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

TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County. Public Meeting. A meeting of the citizens of Lancaster and vicinity, irr spective of party, will be held at Fulton Hall, on to-morro

vening, (Wednesday) at 71/2 o'clock, for the purpose o making arrangements to extend to the Hon. JAMES BU-CRANAN. (who is now daily expected at New York.) a hearty April 22

New York in Motion. Great and extensive preparations have been made in New York, to give Mr. Buchanan an enthusiastic reception in that city, where he is expected in a day or two by the steamer Arago. Committees of reception, &c. have been appointed—and the Board of Councilmen

have adopted a resolution, tenerding the hospi-

talities of the City to him, upon his arrival. We observe in the New York Sun, of Tues day last, a neutral journal of the largest circulation and influence, one of the ablest editorials we have yet seen on the Presidency .-The Sun seldom treats of politics; but it now feels impelled, by the very crisis in our national affairs, to urge the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN. There seems but one feeling animating the mind of the New Yorkers, and that is for the veteran and safe Statesman of Pennsylvania. The Sun, in speaking on this

subject, says: According to the advices brought by the Washington, Mr. Buchanan would sail, on his return to the United States about the 9th inst., Wednesday last Unless some unexpecte cause of delay has intervened, he is on the stormy Atlantic, nearing, hour by hour, the shores of his native land. The earnest wish kind Providence may protect him from the 000, equal to \$5480 per mile. dangers of the deep, and spare him to his country, which he has served with such distinguished ability, dignified abroad by his defended with a zeal, a clearness of judgment and a firmness of purpose, which have won for him the confidence and respect of the whole American people. In a few days we may ex pect Mr. Buchanan to be among us, and we are certain that not only from his more devo ted political friends, but from the citizens o New York generally, he will meet on his arrival with a warm and generous welcome.

We have had opportunities within the past few weeks of conversing with intelligent men from all parts of the Union, and more especially with men of the interior of this State, and from the Western States, and their test mony, without an exception, has been, tha James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, is the man whom the people desire for their next President. N. York and the West will give him as overwhelming vote, and there is not another named for the democratic nomination wh can, with certainty, carry New York or a single Western State. More than this the Cincinnati Convention reject Mr. Buchan an because he is to good and too National man for those who adhere to a party only to reap its spoils, and in the spirit of indignati and retribution the people of the East and West will unite to teach these political vultures a lesson which they will not soon forget. The people have submitted long to the management of the spoils-men, and they have reaped the bitter fruits of their submission and

This matter of the Presidency is one which does not properly belong to the ordinary business of party politics. It is a matter which terests of the Republic. We speak of it, therefore, not as an ordinary political question, but as a great National concern. Reserved as we are regarding all mere party preference in minor matters, we cannot reconcile it with duty to be reserved when the honor and interests of our whole country are involved. And when we find the hearts of the people turning with an instinctive sagacity and a spontaneous unanimity to the great statesman who has so ably represented his country in a trying crisis, at the British Court, we cannot hesitate to echo the expression of their will, and warn the callous-hearted politicians that their ruin will be the consequences of perfidy to the popular

## The State Printing.

On Wednesday last, the public printing, binding and blanks for the Legislature and Executive Departments, at Harrisburg, were alloted by the Legislature to A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., at 60 and 1-16 per cent, below the prices fixed in the bill that was vetoed by the Governor-he being the lowest bidder. How any man can expect to do the printing, and do it well, and act fairly and honestly by the Commonwealth under the contract, at prices below the cost of composition, is more than we can understand. Perhaps our neighbor in Centre Square can solve the mystery, as he has had some experience in that way.

The Saturday Express. This sheet is fast degenerating into a mi erable Abolition Know-Nothing concern.-The last number contains a violent, abusive and scurrilous assault upon the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, copied from a paper of the same class in York county -and to show its niggerism more effectually, issues a supplement containing the Address of the Nigger Worshippers' Convention, held at Pittsburg, on the 22d of February last, and strongly endorses its sentiments. And this same paper pretends to be the organ of Temperance, in Lancaster county! Are the Temperance men willing to be thus transferred. "body and breeches," to the Nigger Worshippers' party? Is this the entertainment to which they have been invited by the Temperance leaders of Lancaster county? Is it so that Temperance is synonymous with Abolitionism and Know-Nothingism? Verily, it looks like it-if the Express is to be recognized as a fair exponent of its principles.

Res Governor Wise, of Virginia, has written a letter to N. York, (which is published in the Herald of Saturday last,) in which he strongly advocates the nomination of Mr. Bu-CHANAN for the Presidency. Amongst other reasons for his preference, he says:

Pennsylvania has always stood by Virginia, from the days of Simon Snyder and Thor Jefferson down to this day; she is one of the largest and oldest and hest of the old thirteen States, and she has claims to give a candidate, and she has a son worthy of a nomination who is a representative, man and name, of his State's democracy; and if Virginia again pre-fers him, as she did in 1852, I will go for his nomination might and main.

THE LAGEE BEER LICENSE BILL. In the House of Representatives, on Friday, the bill authorizing the granting of licenses to lager beer houses in Philadelphia, Alleghany, Laccaster, Berks and Northampton counties was again taken up and debated at length by Messrs. Morris, Getz, Mumma, McCalmont, McCoomb. Hill, Ingram, Laporte, and Edinger, when Mr. Edinger then moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of adding the counties of Monroe, Pike, Carbon, Luzerne, Montgomery and Yor's; to and to repeal only the 27th section of the reenacted law. The motion was agreed cently enacted law. The motion was agreed to and the bill so amended accordingly. Mr. Dock moved to go into Committee, for the purpose of striking out of the bill Philadelphia City and County—yeas 30, nays 55. The previous question was then called, and sustained and the bill parend finally were 54. tained, and the bill passed finally-year 54,

From the Patriot and Union.

Main Lines Messrs. Hopkins & Brown :- From the anxiety manifested by two or three corporations to purchase or obtain control of the public works of the State, it would appear they are not so valueless as some parties would represent-indeed so profitable does the Main Line seem to be considered, that the mere purchase of it is expected to resuscitate an insolvent company, and give them credit to complete a long unfinished line of railroad, which they allege cannot be done unless the State sells them property worth 11 or 12 millions of dollars for \$7,500,000; and many persons consider it would be quite a favor for any compa-

ny to take it that price. Now permit me to show what the Main Line would be worth to a company-and its value to the State, if she adopted the same policy a company would be most likely to pursue, viz: to work that part only that would

yield a profit. The gross receipts on Columbia \$857,048 69 Railroad in 1855, were Working expenses and yearly 420.409 30

Receipts over working expenses, 436,639 39 From which deduct cost of 5 Locomotives. Turn table, 2 new Bridges, &c., &c.,

Nett profit of Columbia road, 358,832 37 Equal to 6 per cent. on a capital of \$6,000,000. The Eastern division of the Main Line of canal, extending from Columbia to the Juniata, 49 miles in length, is the main trunk of St. Petersburg, which post he filled for a long the 4 feeders, Juniata, Susquehanna, North time, to the full satisfaction of the Czar and and West Branches. It has never been ascertained what portion of the receipts on the above named feeders are due to the Trunk line, and for the want of that data we can only approximate the amount of revenue. It would, I pre sume, be fair to take the Delaware division as

a guide to arrive at the gross receipts. The principal article of tonnage on the Delaware is coal; while on the Eastern division all kinds of tonnage are carried, amounting in the aggregate to as many tons as are passed through the Delaware. The latter is 60 miles in length, and the cost of repairs, per mile, was of thousands of his fellow-citizens, is that a \$1001.50, and the nett receipts were \$328

The Eastern division cost for repairs, &c., \$1213 per mile, being \$211 50 per mile more n, republican simplicity of manner, and than the Delaware. Then if the tonnage on the 49 miles is equal to the tonnage on the Delaware, the nett receipts per mile on the former should equal those on the latter; and at that rate the 49 miles would be \$268,520; but as the expenses per mile are \$211 50 greater, the nett revenue would be reduced to \$258,400.

This amount would appear large to those who are not acquainted with the business or the Eastern part of the canal; but to make these receipts less, we will assume the tonnage on the 49 miles, as only two-thirds of that on the Delaware, allowing the cost \$211-50 per mile more for repairs, and the nett revenue will be \$168,700, a sum sufficient for our purpose, although it is less than would be de-

rived, annually, from a moderate rate of toll. The Juniata Canal from the mouth of the Juniata to Hollidaysburg, 132 miles, it is generally conceded will sustain itself. The expenses in 1855 were \$84, 493 17 and the tolls collected on the two divisions amounted to \$79.314 66.

The nett profit arising from the working of the part of the Main Line between Philadelphia and Hollidaysburg would be \$527,532.

Now, if the Portage railroad and the West ern canal could be made to support themselves there would be no difficulty in the way of should deeply concern the whole people—which affects, in an inconceivable degree, the vital in a 7 per cent. (exclusive of tonnage tax) on \$7.500,000 but if the State feels obliged paying 7 per cent. (exclusive of tonnage tax) | deep and exquisite pleasure. It is a work which old on \$7,500,000; but if the State feels obliged and young, may alike read and profit. It abounds with to keep them open and in repair, there will be an annual loss of a large sum on the divisions all the characters being exceedingly well drawn. It is a 752 14, and the tolls collected \$80,707 05, leaving a deficit of \$248,054, 09. Some portion of the tolls on other parts of the line may be perhaps due to the Portage and the Western canal, but the amount cannot be large, as the whole toll on the goods cleared at Pittsburg, Sultsburg, or any other point on the canal for Philadelphia, was collected at the office at which they were cleared, and no other portion of the line was paid any thing for ruse it. For sale at Murray & Stock's. the transportation of them.

Assuming this position to de correct—and t cannot be far wrong-we have an income from the profitable part of the Main Line of :\$527,532 00, and a deficit on the unprofiable part of \$248,045, which reduces the profit to \$279,487, equal to but 33 per cent. on \$7,-500,000.

It may be asked, that if the unprofitable part is not worked, whether it will not effect the receipts on the remaining part? Should the water not be let into the Western division, and not a wheel turned on the mountain, for hauling of through trade, the part east of Hollidaysburg would not be affected. The writer of this is not in favor of closing any portion of the public works, but wishes to keep them open as long as they are of any advantage to the citizens, without reference to any profit that may be derived from them. The intention of this letter, to you, is to

how that the State derives as much revenue from the Main Line-as a whole-as any corporation can, and at the same time gives greator accommedation to the people.

Should a corporation become the purchaser of the Main Line, the unprofitable part of it would be permitted to go to decay, and it is easily seen that that part would be that hetween Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg. The coal interests on the Allegheny would protect themselves, and as much coal would be shiped East as heretofore.

The argument of those who advocate a sale -that a company purchasing could be compelled to keep the whole work in repair and navigable order—is worth nothing. What would a large corporation care for such a law? They might show a sort of disposition to keep it up, but as they would have a large pecuniury interest to be promoted by driving the trade off, they would, consequently, delay the repairs of locks or breache sas long as possible, thus driving all the trade from it, which soon be accomplished, as individuals who desire and are prepared to do business on the Canal could not afford to be delayed in the transportation of their freight. A company buying the works could, therefore, in a very ort time, defeat all business arrangements of those desiring to do business on this unprofitable portion. And could the Legislature withstand the appeal of a corporation, losing annually; from 200 to \$300,000—rendering no benefit to any particular class? Their argument would be, that there is a good double track Railroad running parallel to the Canal, and we are willing and anxious to do all the business that can be thrown upon it—that we can accommodate all the trade and reconcile all interests-why then force us to spend \$300,000 per year for that from which no one derives any benefit? The case of the Tonnage I'ax furnishes evidence enough that a compa by is not very willing to expend much money hen it does not tend to their own advantage The tax is a direct benefit to the people of the te, whereas the expenditure to keep open

the Portage Road and the Western would benefit but a very few. If any portion of the Main Line is to be bandoned, would it not be better for the State change the minimum license to \$50, tc. direct to do it, and gain the advantage from closing the payment of those fees into the Treasury, it, and not give it to a company? Let us see it, and not give it to a company? Let us see what she would gain by this course. We have shown that the nett profit on \$358,832

Columbia Railroad was, in 1855, Eastern division of Canal, 49 miles, Tonnage tax, with average for the next ten years,

Nett profit, equal to 6 per cent. on a capital of twelve very able Report on Kansas affairs.

million five hundred thousand dollars. Therefore the Columbia Railroad and 49 miles of Canal are worth upwards of \$8,500. 000 and they will pay 6 per cent. on that sum. The tonnage tax will pay interest on \$400,000 more; which will in some measure compensate for the loss of business on the ca

In a few years, the Juniata will pay a nett profit of from 50 to 100,000 dollars. Would it, not Messrs. Editors, be better for the Legislature to abandon the Main Line from Hollidaysburg west, than to sell the whole for but little over one half the value of

but 130 miles of Canal and Railroad? April 8, 1856. SOLOMON. From Galignani's Messenger, March 30.

Mr. Buchanan in Paris. The Hon. James Buchanan, recently Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the British Government arrived in Paris last week as the guest of his Excellency Mr. Mason. Mr. Buchanan left this capital on Wednesday, on a visit to the Hague. He will return hither about the middle of next week, and remain until his departure for Havre, where he will embark for New York

in the steamer Arago. We mention this gentleman particularly, because he has left the most favorable impressions on the minds of all the observant classes of the British public, after an official residence of between two and three years. He ingratiated himself by his conciliatory spirit, urbane manners, diplomat talents, and liberal hospitality. Mr. Buhanan is a native of Pennsylvania: he came early into general notice as an able member of the har and of the State Legislature: he was soon elected to the Senate of the United States, in which body he proved a sound politician and effective orator rom the Senate, by the President of the Union, for the post of Minister Plenipotentiary at court, and of his own government. On his return home, he was again elected to the Senate: and soon again sent abroad by the Executive as the successor of Mr. Joseph R.Ingersoll, the head of the American legation in London. The State Convention of democrats of Pennsylvania have named him unanimous. ly their candidate for the Presidentship, and ccompanied the nomination with a programme of doctrine or "platform," moderate, sensible and in all respects adapted to the national weal. Thus presented by the great common-

wealth, he is likely, with the aid of his personal character and his various qualifications, to obtain the suffrage of the National Convention which is to assemble at Cincinnati in June next. We must not overlook his very creditable administration of the department of State or Foreign Affairs at Washington during the whole term of President Polk. The democratic members of the New Jersey Legislature have united in expressing their prefernce for Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for the

Presidency. The Editor's Book Table.

THE CITY ARCHITECT. A Series of Original Designs for Dwellings, Stores, and Public Buildings; adapted to Cities and Villages; illustrated by Drawings of Plans Elevations, Sections, Details, &c. By Wm. H. Raulett.—Dewitt and Davenport, Publishers, New York. We have been furnished by the Publishers with the first number of this work, which is to be completed in Twenty Numbers at 60 cents each, and issued monthly.

The Architect, as its name implies, is designed for a Warehouses, and street architecture generally. It is not work treating on the Principles of Architecture, merely, but one giving plain and easily understood directions, s as to enable those whose necessities require them to build with such rapidity that they cannot study principles, and in places, where they cannot readily avail themselves of professional assistance. It will, of course, contain not only plans and specifications for dwelling houses, shops, stores manufactories, lecture rooms, academies, churches, thea tres, court-houses, prisons, hotels, almshouses, and hospit als, but also instructions for paving, ffagging, constructing drains, culverines, docks, wharves, mills, street-grading, laying out of squares, parks, and public grounds; and the for ventilating, heating, and lighting all classes of build-

ers &c. &c., and should be liberally encouraged. COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE; or the Joys and Sorrow We see indebted to the Publisher T R Peterson Phila

This work will be found, on perusal by all, to be one of he most exciting, interesting, and popular works that ha ever emanated from the American Press. It is written in a charming style, and will elicit through all a thrill of the most beautiful scenic descriptions; and displays an inwest of Hollidaysburg. The cost of working delightful book, full of incidents, oftentimes bold and and repairing this portion in 1855, was \$328. startling, and describes the warm feelings of the South erner in clowing colors. Indeed, all Mrs Hentz's stories aptly describe Southern life, and are highly moral in their application. In this field Mrs. Hentz wields a keen sickle and harvests a rich and abundant crop. It will be found in plot, incident, and management, to be a superior work In the whole range of elegant moral fiction, there cannot be found anything of more inestimable value, or superior to this work, and is a gem that will repay careful perusal The Publisher feels assured that it will give entire satisfie ion to all readers, encourage good taste and good morals, and while away many leisure hours with great pleasure

CHRISTINE, OR WOMAN'S TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS. By Laura J. Curtis. This is the title of a novel of 384 pages, just issued in good style by De Witt & Davenport, of New York. It is by a young writer but yet bears the impress of fine talent with an originality and freshuess of conception that is quite acceptable in these days of sickly sentimentality.—

The story is that of a young girl, and, as the title imports, details the trials through which she is compelled t pass in early life, but which, finally, she surmounts by the force of an indomitable will, and becomes what nature de signed her, an educated, fascinating woman. The portrait can read the history of her life without an involuntar admiration of the firmness of purpose with which she pur sued the course marked out for herself, in order to attain the desired goal. The other characters are also depicted n a natural, easy, and graceful style, while the incidents of the story are full of the deepest interest, and convey an structive and moral lesson which may be felt for good by all whose hearts are open to a perception of the finer elings. We know not when we have more enjoyed a book which is so deeply interesting throughout, and we commer

it to our readers, as they doubtless will relish it. LARDNER'S ONE THOUSAND & TEN THINGS WORTI KNOWING. Published by H Lang & Burn L. This is a valuable little book, and is worth four times th rice (25 cents) at which it is retailed. It is a work "clear! xplaining how to do rightly almost everything that can b necessary in the Kitchen, the Parlor and Dressing room and disclosing all the most valuable information, recand instruction, in the Useful and Domestic Arts."

which is added-"Employment for all; or a hundred way It is a book which should be in every family in the land, as it contains a vast amount of information, condensed in a small space, on almost every subject which is nece ary-such as cooking, dress-making, hydropathy, &c. & We cannot to strongly recommend it to the favor of our poolers We presume it is for sale in our Bookstores; but

ishers, and receive a copy by mail. UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, Published by Lloyd & Campbell, 252 Broadway, New York, at \$3 per annum in advance.

The April number is embellished with a portrait of Hon Thomas L. Harris, of Illinois. The contents are as follows freat Britain and the United States; Transplanted: Wiliam Wordsworth ; The Philosophy of Life; The Chronicle

WOODWORTH'S VOUTH'S CABINET. Edited by Francis York, by D. A. Woodworth, at \$1 per annum. The April number is attractive as usual, and well calculated to interest and instruct the vouthful reader. HARPERS MAGAZINE, for May is already issued from the press, filled, as usual, with a variety of excellent reading matter, and handsomely embellished. This number loses the sixth year and tweltth volume. The new rolume will commonce with the June number. Each year it contains nearly 2000 pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day—consequently Harper's Magazine presents nore reading matter, of a better quality, in a more elegans style, and at a cheaper rate than any other publication of

For sale at all our Bookstores in this City.

More of the License Law. A bill declaratory of the recent license law was taken up and passed finally in the House. on Thursday. It specifies that the bonds required under the tenth section of the act, shall be held as security for the payment of all fines, penalties and costs imposed on the principal obligator for any breach of the act, and no more of the penal sum shall be collected than will cover the fines, penalties and costs. The fees to be paid to the clerk, in addition to the fee for advertising, shall be one dollar for all services in the matter of each application. Any person fined under the 29th and 30th sections, who shall fail to pay the same, shall stand committed until the payment is made with costs.

Hon. S. A. Douglas, of the U. S. Senate, will accept our thanks for a copy of his

Remarks of Mr. Reinhold. In the House of Representatives April 15, 1856. "An Act to incorporate the Lancaster city d Conestoga railroad company."

Mr. REINHOLD said: Mr. Speaker—I rise to address you on the oill now before the House; and in doing so, I feel that although the bill may be tho nor impartance. I deem it of importance, yea, of much importance to that portion of my onstituents who reside in the city of Lancas

What is asked for? It is asked for of this Legislature that they should enact a law, emowering certain persons to construct a railf Loncaster, to commence at point on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and terminating about "Andrew st." or peradventure at the Conestoga river; the igth thereof may at farthest be one mile. It s proposed that its route shall be through Wa-

er street its entire length.
Water street, Mr. Speaker, is very uarrow;
t is about twenty feet wide and considerable travelling with teams is done. The persons who own property on each side of the street are nearly all of the poorer class, and their would be very much impaired, so far as their property and person are concerned. I will now, in a few words, give the facts

A street as above described is in the city

the case.

of Lancaster. It has been there for years; about sixty houses are built thereon. These about sixty houses are built thereon. houses are owned by mechanics and laborersmen who by industry and strict economy have purchased and paid for that house in which they expect to end their days in peace, with their little humble family. An insidious and designing set of men are trying to mar this peaceful community by building a Railroad as is now asked for—one, that if constructed, will to an enormous extent injure those who reside on Water street. A great portion is arched and serves the nurnose as an outlet to the greater part of the common sewers of the I, sir, went through this street, on Sat urday last, and if the member from Lehigh, and the member from Fulton, observed the location of this street, they would side with me in opposition to the passage of the bill. Six the most prominent streets in the city cross Water street and these streets so crossing are every week day, the broad road on which hundreds of children travel to the common schools and on the sabbath the masses cross it, to reach the different places of worship. Shall the lives of these children be perhaps suddenly taken, older persons run over and perchance killed, only because a few men will it, out of a spirit of speculation, prompted by no other motive than gain? It is our duty to pass laws where it redounds to the public good

with the least private injury.

Again, three years ago an act was passed authorizing the construction of the railroad now prayed for. Why did not the company construct the road? For the simple reason that a committee from select and common councils reported the street too narrow-that t would reduce the value of property, and endanger the lives of citizens; and also instruc ted the city solicitor to bring suit against the company, if ever they attempted to construct said road. The remonstrance now laid before you, signed by nearly all the land-holders along said street, bears me out in my position And I conscientiously feel, that were I not to use my utmost to defeat the bill, I would b recreant to my duty, unfaithful to my constit

ients, and short in performing my duty.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I call the attentio of the members from Lancaster county to a grave consideration of this bill, before they ast their votes. And I further call the at tention of all the representatives who occupseats in this hall, to the fact that the defer of this bill would be gladsome news to the poor on Water street, and their hearty ver dict would be recorded in favor of such mer who would pass a law protecting their little all from the encroachments of the onulent .-With these few remarks I close, and hope tha this hill may never be passed Mr. HUNSECKER spoke at length in favor

Mr. FRY had visited Lancaster this winter Saw the ground on which the road is proposed to be located, and agreed with the members from Lancaster first up. (Mr. Reinhold). He believed that it would be injurious to the property holders on that street, dangerous to the familes, and very odious to the majority of persons to be immediately affected by its construction. He felt great delicacy in interfering with a local question, but was compelled from his own knowledge of the facts, to state his impressions to the House. He though the bill should be defeated.

Mr. REINHOLD moved that the bill be indefi nitely postponed, and on this motion,
The yeas and nays were required by Mr REINHOLD and Mr. HUNSECKER, and were a

YEAS-Messrs. Anderson, Beck, (Lycon ina.) Beck, (York,) Bernhard, Boyd, Boyer Campbell, Carty, Dock, Dowdall, Foster, Fry Jamel, Hancock, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill Hilegas, Huneker, Innis, Johns, Lebo, Leis enring, Longaker, Magee, Manley, Maugle, Manear, Miller, Montgomery, Nunemacher Orr, Patterson, Purcell, Reinhold, Salisbury Orr, Fatterson, Furcell, Keinnold, Sallsbury, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny,) Smith, (Cam-bria,) Smith, (Phila.,) Thompson Walter, Yearsly, Zimmerman, Wright, Speaker.—46. Navs—Messrs. Augustine, Baldwin, Ball, Barry, Brown, Clover, Cobourn, Gaylard, Haines, Hamilton, Housekeeper, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Irwin, M'Comb, Morris, Mumma, Reed, Riddle, Roberts, Strouse, Struble, Vail,

Wintrode and Wright, (Dauphin,)-25.

An Honest Officer. Some weeks ago, Gen. George W. BOWMAN Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, received a etter from a man named Newman, who stated that he was an officer of the Army of the inited State that; he was acting in the capacity of Military storekeeper at Watertown Massachusetts; that he was agent for Col COLT, the patentee of the celebrated revolving pistols; that the Adjutant Generals of som eight or ten States he named had drawn the quota of arms to which their States were en titled in Revolvers; and that if Gen. Bowman would accept the quota of Pennsylvania i that arm, he (Mr. N.) would make it a mat ter of pecuniary advantage to him, (Gen. B. The General was requested to reply at his ear liest convenience, and to state the amount o Pennsylvania's quota of arms for the year. after which "the inducement" would be made

known to him. Instead of reqlying to this letter, Gen. Bow man sent a copy of it to the President of the United States, to the end that if the writer was really an officer of the Army, the service might be purged of the scoundrel as soon as possible. The President turned the matter over to the Secretary of War, who wrote to Gen. Bowman, thanking him for what he had done, and requesting him to forward to the Department the original letter, that it be used in evidence on a Court Martial which would be ordered immediately for the trial of Capt. Newman. The letter was forwarded as juested and shortly afterwards Gen. Bow man was summoned to appear as a witness before the Court Martial, which was ordered to sit at Carlisle Barracks on Wednesday the lan Poe: Chronicle of the Month: and Monthly Literary 27th ult. He left this place for Carlisle on the morning of that day, (having reached here from Bedford the evening previous,) and re-turned in the afternoon of the succeeding When the General left Carlisle l'hursday. the trial had closed, but the finding of the Court Martial had to be transmitted to the Var Department before it could be made pub lic. There can be but little doubt that ffender will be dismissed the service. He

has been dismissed. I The conduct of Gen. Bowman is worthy o all praise. He has proved himself the bonorable man and conscientious officer his friends took him for. The bid was high, and the old, straight-forward offer of the bidder showed that he confidently anticipated its ac ceptance. Pennsylvania's quota of arms for the year is estimated at \$18,000, and had en. Bowman consented to receive Colt's Re olvers, it is safe to say, "the inducement" so eely offered to him would have ranged from 33,000 to \$5,000. No one who knows him will pelieve that the dishonorable offer would have been treated otherwise than it was, if the prize had been millions. The people have reason to rejoice that Gov. Pollock did not succeed in his attempt to turn Gen. Bowman out of office. - Chambersburg Spirit.

Gen. Bownan is an honest man and a faith ul officer—just such as the good of the public always demands. It is, indeed, well that Gov Pollock did not succeed in his attempt t remove him.

Mea.We are requested by Christian Lent: of Newburg, Cumberland county, to return his hanks to Senator Bigler for valuable public

The Legislature will adjourn to-day.

California for Buchanan

San Francisco papers of the 8th ult, con tain the proceedings of the California State vention were elected, and instructed to support the nomination of the Hon. JAMES BU-

Resolved, That although Democrats may ave differed in opinion upon the expediency of the Missouri Compromise, yet, as tha uestion is now a by-gone issue, we are ready to resist its restoration as inexpedient and un and already the reputation of the Lancaster Lo wise, and recognize in the principle of "pop-ular sovereignty," as embraced in the Com-promise Measures of 1850, and the Baltimore platform of 1852, and subsequently embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as the one great issue before the American people at this time; and we will cherish and maintain such prinple as the sheet-anchor of our hopes, and will ing our government through all time to come.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret ns already attained.

political organizations, regarding them as subversive of the great principles apon which our institutions are based, and dangerous to lib erty. We are opposed to that party (falsely called American) which recklessly assails the sacred rights of conscience, proscribes naturalized American citizens, assails all the grea doctrines secured by the heroism of the revo lution, and established by the wisdom and patriotism of the founders of the Reupblic; and yet hypocritically profess attachment "to the purer days of the Republic and invoke the spirit of heroism, patriotism and virtue that precipitated the revolution," and declare that Americans shall rule America.'

We are opposed to all sectional organizaions-the formation of parties upon geographical divisions, and the agitation of the ques

tion of slavery.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles and policy of the administration of President Pierce, and arge their adoption and enforcement upon all succeeding administrations.

Resolved, That in common with a large ma ority of the people of California, the members of this Convention have unbounded confidence in the integrity, great ability, sterling Democracy and ardent devotion to country, of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania; that we have not forgotten the distinguished services by him rendered as Secretary of State inder the lamented Polk, during the war with Mexico, which resulted in the acquisition f the territory we now occupy; nor have we ailed to appreciate his fearless bearing and liscreet action as our Minister to Great Britain luring the discussion of questions highly important to the interests as well as the honor f his country, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this conven

ion, in expressing our ardent desire for the nomination and triumphant election of the Ion. James Buchanan as President of the Juited States, do but give utterance to the wishes of an immense majority of the Democ acy of the State of California. Resolved, That the Delegates elected by this invention to the Democratic National Con-

vention be, and they are hereby instructed, hat it is the earnest and unanimous desire of the Democracy of the State of California that the nomination for President of the United States shall be given to the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The following named persons are the

elegates elected to the National Convention, viz: P. C. Rust, S. H. Dosh, J. L. Brent, J. H. H. Hill, D. E. Buel, P. L. Solomon, J. N. Dawley, L. W. Inge.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

o the Editors of the Intelligencer, dated Washington April 18, 1856. In addressing you a few lines last week, on the disposa the memorial of Col. Lane presented to the Senate, asi ng for the admission of Kansas Territory as a State, b ogress, we did not dream that the memorial would again ake its appearance. But, it seems, that we were mista ken in the premises assumed, for, on Monday last, after Col. Lane and his advisers here had withdrawn the memo rial, they gave the same a new appearance by striking on whole pages and inserting amendments according to the views of the debate in the Senate,—in the hope, no doubt that in the revamping of the memorial, it might be smug gled again before the Senate.

morial. And, on that request, made a two hours sneech in defence of the Topeka bogus legislature, who are the puative fathers of the memorial of Col. Lane. Mr. Harlan said a great many things in favor of the action of the action of the diserganizers of Kansas, and, in particular, gave to ane and his services as a public man and a democrat : no fourth of the history stated, would Mr. H. believe himself, if Col. Lane was in fact a member of the democratic narty. Mr. H has no sympathy with, or for the members of the democratic party, but, as Col Lano is a black-republicanbolitionist, Mr. H. is perfectly willing to extend his aid o Col. L. in the business he is now engaged in, in the vioation of the law of Congress, and the laws of the Territory of Kansas. The debate was consinued for five hours b veral Senators; finally, Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, after ielivering one of the best speeches of the session, and with view of aiding the progress of the business before the enate, moved that the request of Mr. Harlan by laid und he table. This motion was sustained by the Senate, aye 0,-nays, 11. This, we believe, will be the last of the menorial of Col. Jos. H. Lane for this session. Mr. Harlet ssened himself in public estimation, by his course of con luct, in presenting again a memorial to the Senate, tha the body on the Thursday previous, had ordered to be

Senator Jones, of lows, the democratic collegens of M Jarlan, delivered on Wednesday a long and in seech in answer to the various positions of Mr. Harlan,-Mr. Jones dissented in toto from the remarks of Mr. Ha an. The speech was written out and read from his seat in he Senate. It is a perfect vindication of the democrat party of his State and of the Union from the assaults als abolition colleague, and I assure you, Messrs. Editors, that the speech of Senator Jones, of lown, will work sor good in and among the gallant people of the north-west. By the arrival of the Steamer Baltic at New York, we earn, that it is the intention of Mr. Buchanan to sail for the U. States in the next steamer. We may therefore, ex pect to see that distinguished citizen in the midst of hi friends in the course of the next two weeks, meeting the warm congratulations of the people for his well tried and aithful service to his country, during his residence in Eu-

Tope.

Mr. Dallas has been most favorably received by the Eritish Government, and highly complimented in a dinner at Lord Palmerston's. He will continue his hold upon the Ministry, for Mr. Dallas is a prudent man, as well a wise in council, therefore, no effort on his part, will of the U. States and the government of the Queen and Lord

Peace was finally ratified at Paris, on the 30th March, by the parties signing the article of agreement. England ar France being the managers on the part of the rest of Europe against the Czar of Russia and his ally the King of Prussia. The terms of the Treaty has not leaked out in particulars, yet, it is said, that Ilussia loses no territory, neither pay-

against the Czar of Russia and his ally the King of Prussia. The terms of the Treaty has not leaked out in particulars, yet, it is said, that Russia loses no territory, neither paying any expenses of the war, except for her own calls for the public service. What will become of Turkey in Europe, or what portion of her territory will fall to the Allies, for preserving the "integrity" of her Empire in Europe, further developments will have to explain.

Nows have been received here that important results have happened to Gen. Walker, in Nicaragna, by the defeat of 400 of his men, by an equal number of Costa Riconns.—It has been also eaid, that, mest of these four hundred men were Americans. If this is true, they have not been defeated by double the force against them.—For myself, I am slow to believe that Gen. Walker was defeated at all, in any engagement, and further confirmation must arrive before the news can be credited in this quarter.

The Union newspaper has a long editorial to-day in defence of Messrs. Plerce, Douglas, Casa, Bright, Hunter and Rusk, from the attacks of the New York Heraid. The editorial is not very partial to Mr. Buchanan, beliving that Mr. Pierce is a far more available candidate than Mr. Buchanan to twe year and the Strong found, in his defence of Mr. Pierce, to cast left-handed censure upon Mr. Buchanan on the Nebraska Kanas issue. If Mr. Buchanan is not true on all national issues, surely then, Mr. Pierce cannot be defended for his orthodoxy on political economy. If Mr. B. is not true and faithful to the whole Union, surely Mr. Pierce to not to be defended for his orthodoxy on political economy. If Mr. B. is not true and faithful to the whole Union, surely Mr. Pierce on the expense of Mr. Pierce or the repudiation of any other distinguished democrat.

Yours, McFARLAND.

Messre. Editors:-The general interpretaion of the re-

cant license law is, that the Hon. Court have the power locating places of entertainment at their discretion; this perhaps is well, as none can know better than the Judge of our Courts where places of the kind-are necessary. Yet, notwithstanding the above, I believe there are many peculiarities existing in our little borough that cannot per sibly come to the knowledge of the Court-unless by public notice. For instance during the lumbering ses always have a very great excess of population and many of them men too—who persons, keeping private boarding houses, would not, absolutely bring into their houses.— This borough, I therefore believe requires more than nine Taverns-otherwise the business of the place must neces sarily suffer. Men will not remain here unless they can

Just so, also, is it in reference to Farmers attending our Markets. These people must have facilities for putting up otherwise they will attend markets where they can receive them. We are all aware the Farmers are, with but very xceptions, sober men, hence, therefore the necessity for a clace to accommodate them. The present proprietor of the "Columbia Inn" has, I un-

tand, made application for license. This Inn is situated in the Lower Ward, and directly opposite the Town Hall, and Market House, with ample accommodations for the wants of the Farmers; and it is sincerely hoped the Hor able Court will not treat this application adversely, be cause 1st, of the absolute necessity of this Inn-and 2d, because Mr. McHenry, the proprietor, is a gentleman of tem perate amd industrious habits. MANY. Columbia, April 19, 1856.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

THE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS .- A half hour's Convention. Delegates to the National Con- ing last, satisfied us that if intrily a great affair—alike creditable to the Stockholders, Managers, Superintendent and Workmen, as it is to our City in which it is located. The immense amount of machinery employed, is of itself a sight CHANAN for the Presidency. We append some worth seeing; and then the number of men at work (160 of the excellent and patriotic resolutions in all the various departments, constitute it. In reality, a he not make remuneration to us, and give us compensation adonted by the Convention:

mpression upon the beholder.

The Engines built at this establishment are said, by mpetent judges, to be equal, if not superior, in strength empleteness and beauty of finish to those turned out o ny other establishment of the kind in the United States; Works is so great, that orders for building Engines from all sections of the Union are coming in so fast as to render it imperative upon the Managers to enlarge their buildings and increase their working force. During the present year they calculate on being able to finish at least twenty-for Locomotive Engines of the largest class. Mr. Brandt, the Superintendent of the establishment, has a National reputation, and is undoubtedly a mechanical genius without superior any where. To his great skill and untiring energy supported as he is cordially by the Managers, is to be a tributed the high character to which the establishmen

Strangers visiting our City cannot sound an hour mod isefully and pleasantly than by taking a stroll through gentlemanly officers of the Company, when present, or the Superintendent, as the case may be, take pleasure in show ing strangers and visitors through the establishment.

THE MOZART ASSOCIATION .- This Associa ion will give their long expected concert this evening, as fulton Hall. The ladies and gentlemen composing it, have their untiring real and energy, made themselves very rofficient; indeed, we do not know when we have her veeter music, than when listening to them at one of the sheafsals a week or two since. The hall will, undoubtedly crowded with the beauty and intelligence of our cit; ind we can assure them that they will not be disappointed n their expectations

RECEPTION OF MR. BUCHANAN -By an ad srtisement in another column, it will be seen that a meetor is called for to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, for the napose of making arrangements to receive the Hon, James CHANAN. Let it be a meeting worthy of our City. Lan ster has always had the reputation of receiving distin mished strangers with a spirit of true hospitality, and as Mr. B. is one of our own greatly beloved citizens, it becomes us to give him a real Lancasterian welcome. The meeting s called at Fulton Hall.

MONSIEUR GUERIN'S LECTURE -There was of a large, but a very intelligent and appreciating, audince at Fulton Hall, on Friday evening, to hear the lecture , was a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, it 1852, and was banished with Cavignac, and several of the French patriots, by Louis Napoleon, for holding Republican ntiments. He was very severe on the potty tyrant maring of the caustic on some of the acts of the elder Na poleon. He speaks the English Isoguage pretty accurately, and the lecture was an able and cloquent production, and gave an interesting and impartial account of the French dwelt at some length. He spoke extemporaneously, and is very impressive in his manuer of delivery, and the au ditors dispersed, highly gratified with the speaker, and t manner in which he handled the subject.

More Fires .- A stable in John street, upposed to have been set on fire, was burned to the ground Wednesday night last. John street is in the same unrier of the city in which the two former fires occurred he citizens of the S. E. Ward seem to be troubled with outch of inconducties who got law and everything else at ustice, and made feel for their base and wicked designs. Another fire occurred in the dwelling of Mr. Isaac Diller. n Prince street, about 61/4 o'clock, on Friday morning.t was the result of accident. The house and that of M Reinger adjoining, were seriously damaged, but we are pleased to learn that they are both insured. People cannot

too careful with regard to fire in their houses There were some symptoms of a riot among the firemen at this fire, but Mayor Zimmerman, being present, by s firmness and decision, soon quieted the belligerents.

THE FENCIBLES .- This fine military com any made its first appearance on parade, in fatigue dress. n last night week. There were some forty men in the ranks, and they not only looked well, but marched with admirable precision. May the company continue to flourish under its experienced and veteran commander. THE "BOXER."-The cannon purchased by

few Democrats, of this city, some years since, has been e-mounted and otherwise improved. It has been chris-

ined the "Rover" from the fact of having been used on

ounter with the British een done under the supervision of that gallant and natriotic Democrat, Capt. John H. Duchman. We hope it may be called into service, next fall, to speak in thunder tones for the success of the Democracy. STOREH'S DANCING ACADEMY .-Stouch has organized a Spring Class in Dancing, and has we learn, a large number of pupils under instruction.— Frank has a great reputation, and his success in Lancaste

has been commonsurate with his ability as a master in the art of teaching the young to gracefully "trip it on the light fantastic toe." He is certainly a great favorite in our city His rooms are in Fulton Hall. THE CIRCUS .-- The Railroad Circus of Massrs. Spalding & Rogers will exhibit in this city, on Phursday next, the 24th inst. Of course "all the world

nd the rest of mankind" will be in town, on that day. SCHOOL ELECTION .- The annual election for 2 School Directors will take place on Tuesday the 6th of May, at the City Hall, between the hours of 1 and 7 o'clock

THE WEATHER AND CROPS .- We have had uring the past two or three days, to use a homely phrase, "sattled country rain." It has however, done a great deal of good, and, we learn. In all parts of the county, the crops, of all kinds, are looking well, and doing finely. The spect for a bountiful harvest is of the most cheering and, the croakers to the contrary notwithstanding. RELIGIOUS .- Rev. J. W. MECASKEY, of Co-

inbia, will preach in the First M. E. Church, Duke street Sabbath morning and evening next. Rev. Dr. BARTINE, of this city, will preach in the M. F hurch at Columbia, on Sabbath next. Rev. Mr. Waters, the newly appointed Paster of St Paul's M. E. Church, of this city, has entered upon the

THE LANCASTER TRAIN. The Lancaster

Accommodation) Train again commenced running on yes

rday morning. This train, which is of great conve o our citizens, leaves at 7 o'clock in the morning, and re turns at 71% o'clock in the evening.

The Lightning Train, we learn, will be placed on the had about the 1st of May. Again on his Feet .-- It will be seen by an ertisement, in another column, that our friend, CHARLES M. Howell, Esq., is, notwithstanding the late wreck of his

extensive Marble Works, prepared to execute any order in his line of business, which may be left with him.-Charley is not only a first-rate mechanic himself, but em lovs none but the best of workmen. CLOTHING.-Mr. SPURRIER advertises hi pring and Summer Stock of Clothing, and as he has pur sed for cash, is, of course, prepared to sell at the very

owest rates. His establishment is at No. 13 North Quee COMMON PLEAS COURT .- The Court of Comon Pleas, of Lancaster county, commenced its session in his city, on yesterday-Indge Lone presiding.

THE FISH MARKET .- The Fish Market orner of South Queen and Vine streets, is now abundantly supplied with Chesapeake Bay Shade. The finest are selling from 50 to 621/2 cents per pair, and find plenty of pu msers. There are some dozen wagons come to this marke very morning, and by noon they are generally sold out ored, are caught in the Susquehanna, at Safe Harbor, bu

ey do not arrive until later in the season INCREASE OF CAPITAL.—The bill for the in ease of capital for the Columbia Bank, has passed both anches of the Legislature. The capital will, therefor e \$500,000, instead of \$250,000.

THE MURDER IN EDEN TWP .- Oatman and nother man who are supposed to have been instruments n the murder of Stewart, who was killed at Catman use, have been arrested and committed to prison. Office lormly and Kuhns, of this city, arrested Oatman after inuch trouble, having been a day or two hunting him, and at last finding him in a thicket. These two officers are mong the very best in our police force, and it is but jus

APPORTIONMENT OF LICENSES.—The follow ng is the apportionment of the aggregate number of inne nd taverns that may be licensed at the ensuing court, i the city and various boroughs and townships of the count as agreed upon by the Judges on Tuesday last; together with the number of taxables in each district, as certifie by the Commissioners, on the 14th instant:

9 Fulton
2 Hempfield E
3 Hempfield W
5 Lampeter E
2 Lampeter W
2 Lancaster

\*Taxables i

For the Intelligencer and Laucasterian
Abolitionism.

What is it the abolitionist would have us to believe!-

Nothing less than this, the negro is our brother! If he is our brother, then he is far behind his white brother in in-

tellect. If he is our brother, then we, being held responsi ble by the ties of consanguinity, must take care of him

and provide for him; and if we provide for him, taking the

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trouble to care for him and minister to his comfort, should proves refractory should we not punish and bring him int hinetion making him subservient to ill.—This is but fair, since we have to take care of him.— If the negro is our brother, as our gbolition friends would believe, then he is our equi If he is our equal, then he must be granted "all and singular" the privileges that we possess. Now this trings us where the amalga mationist would point.—You ask "where is that? We an swer, in the position of kineman to the negro. What may there among us who at some future period expects or desires to dandle on his kneed a mulatto, grandchild! Wa cannot think, unless he were to be taken from among the "Negro worshippers." And this is even to be doubted, unless he be somewhat tointed! For when we hear man descanting on this subject—when they seem to sympathise and feel with the negro-we are led to scrutinize then closely: a vague suspicion floating across our mind that they, perhaps, are not the "clear grit"—porhaps are more intimately and closely connected with their negro rethren by something else than feeling and sympathy aloue. We have searched history lu vain, for a paralle case to the one in question. It is true that in Mexico the two races are equalized, which has been the result more accident, than of design. But even there, the proud Castillan passes by without noticing the interior race, en-during electly that which he cannot help. And no Ameran encire the state of affairs in Mexico! Now, how can the abaditionist benefit suffering humanity -Surely not by degrading a superior race! If the abolition theorist would but take the trouble to examine into, and see where his theory would load, he could not, we opine, do less that start affrighted at the picture he would behold. He would see a superior in degradation; he would see that in his effort to raise the condition of the negro, himself placed on the low level of negro simplicity and negro rudoness; he oreover would see that the negro race had derived unefit by equalizing the states, but on the contrary has been unde the sufferers. Now, we think that this needs no argument to prove its truth, because it is a conceded fact that the more advanced and refined a people become, the more will they be governed by resson and the laws of omerity. From this then we resear that se the white nan is by nature the superior of all the other races, the more he is educated and made to feel his superiority, the more capable will be by to take care of the inferior races But the moment you deny him the advantages of education and superiority that managed do you describe him : and is other way can this degradation sooner be accomplished than by following to the letter the doctrines of abolition sm as taught by its fanatical esponsers in the United ates. Should this madness be successful (which may God in his mercy avert) then indeed will the poor negro be and justly too. For no scener will he view the white his qual in intellect, the elective franchise, and the law of the land, than he will be made to feel the strength and power of the white-who being brought by the doctrines will have no mercy on him-had, knowing no limit to his brutal passions, will be the Hardest taskinaster—the most unreasonable tyrant the world ever beheld! Now this i what will result, if the doctrines of abolitionism should ike the precedence in the political affairs of our Republic To elevate the negro race and place it on a par with the esent condition of the white is an impossibility. If, rerefore, the two races shall be equalized as the abolition beforefers say, then must the white race be degraded to onform with the present state of the negro. How neces sary is it then that the Democracy be united and select for conselves a man who shall occupy the Presidential chair not only for the benefit of the country political-but for

octrine of abolitionism-we leave the reader to answer ion James Buchanan is such a man.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. ilorion: Victory of the Denderacy—Mr. How elected Mayor against all Opposition by 2,500 methodity!—The entire ticket sustained—the first yan from the Valley of the Mississippi—A fore-runner to the Presidential Election—St. Louis Reteemed—the people triumphant—the Country soft—the contemplated execution of Sarah Haycroft, ke., ke., ke.

t's benefit religiously—the community at large, and the

negro race in particular-a man who is opposed to the

St. Louis, April 14, 1856. We are now in the full enjoyment of delightful Spring he weather has been mild and pleasant since my last, anything rather warm for this early period of the season tusiness is in a flourishing condition, and our merchant re driving a heavy trade. The rivers are all in fine boat ing order, and a large fleet of boats are up for all quar

ters.

Quite an excitement prevailed in our city on Friday last in consumence of the sentence of Sarah Haycraft for he killing of Hudson. Friday was the day upon which she was to be hung, but it seems the Governor comthe centence of the Criminal Court to "5 years in the Peni terfore in capital cases, and the Judge refused to recognize that right, and gave the Marshal orders to hang the woernor said no, the execution should not take place. The Marshal as a sworn officer to execute the order of the Criminal Court, was placed in a bad fix. He, however oncluded not to hang the woman-the time passed by and Sarah Haycraft still lives-in the county jail. The Judge (Lackland) left the city, thinking, no doubt, the entence of the Court would be fulfilled, but he will return scape the rope, Sarah Haycraft should not be made an ample. The Marshal in our opinion did right; oth

opinions are expressed. On Monday last (7th instant, cour municipal election took place. The morning broke clear and bright; the radiant sun rolled up from behind the Eastern hills and betokened a successful day and a brilliant victory to the friends of freedom and religious liberty—the Democracy of St. Louis and the Departure party of the "Mound City" send great the inhabitants of the great Valley of the Mississippi against the bigoted, intolerant and proscriptive doctrine advanced and uphold by a few truckling, cringing, office seeking politicians, combined and amalgumated, to further their own selfish ends, and who are pleased to be styled Know-Nolhings, but who are more appropriately termed the Dark Lantern Banditti."

At an early hour the polls were opened, and great ex itement prevailed, and crouds thronged around the places of voting. There was but one issue advanced in our mu-nicipal campaign—whether the Know Nothings should rule St. Louis, and continue the reckless administration of our city Government, as experienced in the past year, or, whether another administration like that experienced un der Mr. How in former years, should again be restored, and the honor and credit of our city—both at home and abroad -redeemed? It was Democracy vs. Know-Nothingism.t was principle and right-religious liberty and the Constitution against Know-Nothingiam and all other isms, and we are rejoiced to add success is perched upon our oanners, the rights and privileges of the adopted citizens

indicated, and the Constitution pobly sustained. The Know-Nothing order constituted themselves a chalenging committee, swarmed around the polls and exerted themselves as they never did before, and one would sup-pose the safety of the great confederation of American intes depended solely upon their strenuous exertions at n good cheer, and as is usual, offered to bet largely (ten times more than they possessed) upon the success of their ticket. Every adopted citizen, and every man whom they thought did not vote their party ticket, was challenged. nd every means imaginable, no matter how base and de grading, were resorted to, to carry the day in triumph for their candidates. The Democrats viewed these high manded measures in slight contempt (Ruowing full well what the day would bring forth, and not wishing to enage in words or a disturbance, as it was very evident the now-Nothings wanted a riot, and thus keep from the pells the peaceable and timid citizens.) At 11 o'clock the Dark Lantern enthusiasm showed strong symptoms of dy-ling out-men whom they had counted upon voted open meeratic tickets. This was done all through the city Consequently, at 12 o'clock the Dark Lantern was about out-extinguished and tamosed; the enthusiasm fell 40 degrees; the leaders of their party felt as though they had been wrapped in wet blankets; the "sters" and "stripes" could scarcely find a man of the "ranks" to keep it from he dust; the soul stirring strains of "Yankee Doodle" and their favorite sir, the "Star Spangled Banner" could no nger inspire life and vigor in the rapidly decaying carcas. f Know-Nothingism; the Doctor M'Dowells and the Urle Wrights and other prominent orators of their "brother od," sought their hiding places in disgust; the builtes and rowdies of the camp finding no one to start a riot with left the polls cursing every body; and in short, they actually "caved" ere the battle was half begun, and many there were (seeing their distress) voted their ticket through pur

By thus frowning down all attempts at and species of ofous nature, the day passed off without any disturban

About three o'clock, it was pretty generally conceded hat Mr. John How, the Democratic candidate for Mayor was triumphantly elected by from 800 to 1000 majority. That sun that rose so clear and bright in the morning sank slowly and still more brightly in the Western hort zon, fulfilling in her circuit one of the grandest and mos brilliant missions to the city of St. Louis she has ever per rmed, and as the last ray disappeared the ballot boxe osed, containing thousands of the sacred rights guara teed to American freemen. Late in the evening, vario rumors were affeat, to the effect that the K. N's. had poll very heavy vote in this, that, and another Ward, a they actually believed the day was theirs, but whilst th ballots were being counted quite a different tale was told. The Democracy had their head-quarters at the Democrat office, where a large number assembled to learn the result The Know-Nothings held their head-quarters in garrets cellars, sileys, and every place where the gas lamps could not reflect the light upon their faces.

The first returns we had came from the First Ward which was almost unanimous for Mr. How—the opposition only polling about 50 votes out of 900; and in the Second Ward, only 40 out of about 900 and upwards. Ward after ward came in with the most cheering news, and where the K. N's. expected a large vote the Democrats carried the ward by heavy majorities. According to the new city limits, there are now ten wards—out of these ten wards Mr. How carried eight—the first and second giving him ove 1600 majority! We have swept the city from centre to -elected both branches of the City Council, and nearly all of the School Directory. The entire Dem cratic ticket has been gloriously and triumpliantly elected -the lowest man on the ticket got the respectable majori-