INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.
A. SANDERSON, Associate.

LANCASTER, PA., FEBRUARY 5, 1856.

CIRCULATION, 3000 COPIES!

FOR PRESIDENT,

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,
David Wiley,
John Baumiller,
James Chambers,
Alderman
Sebastian G. Musser.
Assessor
Jacob Weaver.
City Constable
Andrew Reese.
Judge
Jacob Frey.
Inspector
John Reese.

NORTH EAST WARD.

Select Council.
Henry E. Lemon, (3 yrs.)
Lewis Hurford, (1 yr.)
Common Council.
William Cox,
Jacob J. Springer,
John Lippencott,
Jacob Bear.
Assessor
Garrett Everts.
City Constable
Hugh Dougherty.
Judge.
George Albright.
Inspector
George Dorwart.

SOUTH EAST WARD.

Select Council
James H. Barnes.
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.

SOUTH WEST WARD.

Select Council
James H. Barnes.
Common Council
Dr. Henry Carpenter,
Michael H. Locher,
Adam Wilhelm.
Assessor
Capt. George Hitzelberger.
City Constable.
John Kuhns.
Judge.
Michael Withers.
Inspector.
Samuel Huber.

☞ Recollect, Democrats, that the Polls close at 7 o'clock this evening. Vote early, and see that your anti-Know-Nothing neighbors do the same. Let every Democratic vote in the City be polled to-day, and a glorious victory will be your reward.

Turn Out to the Polls!—To-Day!

The Municipal election comes off to-day in the several wards of the City, and, from appearances, we are disposed to think that, if our Democratic friends do their duty, a glorious triumph awaits the whole ticket, from Mayor down. Our candidates are all honest, intelligent and reliable men, in whom the people can place the utmost confidence. Should they be elected, the affairs of the City, we have every reason to believe, will be managed to the satisfaction of the public, and with the strictest regard to economy in all the departments of the municipal government.

Our opponents made great professsions *before* the election last year. They pledged themselves to correct all existing abuses, to stop all lavish expenditures, to reduce the public debt, and to introduce a salutory reform wherever it was needed. This they promised—but *how* have they fulfilled their pledges. Have they corrected any abuses? have they stopped lavish expenditures? have they reduced the public debt? have they introduced any reforms of any kind where they were needed? Let an increase of some $40,000 to the previously overgrown debt of the Corporation answer the question.

To the Polls, then, TO-DAY, fellow citizens, and show by your votes for the Democratic ticket, that you will not have such men any longer to rule over you.

$40,000!

This is the amount, in round numbers, which has been added to the City debt since the present Know-Nothing government was installed. What think you of this, fellow-citizens and Tax-Payers? FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ONE YEAR is the price you have to pay these "*Americans* for ruling America!" Is this the entertainment to which you were invited a twelve-month ago? You made the experiment last year, and have had to "pay dear for the whistle." Will you try it again, by placing the same reckless and extravagant party in power, and then have another $40,000 added to your burthens? Or will you not rather turn in and rebuke these deceivers, by electing the whole Democratic ticket? We shall see.

Where the Money Went!

The repairs at the Basin, we are informed, cost about $12,000—at least $10,000 more than should have been expended. The new Lamp Posts cost about $2,000—an expenditure entirely uncalled for and unnecessary, as the old Posts had only been in use three or four years and answered every purpose. These are some of the ways in which the money of the people has been recklessly squandered; and now the credit of the City is so low, that it is next to impossible for the Mayor to borrow money to pay off the debts pressing upon the Treasury!

A Speaker Elected!

A resolution to elect by a plurality vote having been adopted, N. P. BANKS (Know-Nothing-Abolitionist) was elected Speaker on Saturday evening by a majority of *three votes!* The vote stood, Banks, 103; Aiken (Dem.) 100; and 12 scattering.

Thus, after wasting two months, at an expense to the people of more than $200,000, the House of Representatives is at length organized. How far the country will be benefited by the elevation of a black republican to the speakership, remains to be seen. This, however, is the first fruit of the triumph of Know-Nothingism, in the National Councils.

Transit of Slaves through Penna.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania submitted a somewhat detailed report, a few days since, with reference to the right of citizens of slave-holding States to transit through Pennsylvania with their slave property, and arguing that such right is abundantly secured by the law of nations and the federal constitution, and that no local legislative enactment can impair or disturb rights so clearly founded in justice and comity. The subject is one of importance, and the argument of the committee so lucid that we copy its material points. They say—

Before the adoption of the Constitution of 1787, slaves were held and recognized as property in all the States of the confederation save one. Each State was a sovereign and independent Republic; and that *comity* which is recognized by the law of nations, as existing between friendly powers, extended to and prevailed among the several States, and the right of transit with their then undisputed property was not contravened.

Upon the adoption of the Constitution, property in slaves was positively recognized, and especially protected by the provisions for the rendition of fugitives from labor. Slaves were recognized as legitimate property at that time, not only by the Federal Constitution, but also by the laws of the several States of the Union, including Pennsylvania.

Having adopted the constitution, and thus plighted her honor to the faithful observance of all its covenants, she will not now dishonor herself by denying her bond or violating any of its obligations. The law of nations gives the right of peaceable and orderly transit to both persons and property, and that right is ratified and confirmed by the Constitution, more especially in the clause which reserves to Congress the exclusive right to regulate commerce in the States. This reserved power is construed by the Courts to include *intercourse* and *the transportation of property*, and most clearly excluded the right of individual States to prohibit intercourse and the transportation of property. The question of property, of course, referred to the locus in quo of the alleged owner. The Constitution declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and will any Pennsylvanian deny his own right to pass, with his property, over and along the public highways of Virginia, and if he will not, why are the rights of the two States not reciprocal.

Your committee deny that Pennsylvania has passed an unconstitutional law, interdicting a peaceable and friendly intercourse between the citizens of the several sister States of this Union, and refusing to permit their property to accompany their person. The act of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1st March, 1780, as explained by the act of 29th March, 1788, recognized the prior right of persons, with their domestic slaves, to pass and sojourn in this State for six months; and does not attempt to disturb that right, but declares all slaves to be free who are retained by inhabitants, residents, and intended residents. Thus we have a clear distinction made and kept up between the rights, in the respects of passers through and sojourners, and inhabitants, residents and intended residents.

Then comes the "act" of the 3d of March, 1847, which repeals so much of the "act" of 1780, "as authorizes the masters or owners of slaves *to bring and retain* such slaves within this Commonwealth for the period of six months, in involuntary servitude, or for any period of time whatsoever." We believe that this act hugs the wind closely, and sails between the rock of the Constitution on one hand, and the whirlpool of its open repudiation on the other. It does not purport to take away from their *masters* the domestic slaves attending upon their persons, as they pass through the State; it does not prohibit the bringing of them within it; it only forbids the *bringing* and *retaining* of them here. It may affect the slaves of *sojourners*, but it *cannot reach persons or slaves, in transit*, because they are not both *brought* and *retained* within this Commonwealth. An "act of Assembly" will not be construed to be unconstitutional by application, nor when a constitutional construction can be fairly given to it.

The Commonwealth has properly abolished slavery within her own bounds, but beyond them she has no jurisdiction over it. Our Southern brethren are protected in their property by a stronger bulwark than any act of the Pennsylvania Legislature; and your Committee cannot consent to disgrace our Commonwealth in the eyes of the civilized world, by assuming to give that which she has neither the power or inclination to take away.

The Committee therefore recommend that they all be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Landlords and Tenants.

A bill is now pending in the Legislature, which contains provisions of importance to Landlords and Tenants. It contemplates the repeal of that portion of the old law which requires a jury of twelve freeholders in proceedings by landlords to recover possession of real estate, and authorizes two Aldermen or Justices of the Peace alone to hear and decide in such cases. Tenants' goods liable to distress for rent, if sold on execution, shall first go to pay rent till on the day of sale or removal from the premises, or surrender of the latter.

Recovery of rent and other charges on land to be had within six years after they become due; but no bar to be suffered under this provision for two years from date of Act. A speedy and effectual remedy is provided for defendant in case of a nonsuit suffered by plaintiff, or a verdict against him in action of replevin of goods distrained for rent.

Test Voting.

On the 26th ult., Mr. FULLER, of Penna., offered the following resolution in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Resolved, That any agitation of the question of Slavery, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, injurious to every section of our country, and therefore should not be countenanced.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 101 yeas to 99 nays.

Mr. MEACHAM, of Vermont, thereupon offered another resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., was an example of "useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, unwise, and unjust to the American people."

This resolution was also adopted by a vote of 108 yeas to 93 nays.

The passage of these two resolves afford some evidence of the views and feelings of the House of Representatives—and show that, while there is a majority who were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, there is also a majority opposed now to any further agitation of the subject.

The "Jug Law" in the Senate.

In the State Senate, on Thursday, a motion to take up the House bill to repeal the Restraining Liquor Law was lost. Mr. Wilkins' repeal bill was then taken up in Committee of the whole, and after some debate the Committee rose and asked leave to sit again. The motion to take up the House bill was then renewed, and debated at great length, and finally negatived by a vote of 12 for, to 20 against. On motion of Mr. Price, the bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday (to-morrow,)—yeas 19, nays 10.

☞ The Perry Co. *Advocate* (K. N.) says that "Henry S. Magraw recently chosen our State Treasurer, is a member of the *Roman Catholic Church!*" Wonder where the Advocate got its information? Mr. Magraw is the son of a Presbyterian Clergyman, and, we have always understood, follows in the footsteps of his excellent parent, so far as his religious predilections are concerned.

☞ The Governor has appointed Dr. Thos. S. Kirkbride, of Philadelphia, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, and Frederick Watts, Esq., of Carlisle, as Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital. The nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

Governor Reeder's Reply.

Governor REEDER replies to the President's Kansas Message, with considerable severity. His communication is addressed to the New York *Herald*. We make the following extract from the document to show its temper and tone:

This is not the mode nor the time in which to discuss the themes of this message. Expecting, as I have a right to expect, from the clearness of the exclusive title I am prepared to show, that I shall enjoy a seat and a voice on the floor of the House, I am willing patiently "to abide my time." At the proper time and place, however, I pledge myself to meet and expose the mis-statement of facts and the errors of law and logic which it contains. I will show that there is nothing but cold cruelty and insult in the request of an appropriation to pay an army or posse to prevent the people of Kansas from the commission of outrage and treason. I will show that the movement for a State government is mis-stated as to the facts of its origin and progress, and that all we have done in this direction has been under the sanction of the precepts and examples of all the great men of the country for the last fifty years—of the legislation of Congress and the action of the Executive in repeated and well considered cases, and of the deliberate opinion of a high and distinguished Attorney General of the United States, and which, as it is a part of the archives of the Executive Department, it is to be regretted the President did not consult before the delivery of the message. If it is illegality and incipient treason for a new State to be formed without an enabling act of Congress, I will show that fourteen Senators of the U. States hold their seats, and seven States stand in this Union by virtue of illegal and treasonable proceedings—that Congress has sanctioned revolution, illegality and treason, again and again; and that the rank and noxious weed has even flourished in the White House and Executive Department; and having vindicated my people, I will also, with the utmost confidence of success, proceed to the minor and secondary task of vindicating myself in such a manner, I trust, as to show the attack to have been ill advised and unfortunate.

As to the discussion in the message of the points involved in the contested seat, I shall meet them when the case is heard; and as the House is the sole constitutional judge of the qualifications of its own members, I trust that the minds of members may be kept open and unprejudiced until they shall hear the law and the facts of the case, and that whether the discussion by the Executive of some of the points involved has been made because they were incidental to another subject, or aimed and intended to prejudice my claim, I hope in either case that both sides may be heard before a decision.

Presidential Items.

The Democratic members of the Maine Legislature who were empowered by the State Convention in July to elect Delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convention, on the 23d inst., selected four gentlemen, who are friendly to JAMES BUCHANAN. They are: Hon. Wyman B. S. Moore, of Waterville; Dudley F. Leavit, of Bangor; Wm. K. Kimball of Paris; and John C. Talbot, of Sable, and were elected by a very large majority.

☞ The New Jersey *Herald* says the feeling in that State runs strongly in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency.

The Chester County Democratic Convention met at West Chester, on Tuesday last, and appointed Messrs. J. Hodgson, J. D. Evans and Ralph Marsh, delegates to the Fourth of March Convention—all of whom are zealous and devoted friends of Mr. BUCHANAN.

The Cumberland County Democratic Convention met at Carlisle, on the 28th ult., and appointed Hon. John Stuart, Senatorial, and Thomas M. Biddle, Esq., and Moses Bricker Representative Delegates to the State Convention, with *unanimous* instructions for Mr. BUCHANAN.

There are now 96 delegates elected to the 4th of March Convention, of whom 90 are for Mr. BUCHANAN, and *five* for Mr. DALLAS, for the Presidency. There are *thirty-seven* yet to elect, all of whom, we have good reason to believe, will be for Mr. BUCHANAN.

Indeed the indications are that Mr. BUCHANAN will be the *unanimous* choice of the Convention, as it is hardly to be supposed that the five or six gentlemen elected for Mr. DALLAS will be willing to place themselves in opposition to the vast majority of the Convention—especially as it is known that several of them prefer Mr. BUCHANAN, although instructed for Mr. DALLAS.

BUCHANAN IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia *Republican* favors the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency, and says that, "if the popular voice of Virginia be represented in the Cincinnati Convention, JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, will receive the endorsement of the old Commonwealth, as *the* gentleman eminently worthy to bear the Democratic standard in the next Presidential contest."

The Centre County Democratic Convention met last week and appointed Dr. Samuel Stroheker, their delegate to the 4th of March Convention, and unanimously instructed him for Mr. BUCHANAN.

The Camden (N. J.) *Democrat* says:—"We think the 'signs of the times' point with unerring certainty to Pennsylvania's noble son as the standard bearer in the struggle of 1856. We regard Mr. BUCHANAN as one of the greatest living statesmen, and we *know* the Democracy of New Jersey would be proud to do him honor."

The Port Gibson (Miss.) *Reveille* has hoisted the name of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, for President, and Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, for Vice President.

☞ Two ladies, Mrs. and Miss Albright were drowned in the Delaware, at Philadelphia, on Saturday week. They were sleighing on the ice, when, from some neglect or otherwise the horse and sleigh with all in the party plunged into an air-hole. The driver, a Mr. Callender, was rescued, but the two ladies were carried under the ice and life was extinct before their bodies could be recovered. The horse was also drowned.

☞ There is now due to the members of Congress, on account of per diem and mileage, about $290,000, of which it is said Mr. Glossbrenner has paid to them about $80,000, mostly procured from Pennsylvania Banks on his own responsibility; and on his own responsibility, as Sergeant-at-Arms holding over, has paid the members and taken their receipt.—money cannot be drawn from the treasury by the House till the same is organized.

☞ Major JOHN HODGSON, the able editor of the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, is recommended in the Harrisburg *Patriot*, as a suitable candidate for the office of Surveyor General. The Major would make a capital officer, and no mistake.

☞ A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* recommends Col. BERNARD REILEY, of Schuylkill county, as a suitable candidate for Canal Commissioner. And another correspondent of the same paper recommends HUGH McKEE, Esq., of Butler county, for Surveyor General.

There will be no lack of good material before the State Convention, from which to select candidates for the various offices.

☞ PHILIP JOHNSON, Esq., of Northampton co., is spoken of as a candidate for Surveyor General.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of the Washington *Union* was elected Printer to the U. S. Senate, on Thursday last. The vote stood—Nicholson, 29; Tucker, 8; Scattering 15.

☞ Hon. ANTHONY E. ROBERTS, of Congress wil accept our thanks for a valuable public document.

Messrs. REINHOLD and BRUSH, of the State Legislature, have our thanks for their contiued favors.

☞ The semi-annual interest on the State debt of Pennsylvania, which fell due on the 1st inst., was promptly paid by the State Treasurer.

Clayton—Bulwer Treaty.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—*Important Official Correspondence.*—An important letter, in relation to the Central American question, was laid before the Senate, on Thursday, by the President. It was addressed to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, by Lord John Russell, under date of Jan. 19, 1853. After showing the changes since Great Britain first assumed the protection and defence of the Mosquito Indians, the letter of Lord John Russell concludes:

"What Her Majesty's Government, therefore, would consider a good and final arrangement would be—

Ist. That Greytown should be a free and independent port, connected with Mosquito by such relations of friendship and alliance as may be agreed upon.

2d. That idemnification or advantages equivalent to those laid down in the project of convention of the 30th of April, 1852, shall be assured to Mosquito in return for its withdrawal from its present position in regard to Greytown.

3d. That Great Britain and the United States, without guarantying Greytown, will be ready to act in concert to defend the independence of the free city or port of Greytown, from whatever quarter it might be attacked.

What is essential and of immediate importance is, that the authorities of Greytown should be ready to assume either unqualified independence, with an engagement to defend Mosquito, or a qualified independence, owing allegiance and support to Mosquito.

For this purpose some person qualified to treat should proceed at once to Greytown.—Whether a naval officer of her Majesty or a civil one would be the fitter person to be entrusted with this mission I must leave you to decide. It would be desirable if the Government of the United States should concur in these views, that a new convention, in the place of the unaccepted project of agreement of April, 1852, should be proposed and concluded, and that a person similarly qualified should be sent by this Government at the same time and for the same object.

I have only further to say that the indemnity to Mosquito might possibly not be made in money, but in greater security for a certain fixed territory within which the free port of Greytown, assisted by her majesty's ships of war, might manage to defend the Musquito nation.

The Governor-General of Canada, and the authorities in other of her Majesty's North American possessions have made from time to time agreements somewhat similar. The President of the United States has frequently made conventions with Indians to the like effect.

The peculiarity of the case is that certain neighboring States deny altogether the independence of Mosquito, and the Musquito nation are liable every day to new incursions upon their territory. We can make no complete provision against this danger. Our policy is to do all that honor and humanity require in behalf of the Mosquito nation: but we intend to adhere strictly to the treaty of Washington of the 19th April, 1850, and not to assume any sovereignty, either direct or indirect, in Central America.

This is very different from the language of Earl Clarendon, the present British foreign minister.

The English Mission.

We learn from the Pennsylvanian of Thursday last, that Mr. DALLAS has accepted the appointment of Minister to England, and that he will leave for London at an early day.—The Washington correspondent of that paper, writes as follows:

"Mr. DALLAS goes to England as the American Minister. Mr. BUCHANAN, it is expected, will leave the legation about the middle of February. He retires from the mission with the same dignity with which he entered it—having in the course of a very few years given proof of his unsurpassed ability as an American statesman. His political opponent, Mr. CLAYTON, in the late debate in the Senate, spoke of his letter in reply to Lord CLARENDON, on the Central American question, as *one of the ablest and most invincible arguments in diplomatic history.*"

The appointment of Mr. DALLAS is every where spoken of with commendation. He, too, is a statesman of enlarged and liberal views and much experience—and we have no doubt will fill the station with distinguished ability.

Mr. Buchanans's Chances.

A friend writes to us confidentially, under the frank of a POST-OFFICE! that "Mr Buchanan stands no sort of a chance, that every thing is in favor of Mr. Pierce; Mr. Buchanan is off the stage of action, too old, and will not make an effort," &c., &c." We thank our friend for his friendly advice, but it strikes us that Mr. Buchanan is exactly *on* the stage, and at this moment conducting with consummate vigor and ability the diplomatic relations between our country and Great Britain, as his letters and dispatches abundantly show. We do not know Mr. Buchanan's age, but some men are older at fifty than others at seventy. Mr. Buchanan is in the full vigor of his person and intellect. That he will not resort to the machinery of cliques to secure a nomination is true; he does not need the honor to make his posthumous fame good. If nominated, it will be by the spontaneous expression of the people. In that event, it is, we think, a fair presumption that a sense of duty to the party and the country, will determine him to accept the honor, in which case (people will differ,) we honestly believe that he will carry more votes and more States than any man in the Union.—*Belfast (Maine) Journal.*

☞ The Southern Commercial Convention assembled at Richmond on Thursday, and permanently organized by the election of Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, as President, and Vice Presidents from Texas, Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia. Twenty-two delegates were present. Various resolutions were offered, and referred to the Committee on Business. Mr. Albert, of the District of Columbia, offered a resolution declaring that notwithstanding the doleful opinion of the North, we feel a devoted attachment to the Union, and a determination to preserve it.

The Editor's Book Table.

Dr. C. O. G. NITTINGER'S EVILS OF VACCINATION.—By C. C. Schieferdecker, M. D. corner of Pratt and Eutaw streets, Baltimore.

This is a new publication, on a novel but very important subject. The object, as Dr. S. informs the public, is to prove vaccination "to be nonsense before reason; a miserable illusion in a scientific point of view; and, in regard to history, the greatest crime that has been committed in this last century." Its positive results amount, according to the argument of Dr. N., to this: that "humanity has progressively lost in number, in quality and in life duration, and that diseases have gained in number, power and tenacity." In other words, the writer contends that to vaccination, with the cow-pox-lymph, is to be attributed the very general prevalence of scrofulous and several other diseases to which humanity is now so subject. He alleges that the vaccine matter introduced into the system, is nothing more or less than poison of a narcotic character, which, in its divisibility, exceeds even prussic acid, and produces similar effects. Dr. S. also denies that inoculation has arrested in the least the small-pox epidemic; but attempts by statistics to prove that, since 1846, it has been continually on the increase.

These are bold and startling propositions, and will doubtless attract the attention of the medical fraternity every where.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, published at New York, by Samuel Hueston, 348 Broadway.

The January number of this excellent magazine commences its forty-seventh volume. The editor is LOUIS GAYLORD CLARKE, one of the ablest literary writers in this country. We have perused this number with great satisfaction, and have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the very best ever issued. This magazine has a national reputation, and will continue to sustain it under the management of its able editor.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. New York—Dix & Edwards; 10 Park Place. London—Sampson Low, Son & Co.

This favoite magazine, for January, is now on our table. There are several very able articles in this number. The leading one is on "William Shakespeare and his Plays; an Inquiry concerning them," and it is written with great ability. The author is a gentleman who writes with the "grey goose quill" in a style that cannot fail to please and instruct the readers of Putnam. There are several other articles of an interesting character, but our time and space will not permit us to notice them.

A NEW BOOK.—T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut st., Philada., is about issuing from the press a new work, by the distinguished American Authoress, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, Author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," &c. &c.,—entitled "INDIA; OR THE PEARL OF PEARL RIVER." The whole will be complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1,25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1. It will be ready for sale on the 8th of March, and will be sent, free of postage, upon receipt of the money.

KATE WESTON; OR TO WILL AND TO DO. By Jennie De Witt. Published by De Witt & Davenport, N. York.

We are indebted to the Publishers for a copy of this handsomely illustrated and interesting work. As a work of fiction, it is unsurpassed. The style is elevated, the plot effective, and filled up in a masterly manner—so much so, that we seem to be reading a story, as it were, in a panorama, before us. The heroine, sweet Kate, is a model of all that is loveable in woman, combined with firmness of purpose and rectitude of character. Charles, too, the erring, fallen, but still noble youth, is a striking character. The fair authoress is the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Dowling, of Philadelphia, himself an author of no mean celebrity.

Price $1,25—and for sale, we presume, at all our Book-stores.

Court of Common Pleas.

The regular January term of this Court commenced on the 28th ult., before Judges Hayes and Brown. Twenty-nine Jurors in attendance.

Mr. LIVINGSTON presented a petition from the Board of School Directors of the New Milltown Independent School District, praying the Court to decree that it be continued as a permanent School District. The petition was concurred in by the Boards of Directors of Salisbury, Paradise and Leacock townships, from which districts the new one was formed in 1852, and the Court decreed its continuance as an independent district.

REGISTER'S COURT.—A Register's Court was held at 2 o'clock, in the matter of the probate of the will of Robert Wright, deceased, which was objected to by Mr. Stevens, and issue demanded. Mr. NORTH, on behalf of the executors, Rhoda and Elizabeth Wright, who are also witnesses to the will, demanded that the fact objected to be reduced to writing. This the Court sustained, and the issue was demanded on the ground that the will was not duly executed, that it was obtained by undue influence, and that the said Wright was incapable of making a will at the time said writing is alleged to have been executed. Issue granted.

Jacob Keneagy (for the use of Samuel Keneagy) *vs.* Patrick Reynolds. This case, which came up on a new trial granted by the Court, it having before been decided in favor of defendant, was an action to recover payment for goods sold to Patrick and James Reynolds, in 1849–50, when the plaintiff was the lessor of Brenneman's Mill at Camargo, and defendant the lessor of distillery adjoining. Plaintiff offered his books of original entry in evidence, containing charges amounting to $194,24, and credits to the amount of $101,28. Some of which was against Patrick, and others against James Reynolds. Objected to by defendant, but admitted to correct or explain an alleged error in the entry, and that the goods charged were for the benefit of Patrick. Squire M'Phail testified that when action was originally commenced before him, defendant objected to going to trial, unless he was made the sole defendant: that his son and he were not, and never had been in partnership—and that his son was a minor at that time. Reynolds then and there admitted his personal liability.

The defence was that the charge of four cents a bushel for chopping grain, was more than the customary price; that it was so badly done, defendant could not make more than 2½ gallons of whiskey out of a bushel of grain, when it ought to have yielded four gallons: a charge of $21 for storeage was also objected to, on the ground that it was not customary to charge storeage on grain chopped for distillers. A number of witnesses were examined, who stated the price of chopping to be three cents under contract; sometimes 3½cts. On trial BURROWES for plaintiff and FRAZER for defendant.

Verdict for plaintiff, $25,82, with costs.

In the matter of the application for the incorporation of the German Reformed Congregation of Columbia—the charter granted.

Abraham Long *vs.* Benj min Long. Summons in debt. The issues involved in this case covered transactions as far back as 1810. The amount in dispute was $900, with interest from 1811. Verdict for Defendant.

Champneys & Frazer for Plaintiff—Stevens & Dickey for Defendant.

In the case of Graham vs. Collins. Plaintiff amended his declaration, and the case was continued at the expense of the Plaintiff.—Frazer for Plaintiff—Kline for Defendant.

Ex'r of John Harting vs. J. Shermauer & Wife, with notice to John Harting terre-tenant. Verdict for defendant. Rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be granted, allowed. Eshleman for Plaintiff—Amwake and Kline for Defendant

The New Railroad Act.

The following is the act relative to Railroads, as it passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday:—

Sec 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the several railroad companies of the Commonwealth shall within nine months after the passage of this act, erect and maintain good and sufficient fences along the line of their roads, wherever the same may be necessary for the protecton of private property and the prevention of accidents, together with such cattle guards and and other erections and devices as shall be required, in connection with such fences, for the said object of protection and prevention; and upon default of any company to erect such fences, cattle guards, and erection as aforesaid, within the time mentioned, such company, shall pay treble damages for any injury to person and property occasioned by such default.

Section 2. That upon petition to the Court of Common Pleas of any county of this Commonwealth, setting forth a necessity for the fencing of any Railroad in such county, the said court shall appoint five competent and disinterested viewers to examine the line of the railroad, or any part or parts thereof, in said county, which said viewers shall determine what part or parts thereof require fencing, for the protection of private property and the public safety and interests, and the kind and description of the fence to be made, and they shall make report to the court of their action and judgment in the premises, with an accurate draft of so much of the road as requires to be fenced; whereupon the court may confirm such report, and may grant reviews upon the application of parties agrieved, and set aside or amend any report of viewers or reviewers upon a hearing of the case, and generally proceed as provided by law, in the case of the laying out of public roads in such county, until final judgment upon the proceeding, when the railroad company or owner of such road may be ordered to establish and erect within a reasonable time to be fixed by the court, such fence or fences as are adjudged necessary as aforesaid; and the courts may enforce their order and decree by attachment or otherwise, as orders and decrees of courts of inquiry are enforced in ordinary cases, and generally in and about the proceedings may exercise and enforce their jurisdiction in the premises, and by virtue of this act as the jurisdiction of courts of equity is exercised in analagous cases, the proceedings in any case under the act to be entered of record, and the costs thereof to be paid by the railroad company or owner of such road.

Section 3. That all fences, cattle guards, erections and devices erected under the provisions of this act, shall be kept at all times in good condition and repair by the corporation or other owner of the road, in default of which, or of the erection or proper erection of such fences, guards, erections and devices under the order of the court, the railroad company or owner of the road shall be liable to treble damages to any party or person injured by such neglect.

Section 4. This act shall apply to all railroad companies heretofore or hereafter incorporated, and the provisions of the first section shall take effect whether a view may have been obtained under the second section or not. The compensation of the viewers and re-viewers shall be one dollar and fifty cents per day, each, and they shall in no case be residents of any township or borough or ward, through which the road they are appointed to view may pass. And the said viewers and re-viewers shall be sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with integrity and fidelity, and shall give notice for at least one week in a newspaper of the county, of the time and place of view.

LIEUT. HALDEMAN.—Our readers will recollect that some months since, we published a paragraph, noticing the fact that Lieut. Haldeman, of the U. S. Army, formerly of this county, had been arrested upon certain charges preferred against him, and intimating from the testimony adduced before the Court Martial, it was highly probable that Mr. Haldeman would be convicted. Subsequent testimony, however, before the Court made it apparent that the charges preferred against Mr. Haldeman were incited by the malice and revenge of a subordinate officer. Not wishing to place the Lieut. in a false position before a community where he so long resided, we cheerfully give room for the following article from the N. Y. Daily Times, of January 23.

LIEUT. HALDEMAN ACQUITTED.—Gen. Scott has failed to find anything in the evidence taken in the late Court Martial on Lieut. Haldeman to impeach the integrity of that officer, and has accordingly ordered him to report himself to his regiment for duty. This result will be hailed with satisfaction, not only by his personal friends, but by all who feel a just pride in the dignity and fair fame of our military department. Lieut. Haldeman is said to be wealthy, and it has all along been a matter of surprise how he could have descended to paltry acts of peculation. The order of Gen. Scott in this case will probably be made public in a day or two.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

THE CITY ELECTION.—Considerable interest was manifested during last week as to the probable result of the election to-day. The Democratic ticket is a strong one in all respects. The candidate for Mayor—JOHN ZIMMERMAN—is an old citizen of intelligence and great moral worth. He is emphatically—

"An honest man—the noblest work of God."

For several years he held the post of City Treasurer, and performed its duties with fidelity and to the satisfaction of all having business with the office, until ousted by the present Know-Nothing Administration. Mr. Zimmerman will make an honest, upright and efficient officer, and we have not a doubt of his election.

JOSEPH BRINTNALL, the nominee for High Constable, is too well known, from his promptness and efficiency as an officer some years since, to need any recommendation from us. The mention of JOE's name, we understand, was a "terror to evil doers," and his election to the position, for which he has been selected, is, we think, a fixed fact.

The candidates, on the different Ward tickets, are men eminently worthy and well suited for the posts for which they have been nominated. They are composed of old and respectable citizens, who are well acquainted with the wants and affairs of the city. It, therefore, behooves every man opposed to the dark and intolerant spirit of Hindooism, to cast his vote for the Democratic ticket. Our citizens have had one year's experience of Know-Nothing rule, and beautiful rulers they have been! We trust the "sober second thought" will result in favor of the Democratic ticket.

JOHN N. LANE.—The decease of this venerable and estimable citizen, is noticed under our obituary head. He had been, for several months, gradually failing in health and vigor, although attending to business until within a few days of his death—but, still, his friends did not anticipate the sad and melancholy event so soon.

Mr. Lane has been engaged in the mercantile business, in this City, for more than forty years. He stood at the head of his calling—was a man of great energy, industry and integrity—and accumulated an immense estate, estimated at from $600,000 to $800,000. He will long be mourned and remembered by those who knew him, as a most estimable, kind-hearted, enterprising and liberal-minded citizen.

REMOVAL OF THE POST OFFICE.—Mr. REIGART has given notice, that he intends removing the Post Office, from its present location, to his residence in South Queen street, on or before the 1st of April next. He says, the action of the Councils has forced him to this measure.

NEW FIRM.—Messrs. DONNELLY & SMALING, two industrious and energetic young men, have taken the long established Clothing Establishment of Joseph Gormley, in N. Queen street. They are deserving of success.

DECLINES.—Ex-Sheriff HUBER declines being a candidate for Mayor. The contest, therefore, lies between Mayor Albright and Mr. Zimmerman.

MEETS WITH FAVOR.—The communication of "North East Ward," in last week's issue, meets with much favor from the young Democrats of the City. We refer our readers to a second communication on the same subject, but from a different source, which appears in another column. The suggestion is a good one, and we hope to see, before long, an association of young men, which will be of effective service to the glorious cause of Democracy, and, to use a trite expression, a Sebastopol in strength against the underground attacks of its Know Nothing opponents. We have the material, in Lancaster, to form the right kind of an association.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—EDSON M. SHEARS, the young lad who was committed to Prison, for shooting his step-father, George W. McElroy, Esq., was brought before Judge Hayes, on a writ of habeas corpus, on Thursday last, and after a hearing, held to bail, in the sum of $500, for his appearance at Court. Dr. John L. Atlee went his security.

KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATIONS.—The following is a list of the nominations made by the Know-Nothings, of this city, on Wednesday evening:

General Nominations.

Mayor, Jacob Albright; High Constable, John Myers.

Ward Nominations.

N. W. Ward.—Select Council, Henry M. White, (3 years,) William Gorrecht, (1 year,) Common Council, George Yeisley, John F. Huber, John Kahl, Charles T. Gould, John Trissler; Alderman, William Shuler; Assessor, James Wiley; City Constable, George Huffnagle; Judge, Philip Pyle; Inspector, David Hantch.

N. E. Ward.—Select Council, Robert A. Evans, (3 years,) Robert H. Long, (1 year,) Common Council, Benjamin F. Cox, William Gemperling, Absalom Fairer, William Hensel; Assessor, George B. Mowrey; City Constable, Philip S. Baker; Judge, Samuel Tucker; Inspector, Lewis B. Frick.

S. W. Ward.—Select Council, David Bair; Common Council, Jacob Rhoads, John H. Remly, Thomas Silvius; Assessor, John E. Carpenter; City Constable, John Beckel; Judge, Henry F. Benedict; Inspector, William Wright.

S. E. Ward.—Select Council, David Bair; Common Council, Henry Steigerwalt, Jacob Druckomiller, Jacob N. Miller; Alderman, Walter G. Evans; Assessor, P. J. McCollum; City Constable, Jacob Gundaker; Judge, Peter J. Gorner; Inspector, Samuel B. Cox.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established at "Weaver's Mill," in East Earl twp., and John Weaver, Esq., appointed Post Master. It has a mail, from Lancaster, three times a week.

LANCASTER COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The late Grand Jury paid a visit to this highly useful and flourishing Institution, on the 25th ult., and made the following report:

Having accepted the invitation of the Trustees and Principal of the Normal Institute, at Millersville, to visit that establishment, we proceeded thither, on Friday forenoon, accompanied by his Honor, Judge Hayes. Received by the Principal, we were conducted through the house, and made acquainted with its admirable arrangements. We also attended as many of the classes as the time allowed: witnessing their various performances in mental arithmetic, grammatical analysis, and geography, and their exercises on the black board, all of which were exceedingly interesting, as exhibiting the excellence of their methods and the importance of the improved art of instruction.—Our acknowledgments, for their attentions, were made to the Trustees, Principal and Teachers, and we may be here permitted to repeat them; nor can we forbear to express our admiration of the enterprise of the citizens of Millersville and its vicinity, who have errected the very extensive, substantial and convenient accommodations for this Normal School—an institution which we believe will rapidly advance the cause of education in the Commonwealth, do honor to its patrons, and great credit to Lancaster county.

OLE BULL'S CONCERT.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this great Performer on the Violin is to give a Concert on Thursday evening next, at Fulton Hall. He will be assisted by a strong Company of vocalists and musicians, and the Lancaster public will have a rich treat on the occasion. The following notice we clip from the Philadelphia *Daily News* of Friday last:

THE OLE BULL CONCERT.—The announcement made yesterday, of the Ole Bull Concert, which is to take place on Tuesday next, has had the effect to stir up the music-loving portion of our community; and, as some of the artists who accompany him, have not hitherto appeared before a Philadelphia audience, there is much interest evinced to hear them.

The Manchester *American*, of a recent date, referring to a very successful series of Concerts, given in that place, by Ole Bull, says:

Of all the musical wonders of this most wonderfully musical age, Ole Bull is certainly the most remarkable.—Ole Bull—the monarch of the violin, as he is justly called, was the star of the evening. We were filled with astonishment and penetrated with admiration; not because in playing, he triumphs over the difficulties of his instrument, but because he makes his music the master key of the passions, first creating and then reflecting the spirit of his listeners. The violin of Ole Bull is but the echo of his soul; both act in unison. This is the way he charms all ears, and touches every heart. His violin performance differ from all others; we hear strange sounds, echoes, melodies, and combinations full of echantment never heard before. Nothing could surpass the thrilling beauty of the Mother's Prayer; and his magic notes in the Last Rose of Summer, are still ringing in our ears.

It would seem that when we last heard him, some ten years ago, he was a mere child, and that he has now become the man—his playing is so much grander and more masterly.

Of Signorina Spinola we entertained the idea, from the very favorable notices we had seen of her, that she was a good singer; but were not prepared to hear one who is justly entitled to rank in the highest class of vocalists. No singer was ever received with more favor in this place or left a more favorable and pleasant impression behind her. The audience applauded her with hearty good will, obliging her to answer their call for an *encore*. She has a voice of great sweetness and compass, and her execution is brilliant and effective.

But what shall we say of Miss Vail, the charming vocalist, who created such an excitement? Her toilet was very tasteful, her beautiful face so enchanting. With what grace did she not sing? So simple, so pure, so pathetically, and so intensely! What fervor did she not employ in that fairy Cavatina of Donizetti Una Voce Pocofa? It showed the scope of her voice to the greatest advantage. The higher notes were particularly sweet and brilliant, and the middle and lower notes rich and full in the extreme. Her execution is most wonderful, and her method faultless. We need only to add she was most furiously encored.

The same paper, referring to Herr Schreiber, says:

The extreme delicacy of his tone, great power, and wonderful execution, took the audience entirely by surprise, and he was enthusiastically encored.

Herr Roth is certainly the most finished and brilliant Pianist we have ever listened to. The instrument becomes, under such hands, a perfect orchestra within itself, giving all the parts with the greatest accuracy and precision; a slave, beneath his touch, unconsciously it yields hitherto unknown and almost unbelieved powers of harmony.

COLD WEATHER.—In the memory of that very ancient and highly useful antiquarian, the "oldest inhabitant," we have not had such cold weather, as we are now experiencing in this region. There was no snow on Sunday, as has been usual for the past five or six weeks, but to make up for this deficiency, we had a bitter cold day. Yesterday morning it was just as cold. We do not know how the Thermometer stood, but, think, it could not have been less than 8° or 10° below zero.

RAILROAD COMPANY'S ELECTION.—The Lancaster and Pine Grove Railroad Company has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Christian E. Spangler; Directors, Joseph Konigmacher, J. Edgar Thompson, Samuel J. Reeves, Robert Kelton, George W Carpenter, Joseph M. Thomas, George Howell, William R. Thompson; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas J. Firth.

SALE OF STOCKS.—The following prices were realized at a public sale of stocks:—68 Shares of Lancaster Bank, at $57,65; 5 shares Farmers' Bank, a $64,50; 5 shares County Bank, $50,50; 5 do., $51,60; 85 Conestoga Steam Mills, $10; 5 do., $9,94; $1000 Lancaster city 5½ per cent. loan, for $990; 10 shares Ephrata Turnpike, $21.

FINED FOR WEARING A SHAWL.—A young man named Kirk Anderson has been arrested in St. Louis, Mo., for wearing a shawl, on the ground that it was not the apparel of his sex. The case came up on Friday week, and Anderson was fined $50. It has created intense excitement among the shawl wearing gentry of St. Louis.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer, dated

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1856.

The contingency has arisen, in reference to the position now held by Com. Wm. B. Shubrick, briefly noticed in my letter of the 18th ultimo. The gallant CHARLES MORRIS, next in rank to Com. STEWART has paid the debt of all the human family, and been gathered to the bosom of his GOD, full of honors and with the sorrows of a nation, who, will ever revere his memory, as being a citizen and a soldier without spot or blemish upon the fair escutcheon of his well spent life in the service of his sorrowing country. Com. MORRIS entered the Navy on the 1st July 1799, and all of that long period to the day of his death, but *two years*, he was actively employed in the service of his country at sea or on shore duty. He was made a Captain in the Navy March 5th 1813, for gallant conduct in the capture of the British Frigate *Guerriere* by the *Constitution*, under command of Capt. Isaac Hull. And well do we remember the thrill of joy that was sent throughout the States in those days, in praise of HULL, and his noble Lieutenant Morris, his other officers and the crew, for the proud triumph achieved over the British Frigate on that memorable occasion. Com. SHUBRICK is now the senior officer of the Navy, by the action of the Board of retiracy, of which he was President, unless indeed, Congress shall see proper to change or abolish their action by a new law remodeling the entire United States marine service. When both houses of Congress shall be in tune for business, you will find, that the Navy Affairs will occupy quite a prominent portion of the time of Congress. Already, we have the first act of this business in the trial of Commander RITCHIE, at Philadelphia, who is under trial for resenting his being retired by the vote of junior officers to himself, in the grade to which he belongs. The officers that have been *retired* are in a perfect *stew* at the decision of their juniors, and, we shall not at all be surprised, that the reputation of the Navy will be injured from the injustice that has been meted out to some of them, in this very inquisitorial manner, and without notice that their *decapitation* was at hand. I pity from my soul many of the gallant sons of the Navy, that have *been retired from the Navy*. But, let me say to them "be of good cheer," in the language of the gallant Capt. Luce, when he rescued the suffering soldiers and crew of the steamer *San Francisco*, your country will not leave you in distress or to suffer long this injustice. Congress will right the wrong that has been done to every meritorious officer of the Navy.

The Hon. G. M. Dallas, of Pa. it is stated, has, been appointed Minister to London, in place of the Hon. James Buchanan, who, is about returning to the U. States. Mr. B. will remain at London until Mr. Dallas arrives out to relieve him from his duties.

Mr. Greely, of the *Tribune* of N. Y. was *drubbed* by Gen. Rust of Arkansas on the avenue a few days ago. Mr. Greely abused Gen. Rust, and has continued his abuse in his paper of yesterday. It is shameful that such *fanatics* as Mr. Greely, should have the privileges of the House to abuse the members thereof, but, we presume, an abolition disunionist has as much right to report the proceedings, as members of the same fanatical stamp on the floor have the right to advocate disunion principles. And when Mr. Greely or others of that ilk abuse members, they must bear the consequences of their improper conduct.

The Senate on yesterday, elected Mr. Nicholson of the *Union* newspaper of this city, Printer on their part for the 34th Congress. Mr. Nicholson was elected on the fourth ballot, and we are happy to state, that his success has given much satisfaction to the democracy in and out of Congress.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y. delivered in the Senate yesterday a powerful speech, taking the same view of the Central American question between this Government and Great Britain, as advocated by Senators Cass and Clayton, in their able, patriotic remarks, delivered in the Senate some days back. This question, after Mr. Seward concluded, was postponed until Monday next, to which day the Senate adjourned, when Mr. Foot, of Vt. will have the floor for a speech on the same important question,—of compelling the British Ministry to adhere to their contract as set forth in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Seward handled the British Ministry with marked ability and in decision of argument.

The House is still in *chaos*, and when things will be better is hard to conjecture.—Propositions for the election of Speaker have crowded the proceedings, but, none of them prove acceptable to the majority of the opposition in the House.—It is now 2 P. M. as I close my letter, and the House is engaged on voting upon the propositions to appoint a committee to select a Speaker for them.—It will not pass.

Yours, McFARLAND.

For the Intelligencer & Lancasterian.

Messrs. Editors:—I was much pleased to see in your last issue, a communication from "North East Ward" strongly recommending the organization of a "Young Men's Democratic Association." The proposition is worthy of the most serious attention, and, if carried into effect, cannot fail to be of incalculable advantage in the dissemination of Democratic doctrines, and the demonstration of their truth and entire consistency with our republican institutions. The history of the past has given most of us an intelligent assurance that, upon the practical recognition of Democratic principles, depend the permanency and prosperity of the Republic. But, with others, this is a matter of belief and not of a thorough knowledge of those administrative measures, distinctively known as Democratic, which, from the institution of our Federal Government, have largely characterized our national legislation, and proportionately enhanced the greatness of our country, and extended the area of freedom. On the part of our opponents, this is equally true, as regards their hostility to our principles which they have been taught to ridicule, under the nickname of *locofocoism*, a title indicative, to them, of everything preposterous in point of fact, and subversive of order and honesty in governmental policy.

This condition of things has existed too long, and been productive of occasional and wide-spread evil, of such fearful character as to menace with destruction the integrity of the Union. This state of things, if not remedied, will prove the archimedean point from which some future traitor may move from its broad foundations the noble fabric of American Freedom, and hurl into remediless ruin those hallowed institutions, purchased with the blood of our fathers, and bequeathed by them to us as the inalienable heritage of our posterity. But shall this continue? are these sources of evil ineradicable? In our opinion, certainly not. The remedy is at hand and easily applied.

The remedy is suggested by your correspondent.—It is "to raise our political organization to a higher and more desirable standard;—by selecting as officers of our proposed organization men of unquestionable integrity and moral ability and influence." It is proposed "to have periodical lectures from persons at home, or from abroad, and thus divest our organization of all cause of complaint,—ridicule, or scenes of shame and violence." It must strike every intelligent mind, that this is the proper course to pursue, and must produce the desired result.

It must be confessed, that the circumstances under which political meetings are held, are, too often, unfavorable to the calm, courteous and intelligent discussion of the measures which, from time to time, have divided and agitated the community.—While they too often engender and lash into madness the blindest partizan prejudices and passions, which from their very excess of intensity, must necessarily be ephemeral and REACTIVE, they rarely, if ever, accomplish that intelligent and dispassionate conviction which alone assures permanency of principle and consistency of conduct.

County and State "Mass Meetings" are all well enough, but we hope, in future, they will exhibit a different phase from the past. We trust that, in the future, our citizens will be found marshalled in attendance, not under the silly insignias of "Log Cabins" and "Poke weed," or any other ridiculous emblem, but with the proud front of freemen, determined in their opposition to error and earnest in their search after truth.

If the idea, suggested by "North East Ward," be carried into effect, we feel assured that political meetings hereafter will be, not the scenes of personal abuse and vindictive denunciation, calculated to inflame men's passions and heighten their prejudices, but the theatres upon which the sovereign people shall meet, to discuss and elaborate those political measures requisite to the exigencies of the times, and the advancement and prosperity of our common country. JUVENIS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer & Lancasterian.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 29, 1856.

That Congressional Sebastopol, the Speaker's Chair, is not yet taken, and the Banks men are beginning to think seriously of raising the siege. All their essential to success, is working its way to their hearts. Mr. Banks has held them to his support thus long by repeated and positive assurances that the Administration would be "starved out" before the close of January, and that the President would influence the Democratic members of the House to assist in passing the plurality rule, under which Mr. Banks might be elected. This calculation has failed for two reasons. First—the President does not desire the adoption of the plurality rule. Secondly—the Democratic members of the House would not, as matters stand, adopt that rule if the President did desire it. The idea that the course of the Democrats in Congress is shaped at the White House, is absurd. The Democratic members have great respect for the President; but they are freemen, and would scornfully repel dictation, no matter how high the quarter from which it might come. They act upon their own responsibility and move of their own volition, and the President is neither to be censured nor praised for what they do. In no shape or form will they contribute to the election of Mr. Banks. I am satisfied of that; and if the friends of that gentleman desire a presiding officer of their own political creed, the sooner they drop Mr. B. and select a candidate who can command their whole party vote in the House, the sooner their desires will be gratified.

The delay in organizing is very trying to the office hunters. Most of them, having run out of funds, have gone home. Those who remain remind me of the sick man who, after his "constitution" was gone, lived several weeks on the "by-laws." They have a care-worn, half-fed, hungry look, that shows plainly enough that their financial "constitution" is gone, and that they are subsisting on the "by-laws." All this is fun to me and a few more who, like myself, are in the happy condition of the blessed who expect nothing, but it is death to the poor expectants.

The Senate was the centre of attraction yesterday, it being understood that Gen. Cass would speak on the Central American question. He did speak on that question, and I think it would have done John Bull good to have heard him, though John's blood would undoubtedly have been stirred by some of the General's hard knocks. Mr. Cass paid a very high compliment to Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to England, whose notes to the Earl of Clarendon he styled "models of diplomatic correspondence." This great speech is being written out, and will shortly be published. It was a masterly vindication of our rights, and a searching exposure of the bad faith of the British government. Mr. Seward will speak on the same subject, and, I think, in the same strain, on Thursday.

Hon. William Bigler, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, appeared in his seat yesterday and was duly sworn in.

Commodore Morris died in this city on Sunday, at the age of 72. Notwithstanding his advanced age, the National Intelligencer asserts, "on the unvarying testimony of his brother officers," that he was "the ablest naval commander in the world." He entered the service in 1799, and fought in many glorious actions.

LANCASTER.