

INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

GEORGE SANDERSON, EDITOR. A. SANDERSON, Associate.

LANCASTER, PA., NOVEMBER 25, 1856

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We Want Money.

Now that the Presidential election is over, we hope our friends and patrons will help us to some of the "needs" of our paper...

Appointments by the Canal Board.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 19.—The Board of Canal Commissioners have made the following appointments...

Supervisors—Delaware Division—William Overfield, Jr., Eastern Division—W. Forster.

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Collectors—Eastern, D. H. Neiman; North Branch, Charles S. Palmer; Bristol, Hugh Dixon.

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Col. Joseph B. Baker.

This gentleman, it will be observed, has again been unanimously appointed Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad.

Meeting of Stockholders.

On Saturday morning last, long before the hour for the meeting of the stockholders, the bank was filled with an anxious and interested crowd.

The Popular Vote.

The returns of the Presidential election, as far as they have been received, show that Mr. Buchanan has 374,094 over J. C. Fremont.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

The Reverend William S. H. Keys, formerly of this city, has been detected in the most flagrant manner.

A. Herr Smith, Esq.

Speaking of the election of this gentleman to the Presidency of the Lancaster Bank, the Examiner remarks as follows:

Base Falshood Refuted.

The wretched fabrication of the Philadelphia Times, has found its way into the New York papers, and is followed in Friday's New York Tribune, as follows:

There is a divorce among the Arabs that permits a man to divorce himself from his wife.

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The Lancaster Bank.

This Institution—much to the surprise of almost every body in this community—has failed.

On Tuesday morning last the doors were closed and the following announcement posted thereon:—

Notice.

A run having been made upon the Lancaster Bank, and its notes having been refused by the banks of Philadelphia, the officers of the bank as they are presented, and are therefore compelled to close the bank.

We learn from the Examiner that "the liabilities of the Bank consist of about \$750,000.

of circulation, and \$250,000 of deposits—in all, say a million. The notes in circulation will of course all be redeemed, ultimately, at their full value, as they will be paid out of the assets; and the stockholders are, moreover, individually liable to the note-holders for the par value of the stock held by each one.

On Saturday morning last, long before the hour for the meeting of the stockholders,

the bank was filled with an anxious and interested crowd, who had gathered to learn the true condition of the Institution, and to make such arrangements as might be deemed most advisable to protect the interests of the stockholders and of the community.

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The present Depositors in the Bank, to take the original shares not taken by the present stockholders, in consequence of inability or other sufficient cause.

We, the undersigned, promise to pay on the 1st day of April, 1857, to the Lancaster Bank, or order, the sum opposite our respective names, for stock taken, according to the above arrangement agreed to this day.

Mr. Smith remarked that a plan similar to this had been pursued by the Girard and Penn Township Banks, when in a similar situation, and had worked well, and he thought it might be done in the present case with a prospect of advantage equally as great.

The following proposition was offered by Mr. Brown and adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five stockholders, who have not been connected with the bank, and who are not connected with the investigation of its condition, and make report to an adjourned meeting of the stockholders, which report shall embrace as follows:

- 1. The condition of the bank, whether solvent or insolvent.
2. If found insolvent, to report the cause or causes of its insolvency, and the manner in which its insolvency was produced.
3. The time or times when the losses were incurred which rendered it insolvent.

The committee on the above resolution are W. W. Brown, Jacob B. Tashy, D. G. Swartz, Jos. Kunigsmacher, and C. C. Reigart.

On motion, Judge Long the following Committee was appointed to wait upon the directors and ascertain whether they would enter into the proposed arrangement of taking up stock to the amount of their deposits:—

L. E. Hester, Thos. S. Mellin, Jacob M. Long, John Taylor, and Patrick McEvoy.

Considerable discussion was elicited, in which the favorable condition of the affairs of the bank were made apparent; and the feeling seemed prevalent that the bank could be made solvent, and all its liabilities discharged by careful management;—and that some doubtful debts had recently been secured.

On looking at the true condition of the bank, the stockholders seemed to entertain strong hopes that the bank could and would be put into operation with a prospect of becoming a useful institution again.

They adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 6th of December next.—Inland Daily.

The Campaign of 1860.

Already the abolitionists, as if they doubted their ability to retain their organization for four years longer, are, with a preposterous haste, saying the N. Y. Daily News, nominating their candidate for the next Presidential struggle.

They more than suspect the ephemeral basis on which their sectional party stands, and are seeking to enlist recruits for four years, instead of trusting the issues professed by the party to the natural course of events and the will of the people.

Irreconcilable hatred to the South, appears to be the watchword of these sectionalists. It is true they hope, by specious and plausible pretenses and by every trick of political artifice, to build up and perpetuate their party, and they are not averse to the enjoyment of place and profit; but the real aim is to reduce the South to the condition of a province, by the despotism of a Northern majority in Congress, and invade every right guaranteed to the States of that section by the Constitution.

They have been hasty in erecting the flag of sixteen stars that was struck on the fourth of November last, and again the leaders of the faction are blowing the trumpet of disunion; the cry is, "To your tents, men-of-the-North!" They still hope to raise the horrible banner of fratricidal war. It is possible that Kansas, under the operation of a principle of popular sovereignty, might constitute a disallowing slavery before 1860; but this would not satisfy the sectionalists. We believe that they would be greatly disappointed at such an event, which would take away from them all hope of operating on the popular mind, and would they prefer Kansas as a slave State, because that would add fuel to the flames of agitation kept up by abolition zealots.

Among the signs of the continuance of the war upon the South, the drum ecclesiastic is still beating, and political preachers are still perverting their sacred functions to the worst use of demagoguism. These misguided men are not contented with their unsuccessful attempt to sap and destroy the Union, do not regret their want of charity in exciting the hostility of their brethren in the South, but pursue their course, as if endangering the eternal welfare of our country.

Yes, they prefer the election of an Abolitionist to the Presidency to making sure of the calling and election of immortals, and the vision of the White House for a Fremont or a Seward four years from hence has more charms for these worldly minded men, than leading their hearers to those "delectable mountains" whence they might obtain glimpses of the mansions in the capitol of the Heavens. It is to be hoped that is but the last exhibition of the unholly zeal of these misguided political preachers, that they will see their fatal error and amend—but it looks otherwise, and we are apprehensive that the sectional and demagogical course, pursued by them, and that too many of the occupants of our pulpits at the North will continue to neglect the interests of their unrighteous endeavor to influence the polls.

We are prepared to meet the lay demagogues of this party in the press and on the stump, and are ready to grapple with their errors; but we should be sorry again to see the ministers of the gospel of peace, disrobing themselves of the garments of their calling, and assuming the livery of politics. They are ambassadors, and it is part of the ambassadorial character to keep aloof from all contentions except those relative to their own mission.—Will these gospel heralds dare assert they have not been despoiled of their duty?

Political.

Mr. Buchanan polled 3,000 more votes in New Hampshire this year, than General Pierce did in 1852.

The Illinois Legislature stands as follows:—Senate—Democrats, 13; Republicans, 12. House—Democrats, 37; Opposition, 33, consisting of 33 Black Republicans and 5 Know Nothings. Presiding officer, Lieutenant-Governor Wood, Republican.

It is said that large numbers of the foreign born residents of Baltimore contemplate selling their property and leaving that city, on account of the outrages of Know Nothingism, and the murders almost daily perpetrated by the Plug-Ugly and other kindred spirits.

The Fillmore organs are dying out over the country. Know Nothingism, it appears, does not pay. The American Organ, at Washington, a Wilson Know Nothing paper that was daily filled with all kinds of slander against the man and policy of the Democratic party has "peggod out." The American Democrat (f) at Baltimore, a print of the Plug-Ugly stripe, after striking at least \$50,000 for its publishers, is no more. The Daily Dispatch, a printed organ, conducted with ability by a Philistia at New York, is also dead.—So they go.

PENNSYLVANIA—NOVEMBER 4, 1856.

Vote for President, November 4, 1856.

COUNTIES: Bucks, Berks, Chester, Columbia, Lancaster, Lehigh, Merion, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, York.

Adams 2687, 2841, 1190, 1226, 54, 2687. Armstrong 2880, 2976, 1043, 1174, 107. Berks 3448, 3696, 1008, 1010, 102. Bradford 1909, 2148, 445, 417, 3. Blair 2014, 2689, 638, 209, 16. Bucks 2548, 2416, 3401, 861, 106. Carbon 1866, 1000, 682, 309, 156. Chester 2283, 2594, 1476, 1476, 1476. Columbia 1888, 1486, 1279, 844, 3. Crawford 3291, 5381, 630, 146, 41. Dauphin 2094, 3946, 1615, 2322, 107. Delaware 2028, 2367, 709, 624, 193. Erie 475, 220, 275, 45, 7. Franklin 3254, 3216, 2069, 1137, 16. Fulton 6317, 3262, 142, 127, 18. Green 2747, 1634, 1212, 272, 11. Harrisburg 1782, 3848, 3612, 231, 32. Lancaster 1285, 1066, 804, 661, 106. Lehigh 1885, 1077, 489, 507, 150. Lebanon 1200, 3078, 3045, 11, 83. Lehigh 448, 311, 327, 91, 31. Luzerne 2243, 2594, 1476, 1476, 1476. Lycoming 3231, 2384, 834, 1700, 20. Madison 226, 819, 812, 7, 40. Mifflin 1491, 1200, 216, 969, 61. Monroe 2028, 2367, 709, 624, 193. Montgomery 7131, 3437, 4825, 482, 1774. Northampton 5289, 1513, 1168, 644, 1194. Philadelphia 2318, 1842, 621, 1250, 617. Schuylkill 3259, 2280, 275, 120, 1186. York 667, 1288, 1284, 4, 41.

Arguments of Black Republicans.

The Wilmington Union, maintaining that the "Republican" of four months ago, with its slander and falsehood, says:—

"If the New York Evening Post assails Mr. Buchanan and his motives because he is a gentleman in California that he assented to a resolution of the Cincinnati Convention April 22, 1854, in which he assented to the admission of the Pacific, as a work to promote the public defence. The recommendation of this work by those who nominated Col. Fremont, and by the President-elect, is a sufficient answer to the charge that Mr. Buchanan has been forgotten. Their motives were all wise and honest; but for Mr. Buchanan to approve the same thing, the editor of the Post writes, is a gross and wicked insult to the sense and honest men will be misled by these efforts at deception. By a fair, reasonable, and honest exercise of certain conceded constitutional powers, the construction of a road between the States and Pacific States can be justified upon the most rigid rules of construction; and so the American people will say, and have said, but not content with this, they have endeavored to induce the people of the North to support a Senator, who has been an assaulter upon Senator Sidel, for the sole reason that he is a friend of Mr. Buchanan, and because his State has gone for the Sag. Mr. Sidel, looking to the insufficiency and inutility of the squadron on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the condemned slave trade, recommended that the United States should keep a large and powerful fleet on the coast, and that the United States should be landed, as a more certain method of securing the object in view, and with the least possible expense. 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