INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM F. PACKER, Lycoming County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia City.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
NIMROD STRICKLAND, Chester County.

FIRST OF APRIL CHANGES.—Those of our subscribers who intend removing their places of residence about the first of April, and desire the place of sending their papers changed, will be good enough to give us timely notice, always being careful to state where they wish them changed from. Early attention to this matter will save trouble and prevent the loss of papers.

A Great Principle Settled.

On our first page will be found a synopsis of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated Dred Scott case. It will be seen that the Court decides first, (and from its decision there is no appeal,) that Negroes or persons descended from the African race, are not citizens according to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution; and, secondly, that the Missouri Compromise line, about which we heard so much during the last campaign, and which was repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska act, was unconstitutional, and therefore not binding on the States and Territories of the Union.

Thus has the last prop of Black Republicanism been knocked from under it by the highest Judicial tribunal of the land. These agitators may make wry faces and say all manner of hard things against the majority of the Court, but it will not avail. There is no appeal from the decision. It stands, and will continue to stand, as the law of the land, decided in accordance with the Constitution, and will, as a matter of course, settle the whole slavery question for all time to come.

The opinion, which was prepared and read by Chief Justice MARSHALL, whose great ability and unyielding integrity no one will pretend to question, was concurred in by *six* of his associates on the Bench. The two remaining members of the Court, Messrs. MCLEAN and CURTIS, dissented from the opinion of the majority, and stated their views at considerable length.

Election of State Treasurer.

We have the gratification of announcing to our readers that Col. HENRY S. MAGRAW has been re-elected State Treasurer. The election took place on Wednesday last, the two branches of the Legislature having met in joint convention for that purpose. The vote stood:

H. S. Magraw (Dem.) 68.
Jacob Dock (Repub.) 57.

The following is a list of those voting:

FOR MAGRAW.—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Ingram, Knox, Laubach, Steele, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright—Senate; and Messrs. Abrams, Anderson, Arthur, Backus, Beck, Bower, Brandt, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Heins, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Knight, LEBO, Leisinring, Longaker, Lovett, MANEAR, Mangle, McIlvain, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Petriken, Ramsey, (Phila.) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Smith, (Luzerne,) Tolan, Vail, WAGONSELLER, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Yearsley, Zimmerman, Getz, (Speaker.) House—68 votes.

FOR DOCK.—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Finney, Flenniken, Frazer, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Jordan, Lewis, Myer, Penrose, Scofield, Sellers, Souther, Taggart, (Speaker,)—Senate; and Messrs. Augustine, Babcock, Backhouse, Ball, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Imbrie, Jacobs, Jenkins, Kauffman, Kerr, McCalmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Peters, Pownall, Purcell, Reed, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Veighly, Warner, Williston, Witherow—57.

It will be observed that Lebo, Manear and Wagonseller voted with the Democrats. This was done, we suppose, to mollify the injured public, and because there was no inducement for them to vote otherwise. MAGRAW would have been elected without their votes, and we are only sorry that they were cast for him.

Col. MAGRAW has made a faithful, obliging and efficient State Treasurer, and his re-election to the responsible post he has so ably filled, is highly gratifying to his numerous friends throughout the State.

Hon. James Campbell.

The Philadelphia North American, speaking of the retiring administration, pays the following compliment to Mr. Campbell, the late Postmaster General:

"The management of the Post Office Department can never give entire and universal satisfaction; for its ramifications reach every individual in the United States, and extend to other lands. But by his (Mr. Campbell's) untiring diligence, and ceaseless attention to the details of his office, by the different advantageous postal arrangements which he has made with other countries, and with distant parts of our own, and by many wise and salutary regulations which he has introduced into the practical administration of his department, Mr. Campbell has well earned the reputation of an honest, faithful and capable officer."

These comments are well deserved. During the four years Mr. Campbell had charge of the Post Office Department, the business was well and economically managed, and some excellent improvements were introduced, the general convenience of which is acknowledged by the public.

☞ Judge BLACK has entered upon the discharge of his duties as Attorney General of the U. States.

☞ THE SPRING ELECTIONS take place on Friday next throughout the county. Are our Democratic friends prepared for them?

THE OBSEQUIES OF DR. KANE.—The funeral rites of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, took place in Philadelphia, on Thursday last. Flags were hung at half mast or muffled with crape.—Great multitudes of spectators assembled at Independence Hall and all along the route of the procession. The military were under the command of General Cadwalader. The comrades of the deceased in the Arctic expedition attended the funeral in a body, as did all the public authorities, foreign consuls, the "Scott Legion," members of the Corn Exchange, &c. The Military escort consisted of a squadron of cavalry, a battallion of Artillery and a regiment of infantry. A magnificent funeral car was used. It was got up for the occasion. From Independence Hall the procession moved to the Second Presbyterian Church, in Seventh street, below Arch, where the funeral services took place. The sermon was preached by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. Shields.

☞ The New Hampshire State election, which took place on the 10th inst., resulted in the success of the Republicans. They elected their Governor, Congressmen, and a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

☞ Lieutenant General SCOTT paid his respects to the President and new Secretary of War, on Wednesday last.

☞ WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq., of the State Legislature, has our thanks for favors received. So, also, Hon. JOSEPH KONIGMACHER of the Board of Revenue Commissioners.

☞ It is a singular fact that the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, the present Speaker, Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the House, the Clerk of the Senate, and the Democratic candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner and Supreme Judge, are all practical printers!

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The following appointments were confirmed by the Senate today.

J. O. Ramsey, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee.
Wm. M. Lowry, Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee.
Joseph S. Smith, United States Attorney for Washington Territory.
Jesse B. Clemens, Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee.
J. Howalson, Surveyor of the Port of Selma, Alabama, under the recent act.
Owen L. Cochrane, Postmaster at Houston, Texas, re-appointed.
John L. Bunck, Postmaster at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, re-appointed.
Alexander H. McKissock, of Arkansas, Indian Agent for the Wichetas and neighboring tribes West of the Chocktaws and Chickasaws.
Flavius J. Lovejoy, of Mississippi, Attorney for the Northern District of that State, in place of Orr, resigned.
James V. Nasmith, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington and Oregon Territories.
Henry C. Lowell, Register of the Land Office at Faeribault, Minnesota.
William E. Murphy, Indian Agent for the Pottowatamie Indians.
Felix Livingston, Collector for the District of Fernandiva, Florida.
Joseph Genois, Naval Officer at New Orleans.
Wm. P. Raynor, additional Appraiser General.
J. J. McCormick, Appraiser of Merchandize at New Orleans.
F. H. Hatch, Collector for the District of New Orleans
James L. Collins, Indian Superintendent in New Mexico,
John Walker, Indian Agent for New Mexico.
Elias S. Dennis, Marshal for Kansas Territory.
Hamden McClanahan, Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The following appointments including a large number to fill vacancies in the Navy, were confirmed by the Senate to-day:

Isaac H. Sturgeon, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, for St. Louis.
John S. Cunningham, of South Carolina, to be a Purser in the Navy.
Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
Jacob Troutman, Postmaster at Hamilton, Ohio.
Turney Nelson, of Indiana, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah.
J. Patton Anderson, of Washington Territory, Governor of said Territory.
Samuel Medary, of Ohio, Governor of the Territory of Minnesota.
Wm. Weer, of Kansas, U. S. Attorney for the Territory of Kansas, vice A. J. Isaacs, resigned.
Lewis W. Sifford, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, vice Thomas K. Smith, whose commission has expired.
The following were confirmed as Captains in the Navy:—Theodorus Bailey, vice Abbott, deceased; Hugh Y. Purviance, vice Morris, deceased; Wm. F. Lynch, vice McKeever, deceased; Henry W. Morris, vice Dulaney, deceased; Francis B. Ellison, vice Bigelow, resigned.
The following were confirmed as Commanders in the Navy:—Alexander M. Pennock, George F. Emmons, Edw. Middleton, Thomas T. Hunter, Gustavus H. Scott, David McDougal, Charles F. McIntosh.
The following were confirmed as Lieutenants.—Degrasse Livington, vice McRae, deceased; Wm. B. Fitzhugh, vice Pennock, promoted; Trevett Abott, vice Morgan, deceased; Benj. P. Layall, vice Emmons, promoted; Charles H. Cushman, vice Rusk, resigned; Oscar F. Staten, vice Middleton, promoted; William H. Cheever, vice Wilson, resigned; Henry A. Adams, vice Oakley, resigned; George Brown, vice Eaton, deceased; Charles E. Hawley, vice Brinley, resigned; Bushrod B. Taylor, vice Fox, resigned; Wm. H. Ward, vice Young, resigned; Robert L. Way, vice Biddle, resigned; John W. Dunnington, vice Parker resigned; Hudson M. Garland, vice Aby, deceased; James W. Sheik, vice Day, deceased; Jesse Taylor, vice Walter, deceased; Jas. G. Maxwell, vice Hunter, promoted; Henry Erben, vice Scott, promoted; Francis E. Sheppard, vice Higgins, resigned; Thomas P. Pelot, vice Hellman, resigned; Edward C. Stocton, vice Flemmington, dismissed.
George P. Turner, of Virginia, to be a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.
Allen Ramsey, of the District of Columbia, a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, vice Youngblood, resigned
Delevan Bloodgood, of Springville, New York, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, vice Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Kane, deceased.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The following, among a number of other appointments, were confirmed to-day by the Senate:

Abner Pratt, of Michigan, to be Consul at Honolulu.
William E. Venable, of Tennessee, Minister resident at Guatemala.
J. Page Hopkins, of Va., Consul at Tobasco, Mexico.
Joel H. White, of Connecticut, Consul at Lyons.
Francis A. Thornton, of N. Carolina, Consul at Aspinwall.
Peter Sangeman, of Louisiana, Consul at Matamoras.
F. G. A. Johnson, of Rhode Island, Consul at Beyruit, Turkey.
A. B. Ragan, of Georgia, Paymaster in the Army.
Eugene M. Neilson, U. S. Attorney for Minnesota.
Charles G. Bayler, of District of Columbia, Consul at Manchester, England. Salary—fees.
Henry B. Andrews, Postmaster at Galveston, Texas, vice John B. Root. Salary about $3,000.
Andrew W. Evans, Second Lieut. Seventh Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Matthew R. Stevenson, dismissed.
The following appointments of Military Storekeepers were also confirmed:—Samuel H. Montgomery, of Arkansas; William R. Gibson, of Oregon; James A. McNeitt, of Tennessee; Lawrence Talliferro, of Pennsylvania.
Besides the above, there were a number of other nominations sent in and referred, but not acted on.
Hon. Thomas Duval has received the new U. S. District Judgeship in Texas; Wm. C. Young the Marshalship, and Ed. Hubbard the District Attorneyship for the new district. Hamilton Stuart will be re-appointed Collector at Galveston, and Major Ben. McCulloch will be re-appointed Marshal.

Gen. Packer's Speech.

The following is the speech of William F. Packer, our nominee for Governor, delivered to the Convention after his nomination. It is manly and decided, and sets forth in no equivocal terms the principles he has at heart. "The Union—the Constitution—the equality of the States—the equality of classes—religious liberty, and the right of the people to enact their own laws," are noble objects, the same as were endorsed by the Democrats in the last contest, and have always been maintained by them in every stage of their existence as a party. Mr. Packer said:

Mr. President and members of the Convention—for me to assure you, sir, and the delegates here assembled, that I am thankful for the high honor conferred on me, would be but faintly to express the profound feelings of gratitude which I entertain. To be selected under any circumstances as the candidate of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, for the highest office in its gift, is a most distinguished honor; but, sir, how vastly is that heightened when such a mark of confidence is bestowed after an exciting contest, and after coming in contact with gentlemen so distinguished, so honorable, and so worthy as were my competitors on this occasion.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. President, I confess I would be discouraged were it not for the reflection that the Democratic battalions in marching onward to victory look less to their standard bearer, than to the flag of the party—that good old flag which for eighty years has 'braved the battle and the breeze' and upon whose broad folds are emblazoned, in letters of living light:

The Union—the Constitution;
The equality of the States;
The equality of classes.
Religious liberty—the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.
The right of the people, in every government, to enact their own laws.

That flag, Mr. President, was dear to our fathers who have gone before us, and around it the Democracy will rally with that enthusiasm which has heretofore, and will, I hope, again in October next, be crowned with glorious victory.

Pennsylvania has just placed one of her own distinguished sons in the highest position in the world—to-morrow he will enter upon the discharge of his official duties—what a burning shame it would be, if at the first general election after his elevation, the Democratic party should fail to sustain his administration. For my own part, in assuming the position assigned me by your partiality, I promise you, that so far as I have ability, the campaign shall be so conducted as at least to reflect no discredit upon this convention or upon the Democratic party.

Gentlemen, again I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me.

Reward well Merited.

We hear it intimated that our old friend Charles G. Gonter, of St. Louis, will be an applicant for an appointment under the incoming Administration. Without wishing to be considered officious in a matter in which we have no right to meddle, we cannot help expressing the gratification it would afford us, were Mr. Gonter successful. We have long known him as an upright and industrious citizen, an uncompromising Democrat, and (what we hope will avail him some at present,) for years an ardent admirer of Mr. Buchanan. Should all the gifts of the Administration be conferred upon men of the same stamp, Mr. Buchanan would be truly fortunate in dispensing his favors, and the opposition might rest assured of an honest discharge of duty.—*Cape Girardeau Eagle.*

We endorse the above, and will add, that if Old Buck refuses or neglects to bestow a "fat take" upon our typographical friend, he deserves to live and die an old bachelor. By the appointment of such men as Mr. Gonter to offices of trust and and profit, he will do more to strengthen his Administration and win the confidence of all parties, than by any other means. What Charley asks for he should have; for he has stood by Old Buck through thick and thin, and worked like a pack horse to get him the nomination; and his correspondence with various newspapers was not without its influence in fixing the public attention upon the rising star of Wheatland.—*St. Louis Herald.*

☞ Thanks to Hon. ANTHONY E. ROBERTS, for Congressional documents.

Rejection of the Mexican Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President has rejected the Mexican Treaty without sending it to the Senate.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1857.

SENATE.—Mr. Shuman read, in place, a supplement to the act increasing the capital of the Columbia Bank.

Mr. Gazzam, a bill relative to the publication of exhibits of Banks and other institutions in this commonwealth.

Mr. Ely, a bill to authorize John N. Neuman, Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, to borrow money on St. Mary's Church, Doylestown, to aid in its completion.

Mr. Laubach, a bill relative to the Lehigh Crane Iron Company.

Mr. Wilkins, a supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The object of the bill is to require the Company to establish an office in Pittsburg, and also making it requisite that the Vice President, or second officer of the Company, resides in that city.

The vote on the passage of the supplement to the act incorporating the Lehigh and Reading Railroad Company, was, on motion, reconsidered, and the subject then postponed for the present. The purpose of the reconsideration is to strike out the amendment reserving to the State the right to impose a tonnage tax.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia.

The pending question being Mr. Wright's amendment to require the stock to be sold at public sale, and paid for in gold and silver, it was advocated by Messrs. Wright and Browne, and opposed by Messrs. Penrose and Crabbe, and was then negatived—yeas 13, nays 17.

The bill was then lost—yeas 13, nays 18.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the York County Bank was considered and negatived—yeas 6, nays 22.

The bill to incorporate the Allegheny Bank was then taken up, and was still pending when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Easton, was reported favorably.

The bill to incorporate the Duncannon Iron Company was taken up and passed finally, as was also the bill to incorporate the Oak Hill Mining Company.

The following bills were also passed: A supplement to the act incorporating the Byberry and Poquessin Turnpike Road Company; a bill relative to the final publication of the Geological Survey of the State.

The bill to repeal the act limiting prosecutions for misdemeanors to a term of two years, passed finally.

The house then adjourned.

Important from Washington--The Panama Massacre.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Our Government has received telegraphic advices to the effect that Hon. Isaac E. Morse, who was appointed Commissioner on the part of the United States to arrange the settlement of the difficulty with the New Granadian authorities, growing out of the dreadful riots at Panama, has thus far failed in his negotiations, nor does there appear the slightest prospect that any satisfactory arrangement can be effected unless the most decided measures are taken on the part of the United States.

It is understood that Mr. Morse has forwarded to the Government the result of his labors, and much interest is felt to learn what course the new administration will pursue.

It will be remembered that our former Commissioner, Hon. A. B. Corwine, was also unsuccessful in his mission; and that one of his recommendations to our Government was the seizure of the entire Isthmus, and placing it under the control of the United States.—Whether Mr. Morse will advocate the same decided measures remains to be seen. The subject is one of great importance, and the action of our Government will be anxiously looked for.

Another Kansas Screecher!

The Carroll county, (Ohio,) *Democrat and Citizen*, in talking about freedom shrieking political clergymen, says:—In our own county the Rev. Mr. Barclay, a Seceder minister of Norristown, who showered holy wrath upon the Democracy in the last campaign, has got himself into a nice box with a young lady of that vicinity. He will be tried at the next term of Common Pleas—commencing on the 23d inst.—for seduction. Guard against these wolves in sheep's clothing! Shun Black Republican political preachers as you would the devil. Their words are lies, and their touch pollution.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Lord Napier, the new British Minister, has had an informal interview with the Secretary of State, and Monday next is arranged for a formal presentation to the President of the United States.

About forty persons, including ten Indians from Kansas, headed by General Whitfield, formally paid their respects, this morning, to the President.

The Senate will adjourn, *sine die*, to morrow, the President having no communications to make which would render it necessary to prolong the session.

SYRACUSE REDEEMED.—At the charter election on Tuesday, in this city, where the treasonable conventions have been accustomed to meet, a Democratic mayor, and the entire Democratic city ticket was elected by a large majority. Eight of nine Democratic candidates for alderman were elected.

THE BOTTOM FALLING OUT.—The recent town elections so far throughout this State, says the N. Y. *Day Book*, have resulted very disastrously for the Republican Party. Oswego and Cataragus counties have been completely redeemed, and in every county there is a falling off. Black Republicanism went up like a rocket, but it is coming down like a stick.

Increase of Pay.

The bill passed by Congress fixes the annual pay of the officers of the Army at the following figures:

	SALARIES.	INCREASE.
Lieut. General,	$10,620	$1828
Brigadier General,	7,500	1100
Colonel,	3,000	800
Lieutenant Colonel,	2,500	650
Majors,	2,200	550
Captains,	1,800	400
Lieutenants,	1,600	300

The Editor's Book Table.

HARPERS' MAGAZINE.—Murray, Young & Co. have received this valuable monthly for March. Its contents are varied and interesting, and would suit every class of readers. "North Carolina Illustrated," in which our old friend Porte Crayon figures extensively, is worthy of a perusal. "Albany Fifty Years Ago" is a very entertaining description of the manners and appearance of the inhabitants of that city in the early part of the present century. "Travels in Egypt," "Little Dorrit," and other instructive sketches and tales, complete its pages. Terms $3 per year, or 25 cents a single number.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—The March no. of this well stored publication has been received, and its contents perused with much pleasure. "Webster's Private Correspondence," "Life at the Original Water Cure," with a pithy description of the Græfenberg Baths and Preissnitz, the founder of Water Cure, "Olmstead's Texas Journey," "Lectures and Lecturers," are some of the most important articles, and these all show great care in their composition. Terms $3 per annum. Single copies 25 cents.

MORALS FOR THE YOUNG.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Barnes & Co., 51 John street, N. Y., a copy of a very neat little volume of over 200 pages, from the pen of Mrs. Emma Willard, entitled, "Morals for the Young; or, Good Principles instilling Wisdom." It is a capital work to place in the hands of Youth, and should have a place in every family. We presume it is for sale at all the Bookstores in this city. If it is not, it should be, as it is a book which must have a ready sale wherever it is known.

☞ T. B. PETERSON, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has now in press, and will issue about the 18th inst., a new work by that highly popular and gifted authoress, Mrs. Southworth, entitled "VIVIA, THE SECRET POWER," complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in Cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five cents, or in two volumes, paper cover for One Dollar.

Another work entitled "THE BORDER ROVER," by Emerson Bennett, complete in two large volumes, neatly bound in paper cover at One Dollar, was issued on Saturday last. This work is said to be one of Bennett's best productions, and will be sure to delight all readers who were pleased with the Prairie Flower and Clara Moreland, to which it may be considered a companion—the scenes and incidents being something similar, and yet the story totally unlike either of the others. The scene of the Border Rover is in the Territory of Kansas, beginning at Independence, Missouri, and extending all over the plains or prairies to the Rocky Mountains. It is full of thrilling adventure and hair-breadth escapes, love, romance and humor, and the characters are trappers, traders, hunters, travellers, guides, Indians, &c., &c.

Copies of either edition of the above works will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price to the publisher, in a letter.

Executive Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—SENATE—Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the Pennsylvania contested election case, reported that from the protest of certain members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it appeared that the grounds of the protest are:—First—That there was not a concurrent majority of each house in favor of the candidate declared to be elected; and second—That the Senate did not comply with the requirements of the State laws, by appointing a teller and making nominations, etc., at least one day previous to the meeting of the joint convention. In addition to these grounds was a third protest of the members of the House of Representatives, charging that the election of Mr. Cameron was procured, as they were informed and believed, by corrupt and unlawful means, involving certain members of that body, and requests the Senate to order an investigation, not only to inquire into the illegality of the election, but in order to afford an opportunity to submit proof as to the facts on which this charge rests. This, the committee say, is a general allegation, and they cannot recommend the prayer to be granted, owing to the charge being too vague and indefinite. There was not a single fact or circumstance detailed as the basis of the general charge, nor was it alleged that the sitting member participated in these corrupt means, or had a knowledge of their existence. The committee could not, therefore, consider it necessary to appoint a roving commission to procure proof of the alleged fraud, in order to deprive the member of the seat to which he is entitled, as the party charging corruption were armed with ample power to investigate the matter. If, on investigation, the charges be proven, and if they believe the character of Mr. Cameron so involved that he should not be a Senator, the result could be reported, and the Senate could take further action. With regard to the two first points, the committee regard the provisions of the law as merely directory, and the failure to comply with them did not make the election invalid. The committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Pugh dissented from the conclusions of the committee. The protest was signed by forty-four members, who say they have been informed, and believe, that corrupt and unlawful means, involving the action of certain members of the Legislature, had been used.—The accusation came from a responsible source, and was directly made. It concerned the honor of the Senate and the security of the government that no rule of a merely technical character should prevent a thorough investigation. It was the more inoperative in view of the statute passed by the last Congress for the detection of corrupt practices by members of Congress. He concurred in the other points. The contestants should have an opportunity to be heard before a committee of investigation.

Mr. Benjamin protested against any insinuation that a majority of the committee were indisposed to investigate any charge of fraud or corruption to vitiate any election. No charge whatever had been made against Mr. Cameron. There was a general vague statement, embodying no specific fact. If the contestants can present any circumstances of time, place and manner of corruption, let them do so.

Mr. Butler said the report was drawn in conformity with the views of the committee. He was sorry that Mr. Pugh had dissented.—The usage of the Senate formerly was that no minority report could be made, but simply a paper read. He protested against its devolving on Senate jurisdiction to try cases of corruption of State Legislatures. Let the members of such Legislatures who are so charged be tried by their own peers. It would be an unsafe thing to send out a roving commission. If Mr. Cameron should, on proper investigation, be found implicated, he, for one, would go for his expulsion. But let the Legislature purge itself before it came here to ask the Senate to give it the medicine. He would not try any man, unless on specific charges on which it was intended to convict him.

Mr. Pugh said, in making a minority report, he had followed the example set by Mr. Butler. As to Mr. Benjamin's objections, that the charges were not specific, they were as much so as charges generally were in cases of contested elections. But a direct charge was made that corrupt means had been used to procure a certain election. He did not insinuate that the majority of the committee would not investigate such a charge. He had confined himself to the subject before them, which the committee proposed to dismiss without further notice. If it should be proved that the charges were false, he would be gratified; but, for the purposes of this discussion, it must be assumed that the protestants have the character of reliable accusers.

Mr. Bigler moved that the report be printed.

Mr. Cameron said it was not until yesterday that he heard of this charge of corruption. The whole protest was looked upon as a piece of humhug. More than twenty-five of the signers of it had called on him to say there was nothing in it, but that they were compelled to sign it, lest they might give offence to some of the leading men who can influence appointments. He could not say anything about corruption in Pennsylvania. He was born there, and expected that his body would rest in that State. He could not believe that anybody there did a corrupt act. But some gentlemen aspire to place a Legislature in such a position that they may next year be elected. He asked justice from the Senate, and that they decide the case before they adjourn. If they should turn him out, he believed he would be returned here. He was too proud of his character to occupy a seat by any other than honorable means. He came here to add to his fame and character, and certainly could not resort to the influence of money in that connection. It could scarcely be thought a Senator could adopt such a disgraceful expedient.

Mr. Bigler desired no controversy, but he was not willing to believe that twenty-five members of the Pennsylvania Legislature had trifled with the Senate on this subject, nor that they had, since the election, said that the protest they had signed, and which he had the honor to present, amounted to nothing, and was humbug. He could not take that assurance from his colleague. He had the privilege of knowing personally a large number of the signers of that protest, and was willing to bear testimony to their honorable career everywhere, and must, therefore, testify to their honorable motives.

They might be mistaken as to matters of form, and on questions of substance in so far as they affected the rights of his colleague to a seat; but he did not believe that they were moved in this act of grave responsibility by other than pure motives. But for the unhappy remarks of his colleague, he would not have troubled the Senate for a moment, but he could not remain silent when an observation was made involving the integrity of 25 members of the Legislature. He agreed with his colleague that the charge of an election by fraud and corruption was a grave one, and he was as slow to entertain the idea as any man.—He was proud of his native State, and had as exalted an opinion of the members of the Legislature as his colleague, but he could not allow the impression to go out that this allegation was trumped up without any reasonable ground for the charge. The party to which Mr. Cameron did not belong elected a majority of the members of the Legislature. The Democrats were entitled to, and expected the Senator; yet they were disappointed, because three members, in violation of party principles and the assurances of their friends, voted for a member of the Republican party. The members of the Legislature who thus cast their votes and became the subjects of criticism, were elected by large Democratic majorities. One was elected by 2000, and another by 1500 majority, and his colleague must be aware the allegation was promptly made by their constituents, that they had betrayed them from improper motives. He united in the hope expressed by Mr. Pugh that there would be no evidence of corruption, for that was too dear a price to pay for a seat here.—He could not agree, considering the circumstances surrounding this case, that it should be disposed of without a full examination. He now asked that the case might lie over, and the report of the Judiciary Committee be printed.

Mr. Cameron replied that there had been no time within the last twenty-five years, and his colleague knew it, that there had not been more than three men in the Pennsylvania Legislature of any party opposed to him politically, who would not have voted for him for any office. In the county of Schuylkill, where two of the members resided, there never was a time when a majority of the Democratic party did not prefer him to any other public man. In the county of York his colleague had reason to believe and know there always had been a large portion of the Democratic party favorable to him, (Cameron,) and when Mr. Bigler was nominated for Governor he got delegates from that county to vote for him.—Many gentlemen had voted for him (Cameron) from a personal preference; but he did not desire to discuss this question, and asked the Senate to decide it at once.

Mr. Bigler replied that his colleague had said that he had a large body of personal friends who adhered to him with great tenacity. He made no issue with him on that point; but so far as concerned members of the Legislature from the counties of Schuylkill and York, he (Cameron) would scarcely contend that they were elected to vote for him; on the contrary, they were elected to vote for a Democrat. One of these gentlemen went into a Democratic caucus, and voted for the nominee. As for the circumstance that at one time, when acting with the Democratic party, his colleague favored his (Bigler's) nomination, he could hardly see what bearing that had on this case. He did that when he was a member of the Democratic party.

Mr. Foot submitted the following resolution:—That Mr. Cameron is entitled to a seat upon this floor, as a legally chosen Senator from the State of Pennsylvania. The resolution was laid over.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the Senate, to-day, in reference to the contested seat from Pennsylvania, it was argued on all sides that the informalities presented in the protest do not affect the right of Mr. Cameron to his seat, and it was held, also, that the question of alleged fraud and corruption in the election properly belonged to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and not to the Senate. The resolution declaring Mr. Cameron entitled to his seat, as a legally chosen Senator, was withdrawn by Mr. Foot, who offered it. The Committee on the Judiciary having been discharged from the further consideration of the subject, the whole matter rests where it is.

Messrs. Bigler and Pugh received a letter, this afternoon, dated yesterday, from twenty-four members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, who had signed the protest, denying Mr. Cameron's assertions, and saying they could have obtained the signatures of the other Democratic members to the letter, but for their absence in consequence of the recent adjournment of the Legislature.

The Inaugural Sustained.

The respectable press of all parties are loud in their praise of the admirable style and sound and conservative doctrines of President BUCHANAN'S Inaugural Address. Indeed, we have never known a state paper of the kind that gave such universal satisfaction to all classes of the people of every section of the Union. We could fill our paper for several weeks with these approbatory notices. But that, of course, is out of the question; and we, therefore, content ourselves with giving the following, which are a fair sample of the whole:

Opinions of the Press.

From the Argus, Springfield, Mass.

BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE.—The Inaugural Message of the new President which was published in our paper yesterday, and which we hope none of our readers failed to peruse attentively, is a clear, forcible and patriotic State paper. It is fully in consonance with that letter wherein he accepted the nomination conferred on him by the Democratic party. It is conciliatory, yet firm and dignified, and the doctrines which are enunciated will meet with a ready response from the heart of every Democrat, and cannot fail to command the approbation even of those who are politically opposed to the principles of the Democratic party. * * * * *

The tone of the entire address in its views upon the vexed questions of slavery, foreign and domestic policy of the government, is so eminently sound and conservative, so dignified and conciliatory, that it will give him the confidence of the whole American people.—The line of policy he has avowed will most certainly be carried out. The conclusions at which he has arrived, are the result of long years of observation and experience, and are consistent with his whole public career. He will be the Chief Magistrate of the whole Union, not of a portion. We have not a doubt that he will nobly fill the post he has been called to occupy, by doing justice to all, whether of the North or South, and that his administration will mark the era signalized by the downfall of sectional and geographical parties.

From the Boston Post.

President Buchanan's Inaugural is received with great favor in this community. His political friends are enthusiastic in their praise; while the candid and patriotic, irrespective of party, do not hesitate to give it their cordial approval. Especially is this the case in business circles, where the commendation is general and unqualified. Its frankness, calmness, dignity and statesmanship; its adaptation to the state of public opinion; and the conviction that, behind the words, is a character without a stain, are circumstances well calculated to inspire a confidence that, under the guidance of such an administration as President Buchanan will give, the country will receive no detriment.

From the Boston Courier, (Whig Paper.)

It seems evident, from the Message, that Mr. Buchanan conceives himself to be a national and not a party President of the United States, and, so far as we observe, there is no specific mention of the term Democracy, or of any other party name, throughout the address. This is a significant and happy omen, and the general tenor and temper of the Message seems to us in correspondence with it. In reality, without feeling it at all necessary to commit ourselves so far as to express either absolute approbation or disapprobation of every point developed, more or less distinctly, in this document, we at least are glad to bear witness, that it is national, patriotic, and pacific in its general sentiment; that it is, to a marked degree, kind in spirit and expression; that it contains neither taunt nor threat; and that its character, therefore, is such as properly to warrant its unusually solemn appeal to the Source of all wisdom and blessings; and that it is remarkably interspersed with allusions and pointed language, which cannot be but profoundly gratifying to those who love the name of the Father of his Country, or who sincerely pray for our own domestic peace and the general friendship of the nations. It is unusually plain in style; it exhibits no sort of attempt at rhetoric, or ornament of any kind; but it seems to have been prepared with the direct and simple view, of presenting and partially disclosing a line of public policy, which, in most respects, undoubtedly will be acceptable to the country at large. And, in general, it possesses the singularly happy quality, that no party or person can make much by assailing it.

From the New Haven Register.

The inaugural speech must command the approbation of the candid of all parties.—There is not a word in it to which political animosity can properly object—not a sentiment that is not national and patriotic. It is the embodiment of the Democratic creed—and fully meets the expectations of his friends and supporters. His position is impregnable, his determination sincere, his friends confident—and under such circumstances, who can doubt that his administration will be successful.

From the New York News.

The Inaugural address requires little comment. It speaks for itself, and speaks most nobly. Plain and unpretending, void of all rhetorical flourish, it yet has the ring of the true metal, and bears the very impress of the spirit of Jackson. The vein of strong common sense which pervades the whole address, will commend it to the attention and favorable judgment of all. On reading this address one can but be impressed with the sincerity and honesty of the President, his love and devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and with the determination evinced that neither shall be impaired by any act of his.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

Nothing could better assure the country of the wisdom of its choice, or afford a more confident promise that its hopes of honest, vigorous, and national administration will be realized, than these words with which President Buchanan has accompanied his oath of office, and the pledge he will so well redeem, to support the Constitution. We point with pride to this masterly State paper.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.

We cannot but commend the general tone and style of Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural. It has not only merit in its brevity, yet comprehensiveness; but it touches reasonably and with an air of candor upon the exciting question of the day. As to any of the peculiar opinions involved, he advances them only as his own, and of course all men, who in any wise differ from them, will receive them as such. They will accord to him—what he has so well bespoken for them, viz: freedom of opinion.

We have but space to add, that we are quite pleased with this first document of our new President.

From the Niagara Democrat, Lockport, N. Y.

It is a most able public document—conservative to the core, national to the back bone, and eminently characteristic of the man. We predict that James Buchanan will rally around him the brightest Cabinet that ever graced American annals, and that his Administration will be invested with a dignity, vigor, intelligence, clear sighted vision, and even handed justice unprecedented since the days of Washington, and that James Buchanan will be President of the *whole* United States.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.

The inaugural address of President Buchanan will be found in to-day's issue. Its just fraternal and constitution-loving sentiments will find a response in the heart of every patrot. On the vexed question of the day he is outspoken and frank; and while vindicating the position of the South, affords a rallying point for just and and national men of all sections. Altogether, the inaugural is a bow of promise upon the retiring cloud which of late broke in a howling tempest over the land.

We congratulate the Democratic party on the auspicious advent of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and doubt not it will be both our pleasure and duty to give it a warm, generous, confiding support. We also cordially congratulate the country, before whom, the Democratic party now stands fully vindicated for the wisdom of their choice by the wisdom of the inaugural. Who can contemplate without a shudder what would now be the condition and promise of public affairs, if Fremont instead of Buchanan had yesterday been invested with the powers of the government?—Let the hearts of the people swell with gratitude and thanksgiving to that Providence which has ever been to our country the pillar of cloud and of fire.

From the Baltimore American, Opposition.

There are points upon which we, in agreement with many of our readers, differ essentially from Mr. Buchanan, but those points were so fully discussed during the contest closing with his election that reference to them is not necessary now. It is more pleasant rather to concur with him in the strong Union sentiment that animates the direct and concise phraseology of his address, and assist in impressing their wisdom upon those who seize the mere abuse of our system of government or the extravagances of sectional feelings, and endeavor to elevate them into causes of such dire importance as to demand the destruction of the Union. So also would we join in the wise rebuke of official corruption and earnest accompanying denunciation of the extravagant squandering of the public lands. There are points that Mr. Buchanan may make the object of his administration to preserve, enforce, or correct, as the need may be, and therein he will have the sympathy and support of all good citizens independent of party affinities.

From the National Intelligencer, Opposition.

Our cotemporaries of the *National Intelligencer* thus notice the inaugural address of President BUCHANAN:

In a country like ours, the genius of whose institutions, as well as the manifold relations of its complex civil organism, tend to the production of new political issues, it is manifestly impossible to foretell what mutations and consequent influences even the quadrennial term of an administration may bring forth. If any one, therefore, should be disposed to complain that the inaugural address of Mr. Buchanan consists rather of general statements than of precise definitions respecting the future course of his policy, it must be admitted in candor that such a reticence has a legitimate foundation not only in the very nature of such political oratory, but in the prudent reserve of a wise statesmanship, which ever acts in the 'living present', and leaves the dead past bury its dead.

We are free to confess that the perusal of the address has given us sincere satisfaction, so entirely unexceptionable does it appear to be in thought and expression. Indeed, we may say that, alike in matter and manner, it reminds us of those sterling attributes of good judgment and common sense which characterized the State papers of President Monroe; and we can only hope that at the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration the comparison thus suggested may extend not only to the well-tempered sentiment and unambitious diction of these two statesmen, but also to that restoration of good feeling which marked the era of the earlier President, and which we fain hope will be the conscientious aim of his veteran successor.

From the Pittsburg Daily Union.

It is a clear, frank, honest and manly expression of the policy by which he is to be governed. In style, it is simple and unadorned; and therefore perspicuous and forcible.—There is no attempt at ornament or polish; no indulging in tropes or figures. But in plain, unvarnished language he proclaims his opinions boldly, without any cowardly equivocation, any contemptible subterfuge, or any sneaking evasion of the questions at issue.

From the Boston Herald.

It is one of the clearest and most straightforward documents of the kind that has ever issued from the capitol. He (Mr. Buchanan) takes boldly and squarely the Democratic platform on the great questions that have agitated the country for several years past.—Starting with the declaration that he has determined not to be a candidate for re-election, he states his opinions independently and fearlessly.

From the Commercial Advertiser, (Opposition.)

President Buchanan's inaugural address demands attention as the most important feature of yesterday's proceedings, inasmuch as it indicates the tone of policy to be adopted by his administration. However we may differ from some of the doctrines and sentiments of that address—and on some points we differ widely—we must admit that it manifests a fair degree of candor and frankness. Mr. Buchanan takes his stand boldly on the doctrine that "Congress is neither to legislate slavery into a Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom." Of course no one contends that Congress has any power or authority to legislate for States with regard to any of their domestic or local institutions, and the doctrine thus enunciated is designed to apply to Territories only; and the new administration and the President's recommendation to Congress, so far as relates to Territories can not, or should not, exclude slavery from the Territories. This single enunciation by the new President will probably lay the basis and define the line of opposition to the administration.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

It is a plain, practical, frank and fearless exposition of his views on the salient subjects which are likely to engage the attention of his administration—a reiteration of the opinions, and a re-affirmation of the principles, with reference to which he was elected to the Presidency. His sentiments of fidelity to the Union must touch a kindred chord in every true American heart; his views of the question pertaining to territorial legislation must meet the approval of every lover of law and order, every advocate of the rights of the States and the sovereignty of the people. His allusion to the surplus revenue, and to the legitimate mode of reducing it, is in exact accordance with the liberal policy we had expected him to prescribe. With regard to the public lands, and to a strict construction of the constitution, it will be seen that he asseverates the same conservative sentiments that ever characterized his public acts.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, (Opposition.)

If good wishes could help Mr. Buchanan in an honest endeavor to tranquilize and harmonize the whole country, he would have no lack of them; the Republican party alone would give them in abundance. Let him carry the patriotic sentiment and the equitable and conciliatory spirit, which we are free to say, in good measure pervade his inaugural, into his practical administration, and he will experience no factious opposition from the parties which withheld from him their votes.

Affairs at Washington--Ratification of the Clarendon-Dallas Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Foreign Ministers in a body, called on the President at the White House to-day, and were introduced by General Cass. M. Sartiges, Senior member of the Diplomatic Corps, made the congratulatory address, to which the President felicitously replied. The occasion was one of much interest.

Samuel Medary of Ohio, has been appointed Governor of Minnesota, and J. P. Anderson, late Delegate from Washington, Governor of that Territory, to take effect from the expiration of the commission of Gov. Stevens.

The Senate to-day ratified the Clarendon-Dallas Treaty, in amended form, by a vote of 31 to 15.

☞ The Ohio Farmer estimates the profit on sheep in that State, the last year, at six millions of dollars, and the whole capital invested at $60,000,000. The number of sheep is estimated at 5,000,000, and the wool clip last year reached 10,196,000 pounds; one-fifth of the entire clip of the Union.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.—It is with pleasure we learn that these works are rapidly increasing their business, and the superiority of their work is no longer doubted. They have increased their facilities to such an extent as to be able to fill orders on the shortest possible notice. Locomotives are now being built for the Catawissa, the Sunbury and Erie, the Cumberland Valley, and the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads. Some of these engines are of the first class and finish, and all of them will add to the fame already acquired for the Lancaster Locomotive Works.

"HARDWICKE."—"Hardwicke" the beautiful country seat of David Longenecker, Esq., a short distance below this city, was sold on Wednesday last to Mr. David Killinger, of this city, for the sum of $40,000 cash in hand. This residence formerly belonged to Thos. McElrath, Esq., of the New York *Tribune*.

GOING WEST.—We hear of a number of persons from this city and vicinity who intend removing to the "far West" during the Spring. Among the number are our friends, JOHN J. PORTER and HENRY STOEK, Esqrs. They will locate in Minnesota, and are having erected a large Saw Mill near the Minnesota river. The well known business capacities of both these gentlemen will, undoubtedly, secure them a handsome competency in their future home. We shall be sorry to part with two such good citizens. May they have a pleasant journey, and long life and prosperity. Mr. Porter is at present the worthy and efficient Clerk of the Quarter Sessions. Mr. Stoek formerly held the Prothonotaryship, and was lately of the firm of Murray & Stoek.

FAREWELL DISCOURSE.—Rev. DR. BARTINE wil preach his farewell discourse, to the congregation over which he has had charge for the past two years, in the Duke Street M. E. Church, on Sunday morning next. The church will, no doubt, be filled to overflowing with the many friends and admirers of this able and eloquent divine. His congregation will part with him with deep regret.

DISCONTINUED.—The Mount Joy *Herald* and Manheim *Sentinel* have been discontinued. The *Sentinel* will hereafter be published at Lebanon, under the title of the *Lebanon Valley Times*. We wish Mr. Ensminger much success in his new undertaking.

TAX COLLECTOR.—The collection of State, County and School Taxes, in Lancaster city, has been allotted to Mr. Absalom Fairer, at three per cent. This will bring about $500 into the School fund.

PARADISE TOWNSHIP TICKET.—The Democrats of Paradise Township have selected the following excellent ticket, for the election on Friday next:

Judge—Henry Eckert.
Inspector—George Foudersmith.
School Directors—George L. Eckert, John G. Freeland, Robert S. McIlvain, (1 year.)
Supervisors—Benjamin Phenegar, James Girvin.
Justice of the Peace—George W. Metzger.
Assessor—Amos A. Hauke.
Auditor—Joseph S. Lefever.
Township Clerk—Henry Cloud.
Constable—Capt. Ehrhardt Snyder.

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.—The Board of Revenue Commissioners, now in session at Harrisburg, have accepted and passed the valuation of the taxable property in Lancaster county, as presented by the County Commissioners return, as follows:

Amount of property subject to the tax of 3 mills	$34,891,162
Amount of property subject to the tax of 1 per cent	341,081
Amount of property subject to the tax of 2 per cent	17,216
Aggregate	$35,249,459
Tax on Watches	$589,50

This is an increase made by the County Commissioners, over 1854, of $2,656,863 being eight per cent. in three years.

JURORS.—The following Jurors have been summoned for the Common Pleas Court, commencing Monday, April 27:

Robert Baldwin, Salisbury; Cromwell Blackburn, Colerain; Samuel P. Bower, Strasburg; Benjamin Barr, Jr., Pequea; Levi B. Brubaker, Warwick; George Buckwalter, East Lampeter; Henry Carter, Fulton; David Cully, Martic; Samuel Charles, Pequea; Jacob Espenshade, Manheim; Samuel Ehrman, Mount Joy; David Erb, Penn; William Gable, Leacock; Aaron Gable, Marietta; John W. Gross, Ephrata; John B. Hess, Little Britain; Casper Hiller, Conestoga; Benjamin Herr, Leacock; David Herr, Strasburg; Christian Herr, (Pequea,) West Lampeter; Thomas G. Henderson, Salisbury; Henry Imhoff, East Hempfield; Elijah Keen, Eden; William Kunkle, Bart; Andrew Miller, East Hempfield; Benjamin Neff, Manor; Jacob Ralst, Manheim; James Roseborough; Henry Rosh, Providence; John Petersheim, Salisbury; John W. Stehman, Penn; Israel Smoker, Earl; John Umble, jr., Salisbury; Aaron Witmer, West Lampeter; George Wilson, City; Jacob Zecher, City.

CONFIDENCE IN MEDICINE.—There are many persons who have no confidence in medicine, owing probably to the fact that so many worthless articles are palmed upon the public for the cure of diseases for which they are not suited. We know of a remedy for Coughs, and Colds and Lung Diseases, prepared by Dr. Keyser, of Pittsburgh, Pa., that will meet the expectations of the public, and is sure to give relief in the beginning of those cases. It is now put up in 50 cent and $1 bottles. For sale at Heinitsh's, 13 East King street.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Intelligencer.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—During the late Presidential campaign, the States forming the Southern portion of our Confederacy, were assailed by the Abolition press and Abolition orators of the North with a continued, unmitigated torrent of vituperative abuse, unparalleled by the annals of any previous political campaign. The Black Republican press teemed with scurrilous invectives and vulgarities—the most outrageous, treasonable and libelous mis-statements of matter and facts, calculated to prejudice the people of the North against the customs, institutions and people of the South. Black Republican orators incited by the most virulent prejudices were unsparing in their hostile condemnation of Southern institutions, preached treason and disunion and appealed to the passions and prejudices of one portion of the American people to alienate them from and induce them to wage an unrighteous and unconstitutional warfare against the other.

But "when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed."—How immediate was the comparative quiet and how agreeably moderate was the tone of the political press, which succeeded the violent political agitation which had previously pervaded our entire country.

It is not to be wondered at then, that during the general subsiding of all the recent political turmoil and agitation and consequent moderation of political views and feelings, we find it a source of regret to chronicle the fact that we have among us those of the editorial fraternity, who will willingly prostitute the columns of their journal in giving place to the effusions of a violently prejudiced, would-be politician and commend them to their readers as "interesting correspondence, possessing unusual interest for their readers and which have been read and very highly commended."

We looked for the promised correspondence from "the land of the Montezumas" to the *Express* with no little anxiety and anticipated for ourselves the most pleasurable perusal of the letters from our good, old, jolly personal friend Frank. But alas! the very reverse of what we anticipated—even more than we would have ever expected—has assumed the place of what "our willing fancy conjured up." Instead of pleasing and entertaining descriptions of the route of travel, or the incidents, the gratification or scenery afforded thereby, we are regaled with the grumblings of a dissatisfied politician, in whose breast still rankles the recent defeat of his party and the most desperate prejudices against everything appertaining to the South.—The general tone and import of the letters published in the *Express* warrant the assumption that it was the premeditated and settled determination of their author to see nothing to commend, but everything to condemn in his travels through the South. The Railroads, the aspect of the country, the soil, the dwellings, the cities, the inhabitants and in fact almost *everything* noticed comes in for a share of round abuse. Let us review a portion of this unusually interesting correspondence of the *Express*, which has been read and so highly commended.

"Frank" says: "South Carolina ought to be scratched off the map. The soil is poorer and the people meaner than in any other portion of the habitable globe." No doubt but that our wooley friend is sincere in his wish to have not only South Carolina scratched off the map, but every state in the Union in which may be found a single slave. The wish is in perfect consonance with the doctrine which has enlisted his persistent and unchanging adherence—"No Union with slave holders."

In our school days we were taught that the people of the South were notec for their open and generous hospitality; and a few additional years of observation and experience have confirmed what we were then taught in this respect. If any South Carolinian were to say as much concerning the State of Pennsylvania, we would have no hesitation in believing that the citizens of *his* State would treat such base indignities with the same contempt which justly indignant *Pennsylvanians* treat the "pompous and vain-glorious" correspondent of the *Express*. The correspondent referred to further says: "A South Carolina man is despised through the entire South. He is pompous and vain-glorious." Here we have the characteristic meanness of the motives of the writer again exemplified. We are asked to believe the citizens of the State which can boast of its Laurenses, Rutleges, Pinckneys, Sumpters, Marions, Haynes and Calhouns, to be meaner than those of any other portion of the habitable globe and subject to the hatred of the entire South. And that State "which may safely challenge comparison with any other, for a uniform, zealous, ardent and uncalculating devotion to the Union," and whose patriotic sons during the Revolution, exhibited higher examples of noble daring, dreadful suffering and heroic endurance than any where recorded in the history of the world,—we are asked to believe unworthy of a place on the map and its inhabitants meaner than those of any portion of the habitable globe.

The remains of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, cold and powerless in the sleep of death, are not sacred nor exempt from the malignant and unmanly attacks of this rampant "freedom shrieker!" But we know there are vultures in nature who, scenting the death of their enemy, will show their malignity by indulging in calumny and detraction over the grave. Let them do so—they can only injure themselves.

Now we do hope for the respect of our community that, should the succeeding instalments of his correspondence be characterized by like vulgarities and vile imputations that their publication will be withheld. There can be no positive good effected by this wholesale abuse of everything coming under the observation of this scribbling genius, or its commendation to its readers as something "unusually interesting." We cannot for a moment suppose that the citizens of our county are willing to endorse the sentiments of the writer or the comments of the publisher. During the late Presidential campaign, we were surfeited with similar political demonstrations through the columns of our political papers and to us it was as agreeable as desirable to witness the end of it. The attempt, therefore, to renew at this early day the bitter hostility and partisan feeling exhibited toward our Southern brethren in the late Presidential contest, especially when gotten up in the disguise of "interesting correspondence," is simply absurd, and we doubt not meet the disapprobation of a large majority of our citizens of all parties, instead of their "high commendation."

For the Intelligencer.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—When any one, by the performance of a noble act, has merited the regard of the people, simple justice demands that those benefited by such act, or acts, should openly express their sentiments. We feel that such is our *duty* with respect to Mr. CARTY, a worthy representative of the Democracy of Philadelphia in our State Legislature. Manfully has he contended for the rights of the laboring class, and right manfully will that class stand by him in the future. Thus much in simple gratitude. The laborers on the Public Improvements, as everybody knows, are but poorly paid, which has been the case for many years; and, until now, no one has had the courage to plead their cause, to ask that they might have value for value. But Mr. CARTY, and the noble spirits who stood with him, have been unsuccessful, have failed of their object. The laborers must continue to work! work! work! for the pittance allowed, but they do so hopefully. They look forward to the day when more such as Mr. CARTY shall fill seats now desecrated by *traitors*, not only to them, but to the best interests of the people. They will take care that their voice shall not be given to elevate to place the horse-leeches, whose cry has been give! give! whose hands are open to bribes, who fatten upon corruption, and who, having attained position, spurn from them the ladder by which they may have risen. We therefore freely confess our deep obligations to Mr. CARTY and others, our true friends, and heartily thank them for their honest endeavors to establish, practically, the doctrine that "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

COLUMBIA, March 7th, 1857. MANY LABORERS.