INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

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To the Democratic Freemen of the City and County of Lancaster.

In accordance with the resolution of the County Committee, adopted on Wednesday last, you are requested to assemble in the several Wards of the City, and Boroughs and Townships of the County, on

Saturday the 7th of February next,

then and there to elect not less than three nor more than five delegates to represent each District in a general County Convention to be held on WEDNESDAY THE 11TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Hotel of Emanuel Shober, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent the Democracy of the County of Lancaster in the Annual State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on Monday the 2nd day of March next. The several Ward, Borough and Township Committees are requested to give early notice, in their respective Districts, of the time and place of meeting for the election of delegates.

In accordance with the established usage of the party the several Districts will each nominate one person to serve on the County Committee for the ensuing political year; and also nominate their Ward, Borough and Township Committees, and place their names on their respective credentials to the ensuing County Convention.

By order of the County Committee,

H. B. SWARR, Chairman.

LANCASTER, January 29th, 1857.

The Election--To-Day.

The election for Mayor, Aldermen, Councils, Constables, &c. &c., comes off to-day, in this City, and it behooves our Democratic friends to be up and doing if they desire success. The enemy, under various guises, is in the field and actively at work, with one grand object in view—the defeat of the Democratic party. We hope the Democracy of the City are fully prepared to meet their opponents at all points. We have an unexceptionable list of candidates in the field, all fairly nominated in accordance with the usages of the party. They are well qualified for the various positions assigned them, and are entitled to the cordial support of every Democrat.

We earnestly urge our friends to turn out in their strength to-day at the Polls, and give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" for the whole ticket. And beware, too, of *spurious* tickets which are afloat by the thousand—circulated for the purpose of deceiving honest and unsuspecting voters.—The following is the genuine Democratic ticket—all others are counterfeit:

GENERAL NOMINATIONS.
Mayor—John Zimmerman.
High Constable—John Myer.

WARD NOMINATIONS.

N. W. WARD.
Select Council—Christian Zecher.
Common Council—George L. Boyle, Lewis Haldy, Charles R. Fradley, Adam Trout, John Reese.
Alderman—Sebastian G. Musser.
Assessor—John F. Sehner.
City Constable—Jacob Gundaker.
Judge—Robert J. King.
Inspector—James S. Jones.

S. W. WARD.
Select Council—Dr. Henry Carpenter.
Common Council—Philip Fitzpatrick, John Steigerwalt, sr., Henry P. Carson.
Assessor—Capt. George Hirzelberger
City Constable—John Kuhns.
Judge—James Peoples.
Inspector—Samuel Huber.

N. E. WARD.
Select Council—David G. Eshleman.
Common Council—John Lippincott, John Weidler, J. J. Sprenger, Benjamin Lichty.
Aldermen—William Carpenter, James C. Carpenter.
Assessor—Garrett Everts.
City Constable—Hugh Dougherty.
Judge—Charles E. Wentz.
Inspector—Daniel Okeson.

S. E. WARD.
Select Council—Dr. Henry Carpenter.
Common Council—William P. Brooks, Wm. S Amweg, Michael McGonigle.
Assessor—Eugene Harkins.
City Constable—William M. Gormly.
Judge—Samuel J. Morrison.
Inspector—John Hensler.

Democrats--Beware.

We learn that certain gentlemen are at work through the city, representing Mr. BURROWES as the *Democratic* candidate for the Mayoralty. This is done for the purpose of deceiving honest and unsuspecting voters. We caution our Democratic friends to beware of this trick.—Mayor ZIMMERMAN *is the Democratic candidate*, regularly placed in nomination, whilst Mr. BURROWES is one of the opposition candidates, brought out by certain individuals, some of whom we know to be the blackest kind of Black Republicans, for the purpose of defeating the Democratic party. We are sorry, as we intimated last week, that Mr. BURROWES lends himself to such a purpose. But, as he has done so, it becomes our duty to place him in his proper position as a candidate. We, therefore, repeat the caution to our Democratic fellow citizens, to beware of this cunningly devised scheme to foist him upon the public as the Democratic candidate, instead of Mayor ZIMMERMAN, the regularly settled nominee of the party.

The Delegate Elections.

We hope our Democratic friends throughout the county will not forget or neglect to attend the delegate elections on Saturday next. The ensuing County Convention has been called for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble at Harrisburg on the 2d of March. And as this latter body will have to nominate candidates for the responsible offices of Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Canal Commissioner, it is highly important that "good and true" men be sent as representatives to that body. To be certain that Lancaster county is fairly represented, it is necessary that the people themselves should see to it that their County Convention is composed of the right kind of material. We make these suggestions at this time, so that the attention of our Democratic friends may be directed to the subject. It is their business—not our's—to elect the delegates on Saturday next.

Movements of Mr. Buchanan.

The President elect left Wheatland on yesterday week, on a brief visit to Washington City. He reached the Capitol on Tuesday morning, and during the afternoon called on President PIERCE, by whom he was cordially received and invited to partake of the hospitalities of the White House. He will return home, probably to-day or to-morrow, and will remain here until within three or four days of the Inauguration. During his stay in Washington, he was visited by thousands of his fellow citizens of all parties, anxious to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate elect of this mighty Republic. Perhaps no man since the days of the great WASHINGTON, has been elevated to the Presidency of the United States, who has attracted, and who will continue to attract, so much of public attention, not only in this country but throughout Europe, as Mr. BUCHANAN. He reaches the highest post of earthly ambition and influence at an important period in the world's history; and if he succeeds, as we have no doubt he will, in guiding the ship of State through the angry and turbulent sea upon which she is launched, his administration will be a model one in the history of the country, and his name and fame will go down to posterity, and be cherished by the hundreds of millions who will succeed us upon the stage of action.

Indiana Senators.

By a special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer, it appears that in the Democratic caucus held, on the 29th ult., by the Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature, Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT and Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH, were unanimously nominated for U. S. Senators—ex-Governor WRIGHT declining for the sake of harmony.

A resolution was unanimously adopted recommending ex-Governor WRIGHT to Mr. BUCHANAN for the highest gift in his bestowal to which he may deem Indiana entitled.

☞ Once more we urge our Democratic friends to beware of SPURIOUS TICKETS, at the election TO-DAY.

The Letter at Last!

We have heard a great deal said in the Black Republican press, for the last two or three weeks, about a "dictatorial" letter sent by Mr. BUCHANAN to Col. MOTT, on the subject of the late Senatorial election. There has been a vast amount of unnecessary abuse heaped upon the head of the President elect, and many honest people were led to suppose that there was something absolutely horrible in his "attempt to influence the election of United States Senator." We supposed all along that the Negro-worshipping friends of Cameron were barking up the wrong tree, and that when the letter once saw day-light, it would be found to be a totally different affair from what the public were led to suppose.—At length it has made its appearance in the public prints—thanks to the traitor WAGONSELLER, who, in his feeble attempt, the other day in the House, to justify his base treachery, (somebody wrote a speech for him which he read in his place,) brought the letter to light.

We have read this letter over and over again carefully, and, for the life of us, we can see nothing wrong in it. It is just such a letter as Mr. BUCHANAN might have written to a political friend at Harrisburg or elsewhere—even to Gen. FOSTER himself—without giving just cause of offence to any man, whether a candidate for Senatorial honors or not. And this letter, so cautious and mild in its tone, and so far removed from dictation in the remotest shape or form, is made the shabby pretext by WAGONSELLER and LEBO for supporting CAMERON's election! Hear what the traitor, in closing his speech, says:

> A document so palpably hostile to the spirit and policy of republican government—so subversive of everything like free action and free thought—so insulting to Senators Bigler and Brodhead and other eminent Democrats, and so contrary to the expressed sentiments of Mr. Buchanan himself when called upon to give his opinion of Gen. Cameron's previous election to the United States Senate, at once brought my mind and that of my colleague to the determination to resist its instructions to the farthest end.

To show the infamy of WAGONSELLER, and the utter groundlessness of his excuse for betraying his party and his constituents, we subjoin the letter of Mr. BUCHANAN, and ask all our readers to give it a careful persual:

WHEATLAND, Jan. 7, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR:—Although I have always refrained from interfering in the choice of Senators by the Legislature, yet the highly confidential relations which a Pennsylvania President ought to sustain toward a Pennsylvania Senator, at the present moment, induces me to say a few words to you, as a valued friend, on the pending Senatorial election.

I learn that doubts have been expressed as to my preference among the candidates, and although my opinion may be entitled to little weight, I do not desire to be placed in an equivocal position on this or any other subject.

When asked, I have always said that I preferred Col. Forney, and I should esteem it a friendly act towards myself for any person, in or out of the Legislature, to support him.

At the same, I desire to express my warm personal and political regard for Messrs. Robbins, Foster, Buckalew and Wright.

From the course pursued by Mr. Brodhead, for some years past, confidential relations between him and myself have ceased.

I have thus presented to you my views, so that, if you should deem it necessary, you may speak my sentiments to such persons as may consider them of any value.

From your friend, very respectfully.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

HENRY S. MOTT, ESQ.

Col. Joseph B. Baker.

The silly attempt of the passengers, detained a few days in this city in consequence of the great snow storm, to injure the character of Col. BAKER and the employees under him on the State road, will fail before a discriminating public. As we stated in our last, the Col. did everything that mortal man could do, even to throwing open his own house and feeding and sheltering scores of men for several days and nights, to clear the track of the immense and unprecedented snow drifts upon it. The following article from the *Inland Daily* (a paper whose proprietor and editor are both opposed to Mr. Baker in politics,) will show the difficulties encountered by the officers and men in opening the road, and is a well deserved tribute to the energy and perseverance which they displayed in accomplishing the task.—That paper says:

> "The great storm of 1857 may now probably be considered as over. For a whole week the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad was closed to the passage of trains. From Sunday morning, the 18th, till Saturday evening, the 24th, no mail arrived at Lancaster from Philadelphia. At least three times during the week the road might have been considered as open, but before an engine could be got ready or a train run through, old Boreas, with his frosty breath, shut it fast again.—The efforts made by the proper officers to clear the road, we are told, were almost superhuman. In some of the deep cuts the snow was from twenty to twenty-five feet deep, while cuts of twelve and fifteen feet in depth were a common occurrence. Those who have not witnessed the operation of clearing a road thus covered with snow, can have no idea of the labor and difficulty of opening a track for an engine. It is true that on embankments and on levels the engine can generally open its own way with the snow plow, but in cuts the case is very different. There, owing to the fact that there is no place to put the snow, the shovel must be resorted to. Think of fifty, sixty, or an hundred men working through a cut from a quarter to a half a mile long, the snow from five to twenty-five feet deep, while the thermometer stands at zero or near it.—Then think of all such cuts between this and Columbia, and between this and Philadelphia, and then some notion may be formed of the immense amount of labor required to open the road throughout its entire length. The wonder then will be, not that the road was so long impassable, but that it was opened so soon.—Nothing but a fixed determination to succeed, backed by an unflinching energy in the execution of this purpose, could have enabled those having it in charge, to have accomplished the work under the countless difficulties presented by the depth of the snow, the prevailing direction and force of the wind during the week, and the course of the road itself: for it must be evident, to every one who will but reflect for a moment, that in the late storm a road running east and west must have been much more difficult to open, and clear, than one running in a contrary direction. There were times in the week when as many men as could stand on portions of the road could not have cleared away the snow as fast as the wind blew it on. On the whole, we may say that no such season of extreme difficulty has occurred on the road since it was first opened in the year 1834. We never saw the like before, and never wish to witness it again."

☞ Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, U. S. Senate, will please accept our thanks for an important public document.

Election of State Treasurer.

A resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature, fixing the 10th instant for the election of State Treasurer.

☞ Messrs. Heistand and Pownall, of the State Legislature, have our thanks for copies of the Legislative Record, and other documents of interest.

NEW ENGLISH MINISTER.—Lord Napier has been appointed Minister to the United States by the British government, in the place of Mr. Crampton, dismissed by President Pierce, several months ago.

☞ Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, died at his residence in Albemarle, on the night of the 25th ult., in the 75th year of his age. Mr. S. was a distinguished man and a prominent Democratic politician. He had been a member of the Virginia Legislature, and Speaker of the House of Delegates, member of Congress, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Minister to England. For several years past he had retired from public life.

The Truth Well Spoken--The Caucus.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard*, one of the best and most spirited of our Democratic exchanges, says that Col. Cresswell, the Senator from that district, by refusing to go into the late Democratic caucus for the nomination of a U. S. Senator, has "proved recreant to the trust reposed in him," and that "his course is condemned by four fifths of the Democrats of Blair county." Speaking further on the subject, the *Standard* says:

> It may be said, too, that we supported Henry D. Foster for the office of United States Senator. Very true. The Standard was the first paper, immediately after the late campaign, to speak of him in connexion with the office. The opinion we entertained of him then, we entertain of him now. We believe him to be an honorable, high-minded Democrat, and eminently qualified to adorn the office; but we do not believe that there is a shadow of Democracy to be found in the attempt of his friends to dishonor the usages of the caucus.
>
> The caucus is one of the fundamental principles of party organization, and when its behests are no longer binding, party ties are severed. To annul the caucus, is to stand up in the face of the majority and say the majority shall not rule—which is at once avowing the foulest of Federal sentiments. If Col. Cresswell was right, the same rule would have held good in the county convention which elected his Conferees, for we have reason to KNOW that more than eight of the delegates were opposed to him; and yet they all voted for him—and why?—because he was nominated in accordance with the usages of the party. The caucus is nothing more nor less than a nominating convention—precisely similar to a county or State convention—subject to the same restrictions, and governed by the same grand rule, viz:—that the minority shall be governed by the will of the majority. It therefore follows that he who refuses to recognize the right of the caucus, tramples upon the usages of the party, and virtually cuts loose from the party itself.
>
> We hear a great deal about executive interference, based upon a letter said to have been written by Mr. Buchanan to Col. Mott, expressing himself in favor of Col. John W. Forney. We have read the letter carefully, but, for the life of us, we can discover no dictation in it. It is written (not to a member of the Legislature,) as one friend would write to another, merely expressing a preference in favor of Col. Forney. We need hardly say that Col. F. was not our choice. Still we must do him the justice to say that no man in Pennsylvania labored more unceasingly or efficiently in the late campaign than he did.—This preference on the part of Mr. Buchanan was, therefore, nothing more than commendable gratitude; and we have yet to learn that gratitude to a friend is a heinous offence, for which a man should be held accountable.—But, in the language of a sturdy old Democrat—"a poor excuse is better than none."

The Coldest Day.

The severity of the present winter has not been exceeded since 1835, and from the record before us, it would seem that the temperature on Saturday, the 24th, throughout the Northern and Middle States, was even colder than on any day of that memorable year. In the Southern States, the temperature at that time was lower than it has been during this season. The following table shows the state of the thermometer on the 24th, at those points from which we have received information by telegraph, or otherwise:

Halifax, N. S.,	zero.	Montreal, Can.,	35 bel.
St. Johns, N. B.,	26 bel.	Salem, Mass.,	24 "
Sackville, N. B.,	22 "	Worcester, Mass.,	24 "
Fredericton, N. B.,	30 "	Providence, R. I.,	28 "
Calais, Me.,	39 "	New Haven, Conn.,	27 "
Bangor, Me.,	44 "	Hartford, Conn.,	32 "
Portland, Me.,	28 "	Troy, N. Y.,	26 "
Manchester, N. H.,	40 "	Albany, N. Y.,	27 "
Dover, N. H.,	31 "	New York,	6 "
Woodstock, Vt.,	43 "	Philadelphia,	5 "
Montpelier, Vt.,	50 "	Washington,	8 "
Boston, Mass.,	11 "	Baltimore,	5 "
E. Cambridge Mass.,	23 "	Alexandria, Va.,	8 "
Malden, Mass.,	31 "	Charleston, S. C.,	12 ab.
Lawrence, Mass.,	32 "	Tallahasse, Fla.,	10 "
Springfield, Mass.,	32 "		

Bangor, Me., must have been decidedly Arctic on the 24th. Such an atmosphere would suggest an Esquimaux costume and a diet of walrus meat. We recommend all individuals who are desirous of imitating Dr. Kane's exploits and endurance, to go through a winter of preparatory experience in Bangor. It might be well to intimate, also, to professors of the Terpsichorean art, that they could do a service to humanity, and fill their pockets, by teaching the people of Bangor to dance—that being a graceful exercise, calculated to keep mortality from the condition of an icicle.

The Right Spirit.

We make the following eloquent extract from the recent masterly speech of the Hon. A. G. Brown, in the United States Senate.—The confidence he expresses in the incoming administration is shared generally at the South, and cannot be shaken by trifles. Mr. Brown is a representative man of the Southern State Rights Democratic party, and he but reflects their feelings in the earnest faith he reposes in Mr. Buchanan:

> "The Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Trumbull,] the other day interrogated the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Bigler,] as to what Mr. Buchanan's views were on this point, (squatter sovereignty.) My friend from Pennsylvania declined to reply, because he had no authority to do so. The friends of Mr. Buchanan were satisfied with his position on this point before they nominated and elected him, and they are not likely to fall out with him now on account of any suggestions coming from his enemies, secret or open. That he will hold the scales of justice in equal balance between the North and South I have no doubt; and if he does, his friends North and South will adhere to him. They were strong enough to elect him; and if he fulfils their hopes, as I am sure he will, they will show themselves strong enough to carry his administration through in triumph. Mr. Buchanan may laugh his enemies to scorn. He has only to feel the inspiration that moved the heart of his friends at Cincinnati, and stand firmly on the platform laid down by them, and they will throw over him their arms, and build around him a rampart that will defy the power of the black republicans and their allies.—*South-Side Democrat.*

A MAMMOTH SCHEME.—The New York *Herald* says, a scheme is on foot to fuse the two great Railroads in New York—the Central and Erie, each built at a cost of forty millions. Then it is proposed to increase their stock to one hundred millions, to obtain the Hudson River Railroad, and finally purchase the Erie Canal and its branches, which cost forty millions. This done, the *Herald* believes that State will be as much under the control of this vast corporation, as New Jersey is under the control of the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of this State, has decided by a majority of one, in favor of the right of the Governor to appoint a Judge to fill a vacancy for the balance of a deceased or resigning Judge's term. This matter was brought before the Court, by an amicable agreement between Judge Findlay, who was elected by the people of the Northampton district at the last general election, and Judge Maxwell, who was appointed by Governor Pollock.

☞ The Erie City Bank has closed its doors, owing as some of its apologists very truthfully say, to the "heavy outside pressure." This is one of the banks created two years ago as belonging to the "judicious increase." The *Germantown Telegraph* trusts that the Legislature will be very careful how it yields this session to similar "public necessities" for new banks.

Death of Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, died this evening at Brown's Hotel. He had been in bed for a day or two suffering from the effects of a severe cold. He said to his friends this evening that he had passed the crisis of his illness, and felt considerably improved in health; but ten minutes afterwards he was seized with a violent cramp, and expired in intense pain. The sad event, so sudden and unexpected, has caused much surprise and sympathy throughout the city.

Trouble in Nebraska.

The Territorial Legislature of Nebraska is in session, and appears to be a strange scene of disorder. It appears that a majority of the Legislature is bent on removing the capitol from Omaha to some other point, on account of the interference of mobs of people from Iowa in the Territorial business. The council, or upper house, passed a bill authorizing the removal, but the house was unable to reach a vote on the question, on account of the factious opposition of the minority, and the riotous conduct of the mob of persons thronging the lobby, mostly from Council Bluffs, Iowa, who cheer their friends and groan their opponents. Council Bluffs and Omaha are both town sites owned by the same company of Speculators, who also own the ferry, and are endowed with a gift of government lands. The organization of the Territory has proved such a good thing for them, that they cannot bear the prospect of the capitol being removed to some other point. To such an extent is the attempt to overawe the Legislature carried, that the House of Representatives petitioned the Governor for a sufficient military force to protect their persons from violence. It is thought that the removal will pass both houses by the requisite majority of two-thirds over the Governor's veto. To make this two-thirds majority in the House the vote of the Speaker was necessary; but under the rules of the House, he could only vote in case of a tie. To rescind this rule was, therefore, the policy of the majority, and it would have been effected, but for the determined opposition of the representatives of Omaha, which prevented action.—At length, one of the representatives abused the Speaker personally, and refused to take his seat; whereupon the speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody.—The member, a Mr. Hanscombe, defied him to do so, and significantly put his hand on a Bowie-knife. The Sergeant-at-Arms paused, whereupon the Speaker repeated the order. Hanscomb dared the majority to lay hands on him, and the lobby applauded. The Speaker intimated that, unless this were stopped, it would be necessary to clear the lobbies. The mob responded, "Better try it," and making a rush, broke down the railing, and forced the House to adjourn. It was this event which caused the House to petition the Governor for protection. It is a strange state of affairs, and will, probably, render the intervention of Congress necessary.—*North American.*

The First Snow Storm in the City of Mexico.

La Nacion, a newspaper of the City of Mexico in its number of the 21st of Dec., speaks of the snow storm there, thus:—Last night at half past nine o'clock, a heavy snow storm began, which lasted several hours. Never have we seen this phenomenon, so common in altitudes higher than ours, in Mexico before. It also excited, to a high degree, the curiosity of the inhabitants of the capitol.

The thermometer of Reumer was one degree above zero, and maintained itself there during the whole night. The flat roofs of the houses, the streets, the hills which surround the city of the lakes, and give her so beautiful an aspect, the public walks, all reminded us this morning, of the first snow storm we ever witnessed, which was last fall, in the United States and in Europe. Mexico City presented this morning a truly picturesque sight, for the green leaves of our eternal spring formed a lively contrast with the flakes of snow, which dressed them in an attire to which they were not accustomed.

TRANSFER OF THE HERMITAGE TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Legislature of Tennessee at its last session passed an act authorizing the Governor of that State to purchase five hundred acres of the Hermitage, including the mansion of Gen. Jackson and the tomb where now reposes the remains of the illustrious hero and patriot, and those of his beloved wife, and to make a tender of the same to the general government, provided a branch of the Military Academy should be re-established at that place. In pursuance of this act Governor Johnson purchased the Hermitage for the sum of forty-eight thousand dollars, and on Wednesday week arrived in Washington and made a formal tender of the property, with the the condition annexed, to the President. The President, in reply, stated that this offer by the State of Tennessee would be promptly communicated by him to Congress.

CHANCE FOR MECHANICS.—The Lebanon *Advertiser* says:—The large number of Mechanics wanted to put the many new buildings, to be erected in this borough, next spring and summer, will no doubt create a great demand for Carpenter, Brick-layers, Laborers, &c. Being apprised that some difficulty exists already from the want of workingmen in those branches, we undertake to invite industrious mechanics, from abroad, to come to Lebanon, with the assurance that they will find here plenty of work, and, no doubt, good wages, for a long season.

The Effects of the Storm.

The great storm of the 18th and 19th ult., and the subsequent heavy gales, were very disastrous along the Atlantic coast, affecting the shipping interest from Maine to Florida, and half way across the ocean. Much loss of life, it is feared, has occurred in consequence—to say nothing of the immense loss of property by shipwreck and otherwise.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Intelligencer.

CHESTER COUNTY, January 26, 1857.

When one nation or people are on the eve of making declaration of war, or about entering into a treaty of peace with another, nothing should be done hastily, or acted upon without due consideration; and those intrusted with the public interest should adopt such measures as in their judgment will be conducive to the general welfare, prosperity and liberty of the people.

The same principle will hold good in regard to the acts of the representatives of the individual States of the Union, in their domestic affairs.

As Pennsylvania at the present time is approaching a crisis which is pregnant with good or evil, and which will have a tendency to add additional strength and prosperity to her in future, or, if inconsiderately acted upon, may produce an abortion that may paralyze and lay her prostrate for years before she will be able to recover her wonted vigor. No man with eyes open can deny this fact, when he sees staring him in the face applications to the Legislature for from twenty to twenty-five millions of additional banking capital, without any statistics to show for what purpose it is wanted, or the reason why application is made.

The people of Pennsylvania are deeply interested in this matter, and should demand, through the public press, a full statement of facts in relation thereto, and by whom or what institution made. And the persons whose names are to be inserted in a charter should be required to testify on oath, before the committee of the Legislature appointed on banks, to the truth of their statistics and representations; and if they had evidence or reason to believe that persons most deeply interested in having a bank charter granted, or an extension of capital to those in existence, were speculating in property which they have purchased and having laid out in town lots, on which rows of visionary houses are to be erected, or dabbling in air line railroads or undeveloped coal fields, or in fact any project which evidently will have no permanence, should be rejected.

The following is a synopsis of business done at Coatesville and vicinity, embracing a scope of three miles east, and ten miles north, south and west of the village:

10 Rolling Mills doing an annual business of		$1,000,000
6 Forges	" " "	177,600
3 Foundries and Machine Shops	"	100,000
16 Paper and Box-Board Mills	"	400,000
8 Cotton and Woollen Mills	"	320,900
17 Forwarding Houses	"	850,000
8 Lime Burners	"	40,000
13 Tanneries	"	104,000
27 Flour and Feed Mills	"	675,000
19 Saw Mills	"	95,000
40 Stores	"	400,000
Live Stock in value		600,000
		$4,661,500

In addition to the above, might be added mining and agriculture which will amount to no inconsiderable sum.

The principal banking for the above named district, in Chester county, is done in the cities of Philadelphia and Lancaster, the former forty miles east, and the latter thirty west of this place. Further comment would be superfluous.

Yours. CHESTER.

Chester County Delegates.

The Democratic Convention of Chester county, met at West Chester, on Tuesday last, and elected Capt. Robt. Irwin, as Senatorial, and Abel Evans, Col. Samuel Ringwalt, and Ebenezer W. Sharp, as Representative Delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to vote in favor of Judge Strickland for Canal Commissioner.

Immense Land Grant---Congressional Bribery and Corruption.

Another of the immense land grants in favor of railroads have heretofore been suspected of being conceived in fraud and carried through by bribery and corruption, has been introduced into the House of Representatives, in the shape of a bill, which grants to the territory of Minnesota, for the construction of a trunk railroad traversing the territory with three branch roads, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches. The grant will call for nearly four hundred thousand acres of land in each and every mile which the road traverses, and making the aggregate an immense one.

The New York Herald publishes letters from its correspondents at Washington, setting forth a very scandalous state of Congressional morals, and the existence and organized and active exertions of a distinct profession in Washington—lobby agents—whose business it is to bring personal influence to bear upon the action of Congress, and to determine measures of legislation by corrupt considerations. The Richmond Enquirer republishes the Herald's letters, and says that the majority of these lobby agents are "ex-members of Congress, ex-Secretaries of department, editors out of employment, occasional correspondents of papers, officers of the army dismissed from the service, officers of the navy retired for incapacity, clerks, women of easy virtue, dealers of faro, and apostate preachers of the Gospel. These individuals have methodized the mysteries of plunder into a science, and have reduced their operations against the Treasury to a regular system of strategy. The agencies of their influence comprehend all the means of subduing principle through the instrumentality of the passions. The amiable disposition of one member of Congress makes him an easy prey.—Another falls a victim to the seductions of champagne and canvass back. A third is insensible to the charms of an epicurean banquet, but he surrenders to the seductions of a solid sum of money. A fourth is beguiled by the arts of some charming Lais, and consents, if not to support a particular claim, to be absent when the vote is taken. A fifth, with hardly less criminality of motive, sacrifices his scruples to secure the co-operation of a powerful interest in his own special behalf. So the thing works; and the result is that the people are so plundered of millions by a corrupt coalition between the lobby interest and certain profligate members of Congress."

It is through such influences and by such means that the Treasury is robbed, the public money squandered, and the good name of the nation degraded. It is a mortifying fact, as well as one of evil omen, that, whilst the character of the public men of Great Britain has steadily improved those of the U. States, both in intellect and morals, has as steadily retrograded. Could one of the pure and incorruptible patriots of the Revolutionary era arise from the grave, he would be astounded at the profligacy which has converted the once stainless halls of the public council into "a den of thieves."—*Richmond Despatch.*

Mr. Buchanan in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Buchanan arrived in this city at 11 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to the National Hotel, where a number of his friends were waiting to receive him. There was no public reception.

Mr. Buchanan was accompanied from Lancaster by his personal friend Robert S. Magraw, of Baltimore.

At 10 o'clock he paid his respects to the President, and it so happened that there was a public reception to-day at the White House. The persons present warmly welcomed Mr. Buchanan. The President cordially greeted him, and tendered him the compliment of a dinner with invited guests, as did also Judge Douglas and others, but he has declined them, preferring to partake of their hospitalities in a private manner.

Mr. Buchanan is at the National Hotel, accessible to all visitors, but is not oppressed with their attentions. He will remain here a week or ten days.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1857.

The bill to aid the heirs of the revolutionary officers has been finally lost, or in other words, postponed until December next. So, for the present, that bill is a dead chapter for this winter in draining its expected millions from the public Treasury.

The bill that passed the Senate for the benefit of Mrs. Mary Reeside, the widow of the late great Lord Admiral of Mail contracts for so many years under our government, we regret to say, has not yet become a law. The Senate struck out from the bill the *interest* clause, justly due the claimants, which we are pleased to hear will be inserted by the House when the claim comes before them again for decision. Every dollar claimed by Mrs. Reeside is justly due to her enterprising and energetic husband—and when the bill shall become the law of the land, we shall hope to see it contain a full indemnity in principal and interest of every cent due to the late Admiral Reeside. There has been many a man that has had the title of "Admiral" bestowed upon him, that did not deserve the distinction by services rendered their country one-tenth the ratio that the noble Reeside devoted to his, through many long years of summer heats and winter colds in building up and sustaining the mail facilities of the land. We want his heirs well paid, without stint or hindrance, all claimed in their bill before Congress.

You will see in the *Union* of Tuesday morning, the late law passed by both Houses of Congress, upon the subject of compelling the attendance of witnesses before either House of Congress to disclose testimony under certain pains and penalties. This law has been passed in too much haste, and in consequence of some information first made public by a Mr. Simonton, the correspondent of the New York *Times*. For myself I do not believe there is any truth in the assertions made by Mr. Simonton, nor would I believe it upon his simple testimony from this fact alone, that, if he speaks of facts, he must have been a party to the corruption and collusion fraud practised in the House. But enough of this, the public can decide the question of the propriety of the law when the Committee of Investigation of the House shall make their report. What we wish to say just here, is that we dissent in toto from this principle of compulsion and suborning of witnesses that are to be brought into the Courts of the United States by the passage of this law. Is it not much after the type of that obnoxious law in principle, that killed politically the elder Adams? It seems to me that it is in very close *alliance* to that law of his that abridged the rights of citizens, called the "alien and sedition" law. Those who can see through the mazes and intricacies of law seem to think, that some severe punishments will follow the presentments under this measure, as that which followed the trial of Matthew Lyon in the days of old, when persecutions under Mr. Adams was a favorite theme of agitation among political partizans. We are not exempt from party feeling even in those pleasant times of progress and prosperity,—hence it is, that we hold to our objections to the passage of the law of compulsion lately enacted by the present Congress.

Mr. L. D. Campbell has introduced his promised amended Tariff Bill this week. The reductions of duties in this bill will reach some fourteen millions of dollars, should Congress pass the bill as he has introduced it. But the bill will not pass this session, nor will there be, as a consequence, any reduction of the duties for the current year. The truth is, there is no time left of the present session to perfect any such important measure as a Tariff Bill. If we shall be mistaken in this result we will early advise you of the action of the House upon the subject.

Mr. Villiers recently appointed, by the British Government, Minister to the United States, having declined the appointment, the station has been tendered to Lord Napier, an under Secretary of one of the Foreign Legations of the British Empire, and not to Lord Elgin, who many supposed would obtain the mission. The British press generally are much dissatisfied with the appointment of Lord Napier, and say that he is not of sufficient talent to cope with the talented men of the United States. There is more truth than poetry in this objection, and the same objection can be extended to many others in British high places, who are not a *patchen* to many of our present American Statesmen. However, Lord Napier can come over and try his hand in his new position.

The President elect took our citizens by surprise on Tuesday morning last, by his sudden appearance in Washington. We folks here being mostly frozen in, had no idea but that the distinguished occupant of Wheatland was equally unfortunate as we were—but it seems not so from the sudden appearance of Mr. Buchanan. The President elect paid a visit to President Pierce on Tuesday evening. He was most cordially received. Since then Mr. Buchanan has been at the National, receiving the visits of his numerous friends. Now that Mr. B. is here we have queer guessing at the Cabinet appointees. It would fill your paper, Messrs Editors, just to see the different arrangements that are made for Mr. Buchanan in the way of Cabinet selections. But it is all smoke. Mr. Buchanan will profit by his own experience and ripe judgment in such matters, consequently the Democratic party has nothing to fear in the selections that are to be made to aid him in the affairs of the Government after the 4th of March next. It is conjectured that Mr. Buchanan will return to Wheatland next week.

We have a melancholy duty to perform, in announcing to your readers the sudden demise of the Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of South Carolina.—Mr. Brooks was in his 35th year, and he died from an attack of the Croup or Quinsy. His death was unexpected to his colleagues and his numerous friends in and out of Congress. Indeed, he expressed himself but an hour before his death that his disease was conquered and that he would soon be well. But it has been determined otherwise, and he is now no more; his death is felt most keenly by his venerable uncle, Senator Butler, who in turn has the sympathy of many friends for this bereavement in the death of his high-toned and chivalrous nephew.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on yesterday at an early hour, doing no business in consequence of the death of one of South Carolina's favorite and much cherished sons. The remains of Mr. Brooks were committed to the vault of the Congressional burying ground to-day after the funeral service was performed in the House of Representatives.

Yours, McFARLAND.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—On Tuesday evening last we, in common with a large number of citizens, were most woefully disappointed in not hearing the promised lecture of the Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, the celebrated Blind Preacher. After trudging over some five or six squares of almost impassable pavements, to the Duke Street M. E. Church, we were informed that Mr. M. had not arrived, and, consequently, no lecture would be delivered. This was a very unpleasant announcement, as we had anticipated a delightful evening's entertainment. Mr M. failed in getting to Lancaster on account of missing the connection at Philadelphia. "Better luck next time."

LECTURE AT MARIETTA.—A correspondent gives us an interesting account of the lecture given before the citizens of Marietta on Thursday evening last, at Temperance Hall, by SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Esq., of this city. The citizens of that Borough have established a regular course for the Winter season, and Mr. R. delivered the third of the course. The credit of getting up these intellectual entertainments is mainly due to Messrs. Chas. Kelly and John J. Libhart. A large and intelligent audience was present on Thursday evening. The Quartette Club was present and added much to the interest by their excellent music. Mr. Reynolds' subject was "Our National Literature," and it was treated in a masterly manner.—The audience were delighted, as well they might be, for Mr. R. is a young gentleman of fine literary attainments, and a very entertaining speaker.

CITY ELECTION.—The City Election takes place to-day. We trust our Democratic friends are active and vigilant, and in readiness for the underhand attacks of the Black Republican Know-Nothings. We expect to hear the "Old Buck" proclaim a Democratic triumph this evening. Are you all ready, boys?

POLLOCK'S "ORE CLEANER."—Mr. DAVID POLLOCK well known, in this city, as an Engine Builder, and a most skilful mechanic, was granted, on the 27th of January, Letters Patent for one of the most valuable and powerfully operating machines ever invented in this neighborhood. It is an immense Iron Cylinder formed of adjustable iron bars, so constructed as to be easily adjusted and regulated according to the size of the Ore or Coal required. It contains perforated hollow iron shafts and cylinders for washing the material, and has powerful lifters and arms for stirring up the Ores, with adjustable operating rollers for stamping and crushing the same. It is so arranged as to wash, crush, screen and clean several hundred tons of Ores or other material daily, of any required size, and in a wet or dry state.

This will certainly prove one of the greatest acquisitions to our Lancaster County and Pennsylvania Iron and Coal Districts, and Mr. Pollock will, no doubt, be richly rewarded for his perseverance and skill. We have seen the drawings of this ponderous machine, which almost seems to have the appearance of an immense Iron Organ. And when we imagine that a hundred tons of Iron Ore is rushing through such machines daily; stamping, crushing, screening and washing the heavy ores, with innumerable fountains pouring on to these heavy moving masses, the music of the hills and valleys of the Iron and Coal districts will be vastly enlivened, and a new spirit be infused into the Mining and Furnace operations.

OPPOSITION TICKET.—The following is the ticket settled upon by the all sorts o' opposition to the Democratic party of this city. We ass