INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

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Personal.

During the seven years and over that we have been the proprietor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, we have devoted all our energies in the cause of Democracy, and the paper has gradually been increasing in circulation and influence. But still there is plenty of room on our subscription list for a large accession of new names. The county of Lancaster is now in a fair way of becoming Democratic.—At the Presidential election on the 4th ultimo, we polled 8731 votes, and yet there is scarcely one-fourth of this number who take the *Intelligencer*, or perhaps any other Democratic paper—some, however, will *borrow* it of their neighbors and read it regularly. Many prominent Democrats do not take a county paper. Some complain that our price, $2 per annum, is too high. They say they can get weeklies from Philadelphia, for $1. So they can—and those who furnish them at that price make more money at $1 than we can at $2, for the reason that they are made up from the matter of the dailies almost entirely, and are therefore almost all clear profit. If it were not for using their matter in the weekly issue, it would have to be distributed and set over again—but it is thus saved and made to pay twice. A country paper, of the size of the Intelligencer, that depends upon local support, and they all have necessarily to do so, cannot be afforded at a price less than $2. A country editor, as the West Chester *Republican* very justly observes, toils along his weary, treed-mill way from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year, and after all his labor, and his difficulty in "making both ends meet," some close-fisted customer will come in and chaffer and dispute for an hour about the little pittance that he receives for his hard labor. Two dollars this customer thinks is too much—a dollar and a half is all he can afford, for wheat is *only* $1,75, and pork *only* $9, and beef *only* $12! and groceries and every thing else in proportion! Nothwithstanding all this, $2 a year is considered by such a customer too high to pay for a paper that comes to his door fifty-two times in every year!

Such is our experience, and the experience of every man who has ever been connected with the publication of a country paper.

Canal Commissioners' Appointments.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 24.—The following additional appointments have been made by the Board of Canal Commissioners:

Superintendent of Portage Railroad—James Bryden.

Supervisors—John Gadd, Upper Juniata; Henry A. Boggs, Upper Western; Wm. Elliot, Susquehanna.

Collectors—Cyrus Carmony, Lancaster; Joseph B. Deis, Dunsnburg.

Cargo Inspector—Jacob DeYoung, Bristol.

☞ We congratulate our friend, Col. CARMONY, on his re-appointment to the Collectorship. It gives abundant evidence of the high estimation in which he is held by the Board of Canal Commissioners, as a competent, faithful and obliging public officer.

Meeting of Congress.

The second session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress commenced, at Washington, on yesterday. The President's Message (the last annual communication of President PIERCE,) will be sent in to-day, and we will give it to the readers of the Intelligencer in our next issue.

As the Black Republicans have a majority in the House of Representatives, and as their power will cease on the 3d of March, when the session will end by constitutional limit, we suppose they will endeavor to do all the harm they can during their brief tenure of office, and throw as many difficulties as possible in the way of the out-going and in-coming Administrations. Fortunately, however, if they will do no good, they are nearly powerless for evil—inasmuch as the Democracy have the Senate and the Executive to arrest any dangerous legislation on the part of the House. The country is, therefore, safe—and when President BUCHANAN takes hold of the reins of Government on the Fourth of March, the people have provided in advance that he will be sustained by a Democratic *House* as well as Senate, and that all the departments of the Government will then move forward in union and harmony.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of the sayings and doings of this expiring sectional Congress—hoping that we may never be necessitated to look upon its like again.

CALIFORNIA FOR BUCHANAN!

Late and Interesting News.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Saturday, with San Francisco dates to the 5th of November. She brought $2,000,000 in gold, mostly consigned as follows:

Drexel & Co.,	$385,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.,	360,000
Metropolitan Bank,	200,000
Howland & Aspinwall,	130,000
Charles Morgan,	105,000
G. H. Wines,	20,000

CALIFORNIA FOR BUCHANAN!

By papers and letters, it appears that California has gone for Mr. BUCHANAN, by a majority of from 8 to 10,000 over Fillmore his principal competitor. The vote for Mr. BUCHANAN will probably exceed the united vote of Fillmore and Fremont in the State.

The Indians are still troublesome in California, several skirmishes having recently occurred between them and the whites on the Klamath River, and near the Bald Mountain.

The Electoral College.

The Twenty-seven gentlemen composing the Democratic Electoral College will meet at Harrisburg, on to-morrow, (it being the first Wednesday in December,) and cast their votes for JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

It is understood that the Electors have accepted an invitation from Mr. BUCHANAN to either dine or take tea with him, at Wheatland, on Thursday or Friday.

Judge Strickland.

This gentleman will be brought before the next Democratic State Convention, as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner.—Judge S. is one of the most prominent and orthodox Democrats in Eastern Pennsylvania—he has every qualification necessary to fill that important post—he is a man of talent—honest and capable—and as such would fill the position, for which he has been named, with unusual ability.

There will, of course, be other good and true men before the Convention—and we trust if the mantle does not fall on Judge S., it will fall upon one equally as worthy.

Col. Wilson M'Candless.

We had a pleasant visit in our sanctum, on Saturday afternoon, from this eloquent and accomplished Democrat, on his way to Philadelphia. He is one of the Senatorial electors, and will return to Harrisburg to-day, for the purpose of discharging his duty in the Electoral College. The Col. is a first-rate man, and we hope to see still higher honors conferred upon him than any he has heretofore received.

The Vote of New England.

Our Black Republican contemporaries are boasting about the electoral vote of New England having been cast solid for Col. FREMONT, and make the allegation that such had never before been the result of a Presidential election there, except in the case of Gen. WASHINGTON. Let us look at this for a moment, and see whether or not the large majorities for the Black Republican candidate are so complimentary after all to the "Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains."

In 1796, when THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS were rival candidates for the Presidency, the latter received the *unanimous* electoral vote of the New England States: and in 1800, the entire electoral vote of this same section was again cast against Mr. JEFFERSON. The whole of New England, with the single exception of Vermont, voted against JAMES MADISON in 1808 and 1812. Massachusetts and Connecticut voted against JAMES MONROE in 1816. The unanimous vote of New England was thrown against Gen. JACKSON in 1824—in 1828, with the solitary exception of *one vote* in Maine—and in 1832, the votes of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont were all against him!

Twice did New England record a unanimous vote against the great Apostle of Democracy, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and twice a unanimous vote against ANDREW JACKSON, (with the single exception stated above.) She has now pursued the same course towards JAMES BUCHANAN. It is a common thing with the Black Republicans now-a-days, to point to THOMAS JEFFERSON as an endorser of their infamous creed. This is ridiculous in the extreme. But if any thing were wanting to establish the absurdity of this claim, the fact that New England, now so strongly wedded to sectionalism, was, in 1800, so bitterly opposed to THOMAS JEFFERSON, would go far to supply it. The same means used against Mr. JEFFERSON *then* were employed against Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856. Clergymen turned their sacred desks into political rostrums, and belched forth a torrent of calumny and misrepresentation, mingled with imprecations of the most blasphemous character. The same sort of weapons of abuse and falsehood were again in 1824 and 1828, brought into requisition against Gen. JACKSON, with a similar result. The mass of New England Clergymen could not have more bitterly fought against Satan himself, had he been a Presidential candidate in 1800, 1828, and 1856, than they warred against the three greatest Democratic statesmen of the present century, Messrs. JEFFERSON, JACKSON and BUCHANAN—and we are sorry also to add that this warfare was not confined to the Clergy of New England, but that some of the black-coated gentry even here in Pennsylvania were guilty of the same desecration of their high and holy calling!

☞ The Lancaster County (Pa.) Bank it is said, will be a total failure.

☞ We clip the above item from the Monmouth, (N. J.,) *Democrat* of Thursday last, for the purpose of correcting our contemporary, and preventing any injury which might result from his mistake.

Our friend at Monmouth may not be aware of the fact that there are three Banks of issue in this city, viz: Lancaster Bank, Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, and Lancaster County Bank. It is the *first*-named institution that has failed—and *not* the Lancaster Co. Bank. This last named Bank is one of the soundest monied institutions in the whole country—having always been managed with the greatest prudence and circumspection, and never engaging, through its officers, in any wild and foolish speculations in coal lands or other fancy stock operations. The Farmers' Bank of Lancaster is also a sound and well-managed institution, and entirely worthy of public confidence.

Will the *Democrat* please make the correction, and thus atone for the injustice which it has, no doubt unintentionally, done the Lancaster County Bank?

A Premature Announcement.

GEN. CASS: It will be seen by a telegraphic dispatch received to-day, that our statement of Gen. Cass being tendered the office of Secretary of State under the new administration is probably confirmed. We never had any doubt that he would be the man.

☞ We clip the above paragraph from the *Evening Express* of Friday—merely for the purpose of saying that both it and the New York *Tribune*, which it gives as authority, are mistaken. Neither Gen. Cass or any body else has yet been offered the post of Secretary of State by Mr. BUCHANAN, nor has he to this hour, we have the best reason for saying, made up his mind with regard to a single member of his Cabinet. Were it otherwise, it is not at all probable that the selection would be known to the public—much less to such a personage as Horace Greely, of the Tribune.

The President elect, as we stated two weeks ago, keeps his own counsels on the subject of his Cabinet, and has not made known his mind to even his most intimate friends—therefore, all these stories about certain gentlemen being tendered Cabinet appointments, must be taken as the mere coinage of the brain of those who would be considered overmuch wise among their fellows of the Black Republican school.

Whether, in completing his Cabinet, the President elect will tender the State Department to Gen. CASS, is more than we pretend to know—but this much we do aver, that the offer has not yet been made.

Black Republican Consistency.

The American people have been entertained for the last twelve or eighteen months, says the *Pennsylvanian*, with a constant repetition of terrible outbursts of Black Republican indignation about Kansas and Sumner.—"Bleeding Kansas" and bleeding Sumner have been held up to our gaze in season and out of season, day after day, and month after month. Their whole vocabulary of denunciation has been ransacked and its billingsgate expletives showered with unceasing industry upon the Democratic party, for its alleged complicity with the occurrences dwelt upon.

Now, within the last few weeks the Baltimore election has occurred, where, we may say nearly if not quite as many people were killed or wounded as in Kansas Territory since its organization, for no other provocation than an attempt to exercise the right of suffrage.—And Kenneth Raynor, a Black Republican ally in North Carolina, has brutally attacked, with a bludgeon, a Democratic editor because he commented in fitting terms upon Raynor's political course.

We have looked in vain for the howlings of the Freedom shriekers over these occurrences. The pens once so busy with alleged Kansas outrages, have scarce been used to utter a word of condemnation against the Baltimore outrages. And we have not yet seen a single Black Republican comment upon the gross attempt of their man Raynor to crush out the freedom of the press, by assaulting an editor!

When it suits their purposes, they can make the earth vocal with their shrieks about guarding the ballot-box, brutal assaults, free speech, a free press, &c., but when those whose cooperation they desire or possess, are guilty of acts quite as reprehensible as those they have so loudly condemned, they are silent as the grave.

DELAWARE U. S. SENATOR.—Gov. Causey has appointed Joseph P. Comegys, Esq., of Dover, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. John M. Clayton.

Mr. Buchanan's Opinions.

Several of our contemporaries are very much exercised about Mr. BUCHANAN's views and intentions with regard to the question of Slavery, and whether or not he will endeavor to shape the course of things in Kansas for or against slavery. We had supposed that the line of policy laid down in his letter of acceptance, and which he will doubtless adhere to, was sufficiently explicit—that the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, and the right of the people in States and Territories, to manage their domestic affairs in their own way, was so plainly set forth—that no one but a dolt or a crazed enthusiast could possibly mistake his position. This, however, appears not to be the case; and by way of easing the minds of these doubters, we recommend them to read the following extracts from letters written by THOMAS JEFFERSON in reference to the "Missouri Compromise" measures of 1820. Under date of April 13, 1820, we find the following in a letter to Mr. Short:

"Although I had laid down as a law to myself, never to write, talk, or even think of politics, to know nothing of public affairs, and therefore had ceased to read the newspapers, *yet the Missouri question aroused and filled me with alarm.* The old schism of Federal and Republican threatened nothing, *because it existed in every State.* But the coincidence of a marked principle, *moral* and *political*, with a *geographical line* once conceived, I feared would never more be obliterated from the mind; that it would be recurring on every occasion, and renewing irritation, until it would kindle such mutual and mortal hatred, as to render *separation preferable to eternal discord.* I have been among the most sanguine in believing that our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and *see the event at no great distance*, and the *direct consequence of this question.*"

Also in a letter to Mr. Holmes, under date of April 22d, 1820, he says;

"This momentous question *like a fire bell in the night, awakened* and *filled* me with TERROR. I considered it at once, as the KNELL OF THE UNION."

And further on in the same letter is the following passage:

"An abstinence too from this act of power, [i. e. the Missouri Compromise, then under consideration] would remove the *jealousy* excited by the undertaking of Congress, to *regulate the condition of men composing a State.—This, certainly, is the exclusive right of every State, which nothing in the Constitution has taken from them and given to the general government.*

And this is the position of Mr. BUCHANAN and of the Democratic party at the present time. Holding to Jefferson's construction of the Constitution, "that every State stands in the relation of *foreign* to each other, *as far* as regards their *domestic* institutions and affairs," Mr. BUCHANAN advocates the exclusive right of every Territory when it has the requisite number of bona fide inhabitants to make a State, to form a Constitution *with* or *without* slavery, as a majority of its citizens may honestly and fairly determine.

Should the admission of Kansas remain an open question until his accession to power, Mr. BUCHANAN will doubtless adhere in letter and spirit to the doctrines of non-intervention and popular sovereignty so strongly and emphatically expressed in the subjoined extract copied from his letter accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention:

The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic Slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises, ere long, to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory like those of a State, shall decide for themselves, whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. The Nebraska Kansas Act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. Besides how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no Constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Fremont in the Free States.

The following are the aggregates of the votes for the three Presidential candidates in the sixteen Free States. The vote in some of the western States is not yet complete; but the returns to come in cannot materially vary the result. Probably they will make it less favorable to Mr. Fremont:

	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Fremont.
N. England States, (6)	157,448	28,031	301,093
Middle States, (3)	472,411	230,499	451,141
Western States, (7)	312,727	72,483	318,920
Total in 16 Free States,	942,584	331,013	1,071,153
" Fillmore vote,	331,013		
Total op. to Fremont,	1,273,597		
Fremont's vote,	1,071,153		
Maj. against Fremont,	202,444		

Here (says the Providence *Post*) is a majority against Fremont, in the Free States alone, of two hundred and two thousand four hundred and forty-four! The Middle Free States have given a majority against him of two hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine! The Western Free States give a majority against him of sixty-six thousand six hundred and fifty. New England, with a Fremont majority—as in the days of the Hartford Convention—stands alone in her glory. She gives a majority of her popular vote, and her entire electoral vote, against Mr. Buchanan. Just so she did by Mr. Jefferson, and just so (with the exception of a single electoral vote from Maine) she did by Andrew Jackson. It is no very fearful omen for a man to go into the Presidential chair without any assistance from New England.

Buchanan Withdrawn.

A few days before the election, the opposition prints industriously circulated a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Buchanan, announcing his determination to withdraw. We are gratified to be enabled to assure our K. N. friends, on the strength of figures, that never lie, that Mr. Buchanan has now withdrawn. He has just come off the political race course, with all the stakes in his pocket, and will soon withdraw from his quiet home at Wheatland, to occupy the Executive chair of the nation, and do the honors of the White House. The question might be propounded to our K. N. friends, did Fillmore withdraw, or did he break down before the race was over? It is our opinion he never started with the other horses; if he did, he fell soon after reaching Maryland, the sixty yard post, and never kicked afterward—he did'nt *Know Nothing* any more.—*Georgia Union.*

Popular Vote for President.

The returns so far received comprise over 3,659,000 votes. Those yet to come in will increase the aggregate to 3,800,000, or upwards, Fillmore's vote will exceed 800,000. Majority against Fremont, thus far, 1,269,043; against Buchanan, 314,285.

Buchanan	1,672,432
Fremont	1,195,000
Fillmore	791,664

Buchanan over Fremont, thus far, 417,379; which will be increased by the returns yet to come in.

President Buchanan.

Since the election the Black Republican papers have discovered that Mr. Buchanan is not only a very able, but a very good man.—Their talk in regard to him now presents a wonderful contrast to what they said of him a few weeks ago. Here is a portrait of him by a correspondent of the N. Y. Times, who recently visited him:

"The first remark of a stranger concerning Mr. Buchanan, would naturally be, "What a fine old English gentleman!" I had been introduced to him many years ago, at Gadsby's Hotel, Washington; but the interview then was of short duration. This time I *had possession* of him for several hours. One of the first remarks he made, elicited by the presentation of a New York caricature, was, that the portraits which had been made of him during the canvass were mostly all caricatures, that "those who had not seen must imagine him, from his effigies, to be grum as an ogre, whereas he had scarcely ever known an uncheerful moment in his life." In fact, in spite of the weight of responsibility he evidently feels, his countenance is the mirror of happy thoughts and a benignant disposition. He looks a hale, temperate man of 60, of massive intellect, hard, undaunted energy, but with *caution* as the predominant trait of his moral and intellectual character. I judged him to be one of those naturally impetuous daring characters, who, by practical experience of the folly of yielding to impulse, had gradually acquired the habit of waiting for "sober second thoughts" to check and govern his every action. His countenance shows this. Occasionally, his face will lighten up, both of his large blue eyes will distend, and listeners are compelled to sink their gaze before his profound scrutinizing look. Suddenly, however, one of his eyes half closed, his head slightly inclines towards one side, and every word appears to be weighed in the balance. You always find that you are conversing with an emphatically *great* man, and his unpretending, unostentatious simplicity adds rather than detracts from this impression, while his unaffected amiability and hospitality win your heart, even where the judgment has resolved to make resistance.

"I am a Republican and he is a Democrat, but I pay him this willing tribute, that he approaches as nearly to my ideal of a gentleman of the old school as any one it has ever been my good fortune to meet."

Fremont's Popularity.

The Free States gave a majority of over 200,000 against Fremont! What a commentary is this upon the boastings of the Black Republicans about "sweeping the whole North like a whirlwind!" They were going to carry every Northern State by large majorities, yet seven of them gave majorities against him, and if it had required a majority vote to choose electors, he would have carried but 76 electoral votes; for besides the five States whose electoral votes (62) have been carried for Buchanan, the States of New York and Ohio, giving 58 electoral votes, gave popular majorities against him. Yet the Black organs talk about Fremont's great strength and popularity in the Free States!

Flag Presentation.

The Know-Nothings of Cincinnati have presented a flag to their dark lantern brethren of Baltimore—for their riotous and murderous conduct, we suppose, on the 4th of November, as well as at the preceding municipal election. Wonder whether it is a *bloody* flag! If it is not, it should be beyond all question.

Baltimore needed not this mark of approval from the Know-Nothings of Cincinnati, to render her character infamous for all time to come.

United States Supreme Court.

The regular term of the United States Supreme Court commenced on yesterday, at Washington. There are now on the original docket of this Court six cases, and on the general docket 178. The cases on the general docket are from the following States and Territories:

California	7	Arkansas	7
Louisiana	19	Maine	1
Illinois	4	Ohio	1
Wisconsin	5	Tennessee	2
Missouri	5	Texas	5
New York	9	Virginia	2
Massachusetts	10	Minnesota Territory	1
Maryland	5	Indiana	3
Alabama	8	South Carolina	1
Pennsylvania	4	Mississippi	2
Rhode Island	3	District of Columbia	2

A Withering Rebuke.

To the charge of the Cleveland *Herald*, that Mr. Buchanan owes his election in part to "a drove of abject slaves to the priestly dictation" of the Roman Catholic Church, the Cleveland *Plaindealer* replies:

"Where has been the 'priestly dictation' during the campaign? What priests have been openly in the field of politics? Was it not during the Congressional session of '54, when *thirty five hundred Protestant clergymen of New England demanded, 'in the name of ALMIGHTY GOD,' the defeat of the Nebraska bill.* Who else have pounded their pulpits to pieces preaching politics but *Protestant* clergymen? Where is Beecher? Where is Bittinger? Where are all the Baptist, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Presbyterian clergymen who have been compassing sea and land to make proselytes, and, when successful, made them ten-fold more the children of hell than before? Not a Catholic priest in the land has lifted a finger, or opened his mouth, to babble in this Babel of politics. It has all been left to those rifle religionists, notoriously carried on by them, and now the *Herald* has the impudence to talk about 'abject slaves to priestly dictation.' Bah! A straight jacket would set gracefully upon such a lunatic."

The Delaware Sentinel.

This paper, hitherto the organ of the so-called American party at Dover, Delaware, has repudiated Know-Nothingism and has come out in favor of Democracy. The editor declares that in every State of the Union where the American party has obtained the ascendency, the public interests have been neglected, the public will disregarded and outraged, and the public character debased by iniquitous violations of public order and peace. It has contributed in no small degree to the interruption of that harmony of feeling which has hitherto characterized the American people. Its natural effect has been a sectional party, founded upon geographical discriminations, which, had they not been rebuked by the late Presidential election, must necessarily have eventuated in a dissolution of the Union. The editor adds:—

In that contest, so vital to every great interest of the country, the American party was impotent for good—would that we could stop there—the truth, however, must be told. In some of the States, in the hands of designing and corrupt leaders, it became powerful for evil, and by fusion with the Black Republican Abolition party of the North, sought to defeat the election of a President by the people. Even in our own State, where, at least, we had a right to presume that the party was sound and conservative, we were pained to see the "aid and comfort" that it gave the Abolitionists by its rejoicings at their victories, and its regrets at their defeats. Who does not remember that, when the October elections in some of the Northern States indicated that popular feeling in that section was in favor of the Black Republican candidate, with what joy the news was hailed by a large portion of the American party here?—"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

With such a party we could no longer act, and when the election came, we deposited our vote for the whole Democratic State ticket.

Col. Joseph B. Baker.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The Canal Board have done themselves credit in the re-appointment of Col. J. B. BAKER as Superintendent of the Columbia Railroad. The Colonel has held this position for several years; though charges of official corruption have been rife all around him, and the simple fact of a connection with the Public Works has almost been held a disgrace, and as evidence of dishonesty, not a word has ever been uttered against him.

We trust that the character he has established, in his official relations with the State, may long be enjoyed, and that his future management of the Columbia Road may be as successful as in the past.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

Col. Forney's Speech.

We make the following closing extract from the very excellent speech delivered by Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, at the Democratic celebration at West Chester, on Wednesday last:

Mr. Buchanan has been closely identified with Chester county, during a long period of time. He may be said to have been your representative for forty years, and ten of this period he was your immediate servant in the House of Representatives of the United States. When he passed from the popular branch of Congress to the Court of St. Petersburg, you did not lose sight of him. He whom you had known as man and boy, whose voice you had heard in your Court House, whose speeches you had read, and whose character you had admired, was still your representative as you were his constituents. And when, on his return from that mission, he was chosen in 1834 to the Senate of the United States, Chester county still looked forward to her old Congressman. Re-elected to that body twice, he was called into the cabinet of Mr. Polk, and there you could see in his straightforward, Pennsylvania character, the faithful representative who had for years stood up for your interests in the House of Representatives.—Coming back to retirement, to reside as it were in your midst, within a few hours' ride of where I now speak, he became the associate of his old friends, and interchanged with them the generous hospitalities peculiar to both; his door always opened to welcome, his heart always filled with gratitude and affection for those who had stood by him. Called once again to another sphere of duty, at the Court of St. James, the people of Chester and Lancaster saw him go forth, well convinced that as he had been true to his country and to them, in days gone by, so would he honor both in days to come. And finally, this representative of yours, this fellow citizen, your own State man—I had almost said you own county man,—after having carried the nomination of his party under circumstances of almost providential significance, now stands revealed to the world as the President elect of the United States; and the 4th of March next, if God spares his health, he will go into the Presidential chair to apply to still higher objects, and on a grander arena, those sterling, safe and enduring characteristics, which have always made you proud of him.

It will be twenty years on the 14th of March next, since I assumed the control of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, in my native city, over yonder border. During all that period it has been my good fortune to be identified by many agreeable relations with Mr. Buchanan.—During that period, too, his friends in this and other States have four times presented his name for the Presidency; and in this intelligent assembly I recognize more than one who was always found under his banner. Had he been nominated in 1844, 1848, or 1852, his election would have been sure; but his hour had not yet come. Destiny seemed to have reserved him for that exigency, when, after his own ambition had been moderated, by the course of events, his name had become familiar with men of "wisest censure," and his nomination a national necessity. The public danger made him a candidate and patriotic national sentiment elected him. His very opponents anticipated his nomination as the only alternative that could defeat their plans; and the sequel answered to their augury. He will go into the Presidency, after having defeated a geographical party filled with the elements of disunion and demoralization; after having answered the hopes and wishes of those who called for his nomination as necessary for the deliverance of our country from a selfish and and unscrupulous sectionalism. You, fellow citizens of Chester county, who have stood by his side during so many long years, may well congratulate yourselves that the confidence you reposed in him, has been vindicated by his public life, and that the services you honored, have fitted him, at a period so grave and significant as this, for the highest office in the gift of a brave and free people. And, after all his trials, it is probably the most gratifying of recent events, that the vote of his old Congressional District should have shown such a high appreciation of his character, and that when the whole nation demanded him as a candidate, local animosities universally surrendered before him, and majorities which had been thrown against his opinions were overwhelmingly reversed.

A NEW PARTY.—The *Syracuse* (N. Y.) *Courier* understands that a new political organization is on foot in the North for the purpose of breaking up *Priestly interference* with politics. Among other things, it proposes to place our Clergy on an equal footing with the rest of us, in respect to taxation, military duty, jury duty, &c. Their exemption was for the express purpose of withdrawing them from the caucus and the stump, but they decline the honor. Unless the Clergy abstain from their attempt to control the politics of the country, they cannot complain if the privileges which are granted them by legislation and which are alluded to above, are taken away. The recent indentification of a large body of them with a desperate political faction, and their unscrupulous desecration of the pulpit to give it success, has created a deep and bitter feeling throughout the land, and the tenets ascribed to the new party would be embraced by thousands. The American people will never submit to the domination of the Clergy of any denomination, and the sooner the latter act upon this assumption the better for them and the interests of religion.

COMPLETION OF THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—The North Branch Canal, which was commenced twenty years ago, is at length completed through to the New York improvements. A letter from Towanda, of November 15th, announces the arrival of a boat from Wyoming, with fifty tons of coal. This boat, which proceeded on to Elmira, was the first to pass through the Canal. The upper North Branch Canal extends from Pittston, the termination of the former work, 95 miles, to the Junction Canal, which is 17 miles in length, and connects, at Elmira, with the Chemung Canal in New York State. The Junction Canal was completed more than a year since, and the Chemung Canal, our readers are aware, connects through the Seneca Lake, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal with the New York and Erie. Thus, by the present completion of our North Branch, we have the greatest Canal communication on earth, uniting the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, the Great Lakes and the Hudson River; and the system of Pennsylvania improvements, projected nearly a generation ago, in connection with the New York plan, as emanating from the mind of De Witt Clinton, is at last to yield the present race its long expected benefits.

Col. John W. Forney.

This gentleman stands deservedly high in public esteem all over the country. The following complimentary notice of him, which we find in the Portland (Maine) *Argus*, does no more than justice to his superior talents and eminent services during the recent protracted and exciting political campaign:

COL. FORNEY.—We are glad to see that our Democratic contemporaries are disposed to do justice to to the eminent services, in the late canvass, of Col. Forney. They cannot well be over estimated. Pennsylvania was the battle ground of the Union, and he was the leader of the Democratic organization in that State. How nobly he discharged the duties of his position we need not say. Who could have been more faithful, more industrious, more energetic—and who could have brought to the good work more genius and ability and enthusiasm? Had we failed in the Keystone he would hrve been a permanent sufferer in a general catastrophe; and now that we have succeeded there, let him be recognized with equal preeminence, among the victors. We know he is habitually traduced by men who cannot appreciate his generosity of character. But in proportion to the hatred of his political enemies ought to be the reward of his political friends. We have known him for years, and the better we have known him the more we have respected that nobility of nature which the Almighty gave him, along with his warm and glowing intellect, and of which no calumny can possibly deprive him. May he live a thousand years.

☞ Gen. RUFUS WELSH, the well known Circus proprietor, died at Philadelphia, on Friday last, aged 56 years.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the North American.

WASHINGTON, Friday evening, Nov. 28.

It is not improbable that the President's Message may be witheld from Congress until Tuesday. It is now in the hands of the printer, but the completion depends upon particular information, which may or may not be received in time to assure its presentation on Monday.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is quite voluminous, and necessarily recapitulates much of the material suggestions submitted to Congress at the last session, owing to the failure to legislate then. It will embrace information, never heretofore communicated in the same shape, including among other matters, the operations, capital, stock, bonds and indebtedness of the railroad companies in the United States. The information under this head is quite perfect from half the States, and approximately so from the others, where the corporation refused to give the desired information, thus subjecting themselves to suspicions that might not otherwise have been excited. The deficiency in the Post Office Department for this fiscal year, is about two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, or something more than one hundred thousand over last year. Its operations have been greatly extended, and the facilities largely increased. A single fact, in this connection, furnishes a gratifying evidence of the growth of the country. During the last four years, there have been added to the Post Office service some ten thousand miles of railroad, being as much as had been brought into requisition in the preceeding ten years. Altogether, this report will deserve public attention, both for its practical suggestions and the developments which it furnishes of national expansion and prosperity.

The Secretary of State embodies the affairs of diplomacy in the President's message, and therefore makes no special report. No papers of any unusual importance will be sent in from that department. Mr. Marcy's letter on privateering, already published, and the official documents relating to Kansas, will form the bulk of its contribution. The correspondence between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon, preliminary to the recent treaty, and the instructions on the negotiations, will be sent to the Senato in Executive Session, and not published until the authority of that body be given.

Several Democratic Senators have annouced their purpose in advance, predicted upon the partial information already given to the people, to oppose the Treaty with England, on two grounds: first, because such an alliance is seemingly, if not really, adverse to the interests and rights of the Central American States; and next, because Nicaragua, the State most immediately interested, has not been made a party to the negotiation. Perhaps the latter difficulty would be obviated if this concession were now made. It is understood that the Walker government is represented here by sufficient authority to consummate such an arrangement whenever it may be accepted.

Late and Interesting from Mexico.

The War Steamer Democrata—Battle between Vidaurri and Garza.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.

The schooner Major Barbour, from Coatzacoalcos River, reports having been fired into on the 12th of October, by the Mexican war steamer Democrata. Persons on board the schooner were also fired at from the steamer.

The commander of the Democrata fired a pistol at Capt. Thompson, of the Major Barbour. The Democrata seized the Mexican Custom House, and made the officers prisoners.

It is stated in private letters, received here from Tamaulipas, that a pitched battle was fought on the 10th instant, near Monterey, between the forces of Vidaurri and Garza, in which the latter lost everything, barely saving his own person.

It is thought that Vidaurri's success will have great effect on Comonfort's government.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Intelligencer.

MESSRS. EDITORS—That Prince of Liars, Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, is at last forced to acknowledge that the Fremont issue, in the late campaign, was a humbug. It is not at all surprising to see him squirming and twisting himself out of his late position, and trying to come over to the triumphant Democracy. He lied just in proportion to the pay he received, and when that ceased, and he found popular sentiment against him, he turned round and ignored every thing said before. Just look at him, since the election of BUCHANAN—contrast him as he appeared before with his present appearance.

In last Friday's issue he acknowledges the justness and truth of the position which the Democratic party held during the campaign—he reiterates the same arguments which Democratic orators brought to bear against the infamous lies he, the *Tribune*, the *Express*, *Examiner*, and such like, circulated broadcast over the land.

Before the election BUCHANAN was a sectional—a Southern candidate. Hear him now: "Mr. BUCHANAN is elected *by the Union sentiment of the country.* That he will be true to this Union sentiment against all disunion agitators we are entirely prepared to believe."

Now can any sensible man see what other reason than a conviction that the Democratic party is *the Union party*—the true conservative party of the country—could force him to such an acknowledgment. What guarantee of his course has Mr. BUCHANAN given him, more than what is contained in his Letter of Acceptance—which was made the great battle ply to mislead ignorant and prejudiced voters?—Has Mr. B. ever given rise to a single expression further than that?—by which His Satanic Majesty has got any clue to what will be his administration? Not one. He stands pledged to carry out the Cincinnati Platform—the principles of which alone can save the country from the consequences which these fanatical agitators would bring about it.

In another article commenting on the Emigrant Aid Society, of Massachusetts, he says:

"*From this Society sprung nearly all the difficulties which have made the very name of Kansas a reproach and a by word. ARMED MEN were sent from the NORTH to regulate the affairs of the Territory—and the South retaliated.*

"Mr. Thayer (the President of the Society) has made a nice thing of it: the plains of Kansas are *saturated with the blood of the men he was instrumental in bringing to their deaths!* Through the efforts of his Aid Society the domestic tranquillity of the Republic was disturbed and its good name tarnished; but he takes his seat in the National Councils, and is feasted as a hero by his constituents."

Here, then, we have the gist of the whole matter. The truth is out at last. Like the criminal on the gallows they are owning up. The whole issue, forced upon the Democratic party, by these murderers, was a *glaring—an infamous LIE!* Hear it, ye voters of Lancaster county and Pennsylvania, who gave your sanction to these murderous deeds! If your consciences told you you were right then, how stands it now? You charged the South with continual aggressions upon the North, and said: "We will compel you to do as we wish!" and upon what pretext? Upon the LIE that was circulated broadcast over the land. The North while it has been stealing the property of the South, for a series of years, with impunity, has the audacity to cry, like the guilty wretch, "stop thief!"

What say you, men of the North, who aided and abetted this Eli Thayer in his murderous work? after this declaration of the *Herald*? Is it not what the Democratic party was urging upon you to believe through the whole campaign? Precisely! And yet you persisted in your evil course, of plotting treason against your country.

Our country has witnessed some trying times, but never one like the campaign just closed. The evils resulting from the undue excitement created by the fanatical spirits of the country, will reach through all future history. Time can never eradicate them. The bitter feelings engendered by North against South, and South against North, will live in the hearts of all generations to come. The injustice done to one portion of our country, by a set of treasonable fanatics, can never be wiped away. It is a blot upon our history. In future times it will stand out in bold relief—and its prime actors held up to the scorn and execration of all honest men. Instead of more closely cementing the bonds of Union, they have been widened fearfully. That common fraternal feeling, which should exist, has been smothered in embers of sectional hatred and jealousy.—Such a state of things is to be deeply regretted.

The conservative policy which Mr. BUCHANAN's administration will inaugurate, may do a great deal to restore the amicable relations which should exist between the North and the South, but it can never heal up entirely the breach which fanaticism has made. DEMOCRAT.

LANCASTER, Nov. 29, '56.

For the Intelligencer.

Grand Jubilee at Hinkletown.

On Saturday the 22nd of November, 1856, the friends of JAMES BUCHANAN and the Union had a Grand Jubilee, at Bear's Hotel, in the village of Hinkletown. During the day, 174 guns, (one for every electoral vote) were fired in honor of the election of JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. The same cannon fired on this occasion, was fired in 1815, upon the announcement of peace between Great Britain and the United States. Since which time the gun has remained at New Holland.

Our friends, Dr. J. Lemon Winters, Wellington Yundt, Gen. Isaac Winters, Jeremiah Mohler, David Wald, Col. Allen Yundt, John Wickel and others had an excellent free supper prepared, which was partaken of by some 268 persons.

In the evening, a splendid Torch Light Procession was had, under the direction of