of the latter power from the intoleters of the U. States, is but another insult to

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer, dated

spain, for the Provention of the stater power from the our Executive. If Mr. Pierce has not guarded the interests of neutral powers in amitty with the United States, no other power has done so, and this tri-partitle treatly, between those powers, is but another ink in the chain of circumstances, that has caused the late action of Lord Paimerston, in reference to time Central American colonization question. The published letter of Lord John Russell with make the british Premier remember some things that he has been trying to paintate by forgetfulness.

Air. Buchaman will, or course, soon to in possession of this correspondence, and possibly negotiations may be renewed again with the British Cabines, that were cut short by the letter of Lord Clared, that were cut short by the letter of Lord Clared, that were cut short by the letter of Lord Clared, that were cut short by the letter of Lord Clared, that were cut short by the letter of Lord Clared, that were cut short by the letter of Lord Clared, the state of the consideration with the British Premier, until the successor to Mr. Buchaman shall arrive in London. We are told that a the British Fremier, in 11th the successor to Mr. Bu-channa shall arrive in Loudon. We are told that a distinguished citizen or New England win to the successor to Mr. Buchanna at the proper time, if in fact, the selection has not already been made in the person of that able and truly taleated democrat, the Hon. Isaac Tutter, of Connecticut. This gentle-man will be a loss to the senate or the United States, but on the cell of his country, the secretae will be man will be a loss to the senate of the United States, but, on the call of his country, the sacribce will be freely made, it by the transfer of Mr. Toug to London, he can be the means of rendering more active service to the democratic party and the administration of Mr. Piekes, of which he has been a uniform and an able supporter. We sincerely hope that this rumor may be true, and that Mr. Tougs shall, in fact, succeed that noble son of Pennsylvania, now at the Court of St. James, who, from the numerous calls now making upon him, will, at no distant day, be selected by the democratic party of the Union to occupy, as their standard bearer, the noble and distinctive position, as the nominee of the assembled constitutional party of the land.

The public on yesterday, in the Senate, and let

The public on yesterday, in the Senate, and let me remark that there were hindreds of beautiful ladies in attendance, were somewhat disappointed in
not seeing the new Senator from Pennsytvania, the
Hon. War. Bigler, in his seat. Being in the city,
we all thought he would be qualified and take his
seat as one of the representatives of your good old
State. But, it is presumed, Gov. Bigler will assume
his position on Monday next, on the presentation of
his credentials as Senator elect.

Mr. Grow, of your State, has been speechifying
in the House, in defence of abolitionism and in persecution of the Southern States for their peculiar institutions of property. In fact, Mr. Grow does not
seem willing to consider the Southern States as possessing any residuary rights as given to them by the
Constitution of the United States, to hold their slave
property. me remark that there were hundreds of beautiful la

property.
The Democrats of the House having substituted

the name of Col. J. L. Orr, of S. C., for Speaker, in the place of Major Richardson, declined, the same results have followed the past two days, that have been enacted by the members of the House since the been enacted by the members of the House since the opening of the house still vote for Mr. Banks, and the know-nothings for Mr. Fuller, and the democrats for Col. Orr. How long this state of things are to continue, it is impossible to tell. The opposition to the democratic party hold a large majority of the House, and when they will unite it is impossible to conjecture in the election of a Speaker. There is much anxiety expressed by the people for an organization of the house, but, the members whocontrol the majority seem as little desirous for an organization now, as they did on the first day of the session. The last vote in the House at 2 P. M., this date, resulted as follows: Banks 94,—Orr 66,—Fuller 28,—Seatiering 12. Necessary to a choice 101. When the result with be different it is impossible to determine.

Yours, Yours,

For the Intelligencer & Lancasterian. Young Men's Democratic Association. Messrs. Editors:—Nover before were the signs of the times more propitious for the cause of Democracy, and more especially in the State of Pennsylvania, than at the present time. The old Whig party being dead and buried, we dure not stop to make a post mortem examination, but, in the use of the scalpel, direct our most systematic and scientific skill to a thorough and serutinizing dissection of the only party, or rather confidination of factions, with which we have to contend, and which has been already propitiated, and is now—if not dead—in a dying condition at our feet. In this work we have therefore not to kill, but to dissect and remove the carcass, less the virus yet remaining inflict a wound, or dangerous ulcer down deep in the body politic, which may ultimately develope itself in a dangerous and almost incurable disease upon the fair proportions and beautiful stomach of our American Institutions. MESSRS, EDITORS :- Nover before were the signs

We have therefore a work, a most ardent and im luties, let us commence early. Let us shape our perations steadily and speedily, that our work be the more easily done.

I propose to suggest the idea of forming a Young Men's Democratic Association, and to so shape ts operations, as to raise our positical organization o a nigher and more destrable standard. I am

to a higher and more destracte standard. I am aware of this idea being an old one, and many may say this suggestion, at this time, is entirely premature, yet, neverthetess, any idea or old custom, however perfect it may seem to have been, there still can be discovered room for improvement.

his City.
There are many good men, and true, who, if some system were adopted whereby our political opera-tions could be clothed with more dignity, and the great leading questions of the age more simply and intelligibly discussed, would come in and work tell, with great power, upon the strong holds of the enemy. A system something like the one above proposed, would be attended with the most avorable tell, with great power, upon the strong holds of the enemy. A system something like the one above proposed, would be attended with the most havorable results, and divest our organization of all cause of complaint, ridicule, or seques of shame or violence.

The necessity of acting promptly, in this matter, must be apparent to all at first sight. The political favor and flattering prospects of our distinguished fellow-townsman—our own BUCHANAN—in connection with the next Presidency, should fill us at oneq with a most profound sense of early attending to this matter, of taking the lead so as more effectually to develope our ability of appreciating, and duly estimating our peculiar position as his friends at home,—that home feeling and State pride, which should ever prompt us to be first in honoring him who is first in our feelings and affections.

We should also take this step early, in order to promote his nomination at the next National Convention, as well as his election if nominated. We should avail ourselves of the powerful means of urging his claims, as well as those of the State, and to induce our delegates to vote for him in the Convention, and never forsake him, even to cast a unanimous vote for another, who may have received the controlling vote on that occasion. Let us commence early, to urge his nomination as Pennsylvanians, and, in doing so, we shall do honor and justice to her most distinguished and favorite son.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer & Lancasterian WASHINGTON, JAN. 22, 1856. WABBINGTON, JAN. 22, 1856.

Since my last a dozen or so of propositions for organizing the House have been submitted and voted down. I question whether the cutest yankee in all wooden nutmegdom could invent a plan that would meet the approbation of a majority of the members. The most sensible proposition that has yet been submitted, in my judgment, for getting rid of the difficulty in which the House is involved, is that of Hon. C. J. Faulker, of Virginia. Mr. Faulker submitted a preamble reciting the facts, as they exist, accompanied by two resolutions—the first providing that if no Speaker shall be efected before Monday next, each member shall deposit with the Clerk a letter of each member shall deposit with the Clerk a let resignation; the secoud; that on Monday the will, with the consent of the Senate, adjour the first Monday in May next. These resol the first Monday in May next. These resolutions were laid on the table yesterday. I think they should have been adopted. If the members of this House cannot carry out the wishes of the people and the people undoubtedly wish them to organize and proceed with the public business—they ought to return the trusts with which they have been clothed, and give the people an opportunity to select other agents. But it was the fear that the people would select other representatives that induced a majority of the House to vote against the resolutions.

tions.

The frequency with which propositions for organizing are submitted, shows that members are becom-ing impatient and uneasy. The necessity of taking a decisive step of some sort is forcing itself upon the House, and as necessity is the mother of invention it is possible that under its influence some scheme of organization satisfactory to the majority may be devised.

devised.

An impression has for some time prevailed among some of the supporters of Mr. Banks—probably not the most knowing of them—that the pecuniary necessities of the National Administration would com-

doubte,) Mr. Buohanan may be expected lished here, is a very interesting document, and ought to be read by every one who would have a knewledge of the present condition of the aborigi-