LANCASTER, PA., APRIL 15, 1856.

CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES:

JAMES BUCHANAN (Subject to the decision of the Democratic National

CANAL COMMISSIONER: GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County. AUDITOR GENERAL: JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery County

SURVEYOR GENERAL: TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County.

tee, and is, unquestionably, a production of great ability. Its appearance at this time, cannot fail in having a happy effect in furthering the prospects of Pennsylvania and her favorite candidate before the Cincinnati Convention. This, in connexion with a ten column editorial which appeared in the Pennsylva nian some two weeks ago, fully sets forth the claims of our great State to the Presidency; and the exalted character and eminent public services of our candidate, Mr. B., in their true light. We should gladly, if we had the space, give our readers the benefit of the latter able production, but its great length renders its insertion at this time, at least, out of the question. We shall endeavor to make some extracts from it, in a week or two.

## Hon, Richard Vany.

This gentleman has been unanimously nominsted as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia. There can scarcely be doubt of his triumphant election.

The Know-Nothings have not yet trotted out their nag. It makes very little difference. however, who they nominate, as the Democratic candidate is certain to be elected. The people of Philadelphia have had quite a surfeit of Know-Nothing rule in the last two years, and they intend now to try what virtue there is in Democratic policy.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—On Tuesday last, our good old Democratic friend, Peter Mayer, of Rapho township, called at our office to pay his subscription. He commenced taking the "Journal" (at the advice of his father) when it was first established in 1794—he being then only twelve years of age, and has been a regular subscriber to the paper, during all its mutations, from that time to the present, a period of more than sixty years! Mr. M. is still hale and hearty, and bids fair to live many years longer. May prosperity attend him in the evening of his days.

Connecticut Election.

The popular vote is very heavy. No election for Governor by the people. The Democracy made a gallant fight, having polled a larger vote than ever before, and only lacking some 12 or 1400 votes of electing their candidate for Governor over all opposition. The vote stands-Ingraham (dem,) 32,620; all others 33,972. The Fusionists will have a small majority on joint ballot, in the Legislature, and will therefore be able to elect the Governor and other State officers.

Conflagration .- A disastrous fire oc curred in Philadelphia, on Thursday night last, completely destroying the Artizan's Building in Ranstead Place, between Market and Chesnut, and Fourth and Fifth streets, together with several other adjacent buildings. The rear of the U. S. Hotel, in Chesnut St., was also damaged considerably. The total loss by the fire is estimated at not less than \$350,000, and the insurance not more than \$100,000. A fireman was badly injured by the falling walls, and an elderly lady, residing next door to the U. S. Hotel, died from fright during the excitement.

The Canal Open.

The Canal from Columbia to Pittsburg has been open since the 1st inst., and boats are now running. It is anticipated that an unusually large amount of business will be done on that branch of the public works the present season, and preparations have been accordingly made. We learn that two new Transportation Lines have commenced operations, one the Leamon Line, owned by Cookman & Brs., has 20 boats-John Eberly, Agent, Columbia; and the other Tiers & Co., has 40 boats-Appold & Co. Agents, Columbia. These are all first class boats, and the enterprising owners and agents will spare neither labor nor expense to facilitate trade, and thus make the Canal not only productive to the Commonwealth, but a matter of great convenience and utility to the public. We hope to see them liberally encouraged.

The Saving Fund of the National Safety Company, Walnut street, South-west corner of THIRD street, PHILADELPHIA, now has more than ONE MILLION of Dollars, in MORTGAGES. GROUND RENTS, and other first class investments for the security of depositors.

The Governor has appointed Dr. John L. Atlee, of this city, one of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum, vice Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, resigned.

THOMAS S. WHARTON, Esq., an eminent lawyer and formerly Reporter of the Supreme Court of this State, died, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, aged 65 years.

ELEGANT PLATED SILVER WARE. - One of the finest establishments of this kind in Philadelphia, is that of Messrs, John O. Mead & Sons, No. 15 South Ninth St., above Chesnut, near the Girard House, and No. 26, South 5th St., 3 doors above Chesnut. Their patterns are of the richest style, equal in finish to solid silver, and elicit the universal admiration of all visiters. A finer display of this kind of ware is not to be seen in the United States, and the proprietors are upright, honorable business men, whese representations can be implicitly relied on. We advise our friends by all means to give them a call. They will not be disap-

Buchanan in Frederick.

pointed.

The Democratic Convention of Frederick county, Maryland, met on the 5th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to a District Convention to select two delegates to the National Convention.

The following resolution was unanimously

Resolved, therefore that in the estimation of this meeting the inflexible fidelity and wise discretion with which James Buchanan of Pennsylvania has discharged high and vast public duties—in the Cabinet, in the Senate, at home and abroad—his zealous exertions for the advancement the welfare, glory and renown of the public; and his love for the Constitution and Union of these States, commend him to the confidence, respect, and affection of the American people; and that we cordially unite with the Democracy of his native State in presenting him as the candidate of that party for the highest public office upon earth-the Presidency of these United States.

The Legislature will adjourn sine die on Tuesday next.

Adopted and published by order of the Dem Central Committee of Pennsylvani

The reputation of our public men constitutes an important element in the history of our country. It cannot be too far above reproach. The example of an unright statesman during his lifetime, is a source of pride and power to his countrymen, and a consoling and purifying remembrance after he has been gathered to his fathers. In James Buchanan we find a character without suspicion or stain. During forty years of active and almost constant service in high political positions, he has maintained the same tranquil deportment, the same scrupnious regard for the truth, the same dignified avoidance of corrupt compliances and combinations. The posterity of the friends among whom he spent his youth, are living around him; and the prophecies binations. The posterity of the friends among whom he spent his youth, are living around him; and the prophecies of those, who saw the promise of his early years, are recalled by their descendants, who rejoice in the maturity of his intellect, the sagacity of his statesmanship, and the long list of his public and private virtues, as the abundant fulfilment of the predictions of their fathers. Personal malignity has never yet indicated dishonor upon his good name. Slander, exhaustless in its resources, and unale-ping in its vengeance, has failed in every attempt against him.

Mon contemplate Mr. Buchanan, at this day, not as one

Memoir of James Buchanan.

We need make no apology, we are sure, to our readers for the space occupied in our columns by the admirable memoir of Mr. Buchanan, at this day, not as one whom eavy and wrong have persecuted, but as a great public character, who has passed through the fiery furnace without the smell of smoke upon his garments, and who stands out ready to submit to the test of any scrutiny into his conduct as a citizen and a stateman. The day has come which is to prove that such talents as his, such experience, much integrity, such fixed habits of wise forecast, are essential to the great destiny for which he seems to have been reserved by his countrymen, who always demand the highest qualities of statesmanning in the highest position in their gift. Where, indeed, is there to be found a living public man, who presents so exemplary and so consistent tee, and is, unquestionably, a production of the great actors of other days, how comparatively few there are who exhibited in their lives and in their works a more conscientions and high-souled devotion to the doctrines of the Federal Constitution, and to the rights of the States of the American Union. The course of Mr. Buchanan has been neither erratic nor irregular, it has harmonized with the purest examples of the past and the present, and with all those saving doctrines which he has devotedly practised and defended; and whether in the House or in the Senate of the American Congress, whether immersed in foreign relations, whether at the head of the most important department of the government under the memorable Administration of Polk, or whether reposing in the calm seclusion of his own home, his well-balanced intellect and his patrictic devotion to the Union, have always been displayed at the right moment, and with the most striking effect.—Progressive, not in the spirit of fawlessness, but in harmony with the steady advance of our institutions on this continent, and our example among the nations of the earth; conservative, not in veneration for antiquated abuses, but in sacred regard for rights which cannot be violated without destroying the fundamental law, he fails in no single element of public unscludiess, political orthodoxy, or personal character, Such is the impression made upon those who study the history, public and private, of James Buchanan; such the conclusive answer which the open and spotless volume of his career makes to all who have conceived it necessary to attack his eminent deservings and his lofty capacities.

Mr. Buchanan is in the sixty-fifth year of his sage, and in

pacities. Mr. Buchanan is in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and in Mr. Buchanan is in the sixty-fifth year of DIS age, and In the vigor of health, intellectually and physically. He was born in the County of Franklin, in the State of Pannsylvania, of honest and industrious parents, and may truly be called the architect of his own fortunes. Having received a good education, he studied the profession of the law, in the County of Lancaster, in the same State, which has ever since been his home. In 1814 and 1815 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he distinguished himself ver since been his home. In 1814 and 1816 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he distinguished himself by those exhibitions of intellect which gave promise f future eminence. In his profession, during many neceding years, he rose to the highest class of legal sinds,, and at a period when Fegnsylvania could boast for Bracksunding, her Gibsons, her Rosses, her Duncans, er Brecksundges, her Tlighmans, her Hopkinses, her enkinses, her Dallassa, and her Semples, he was prepared or the struggles of the future, and soon became conspicue among those who had but few equals in their own imes, and whose fame is still cherished among our most greeable recollections. times, and whose fame is still cherished among our most sigresable recollections. At this day, after more than half a century's intercourse as man and boy with the people of his own immediate district, and with the people of Pennsylvania; after having figured prominently in the conflicts of parties; after having shared the confidence of successive Democratic administrations; after having contributed his energies to the overthrow of political heresies without number, he might leave his case to thousands and tens of thousands, who have at various times antagonized his opinions, but now, with the annals of his life before them, stand ready to pay their tribute to his consistency and to his integrity as a public man, by uniting with his political friends in placing him in the Fresidential chair! What nobler monument could be raised in commemoration of any American patriot!—

inions: It is said that the grave covers all, that malignity halts t the portals of the tomb, and that from its peaceful bosom pring flowers of reconciliation and forgetfulness of all evil assions. Those who now mourn over the humble yet im-nortal grave of Jackson rarely think of the calumnies

his man account, was any of James Buchanan, that, altho of friends. We may say of James Buchanan, that, altho il in the strength of public usefulness, he too has outed detraction, and that the echee of slander which sound a from the deep oblivion to which the accusations upon a character have been consigned, fall faintly upon the ear the present generation. In the long catalogue of his ublic services and private virtues, we lose sight of the false harge of the personal fee, in the luminous and splendid ggregate of the patriotic character which he would impugn in 1820. James Buchanan was elected to the House of

seat in the popular branch of Congress, he took a prominent part in all the debates upon great public questions. As early as 1815, he entertained opinions hostile to the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States, and dan the fierce struggles which ensued upon the election of the hero of New Orleans, he was a distinguished champion of the Democratic party.

Probably the most interesting part of Mr. Buchanan's history, was his early and effective support of General Jackson for the Presidency. He was one of the first advocates of the hero of New Orleans. More than thirty years ago, as a momber of the House of Representatives of the United States, he was recognized as among the the most active and devoted friends of Jackson. Distinguished for his eloquence and his judgment, even in that period of his life, he contributed greatly to produce the state of feeling which afterwards put General Jackson forward as the Democratic candidate, Pennsylvania taking the lead. Before the House of Representatives of the United States proceeded to elect a feeling which afterwards put General Jackson forward as the Democratic candidate, Pennsylvania taking the lead. Before the House obling disherged but in closed doors while that duty was being disherged but in closed doors while that duty was being disherged but in closed doors while that duty was being disherged but in closed doors while that duty was being disherged but in closed to a secret conclave, when the House should decide this all-important question.

"The protested against property of which after the concentrative of the continuous property of the property of the continuous property of the property of the property of

It is not necessary to recapitulate the distinguished services rendered by our great statesman, in the highest legislative body one earth, so well and so widely are they remembered. In the debate on the admission of Arkansas and Michigan; in his opposition to the designs of the abolitionists in his resistance and exposure of the schemes of the Bank of the United States, after it had been transferred to Pennsylvania, as a vast political monied monopoly; in his opposition to a profuse expenditure of the public revenue, for the creation of an unnecessary public debt; a government bank of discount, circulation and deposit; under the British name of Exchequer, a substitution of paper money for the constitutional currency of silver and gold; the surrender of MTLeed upon the insulting demand of England; the unjust distribution of the public revenue, to the States of this Confederation; in his courageous hostility to special legislation, no matter how concealed; he co-operated with Wright, Woodbury, Benton, King, Linn, and other leading Democrats of that day. As Chalrman of the Committee our Foreign Relations, during a series of years, in the Senate of the United States, he sustained the honor of the nation, by his manswerable demonstration of the right of each

Foreign Relations, during a series of years, in the Senate of the United States, he sustained the honor of the nation, by his unanswerable demonstration of the right of each State to punish a foreign murders, who, in time of peace, kills an American citizen upon its own soil. His masterly expositions of our unquestionable title to the Northeast boundary line, were upheld by the decisions of Congress, and he won high honor for his opposition to a treaty which gave a large portion of the American territory to a foreign government. He was the advocate of a liberal and enlightened policy in regard to the public lands. During the memorable extra seasion of one hundred days, when the opponents of the Democracy, in the Senate of the United States, had resolved to push through a sesies of high federal measures, beginning with the Bank of the United States, and ending with the Bank of the United States, and ending with the Bank rupt law, Mr. Buchanan was constantly in his seat, and was frequently put forward as the leader of his party, in certain trying emergencies.—An early and a fervent advocate of the annexation of Texas, he signalized his career in that body by giving his views on that important question to his countrymen, in a speech of unsurpassed ability and power.

It is hardly necessary to go over Mr. Buchanan's record, to show how true he has been on all those great questions involving the rights of the States and the rights of the citizens of the States. On those delicate questions which tried so many Northern men, and which lost to the Democratic party of the country some of its most prominent leaders, who would not follow his doctrine of State rights to its just and logical conclusion, Mr. Buchanan was found unwavering and decided. In the exciting debate during the Congress of 1838, on the subject of circulating incendiary documents through the mails of the United States, Mr. Buchanan spoke repeatedly in support of the Message of Mr. Van Buren, demanding, the interference of the National Legis

MEMOIR JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. Buchanan used the following emphatic language:
"What is now asked by these memorialists? That in this Mr. Buchanan used the following emphatic language:

"What is now asked by these memorialists? That in this
District of fam miles square—a District carved cut of two
slaveholding States, and surrounded by them on all sides,
slavery shall be abolished: What would be the effect of
granting their request? You would thus erect a citadel in
the very hearts of these Statesy upon a territory which thay
have ceded to you for a far different purpose, from which
Abolitonists and incendiaries ould securely nitack the peace
and safety of their citizens. You creabilish a spot within
the slaveholding States which would be a city of refuge for
runaway slaves. You create by law a soniral point from
which trains of gunpowder may be securely laid, extending
into the surrounding States, which may at any moment
produce a fearful and destructive explosion. By passing
such a law, you introduce the enemy into the very bosom
of these two States, and afford him every oppertunity to
produce a servile insurrection. Is there any reasonable
man who can for one moment suppose that Virginia and

when, at the same session of Congress, the two bills were When, at the same session of Congress, the two bills were reported, admitting the torritories of Michigan and Arkansas as States into the American Union, Mr. Bachanan was selected as the Northern Senator who should present the bill admitting Arkansas, and advocate it before the Senate, which he did with signal ability, and Mr. Benton was chosen as the Southern Senator who was to present and advocate the bill admitting Michigan into the Union.—During the exciting debates on these issues, Mr. Buchanan spoke repeatedly. He took the broad ground that the people of the territory, having formed a Bepublican Constitution, after the model of the other States, could be and should be admitted into the Union irrespective of slavery, and that Congress should not interfere to prevent their admission for any such reason as is now urged against the admission of Kansas. It was during the debate on the admission of Kansas. It was during the debate on the admission of Michigan that he used these memorable words, on the first of Auril, 1856, in his place as a Senator from Pennsylvania:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a Sate regists" man. The peace and security of this Union depend upon giving to the Constitution a literal and fast construction such as would be released upon it by called a State rights' man. The peace and security of this Union depend upon giving to the Constitution allieral and fair construction, such as would be placed upon it by a plain, intelligent man, and not by ingenious constructions, to increase the powers of this government, and thereby diminish those of the States. The rights of the States, reserved to them by that instrument, ought ever to be hald sacred. If, then, the Constitution leaves to them to decide according to their own discretion, unrestricted and unlimited, who shall be electors, it follows as a necessary consecution of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states.

according to their own discretion, unrestricted and unlimited, who shall be electors, it follows as a necessary consequence that they may, if they think proper, confer upon resident allens the right of voting." &c., &c.

And at the same time, in the very same speech from which the above is copied, he made the following eloquent allusion to the adopted citizens:

"The territory ceeded by Virginia to the United States, was sufficiently extensive for an immense empire. The parties to this compact of cession contemplated that it would form five sovereign States of this Union. At that early period, we had just emerged from our revolutionary struggle, and none of the jealousy was then felt against foreigners, and particularly against Irish foreigners, which now appears to haunt some gentlemen. There had then been no attempts made to get up a Native American party in this country. The blood of the galiant Irish had flowed freely upon every battle-field in defence of the liberties which we now enjoy. Besides, the Senate will well recollect that the ordinance was passed before the adoption of our present Constitution, and whist the power of naturalization remained with the several States. In some, and perhaps in all of them, it required so shorts residence, and so little trouble to be changed from an allen to a citizen, that the process could be performed without the least difficulty. I repeat that no jealousy whatever then existed against foreigners."

After the splendid campaign of 1844, which resulted in

nlty. I repeat that no jeanusy management forginers."

After the splendid campaign of 1844, which resulted in the election of Mr. Polk, to which result Ponnsylvania, the election of Mr. Polk, to which result Ponnsylvania, by James Buchanan, contributed her electoral voice.

President elect, casting his eye over the long roll of operations tatesmen then living weighing the claims and the President elect, casting his eye over the long roll of Democratic statemen then living, weighing the claims and qualifications of each and all, profoundly sensible of the exciting questions which must come up for adjustment during his administration, and after consulting the venerable sage then in the sunset of life in the shades of the Hermitage, invited Mr. Buchanan resigned his seat in the Senate (to which he had only lately been, re-elected,) and became Secretary of State, under President Polk. Nor is it necessary that we should recapitulate his services in that department. They are fresh and familiar is all minds. His argument in favor of the clear and unquestionable title of the American people, to all Oregon, won for him the applause of the whole liberal world, and was published un several languages in Europe. The State papers on other great questions, proceeding from his pen during the four years he remained in the department of State; were so many contributions to the column which celebrates his smituchanan who at once denounced, and exposed and railled

the Democracy against it.
It was during the administration of Mr. Polk, that Mr. Buchanan, in his letter to the Democracy of Berks county, Pa., first recommended to the North and the South, that the Missouri line should be extended to the Pacific, and that this should be made the basis of a final settlement of the slavery quarton in the them. that the slavery question in the territories. The war with Mor-loo, consequent on the annexation of Toxas, gave us a vast empire in addition to the area which constitutes our be-loved Union, and in the arguments growing out of the so-quisition of California, Mr. Buchanan labored earnestly quistion of California, Mr. Buchanan labored earnestly letter on this subject is of record, and speaks for itself. It

nia is w years ago, set themselves up as its peculiar champions.

Mr. Buchanan's recommendation of an extension of the Missouri line was far in advance of public sentiment. It was halled'in the South by all parties as an exhibition of firmness only too rare among Northern men, and it was appreciated by the truly national men of the free States. Would it not be strangely unjust, if this proposal of Mr. Buchanan should now be cited to prove him unsound upon existing issues? The spirit which actuated Mr. Bu chanan in 1847, when he wrote his letter recommending the extension of the Missouri line, was to promote harmony among the States of this Union, by recognizing the principle of squality amone the States in research to the ment, the Nebraska-Kausas Act, based upon the same sentiment of State equality, all patriotic men will cherfully abide by and vigilantly maintain it against the inroads of that abolition fusion whigh once more threatens to assail the constitutional rights of the South. The country will find, among its public men, no truer or firmer advocate and defender of that great principle of popular sovereignty, as embodied in the Nebraska bill, than James Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan remained in connexion withly, Polk's administration until March 4th, 1849, when he once more returned it. Pannaylania and form, the received to the contract of the country of the contract of the country of the urned to Pennsylvania, and from that period up i election of the present enlightened Chief Magistrate engaged himself in pursuits congenial to a statema. large and extended experience. The condict between enemies of the Constitution and the Democracy, did find him an idle spectator. He was in the fore from enemies of the Constitution and the Democracy, did not find him an ilde spectator. He was in the fore front of the Democratic party, demanding for the South no hollow and hypocritical platform, but a broad, radical, distinct recognition of those rights, which cannot be equal, unless they are shared honestly and fairly between the people of all sections of the Union. Everywhere, the Democracy of his State felt and followed his wise and particult counsels. When he emerged from his quiet home, it was to demand the recognition of all the guarantees of the Constitution to all the States. His letters and speeches in favor of the enforcement of the fugitive slave law—in favor of the repeal of the laws of Pannsylvania, enacted for the purpose of depriving the Southern citizen of the use of our jails for the safe-keeping of his fugitives, and his appeals to the Democracy of the State never to yield to sectionalism, conclusively show that he had not forgotten his duty to great principles, and that his attention was constantly fixed upon the importance of discharging that obligation. He was as vigiliant in his duties as a private in the ranks of the people, as he was prominent as a counsellor in the Cabinet and as a Representative and a Senator in Congress.

During the Presidential contest in 1852, Mr. Buchanan stood in the van of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, on the 7th of October, 1852, at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, are so characteristic of the man and his opinions, that we do not hesitate to copy them. Remember that, at no time, did he ever yield a jot or tittle to sectionalism.—He was asgainst it instinctively, and from the start. He said:—

rrom my soul, I audor the practice of mingling up religion with politics. The doctrine of all our Constitutions, both Federal and State, is that every man has an indefeasible right to worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He is both a bigot and a tyrant, who would interfere with that sacred right. When a candidate is before the people for office, the inquiry ought never to be made, what form of religious faith he possesses; but only, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, 'Is he honest, is he capable?'

didate is before the people for office, the inquiry ought never to be made, what form of religious faith he possesses; but only, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, 'I she honest, is he capable?'

""Democratic Americane!' What a name for a Native American party! When all the records of our past history prove that American Democrats have ever opened wide their arms to receive foreigners flying from oppression in their native land, and have always bestowed upon them the rights of American citizens, after a brief period of residence in this country. The Democratic party have always gloried in this policy, and its fluits have been to increase our population and our power, with unexampled rapidity, and to furnish our country with vast numbers of industrious, patriotic and "useful citizens. Surely the name of 'Democratic Americans' was an unfortunate designation for the Native American party.

"The Native American party, an 'American excellence,' and the glory of its foundership, belongs to George Washington! No, fellow citizens, the American people will rise up with one accord to vindicate the memory of the recent memory of our revolutionary struggle remained vividly impressed on the hearts of our countrymen, no such party could have ever existed. The recollection of Montgomery, Le Fayetto, De Kalb, Kosciusco, and a long list of foreigners, both officers and soldiers, who freely hed their blood to secure our liberties, would have rendered such lingmittude impossible. Our revolutionary army was filled with the brave and patriotic natives of their innds; and George Washington was their comments, who freely hed their blood to secure our liberties, would have rendered such lingmittude impossible. Our revolutionary army was filled with the brave and patriotic natives of their innds; and George Washington as President of the United States, approved the first law which ever passed Congress to the vights of naturalization; and this only required a residence of the first law which ever passed Congress to the subject of natural

Presidential election of 1800 secured the ascendency of the Democratic party, and under the Administration of Thomas Jefferson, its great apostle, on the 14th of April, 1802, the term of residence previous to naturalization, was restored to five years, what it had been under General Washington, and where it has ever since remained. No, fellow-citizens, the Father of his Country was never a Native American. This 'American excellence' never belonged to him. him.
"The Fugitive Slave Law is all the South has obtained this compremise of 1850. It is a law founded both upon a letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and a similar whas existed on our statute books ever since the Admistration of Gen. Washington. History teaches us that

debate to admit Kansas Territory as a State into the Unton, on the memorial presented by Gen. Cass. Finally, however, Gan. Cass stated that, he had some doubts of the genuineness of the paper presented by lim, and that he believed the paper was such an one, as should not be received by the Sonate. On motion of Mr. Mason, the order was reschied receiving the memorial, ayes 32, nays 3. The nays were Messrs. Harlin, Summer and Seward. Thus, the matter of the State of Kansas, has, been disposed of so far as the Sonate is concerned. By Judge Douglas Bill, the Territory of Kansas will come into the Union as a State so scon as the requisite population is settled, within her borders required by the present ratio of the House of Representatives,—which is about 94,000 inhabitants.

Messrs. Fillmers and Donelson do not meet with much favor as a national ticket. In Alabama the know-nothings are drawing out from their support pretty rapid. In Georgia and North Carolina the same move is following. In Ohlo he has already been rejected by the dark lanter n party. In Wisconsin the know-nothings have repudiated him openly, and named Mr. Banks, the present Speaker of the House, as a much preferable candidate for the Presidency than Mr. Fillmore. It is difficult to please all parties that are arrayed against the national democracy, yet, there is not much question in the end, but, that all grades of time will unite uoon some one of the Mache-Grinz consention. law has existed on our statute books ever since the Administration of Gen. Washington. History teaches us that but for the provision in favor of fugitive slaves, our present Constitution never would have existed. Think ye that the South will ever tamely surrender the fugitive slave law to Northern fanatics and Abolitionists.

"And now, fellow citzens, what a glorious party the Democratic party has ever been! Man is but the being of a summer's day, whilst principles are eternal. The generations of mortals, one after the other, rise and sink, and are forgotten, but the principles of Democracy, which we have inherited from our revolutionary fathers, will endure to bless mankind throughout all generations. Is there any Democrat within the sound of my voice, is there any Democrat throughout the broad limits of good and great old Democratic Pennsylvania, who will abandon these ascred principles for the sake of following in the train of a military conquerer, and shouting for the here of Lundy's

House, as a much preferable candidate for the Presidency than Mr. Fillmore. It is difficult to please all parties that are arrayed egainst the national democracy, yet, there is not much question in It is difficult to please all parties that are arrayed egainst the national democracy, yet, there is not much question in the national democracy, yet, there is not much question in the substitution of the black-tripe opposition before the 4th of November next. At this time, it is strongly suspected that Judge John Mr Lean, of Ohio, will be the gentleman upon whom the total opposition will concentrate their voice. He, it is confidently said, will accept their nomination, sheuld another Convention speak forth his name for the purpose. Judge Mr Lean, whether a knownothing or not, I cannot say, but, if nominated, the abolition, black republicans and abolition know-nothings will unite upon him to a man in all the abolition States. How he will fare with the democratic voters in the States of the north and east, the recent elections in Maine, Now-Rampshire, Gonnecticut and Rhode Island, prove pretty conclusively that he can easily be defeated even in the above states. The people of New-England are getting their eyes opened pretty fast, as to the designs of the abolition party, in dissolving the Union of these States, consequently, the rally recently made in the above States prove, that they are, when not misled, governed by correct principles, and will follow in the future in the discomfiture of the enemies of the Union, no matter who may lead on, as the champion of the combined opposition against the welfare and the unity and prosperity of this Union.

Quite a large number of the political newspapers of Alabama, for the Vice Preddency, subject to the decision of the Cincinnati Convention. Gov. Fitzpatrick is as good a democrat as any in the Senate of the United States, and a triumphant election. Whenever the party of the unity and prosperity of this Union.

Putpatrick a united and conduction and conduction of the cincinnat Democrat throughout the broad limits of good and great old Democratic Pennsylvania, who will abandon these sacred principles for the sake of following in the train of a military conquerer, and shouting for the hero of Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, and Chapultepee."

And when the campaign resulted in triumph, President Pierce tendored to Mr. Buchanan the leading foreign mission, which was accepted. Circumstances have transpired, within the last few years, to make the American mission to the Court of St. James singularly important, and it has happened that during Mr. Buchanan's stay in London, several great questions of a varatious and complicated character have disturbed the intercourse between the two countries. However important to both the cultivation of continuel peace and good will, the fact that Great Britain sees our growing progress with jealousy and alarm, and the fact that we behold her praymatical interference upon this Continent wherever an opportunity is presented to her, with indignation, render our relations with Great Britain of the most delicate character. The very intimacy of our business connexions, constituting, as it does, the cord which binds us together, is apt, moreover, to come in conflict with cetters.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. Sr. Louis, April 7, 1856.

tions. They seit that in the American ministar they ha a man upon whose safe character and wise counsels the could confidently lean. Their eyes were constantly fix upon him. Every steamer brought news occasioning its greatest anxiety to the commercial and other classes. O more than one occasion collision seemed to be inevitable but every panic passed off. The correspondence of Muchanan, such of it as has been published, exhibits— his parts wigilance, a discretion, an industry, and as it same time a dignity of character, that have made his man a favorite name in every section of our beloved Union. I the later troubles which have given rise to so much a disment and discussion in Congress and the county. M

One great reason why Mr. Buchanan's name is at this

nd politically, its extended and extending relations wither powers, not to speak of the efforts of reckless agit ors against the Constitution, and all the security an unrantees of our domestic safety and tranquility, we she evidences that such a man would be able to confer sit about the conferment of the conferment o

the evidences that such a man would be able to confer as nal benefits upon the American people in the Presidenti Chair. For the first time in many years we behold in ti person of James Buchanan, a statesman who combines the rare quality of having been among the very first, in ever emergency, to take the most progressive view of ever great question, and yet of being able to preserve, in the indust of such emergencies, the bearing, and to exerci the influence of a sagacious and well-poised democrate statesman. It is this combination of elements which he awakened in his behalf the favorable sentiment of the classes of citizens who look for a wise and judicious Admin

iseritories to commerce and civilization. The Northern of Eastern States know him as the champion of their right whon these were sacrificed to British rapacity. While is the Middle States, it may be proudly said of Mr. Buchauna with no disrespect to other candidates, that he is this daregarded as the very strongest man whom the Democrati party could nominate for the Presidency. The divide household of our political friends in New York would, who believe, find in his name, the olive branch of harmony and peace; the Democrats of Ohio would, under his banner advance to that victory which their patriotic efforts so wel deserve; and Pennsylvania, standing between these twe gigantic States, would promounce for such a candidate with such a majority as would recall the days when these three Commonwealths constituted the very fortress of the Democratic party in the free States.

with such a majority as would recall the days when these three Commonwealths constituted hevry fortress of the Democratic party in the free States.

During Mr. Buchansn's absence of nearly three years, while politics raged at home, he proudly abstained from interfering with the struggle for the Fresidential succession. From the time he set foot on English soil, he wrote back to his friends, that in no contingency would he place himself in the field as a candidate for the Presidency—There was nothing of grief in this resolve, nothing of daspopinted ambition. It was the calm and deliberate judgment of a mind, which, having losked carofully over the political past and future, had come to the conclusion that the day for the scramble for Presidential konors had passed away, at least with him, and that he was determined to apply himself to other pursuits. We assert, that, if every private letter, written from London since his absence by James Buchanan, in the unsuspecting confidence of his heart, should now be published, and laid before the American people, there would not be found one line, no, not one syllable, manifesting a desire for the nomination of the Democratic Convention, or auguesting any way by which it might be obtained by himself. Even since he has become formidable as a candidate, his letters are animated by the same generous spirit. And the very fact, that he has taken this course, from a conscientious belief that it would be out of place for him to struggle for the nomination, has made him acceptable to the masses in every vert of our

and of piace for him to struggle for the nomination, has been added him acceptable to the masses in every part of our country. Absent he is, it is true, but his image is before helr eyes wherever they go. In distant lands, it is true, out his counsels have been felt as if he were present among is. Contending with the giants of foreign diplomacy, it is true, but the thoughts and the words he left behind, are is living representatives. The people will judge of him by the record, by the even tenor of his life, by the spotless parity of his character, by his undsunted patriotism, and by the trophies with which he returns to his next salves.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The approaching Presidential election is beginning to a

nue some importance, as well as discussion in the paper

I have this day seen a letter from one of the most distin

uished citizens of the State of New York, no idle commo

dace gentleman I assure you, for he has been a Senator o

and important offices in his State, which says, emphatic

eral vote of New York by a large and decisive majority.

opinion of one of the ablest men in the State of New York; and those who know him here, as well as he is known in

his native State, would take his judgment on such matter

therefore, think that that the Convention at Cincinns

will do well to ponder upon the second term question with

ue deliberation, before they compromit the democrat

national party to that dangerous expedient.

The Black Abolition Republicans with Messrs. F. P. Blair

seward, Hale and Greely as file leaders, are somewhat be

ween "hawk and buzzard" in reference to their 17th June

onvention, to be holden at Philadelphia. They are some

what fearful they will be entrapped if they join the FILI

More side of the question;—and, on the other hand, if they set up for themselves with their own foetid combination,

and vote the Union Democratic ticket.-In the end, the

black-republicans will all come into the support of but one ticket, but whether Mr. FILLMORE is to be the head I cannot

ay:-but, on the day of voting all the isms will unite the

efforts to defeat the democratic national nominations mad

The result of the election in the State of Rhode Islan

roves this fact without cavil. All the isms united there in

one solid phalanx against the democracy, and they have succeeded by thus uniting in the election this week of all

no State Officers and securing the Legislature; so that the

e deprived of the valuable services of one of the most tal

ne Senate. But the isms having combined against him and

urnal, that Col. Wm. Flinn, so recently removed from o

ce in the House of Representatives by the new aboliti

black republican Clork, has been appointed a Clork in th

tates. We are gratified to see Col. Flinn thus restored

smoved by the Clerk, to make way for a black abolitie

republican. The President has performed a very acceptai

respondence of the Intelligencer & Lancasterian.

Washington, April, 11, 1856. The Star of this city, which is somewhat of an official r

per, spoke, on Tuesday last somewhat disparagingly of t

copy his article of Tuesday, that they would publish his

denial of his own words, that appeared in his paper of We

nesday. This echo of charges against the distinguished

citizen of Pennsylvania, hatched up by the N. Y. Tin

and other opposition papers, and echoed here by the Union and Star and afterwards denied and Mr. B. defended by

these Editors, will only result in the end to the advant

of Mr. Buchanan, and secure his nominatin at Cincinnat
If the Democratic Press of the country would cease the

disparaging commentaries of the leading democratic citize

serve the cause of the country, and thus preserve the int rity of the democratic national party.

The Senate, on yesterday, spent the whole day again,

debate to admit Kansas Territory as a State into

Hon. James Buchanan. On Wednesday, howe

ension office, by the direction of the President of the L

ne will be sacrificed to the fell spirit of Abolition Black I

We notice in the Pittsburg Post, an excellent demo

rainst the Union of the States.

Flinn restored to office.
Yours,

nted Senators in that body. Indeed, the industry and us

Senate of the U. States will, after the 4th of March, 185

termination on the 4th of November, 1856.

all the decency of the North and East will repudiate th

This is no ldle expression from a mere politic

States, besides filling with marked ability other high

the Editors of the Intelligencer, dated

out of place for him to struggle for the nom

The weather has at last presented some signs of Spring.

The past week has been delightfully pleasant. The Spring trade has now fairly commenced, and business, business s the word with almost every man one meets. The pro Louis this season than in any previous one. All the river are now open and in good navigable condition, and the re-caipts of produce are beginning to come forward quite rap-Buchanan has towered in all the dignity of his high character and intellectual superiority. He will leave his post to give way to his successor, having established renewed kind relations between the two countries, and having fixed upon the hearts of the English people the impress of a republican character, which has never, for a single moment, yielded its simplicity and its truth to aristocratic blandishments. Courted and flattered during his stay, he studiously abstained from paying tribute to English vanity.—In all circles, and on all occasions, he displayed his American dignity and his American patriotism. Never gratuitously obtruding his country or her advantages, he never hesitated to speak of her as one speaking of his parent nor was he ever actuated by any spirit of offensite parents. out, and large buyers and sellers are daily in the narket. Flour sells from \$6 to \$10 per bbl , as in quality wheat from \$1,05 to \$1,30; corn is now scarce in this market, but thousands of bushels will be pouring in upon us n a very short time-30 to 38c is the price paid for it, here; oats 30 to 32c; pork \$14 per bbl.; Whiskey 21c; potatoes 80c per bushel. According to promise, I herewith give the fighesitated to speak of her as one speaking of his parent nor was he ever actuated by any spirit of offensive partisan ship. As he came so he goes, the same plain, untitled, un pretending American citizen. The highest classes vised with each other to do him honor, and on a recent occasion, when the news of a threatened collision between the two countries starmed the people of both, his presence among the populace of London was greeted with cheers, an evi-dence that, however parties may intrigue, one honest, straightforward partiot is sure to hold a high place in the affections of the masses. ures of the season's pork pasking operations : xcess of hogs this season over last in number..... 356,508

This excess is not considered of sufficient importance materially to affect prices, when the total and from abroad, and the increased consumer ome are taken into cons

There is no local news worthy of note—all seems to be absorbed in politics. To-day our municipal election takes place; so far all is quiet. There seems to be but one opinn as to the result—which is, that if the election ps off quietly, and no riot or disturbance occurs at the polls, he Democracy will sweep the city—the only chance, the ore, for the K. Ns. to carry the day, is by riot and blood edicting the number of votes that will be polled, or who those votes will be given to. Nearly every night during the past week, large meetings were held in different parts of the city by both parties. The issue is between th r-this is the only question involved-shall Know Nothingism or Democracy rule—the setting of to-day's sur

swakened in his behalf the favorable sentiment of those classes of citizens who look for a wise and judicious Administration of the Federal Governmens, and which has also gathered around him the warm and generous sympathies of the constituents who confide in his progressive instincts, as illustrated through all his long and illustrious career. There is not now to be found a reasonable man in any part of the Union, who does not believe that Mr. Buchanar's nomination would be succeeded by his certain and triumphant election. To the South he presents no record inconsistent, even in the slightest degree, with that which induced the southern delegates to vote for him so long and so steadily in the Democratic Convention of 1852. Now, as then, he stands forth the uncompromising enemy of their enemies; the devoted advocate of their constitutional rights. To the Northwestern States he presents the unsuitled record of one who has co operated with their own plonear representative in Congress, in opening up our new territories to commerce and civilization. The Northwestern States has their rights that rights that which is a the champlon of their rights. In Springfield, Ills., the municipal election on Tuesda last resulted in the success of the Democratic nominees for every office, against the fusion and isms of the day. Quite a destructive fire occurred at Napoleon, Ark., o he 26th ult destroying property to the amount of \$150,000. he fire originated by lightning.

the amount of \$250,000 was consumed. This fire occu red in the business part of the town caud is a sorious los Large numbers of foreigners have been naturalized in th

ifferent Courts in the past week.

Three hundred extra police are on duty to-day, and it i to be hoped no disturbance will arise at the polls.

The new and splendid steamer A. B. Chambers, but r this port, sunk in the Missouri river a few days since. The boat is supposed to be a total loss—she was valued a \$50,000 and insured for \$25,000. No lives were lost, bu veral narrow escapes were made. Sarah Haycraft, tried and convicted of the murder of on-

udson, and sentenced to be hung on the 11th inst., ob Col. Wood, a second Baruum, has now on exhibition this city his living curiosities—the Giantess and bearde woman. Miss Rilza Legan and Couldock are playing i

his city. The total bonded debt of the city of St Louis is \$4,922,396. The widow of the late B. F. Brand has instinuted suit against Robert McO'Blenis in the sum of \$20,000. It is no abt remembered by your readers that O'Blenis shot and killed Brand, then Deputy County Marshal, about a year the penitentiary, but through the cunning of his counsel appealed to the Supreme Court, and the prisoner was as yet been taken and O'Blenis is at large. He is considpred very wealthy, hence the delay.

has been lost in the Wisconsin Senate by a vote of 18 to 6 This State is claimed to be strongly "Black Republican," but when the negro worshippers are called upon to show their sympathy and extend the hand of fellowship, they re like the Irishman's flea—"when he put his hand upon

equitted by a jury, (who it is said was bribed) is now fol

im, he was'nt there!" The territory of Minnesota is rapidly filling up, and that, too, with some of the most industrious mechanics and farmers of the country. St. Paul is now quite a city, and s said to be the most fashionable place on the upper Misissippi. Some idea may be formed of the town by the ost office receipts—there are on an average 600 letters aves, about 800. Minnesota will soon be knocking

the door for admission.

A great'sale of negroes recently took place in Tennese The Executor of the estate of Montgomery Bell, sold 136 negroes belonging to said estate, for the sum of 106,105—an verage for each of \$780,18. 25 of the negroes were unde 5 years old; 23 over 5 and under 10; 19 over ten and under 20; 13 over 20 and under 30; 12 over 30 and under 40; 16 over 40 and under 50; and 12 wore 50 years old and up wards. Several of them were diseased, and some of them 056,14.

In some parts of Illinois the prospects of the peach crop is uch better than at one time supposed. In Southern Illi nois it is said the buds have not been injured by the frost but in Northern Illinois the buds are supposed to be al killed. Accounts from all sections of the West of the grow ing grain are very flattering, and another crop, like the

Beni. F. Herr, of the Cape Girardean Eagle, has raised names of Fillmore and Donelson to the mast head of the Eagle. He, as many others already bave done, after mature consideration, will haul down his colors ere the struggle is fought. Where you find the names of Fillmore and Donelson adorning the editorial head of one Whig pa per, you will see ten of the advocates of Whiggery, denounce ing the nominations in no measured terms. The Whig party proper repudiate the Philadelphia Convention, and can never make up their minds to support Mr. Fillme whilst sailing under the flag of the Dark Lantern Order. He has ventured upon a boundless political sen, without the proper compass; or in other words, he has gone too far for his own good-so far that his most steadfast friends and admirers cannot venture; they would follow him to any depth with the old whig banner floating over him, but former professions, and connects himself with a "band of brothers," whose aim is to disfranchise, persecute and de ounce the religious opinions of our adopted citizens, the y can no longer follow their former leader to their own fine This is the view the old line Whigh take of the matter, and all seem to think Mr. Fillmore will not accept the nomination tendered him. Andrew Jackson Donelson will set men against Fillmore, who, with some other, man as Vice President, would have given him a hearty suppor Donelson will be the means of securing to the Democratic party hundreds of votes—for the people of the South, of all political parties, despise a renegade, and more particularly one who professed to be a second "Jackson." The spirit of "Old Hickory" haunts him at night—stares him full in the face in daylight, and continually whispers in his ear "b

he eternal, I know you for a traitor!" The Democratic party is growing in strength every day and every day presents new indications of the high estimation in which the "Pennsylvania statesman" is held by the friends of the Union and the Constitution The Delgates to the National Convention from Iowa are unanimous for Buchanan, and the Dubuque Express says Mr. Buchan an is unquestionably the choice of the Dem

The Howard County (Mo.) Ranger raises the pages med article, presses the claims of its first choice upon th

on the first ballot, and for the sake of the Democratic par the propriety of uniting upon such a tower of strength and presenting such a man before the people.

The proposition to sell the Main Line f our Public Works is exciting considerable feeling, and so far as we can judge of public sentiment on the subject throughout the Commonwealth, it is daily more and more in op position to a sale to any parties, at anything like the price mentioned, namely \$7,500,000 Indeed, the feeling is manifestly in favor of the State's retaining them in her own control. The Pittsburg Gazette characterizes the proposition of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, to buy the tax on tonnage passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad with the Main Line at seven and a half millions of dollars, as the "coolest vet made." That paper says :-The tonnage tax will this year yield at least \$180,000—the interest at 6 per cent, of \$3,000, 000, and it is steadily increasing. The Columbia road, alone, is worth \$5,000,000.

Here, then, are two items, worth, \$8,000,000, (and yielding to the State considerably more than 6 per cent. on that sum,) which the State is asked to sell for \$7,500,000 and throw in the Canal and Portage road to boot, the latter being worth \$2,000,000. This is the last scheme of plunder. What next?"—Public

SICK OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM .- The Louisville Courier, edited by Walter Haldeman, Esq. formerly a Whig, but more recently a Know Nothing, has repudiated that party. Hear him:

"The next election will SEAL THE DOOM of KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN KENTUCKY. Thousands of Whigs who voted the Know-Noththe next election to secure its defeat. Within State in the next contest."

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

GREAT STORM .- On Saturday evening last, about 91/4 o'clock, this City and vicinity was visited with a terrific hurricane, which did an immense amount of damage to property in the few minutes which it lasted in pas

The principal sufferer in this City, is our friend, CHARLES M. Howell, Esq. His extensive Marble Shops in North Queen street had their roofs taken off, and the walls so such shattered as to render a re-building of the who n necessary. A number of pieces of finished marble work were completely ruined. Mr. H.'s loss, all things onsidered, will not fall short of \$1.500. The spire and ball of the cupola of the First Presbyterian Church, in East Orange street, were blown down, and the cupola itself s ame necessary. Mr. Harbaugh's German Reformed Church also suffered slightly. Three of Mr. Kramph's new build also one of the buildings at the Locomotive Works. The Steam Floor Mill of the Messrs. Bitner was also and several other buildings in various parts of the city. The storm was also severe in many parts of the Count stacks of grain, &c. &c. The York Purnace Bridge across partly desteoyed, four of the spans at the north end being entirely carried away, leaving nothing but the pier

Such a violent and destructive hurricane we have never vitnessed. Fortunately it was of but short duration. Had t lasted a few minutes longer, the destruction of property n town and country would have been incalculable

Anniversaries.—The second Anniversary the Lancaster Female Collegiate Institute, Rev. W. E locke, Principal, took place at Fulton Hall, on Monda highly intelligent and respectable audience, nearly three fourths of which was composed of the "fair sex." The exercises were exceedingly interesting, and the young ladies effected great credit on their accomplished Principal, and his worthy assistants. The address of Rev. Dr. Leaman,

The 15th Auniversary of the Gothean Society of Frank n and Marshall College, was held in the same hall, or Pussday evening last, before a brilliant and growded audi tory. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves handdepth of thought which would have been creditable t older and experienced public speakers. The delivery of all from the audience, and especially from the ladies, who showed their delight by the numerous boquets thrown upon the stage. The entertainment was interspersed with some most excellent music by Kester's Orchestra. We do not know

MR. WHITE'S LECTURE.—The second lecture of this centleman on Temperance, in this city, was given not so pleasant or eloquent a speaker as Mr. Gough, but there is a greater depth of thought and argument in his ad dresses. The audience was a slim one, and Mr. White felt t sensibly, as it is hard for any man to speak to a beggarly the same place some night during this week which will be ree. Mr. White is a very entertaining speaker.

HOY EDWARD EVERETT -Mr EVERETT he eplied to the invitation extended to him by our citizens. brough a committee, to deliver his lecture on Washington It will be seen by his letter, that his engagements will no permit him to deliver it at present, but he hopes that later in the season he may be able to visit our city. The following is his reply to the committee:

PHILADELPRIA, April 7, 1856. HHILADELPHIA, APPII 1, 1000.

Gentlemen:—I have received your obliging letter of the 2d, enclosing the resolves of a meeting of the clizens to deliver my address on the chain Lancaster, inviting me to deliver my address on the cha acter of Washington in that city. Other engagements pu it out of my power to comply with your request before in return to Boston. If circumstances should enable me to d tout of my power.

Feture to Boston. If circumstances should chaose and return to Boston. If circumstances should end to later in the season, it will afford me much pleasure, remain, Gentlemen, faithfully yours, EDWARD EVERETT. Hon. Judge Haves, Rev. Alfred Nev

nswer to the question :- "Is the disembo state of cousci usness, during the time which intervenes be ween the death of the body and the Resurrection morn? The subject is a profoundly interesting one, and we have no doubt it will be treated with the Dr.'s well-knows Rev. J. ABEEL BALDWIN has resigned the pastership of

he 1st Presbyterian Church of this city. His congrega will deeply regret the loss of so able and eloquent a preacher and highly estimable gentleman.

The Rev. Mr. Dumone has entered upon the discharge his duties, as Pastor of St. Paul's German Reformed Church

of this city MOZART CHORAL ASSOCIATION -This Asociation, composed of some forty or fifty of our best singers, will give a grand concert, in a week or two, at Fulton Hail. That spacious hall will, no doubt, be crowded to its

utmost extent. It is an association of which Lancaste

NIGHT WATCH .- Councils, at a special neeting, on Friday night, passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Night Watch to consist of nine per

made the following appointments: Chief—Jacob Haag, S. E. Ward.
N. W. W.—Wm. Flick, Jemes Rodgers, James Jones
N. E. W.—Peter Ruth, Samuel Marrion. S. W. W.—Leonard Kissinger, Henry Myers. S. E. W.—Samuel Oberly.

FIRE AT THE POOR HOUSE-THE BARNS AND OUT-BUILDINGS, CATTLE, HORSES, GRAIN, HAY AND LITENSILS ALL DESTROYED .- Another incendiary conflagration to after 2 o'clock in the morning, our citizens were arouse by the cry of fire, which proved to be the barns and other out-buildings of the Poor House. Our Fire Companies proceeded to the scene of configuration as quickly as possible fire, except the wash-house, which is about 100 feet long and within 40 feet of the main building, and which was the entire establishment would have been consumed, a was evidently the object and intention of the incendiaries.

Mr. Taylor, the Steward, attributed the saving of the wash louse in a great measure to the exertions of Mr. John Re lict, who stood upon the roof and appropriated the water that was passed up to him. The engines had no water a first, excepting that which was carried to them, but eventually they succeeded in taking water from the plug opposit

the Prison. The barn, which was 140 feet long and 40 feet wide, partly stone and partly frame, was consumed, together with 900 bushels of oats. threshed, 65 bushels of rve, 25 tons o belonging to the property; 36 head of cattle, of which 24 were valuable cows, 2 bulls, 2 fat beeves, and 8 young helfers; 4 valuable horses burnt, and one so badly injured that is feared he will be useless. The whole loss at a low esti-

surance.
In addition to the barn, the pump house, a small build-

The Wash House stands west of the main building and nearest to it. The Pump House stood still farther west, about 90 feet from the Wash House. The Barn stood still further west, about 200 feet from the Pump House. The morning was still but the air was from the west, and had there been much wind it would have been impossible to

The fire was first discovered by the females in the part of gave the alarm. It seems to have been set on fire at the north end, where there was a quantity of straw. It caused great excitement amongst the inmates, but Mr. Taylor sucseded in a great measure in quieting their fears, and made

The American was the first engine on the ground, being the nearest, and did valuable service. It was supplied with water from the cistern, pump and spring. The other engines obtained water from the fire plug in front of the prison by joining hose. The smouldering ruins were a melancholy sight, even yesterday afternoon—the bodies of the cows and cattle, half consumed, with chains around their necks, still burning, was anything but a pleasant sight. Our citizens in city and county have now the mei good citizen should be on the alert to bring them to justice Every porson sleeps in danger whilst they go at large

For the Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors.—On glancing over the columns of the "Examiner & Herald," of April 9th, my eyes rested upon the publication of the examinations of the Paradise Graded School, and the Primary School of the same place, held on the 20th of March last, upon which occasion the pupils of the schools presented the teachers with Gold Pens and Pencils, as a mark of their respect. Each of the teachers delivered an address upon the occasion; which on reading I fancied a similarity to exist, with something I had read before. My conjectures were too true; for on looking over the Examiner of January 23d and the "Press & Republican" of January 19, to my astonishment found, (the first of the before mentioned addresses,) nearly word for word, delivered extempore, by P. H. Gochnauer, Esq., in "Harmony School," in Providence twp., on a similar occasion, on last New Year's evening.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I do not know whether addresses are public property or not, but I think that filching the offsprings of another man's mind, and appropriating them to your own use for the purpose of display, as in this case, is a most reprehensible practice, and deserves sever castigation.

My motto is, "honor to whom honor is due." Mr. Goch-

My motto is," honor to whom honor is due." Mr. God My motto is, "henor to whom honor is due." Mr. Gocu-nauer has carved out his own notch in the Temple of Fane, and has sets glorious example of industry and perseverance to the young. He has adopted teaching as his profession, not from an expectation of pecuniary gain, but from a de-sire to do good; and believing that he could accomplish the greatest amount in teaching he chose that, as the field for his labors.

Strasburg Twp., 1866.

Snow in the Alleghany Mountains .-There is a tolerable prospect that in the mountains of Virginia there will remain snow enough to afford good sleighing during the entire summer. A correspondent of the Hardy Whig, writing from Pendleton county, says ing ticket last August, are now utterly disgusted the snow in the Alleghany Mountains at this with the party, and will work with a will at time, (the 1st inst.) averages about 51 feet in depth; and the writer is informed that it is the last five months such changes have been drifted in some places to the depth from 100 going on as to leave not the slightest doubt to 150 feet-so that the topmost branches of as to what will be the position of our noble the tallest trees are barely projecting above

Col. John W. Forney.

Col. FORNEY, our former townsman, who held the post of Clerk of the House of Representatives during the 32d and 33d Congresses by election, and who filled its laborious and delicate duties at the commencement of the present session with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to the body, has, as will be seen by the annexed paragraph from the Washington Star, closed his official connection with the government by a prompt and satisfactory settlement of his accounts. The unanimous vote of thanks, and the more substantial testimony proffered to him by the House when these mutual relations were about to cease, sufficiently attest the high estimation in which he was held by those who were best qualified to judge of his merits .- North American.

"A PROMPT AND ACCURATE PUBLIC OFFI-CER.—We heard mentioned yesterday as a commendable instance of despatch in the settlement of a large account, that Col. Forney, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, had, on the lat inst, within an hour after receiving an informal report of adjustment from the office of the first Comptroller, finally closed his accounts, by simply transferring to the United States the balance standing to his credit on the books of the Treasury, there being not one cent of difference between his statement, as rendered, and that of the Department. His disbursements, we learned on nquiry, covered transactions running through four years of official service, and embraced the expenditure of over two millions of dollors, under about seventy different heads of appro-priation. From these facts, and from the fol-lowing dates, some idea may be had of the celerity of his movements so far as he had con trol of the settlement. The Committee on Accounts of the House, who first audit the expenses of that body, passed upon the last of Col. Forney's vouchers about February 25th, and on the 29th of the same month he sent them for settlement to the Treasury. On the 1st of April he was informed unofficially of the adjustmen of the final account, and within an our after, he closed by making the transfe stated above. This promptness reflects much credit indeed upon Col. Forney, and his chief (and financial) clerk, Mr. McKean, and turnishs to the many friends of Col. F. another instance to justify their confidence and esteem

Public Opinion.

BUCHANAN IN MISSISSIPPI. -The Paulding Miss.) Democrat comes to us with the name of James Buchanan, at its head, for the Pres idency. The Democrat says:

It is thought in well informed quarters, that Mr. Buchanan will receive the vote of the Old ominion in the Cincinnati Convention. The State has always voted as a unit in nominating candidates for the Presidency, from the Congressional caucus, by which General Washington was nominated, down to the Baltimore convention. This appears singular, too, from the fact that Delegates to our Den tional Conventions are elected there by the districts they represent, instead of being ap-pointed as in most; of the States, by a State elegates at Cincinnati will depart from this me honored custom, so that if the veterar tatesman receives any portion of the Virgin a vote he will almost to a certainty receive

The voice of Virginia it is well known, will go further in controlling the nomination than hat of any other State. Most of the Southern States, whether wisely or not it is unne cessary to inquire; have generally followed her lead in national politics.

The Fort Wayne (Indiana) Sentinel, of the 5th inst., says:

Mr. Buchanan is our choice. We look ur on him as one of the ablest and purest statesmen of the day; possessing all the requisites for President of this mighty Confederacy, he would command respect with foreign govern-ments, and receive the cordial esteem and confidence of his fellow sitizens at home. We diligently and zealously to secure his election. announcing this preference, we mean no direspect to the other gentlemen named, nor should we feel the slightest coolness or indifference to any of his competitors who might

Mr. Buchman's Return.

By the steamship Washington, which arrived at New York, on Sunday, the intelligence s that Mr. Buchanan intended leaving Southampton, for New York, in the steamship Arago, on the 9th inst. If this be correct, he may be expected to reach this country about week from this date.

Another Democratic Triumph !

The municipal election which came off at Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 7th inst., resulted in the complete defeat of the Know-Nothings and Black Republicans, and the triumph of the Democratic party, by an average majority of 120 votes. Two years ago the Know-Nothing majority in the same City was about 200.

The Chillicothe Advertiser savs : Taken all in all, this is a most decided trihat two years ago boasted a majority of about wo hundred, and which last year was beaten on Mayor only 49 votes, is now beaten on Marshall, the test candidate, 120 votes. With JAMES BUCHANAN as the Democratic nominee for President, we can carry the city at the approaching November election by a najority of 250.

FOR THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OFTHE AGE: "GRE PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This preparation, although less than two yoars before the public, owing to its wonderful effects upon the human hair and scalp, has already obtained a calebrity and sale perfectly unparallelied. It has without the ordinary appliance used for such purposes, won its wire, and been heartily welcomed to most of the cities and towns in the United States the Canadas, and the West Ludia Islands. Nor is this result surprising, when it is remembered that its popularity is based upon its merits, solely as established by actual tests. That this preparation will actually RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR, produce a luxuriant growth upon the heads of the baid, prevent the hair from failing off, and when used as a toilet article, produce a continual flow of the natural fluids, and thus reagher the hair soft, glessy and wavy, destroy diseases of the scalp, and expel dandruff, the certificates of distinguished gentlemen and ladies, in every part of the country who have tried it, and therefore speak what they know, most fully attest.

Minroun, Worrester Co., Mass., Nov. 13th, 1855.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Bir; I take pleasure in bearing voluntary testimony to the magic effects of your wonderful Hair Restorative. As far back as 1830 my hair commenced falling off, until the top of my scalp became hald and smooth as glass, and it has continued to fall for a great many years, not withstanding I have used many celebrated preparations for its restoration. Seefing your advertisement, I was in duced to give your article a trial, and to my niter assionalment, if found after a few applications that my hair became firmly sot and assumed a very glossy and beautiful appearance; and, by the time I had used a quart bottle full, my baid head was covered over with a young and vigrous growth of hair, which its now from one to two inches in length, and growing very fast.

Your truly,

HENRY GOODBICH. THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE: - GA

Tours truly, HENRY GOODEICE.
From the Roston Herald.'s
SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING!—By using Professor Wood's
Hair Restorative, gray Hair can be permanently restored to
itsoriginal color. The subjoined certificate was received from
Johnson & Stone, Gardener, Me., and is but one of the
many instances that ard daily coming to our knowledge of
its wonderful effects. It is no longer problematic, but a
self-evident truth, as hundreds can testify. GARDINER, Me., June 22d, 1855.
Mr. H. DYES—Dear Sir: 1 have used two bottles of Pro-

Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair.
Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now
attained its original color. You can recommend it to the
world without the least fear, as my case was one of the
worst kind. Yours, respectfully.

DANIEL N. MURPHY. CARLYLE, Ill., June 27.
I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restora tive it has resumed its priginal color, and I have no doubt permanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE,

RESEARCH United States

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—It seldom occurs, that we notice, under any circumstances, patent medicines, restorativet, or anything of the kind, for we have a prejudice against most of them. But candor compels us tonicative attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We are to juvenile to require anything of the kind, but some instances of its use have come to our knowledge which almost assure us that it is a sovereign remedy against the hair becoming prematurely gray. It is not a 'Hair Dyar' but upon its application as directed, the effect is produced on the skin, which brings out the original native colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a glossyand natural spaparance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it.—Missouri Republican.

used it, and say, publicar.

O. J. Wood & Co., 315 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St. Louis, Mo., Proprietors.

J. W. Dyott & Sons, 182 North 2d st., Philada., Wholesale Agents.

For sale by H. A. Rockfield & Co., Medicine Depot, Lancaster, Pa., and by H. A. Shireman, Columbia, and by Druggists generally.

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which is far better than all the gold mines of cancerdand Australia.

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