INTELLIGENCER & LANCASTERIAN.

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A. SANDERSON, Associate.

LANCASTER, PA., NOVEMBER 17, 1857.

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THE DENTAL CONTROVERSY.—We have inserted a third card from Dr. Waylan, as an advertisement, in relation to the Dental controversy between himself and Drs. Welchens & Prigg. We shall insert Dr. Prigg's rejoinder in our next. After that we shall decline publishing any thing else of the kind on either side—as we do not suppose the public at large will be either enlightened or benefited by a prolongation of the controversy.

SPECIE FROM MEXICO.—It is supposed that Mexico will send to this country largely increased supplies of silver coin. Hitherto at least three-fourths of her shipments of specie have been to England. But the last English steamer from Vera Cruz took out but $295,000, while the steamer to New Orleans took $250,000. Is is thought that the coinage of the month of October, amounting to about a million of dollars, will nearly all come to the United States.

RECEIPTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Considering the depressed state of business of all kinds, the Pennsylvania Railroad is doing very well, as will be seen by the following statement for the month of October of the present year:—

Receipts of the road for the month ending October 31,	$389,921 21
Same month last year,	428,148 12
Decrease,	$38,226 91
Receipts from January 1, 1857, to November 1, 1857,	$4,256,055 14
Same period last year,	4,060,076 93
Increase,	$195,978 21

On each of the great New York Railroads, the Erie and Central, there has been a decrease in the October receipts, of about $100,000, and a very heavy decrease for the year, as far as it has progressed. On the Pennsylvania Railroad, however, the decrease in October is only $38,226,91, while for the year there is an increase of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. The entire receipts of last year were $4,800,000. We see no reason to doubt that the entire receipts of the year 1857 will amount to five millions.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK.—Upon the application made by the Philadelphia Bank, the Governor of the State has appointed Hon. John P. Hale, of Centre; Hon. Eli Slifer, of Union, and Jacob Bomberger, Esq., of Dauphin, Commissioners, to examine into the condition of the Pennsylvania Bank, under the provisions of the law adopted at the recent called session of Legislature. These gentlemen wo understand will meet on Tuesday next, and at once proceed to the discharge of their duties.

APPOINTMENT IN THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.—George W. Crabb, Esq., of Harrisburg, has been appointed a Clerk in the office of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, in place of Capt. J. M. Eyster, recently elected Sheriff of Dauphin county, resigned. Mr. Crabb belongs to the editorial profession, and is well qualified for the duties of his new position.

ANOTHER BRIGHT EXAMPLE.—Hon. John H. Reagan, who was recently elected a Representative to Congress from Texas, went to that State eighteen years ago, a poor, friendless stranger, wearing buckskin breeches and a hickory shirt. He educated himself, laboring Saturdays, at night—and the hours usually devoted to rest were spent in toil to pay for his schooling and the purchase of books. He split rails, drove oxen, toiled in farm-fields, surveyed in a wild, unsettled country, until he became inured to hardships. He gradually rose from one position to another: and now he has been elected by the people of Eastern Texas, Representative to the Congress of the United States, and is spoken of as having fair prospects before the Legislature for United States Senator.

The Maryland Election.

The Democrats of Maryland did very well at the late election, and deserve no little credit for what they accomplished under the adverse circumstances by which they were surrounded; and had it not been for the outrageous conduct of the Plug Ugly Know Nothings of Baltimore, by which thousands of our friends were either kept or driven away from the polls, a much more satisfactory result would have been accomplished. As it is, we gained a member of Congress in the Frederick district—thus making the delegation stand three and three—and elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals in the First Judicial district. The popular vote also shows that the State, outside of Baltimore, is Democratic by over 1000 majority.

The official vote for Governor is:—Hicks, (K. N.) 44,764; Groome, (Dem.) 36,197.—The Know Nothing majority in the City of Baltimore, was about 10,000.

The Senate will stand 15 Know Nothings to 7 Democrats, and the House 44 Know Nothings to 29 Democrats.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN WISCONSIN.—Politicians will be nearly as much surprised to hear of a Democratic victory in the Republican State of Wisconsin, as in the State of New York. That such is the case, however, is almost within the limit of certainty. The Milwaukee News of the 6th publishes partial returns from twenty-five counties, which show a Democratic gain of 1,391 votes. That paper claims the election of CROSS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by probably 3,000 votes. It says:

"The Wisconsin Democracy send greeting to the Democracy of the Union! They have met and vanquished the enemy! The Northwest is sound to the core! Against great odds the party went into the contest—an odds of 14,000. But our gallant Democracy never tire. The Dred Scott decision and popular sovereignty are endorsed. Buchanan's Administration is approved by the people of Wisconsin.

"These results are trophies—let them stand for monuments!"

New York Election.

The Albany Argus makes the majority for the Democratic State ticket, 13,287. It gives the Black Republicans 15 members of the Senate, to 14 Democrats, two Americans and one Independent; the House of Representatives will be composed of 61 Democrats, 58 Black Republicans and 9 Americans.

ANOTHER NON-ACCEPTING BANK.—The stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county, met at Bristol on Tuesday last, and almost unanimously refused to accept the provisions of the Relief Law. The Bank will therefore resume specie payments at once. This is encouraging, and presents an example which other Banks might follow, with credit to themselves, and advantage to the community. The Bank of Bucks county has a surplus fund of $32,000, which is more than one-third of its capital.

U. S. SENATORS.—Hon. J. Pinckney Henderson and Hon. J. W. Hemphill have been elected U. S. Senators from Texas, in place of Gen. Rusk, dec'd, and Gen. Houston, whose term will expire on the 4th of March, 1859.—They are both sound and unflinching Democrats.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Philip K. Miller, Postmaster at Reading, Pa., in place of L. H. Wunder.

Important Foreign News.

The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 31st ultimo, arrived at New York on Friday morning.

She brings advices of great moment from India. The British troops assaulted the City of Delhi (the head quarters of the insurrection) on the 14th of September, and effected a lodgement, and after six days obstinate resistance had on the 20th obtained possession of the entire city. Great numbers of the mutineers escaped, among them the King of Delhi and his two sons. The British loss in killed and wounded was about 600 men and 50 officers. The enemy's loss is not given.

Gen. Wilson had ordered no quarters to be given to the insurgents,—but that the women and children should be spared.

Fears are entertained of a new outbreak at Assam. Considerable reinforcements had arrived at Calcutta.

The Borough Bank of Liverpool had suspended. The liabilities are estimated at a million and a half sterling, but were fully secured.

Several Liverpool and Manchester firms have suspended, mostly with very large liabilities.

The American horses, Prioress and Babylon, have both been badly beaten in the race for the Cambridgeshire stakes.

The markets for Breadstuffs at Liverpool are dull, and all qualities had considerably declined. Flour is very dull, and quotations nominal at a decline of 2 and 3s. Wheat is also dull, with a decline of 4 and 6d. Corn dull at a decline of 2d. The following are the current quotations: Flour, Western Canal, 27s. a 28s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s. a 30s.; Ohio 30s. a 31s.

Gen. Cavignac, a distinguished French statesman and soldier, died suddenly at Paris, of disease of the heart.

It is confidently believed in business circles that the financial crisis has passed.

The Money Pressure.

That our money market has been wofully depressed all will certainly acknowledge.—Yet the imports of specie into the port of New York alone, during the month of October has been upwards of $7,000,000 above the exports. The influx of gold from California has been heavy during the present month. We have already had two steamers from "The Golden Queen of the Pacific," during the present month. The one at the begining of the month brought us $1,200,000, and to-day we have it announced, that the St. Louis is on her way from Havana with one million aboard. Two days since the Tennessee came in from Vera Cruz to New Orleans with $500,000. The Arabia brings to-day $1,000,000 from Europe. Thus within a week $2,500,000 have reached us from abroad.

For a few days some nervous people were excited because the Pacific sailed carying out $226,000, and the Baltic went with $600,000. If these latter sums be deducted from the former, we have still a clear balance in our favor of imported gold of $1,674,000 within a week. We cannot but regard this result with hearty satisfaction. This gold cannot lie idle. It must find its way into circulation. Capital, according to a well established law of commerce, must remunerate its owners. They will not suffer it to remain unproductive for any length of time. Hence, we argue that the tightness of the money market will at once be perceptibly relieved. Confidence will slowly but surely come back.

There are two features in the news of the Arabia which are peculiarily important.—These are the rise in English Consols and the storming of Delhi. It is true that she also brings accounts of the suspension of the Borough Bank in Liverpool, and of the failure of a number of heavy mercantile houses in various parts of the United Kingdom. We do not regard this suspension or these failures as amounting to anything. The fact that in the face of the apparent disasters, consols had not only remained firm, but had actually risen in value, shows that our opinion is well based. Another significant fact is, that the gold in the Bank of England had fallen off only $770,000 during the week preceding the sailing of the steamer. This is small compared with the drain of the week immediately preceding.

The truth is, that the fall of Delhi, and the junction of the two divisions of Gen. Outram and Havelock, and their advance to Lucknow, have given more confidence to the English money market, than could have been derived from any other cause or causes. These military operations will tend most seriously to prevent the threatened exportation of gold to India. These facts ought to afford us peculiar gratification.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

Condition of Banks.

The examination into the affairs of the Island City Bank, N. Y., is closed. Its circulation now out is $100,000. Assets $1500 IN COPPERS and FIVE INK-STANDS.—Its capital was $300,000. Loans $376,000. Deposits $107,000.

A RHODE ISLAND BANK.—According to a statement recently published, one of the Rhode Island Banks had a circulation of $386,702, and only SEVEN DOLLARS IN SPECIE!

This is the way many of these swindling concerns are conducted, and the sooner they are wound up the better.

☞ We examined a sworn statement (says an Ohio paper,) made by one of our Banks in her best days, and we found that then her average discounts were ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND MORE than the sum stated!

Mexico.

This unhappy country continues in an unsettled state. The news from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst., is highly important. Congress had suspended the political guarantees of the new Constitution, and invested President Comonfort with supreme or dictatorial power. Serious difficulties had occurred between the Spaniards and Mexicans in Cuernavaca, and martial law had been proclaimed in that district in consequence. Advices from Yucatan represent the whole population of the province as in arms. The accounts of the ravages of the Indians are fearful. The towns of Chiconcot and Tekax were sacked under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and the people of the Eastern district were flying from the savages in all directions.

Rumors are also rife of an intended invasion of Mexico by the Spaniards in union with the Santa Anna party. There are stirring times ahead, and there is no telling what troubles are in store for that distracted Republic.

From the Far West.

We have intelligence from Fort Laramie to the 22d ult. Col. Johnston, the commander of the Utah military expedition, had reached some 230 miles beyond that point. His progress was greatly embarrassed from the want of food for his animals. News had reached the Fort of the destruction of three government trains by the Mormons. From the accounts it appears pretty certain that, owing to the deep snows, the expedition will scarcely be able to reach Great Salt Lake city this season.

☞ General Walker, the Fillibuster chief, after giving bail for his appearance in Court at New Orleans, embarked with 300 men in a steamer for Mobile, intending to meet on the way the steamer Fashion, which had cleared from that port with men, arms, munitions and provisions, bound for Nicaragna.

From the Washington Union.

Posting the Books.—The next House of Representatives.

Elections for members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress have now been held in all the States of the Union, with the following result:

	DEM.	BLK REP.	K. N
Maine,	...	6	
New Hampshire,	...	3	
Vermont,	...	3	
Massachusetts,	...	11	
Rhode Island,	...	2	
Connecticut,	2	2	
New York,	12	21	
New Jersey,	3	2	
Pennsylvania,	15	10	
Delaware,	1		
Virginia,	13		
South Carolina,	6		
Florida,	1		
Arkansas,	2		
Missouri,	4	1	2
Illinois,	5	4	
Iowa,		2	
Wisconsin,	...	3	
Indiana,	6	5	
Ohio,	8	13	
Michigan,	...	4	
California,	2		
Texas,	2		
Kentucky,	8	...	2
Tennessee,	7	...	3
North Carolina,	7	...	1
Alabama,	7		
Georgia,	6	...	2
Mississippi,	5		
Maryland,	8	...	3
Louisiana,	3	...	1
	128	92	14

The House of Representatives consists of 234 members—118 members constituting a majority. It will be seen from the above table that the Democrats have a clear majority of 22 over the combined vote of the Black Republicans and Know Nothings. This majority will be increased to twenty-five at an early period of the session, by the admission of three Democratic members from the new State of Minnesota. It may be added as a most significant fact, that six of the seven Territories of the United States will be represented in the next Congress, by Democratic delegates.

We give below a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the next (35th) Congress.

Democrats, in Roman. Opposition, in *Italic.*

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Clement C. Clay, Jr.,
Benjamin Fitzpatrick.
ARKANSAS.
William K. Sebastian,
Robert W. Johnson.
CONNECTICUT.
Lafayette S. Foster,
James Dixon.
CALIFORNIA
William M. Gwin.
David C. Broderick.
DELAWARE.
Martin W. Bates.
James A. Bayard.
FLORIDA.
David L. Yulee.
Stephen R. Mallory.
GEORGIA.
Robert Toombs,
Alfred Iverson.
INDIANA.
Graham N. Fitch,
Jesse D. Bright.
ILLINOIS.
Stephen A. Douglas.
Lyman Trumbull.
IOWA.
George W. Jones,
James Harlan.
KENTUCKY.
John B. Thompson,
John J. Crittenden.
LOUISIANA.
J. P. Benjamin.
John Slidell.
MAINE.
William Pitt Fessenden,
Hannibal Hamlin.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry Wilson,
Charles Sumner.
MARYLAND.
James A. Pearce.
Anthony Kennedy.
MICHIGAN.
Charles E. Stuart,
Zachariah Chandler.
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown,
Jefferson Davis.
MISSOURI.
James L. Green,
Trusten Polk.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
John P. Hale,
Daniel Clark.
NEW YORK.
Wm. H. Seward,
Preston King.
NEW JERSEY.
William Wright,
John R. Thomson.
NORTH CAROLINA.
David S. Reid,
Asa Biggs.
OHIO.
George E. Pugh,
Benjamin F. Wade.
PENNSYLVANIA.
William Bigler,
Simon Cameron.
RHODE ISLAND.
Philip Allen,
James F. Simmons.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Josiah J. Evans,
Vacancy.
TENNESSEE.
John Bell.
Andrew Johnson.
TEXAS.
Sam Houston,
Vacancy.
VERMONT.
Jacob Collamer,
Solomon Foot.
VIRGINIA.
R. M. T. Hunter,
James M. Mason.
WISCONSIN.
Charles Durkee,
James R. Doolittle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Number of members.....234

MAINE.
1 *John M. Wood,*
2 *Charles J. Gilman,*
3 *Nehemiah Abbott,*
4 *Freeman H. Morse,*
5 *I. Washburne, Jr.,*
6 *Stephen G. Foster.*
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1 *James Pike,*
2 *Mason W. Tappan,*
3 *Aaron H. Cragin.*
VERMONT.
1 *E. P. Walton,*
2 *Justin S. Morrill,*
3 *Homer E. Royce,*
MASSACHUSETTS.
1 *Robert B. Hall,*
2 *James Buffington,*
3 *Wm. S. Damrell,*
4 *Linus B. Comins,*
5 *Anson Burlingame,*
6 *Timothy Davis,*
7 *N. P. Banks, jr.,*
8 *C. L. Knapp,*
9 *Eli Thayer,*
10 *Calvin C. Chaffee,*
11 *Henry L. Dawes.*
RHODE ISLAND.
1 *N. B. Durfee,*
2 *Wm. P. Brayton.*
CONNECTICUT.
1 *Ezra Clark, jr.,*
2 *Samuel Arnold, 2d,*
3 *Sidney Dean,*
4 *William D. Bishop*
NEW YORK.
1 John A. Searing,
2 George Taylor,
3 Daniel E. Sickels,
4 John Kelly,
5 William B. Maclay,
6 John Cochrane,
7 Elijah Ward,
8 Horace F. Clark,
9 John B. Haskin,
10 *Ambrose L. Murray,*
11 Wm. F. Russell,
12 *John Thompson,*
13 *Abraham B. Olin,*
14 Erastus Corning,
15 *Edward Dodd,*
16 *George W. Palmer,*
17 *Francis E. Spinner,*
18 Clark B. Cochrane,
19 *Oliver A. Morse,*
20 *O. B. Matteson,*
21 *Henry Bennett,*
22 *Henry C. Goodwin,*
23 *Charles B. Hoard,*
24 *Amos P. Granger,*
25 *Edwin B Morgan,*
26 *Emory B. Pottle,*
27 *John N. Parker,*
28 *William Kelsey,*
29 *Samuel G. Andrews,*
30 *Jud. W. Sherman,*
31 *Silas M. Burroughs,*
32 Israel Hatch,
33 *Reuben E. Fenton.*
NEW JERSEY.
1 *Isaiah D. Clawson,*
2 *George R. Robins,*
3 Garnet B. Adrian,
4 John Huyler,
5 J. R. Wortendyke
ALABAMA.
1 James A. Stalwarth,
2 R. S. Shorter.
3 James F. Dowdell,
4 Sydney Moore,
5 George S. Houston.
6 W. R. W. Cobb,
7 J. L. M. Curry.
MISSISSIPPI.
1 L. Q. C. Lamar,
2 Reuben Davis,
3 Wm. Burksdale,
4 O. R. Singleton,
5 J. A. Quitman.
LOUISIANA.
1 *George Eustice, Jr.,*
2 Miles Taylor.
3 Thos. Green Davidson,
4 J. M. Sandige.
TENNESSEE.
1 A. G. Watkins.
2 *H. Maynard,*
3 Samuel A. Smith,
4 John H. Savage,
5 *Charles Ready,*
6 George W. Jones,
7 John V. Wright,
8 *F. K. Zollikoffer,*
9 J. D. C. Atkins,
10 William T. Avery.
KENTUCKY.
1 Henry C. Burnett,
2 Samuel O. Peyton,
3 *W. L. Underwood,*
4 A. G. Talbott,
5 Joshua H. Jewett,
6 John M. Elliott,
7 *Humphrey Marshall,*
8 James B. Clay,
9 John C. Mason,
10 J. W. Stevenson.
OHIO.
1 George H. Pendleton,
2 W. S. Grosbeck,
3 *Lewis D. Campbell,* (contested.)
4 *M. H. Nichols,*
5 *Richard Mott.*
6 J. R. Cockerill,
7 *Aaron Harlan,*
8 *Benjamin Stanton,*
9 L. W. Hall,
10 Joseph Miller.
11 *Valentine B. Horton.*
12 S. S. Cox.
13 *John Sherman,*
14 *Philemon Bliss,*
15 Joseph Burns,
16 *C. B. Tompkins,*
ORIO—*continued.*
17 Wm. Lawrence,
18 *Benjamin F. Leiter.*
19 *Edward Wade.*
20 *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21 *J. A. Bingham.*
PENNSYLVANIA.
1 Thomas B. Florence,
2 *Edward Joy Morris.*
3 James Landy.
4 Henry M. Phillips.
5 Owen Jones,
6 John Hickman,
7 Henry Chapman.
8 J. Glancy Jones.
9 *Anthony E. Roberts,*
10 *John C. Kunkle,*
11 William L. Dewart,
12 P. Leidy.
13 William H. Dimmick,
14 *Galusha A. Grow,*
15 Allison White,
16 John A. Ahl,
17 Wilson Reilly,
18 *John R. Edie,*
19 *John Covode,*
20 William Montgomery.
21 *David Ritchie.*
22 *S. A. Purviance,*
23 *William Stewart.*
24 J. L. Gillis,
25 *John Dick.*
DELAWARE.
1 Wm. G. Whitley.
MARYLAND.
1 James A. Stewart,
2 *James B. Ricaud,*
3 *James M. Harris,*
4 *Henry W. Davis,*
5 Jacob M. Kunkle,
6 Thomas F. Bowie.
VIRGINIA.
1 M. R. H. Garnett,
2 J. L. Millson,
3 John S. Caskie.
4 Wm. O. Goode.
5 Thos. S. Bocock.
6 Paulus Powell,
7 Wm. Smith,
8 C. J. Faulkner,
9 John Letcher.
10 Sherrard Clemens,
11 A. G. Jenkins,
12 H. Edmundson,
13 G. W. Hopkins.
NORTH CAROLINA.
1 H. M. Shaw,
2 Thomas Ruffin,
3 Warren Winslow,
4 I. O'B. Branch,
5 *John A. Gilmer,*
6 Alfred M. Scales,
7 Burton Craige,
8 Thomas L. Clingman.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 John McQueen.
2 W. Percher Miles.
3 Lawrence M. Keitt,
4 Millege L. Bonham,
5 James L. Orr,
6 Wm. W. Boyce.
GEORGIA.
1 James L. Seward,
2 M. J. Crawford,
3 *R. P. Trippe,*
4 L. J. Gattrell,
5 A. R. Wright,
6 James Jackson,
7 *Joshua Hill,*
8 A. H. Stephens.
INDIANA.
1 W. J. Niblack,
2 Wm. H. English,
3 James Hughes,
4 James B. Foley,
5 *David Kilgore,*
6 James M. Gregg,
7 John G. Davis,
8 *James Wilson,*
9 *Schuyler Colfax,*
10 *Charles Case.*
11 *John U. Pettit.*
ILLINOIS.
1 *E. B. Washburne,*
2 *J. F. Farnsworth,*
3 *Owen Lovejoy,*
4 *William Kellogg,*
5 Isaac N. Morris.
6 Thomas L. Harris,
7 A. Shaw.
8 Robert Smith,
9 Samuel A. Marshall.
MISSOURI.
1 *F. P. Blair, Jr.,*
2 *T. L. Anderson,*
3 John B. Clark,
4 J. Craig.
5 *S. H. Woodson,*
6 John S. Phelps,
7 Samuel Caruthers.
MICHIGAN.
1 *William A. Howard.*
2 *Henry Waldron,*
3 *David S. Walbridge,*
4 *De Witt C. Leach.*
IOWA.
1 *Samuel R. Curtis,*
2 *Timothy Davis.*
WISCONSIN.
1 *John F. Potter,*
2 *C. C. Washburne,*
3 *Chas. Billinghurst.*
ARKANSAS.
1 A. B. Greenwood,
2 Edwd. A. Warner.
FLORIDA.
1 Geo. S. Hawkins.
TEXAS.
1 Guy M. Bryan.
2 J. H. Reagan,
CALIFORNIA.
1 Charles L. Scott,
2 J. C. McKibben.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

Minnesota—W. W. Kingsbury.
New Mexico—M. A. Otero.
Washington—I. I. Stevens.
Oregon—Joseph Lane.
Utah—J. M. Bernhisel.
Kansas—*M. J. Parrott.*
Nebraska—*F. Ferguson,* (contested.)

☞ The large Rolling Mill, at Phœnixville, Chester county, is in full operation, with the regular complement of hands. The other mills and furnaces in the same place, will resume in a very short time.

☞ Hon. Robert Toombs has been reelected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Georgia, for six years from the expiration of his present term.

RESUMPTION OF WORK.—It has already been stated that quite a number of mills in Massachusetts have resumed operations, and it is now said that the celebrated Lodi Print works in New Jersey will start their machinery on the 16th inst. Some idea of the extent of operations of this concern may be formed from the fact that they employ five hundred operatives.

From the Pittsburg Legal Journal.

Supreme Court in Banc.

Where materials are furnished and work done in the erection of a building under an entire contract, a mechanic's claim, filed within six months from the completion of the contract, is in time

A mechanic's claim must state not only that the work was done or materials furnished within six months from the date of its filing; but either upon its face, or by reference to some accompanying paper, must give a date or dates by which the general statement can be verified.

Where the work is done or materials furnished under an entire contract, but one date need be stated: and if the evidence shows that the contract was completed within six months of the time when the claim was filed, the claim will be good, although the day stated in the claim as the time of the consummation of the contract may not correspond precisely with the one established in the evidence.

FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, *vs.* TROUT et al. } Error to District Court of Philadelphia.

Scire Facias upon a merchanic's claim. The claim was filed January 3, 1855, for materials furnished and work performed under a special contract, within six months last past, to wit: December 14, 1854. A bill of particulars was annexed to the claim, which specified December 14, 1854, as the date upon which all the materials were furnished and work done. Upon the trial, the evidence showed that the work and materials were done and furnished at different times, but none later than November 12, 1854. The Court charged the jury, That the question for them to decide was whether the work and material were done and furnished within six months before the claim was filed: that it was not necessary to show that they were done and furnished on the date specified in the claim and bill of particulars. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs; whereupon the defendants took this writ of error, and assigned the charge of the Court for error.

The opinion of the Court was delivered.

BY KNOX, J.—Where materials are furnished, and work done in the erection of a building under an entire contract, the building is chargeable with the contract price, if the lien is filed within six months from the consummation of the contract. The jury have found that the lien in the case at bar, was filed within six months from the completion of the contract; but it is objected that the claim was invalid, because the plaintiffs had set forth in their claim filed, that the materials were furnished, and the work and labor done within six months from the time of filing the lien, to wit: "on the 14th day of December, 1854;" whereas the evidence proved that the last work was done in November, 1854. The lien was filed on the 3d January, 1855.

The 12th section of the Act of 16th June, 1836, requires that one who files a lien for materials or work, shall set forth upon his claim filed, the time of delivering the materials or doing the work. There must be a substantial compliance with the statutory requirement, and it has been held that a claim was defective where no year was stated, *Rehrer vs. Geigler*, 3 W. & S., 258. Or where it was merely stated to have been filed "within six months according to Act of Assembly."—*Lehman vs. Thomas*, 5. W. & S. 262, In *Witman vs. Walker*. 9. W. & S. 186, no time was expressly stated when the materials were furnished, and it was held that the copy of a bill with a date attached embodied in the claim was insufficient. But it has never been decided that the precise day when the work was done or the materials furnished, must be stated in the claim, and that no evidence could be received, that did not exactly correspond in point of time with the claim as filed. On the contrary, it was held in *Driesbach vs. Keller*, 2 Barr; 77, that all that was required was certainty to a common intent; and that a claim which stated that a contract for the workmanship of a dwelling house and shed, was made on the 16th April, 1841, and the work done between said 16th April and the 29th August, 1842, was sufficient. In *Calhoun vs. Mahon*, 2 Harris, [14 P. S. R.,] 56, the claim was for 16,836 bricks furnished "within six months last past" referring for date to all to a bill of particulars which had but one date, viz., 3d June, 1847. This was held good. So, also, was the claim in *Boyer vs. Reeside*, Ibid 167, which was for work done and materials furnished, between June, 1848, and April 1st, 1849. *Hill vs. McDowell*, ib. 175, and *Shaw vs. Barnes*, 5 Barr., 20, are to the same general effect. The rule to be gathered from the various authorities is, that the claim must not only state that the work was done or the materials furnished, within six months, but that either upon its face or by reference to some accompanying paper, a date or dates must be given by which the general allegation in the statement can be verified: and that upon the trial the evidence must establish the fact that the claim was filed before the six months allowed by the statute had passed. Where the work is done or the materials are furnished under an entire contract, the different times when the work was performed or the materials delivered need not be stated. One date is sufficient, and the claim will be good if the evidence proves that the completion of the contract was within six months from the time when the claim was filed, although the day stated in the claim as the time of the consummation of the contract may not correspond precisely with the one established by the evidence.

It is unnecessary to notice further the assignments of error, for what has already been said covers the entire case.

Judgment affirmed.

C. Guillou and W. J. Macmullan, Esqrs., for plaintiffs in error: H. M. Phillips and Isaac Gerhart, Esqrs., for defendants in error.

A Deplorable Picture.

The following, says the Washington *Union*, is an extract from a letter of a highly respectable and intelligent citizen of Baltimore to a friend in this city. It gives a most deplorable picture of Baltimore, but deplorable as it is, the picture is not a new one to our readers:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5, 1857.

* * * * *

"A word now with regard to the election. In this city I had hoped, from the promises of Mayor Swann to the governor and citizens, that the democrats would have been protected in the attempt to exercise the proud privilege of an American citizen—viz: the elective franchise; but how villainously have we been deceived! Not only have thousands been denied that privilege whose misfortune it was to be born in another clime, (many of whom had resided here for twenty, thirty and forty years,) but others who were born on American soil to the number of several thousand, some of whom had been engaged in the war of 1812-'14, and defended this very city from the invasion of a British soldiery. *This I know of my own observation.* The plan adopted to deter such from voting was to approach every person with a know nothing ticket, and if they refused taking them to issue threats and to drive them from the places of voting. In one instance in a family of my acquaintance, where there were three sons of lawful age, and a father who had lived here for ten or twelve years, they were compelled to flee from the polls without voting rather than be beaten from them. In every instance almost where a foreigner approached the polls he was knocked down and beaten in a most brutal manner, and half-grown youths disguised and made to vote the know nothing ticket. The torch of the incendiary lighted up the dwellings of democratic voters ere the close of the day's brutality on the part of the ruffians. The papers do not contain one-sixteenth part of the doings of yesterday, simply because the reporters were deterred by fears of being assaulted hereafter. The intelligence from other portions of the State is cheering to the democrats—more especially from the northwestern, as you will perceive by to-morrow's papers. This city is a *doomed city*, and many will be compelled to go from it for peaceful security and the exercise of a freeman's rights. God knows I desire to leave it, and I trust in God that something will turn up to my advantage by which I may be enabled to do so."

"Tit for Tat!"

An endorser on a note down in Massachusetts was informed by the drawer of the inability of the latter to pay it, and forthwith called upon the officers of the bank for a few days' accommodation. The latter put him off, &c., and then required the money to be paid, the president accompanying the decision with this advice: "Mr.——, you should never put your endorsement on a note unless you are sure of its being paid at the time agreed." A few days after, that bank suspended, and the endorser, meeting the bank president, took him by the button hole and said: "Mr.——, I want to give you a little advice. Never put your name on a note unless you are sure it will be paid at the time agreed. I have noticed a great many notes floating about with your name upon them, but they were refused redemption." The emotion of the President overpowered him. The Worcester (Mass.) *Bay State* is responsible for the facts above stated.

Sound Doctrine.

The Ohio and Illinois Democratic papers take higher, bolder, truer ground upon the subject of paper money banking, than do the Democratic papers generally, elsewhere. The following is from a Democratic paper published at Quincy, Illinois—the *Herald*. It will richly repay an attentive perusal:

BANK PAPER UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—When the banking law of this State was before the people, among other arguments that we presented against it, was the one that the State had no right to authorize banks to do what the constitution of the United States prohibited the States themselves from doing. We maintained that the clause of the constitution which declared that no State could "coin money, *emit bills of credit*, or make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in payment for debts," deprived the people of the State of Illinois or the legislature of the State of the power to authorize the issuing of bank paper. In this position, it is true, we stood almost solitary and alone; but after the lapse of six years, we are more than gratified to find the position we then took most ably sustained by the Washington *Union*, the leading Democratic organ of the country.

In a late number of that paper, in presenting this subject, the editor says that every State, except Arkansas, in some form charters banks to perform the high function of making currency, which is alone delegated to Congress, and forbidden to everybody else. Even foreign coin cannot be made a tender to pay debts without Congress sanctioning it by law. The 10th section of our national constitution provides that, "No State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Although people in North Carolina and California have furnished bits of gold worth a dollar, and perhaps larger ones, no State, we believe, has attempted to coin money. Since the Revolution, when most, if not all, the States issued bills of credit, no State, except Missouri, has done so. Under a law of 1821, she emited bills in this form: "This certificate shall be received at the treasury of any of the loan offices in the State of Missouri, in discharge of taxes or debts due to the State for the sum of —— dollars, with interest for the same at the rate of two per cent. per annum from this date." In Craig's and Byrne's cases, the United States Supreme Court held these to be bills of credit, and their emission prohibited by the Constitution. But, although prohibited from inflicting an evil severely felt during and after the Revolution by their own act, all the States except one have created corporations, and conferred upon them the power to do so.

When the State is restrained by a distinct act to avoid a specific evil, we cannot understand how she can constitutionally confer upon others the power and capacity to inflict that identical evil to an unlimited extent. A State has the same right to confer the power to coin money as to emit bills of credit. The prohibition is all the same. The evils arising from emiting bills of credit by corporations created by States are greater than could arise from the State issuing them herself so far as currency is concerned. This evasion of the Constitution, which is worse than an open and manly breach of it, lies at the bottom of our currency difficulties, and we shall never escape from its fatal consequences until the Constitution is honestly complied with. They will then disappear as our financial difficulties did when we established a constitutional currency, which was a fixed value at home and a known one all over the world. As long as this plain provision is violated, speculating and visionary men, who desire special laws to enable them to accumulate money rapidly, secure such favors by some means from the legislature, through which to flood the country with a currency that cannot be made a tender in payment of debts, and which will fluctuate in value, and often become worthless. They will push it upon the community when it suits them, and withhold it when they choose, and redeem when convenient, and refuse when deemed politic and profitable. When it suits their purposes, they set the laws of the State at defiance, and turn a deaf ear to the legal claims of creditors. They often have such holds upon public functionaries as to make them subservient to their purposes.

Interesting to Pork Eaters.

Dr. Dixon, the racy editor of the *Scalpel*, dissects the dietic qualities of a porker as he slashes into the anatomy of diseased humanity. Either the doctor is right, or Moses of old is wrong:

The wisdom of the Jewish law which prohibits the use of pork will soon be acknowledged by all rational beings. That swine are afflicted with scrofula and tubercles, we have repeatedly shown, and every killer of hogs well knows it; the indigestibility of the flesh is acknowledged, and, if people were enlightened, the hog would be raised for his fat alone. This is available in all cases instead of whale and other fish oils—a few excepted of the finer kinds for eating. Mutton and beef, if our farmers ever become enlightened, may profitably take the place of the hog, and would add greatly to the health and dignity of the farmer's household. Hog husbandry is debasing. The influence of pork eating on the farmer is degrading. Good husbandry would furnish other facts for the farmer, to say nothing of butter, which the present catalogue of grasses, cereals, and enlightened irrigation furnishes in abundance. If—and we emphatically aver it a correct criterion—the material and getting up of the family meal classifies the occupant of the household among rational and intellectual beings, then we say those on whose table pork is most frequently found are the least intelligent and most groveling in their views.

California Products.

One of the California papers gives the following account of the State Fair recently held. The golden State certainly produces wonderful vegetables:

On the 27th, the California State Agricultural Fair was held in the city of Stockton.—It was arranged on a most comprehensive scale, and included within its scope agricultural products, works of mechanical art, both useful and ornamental, and live stock. The display was exceedingly creditable to the State. Squashes weighing 264 pounds, beets of 90 pounds, potatoes of 20 pounds, apples and pears weighing 28 to 30 ounces each, corn stalks 20 feet in height, indicated the wonderful productiveness of California soil, and challenge comparison with the world. A large wagon was also on exhibition, which weighed over five thousand pounds, and was capable of carrying twelve tons of merchandise. It was intended for a team of twelve mules. Among the incidents of the Fair was a display of female equestrianism, characteristic of California in some remarkable respects and not easy to be excelled. One young lady, after riding nearly all night, from Sacramento to Stockton, entered the lists on the ensuing morning, and secured the first prize. Among other accomplishments in this department, she showed that she could saddle her horse, leap on his back from the ground, then unsaddle him, remount in the same way, and then ride him at full speed bare back *a la woman*. A little girl, of eight years only, joined in the race, and came near gaining the first prize. She could also saddle her horse, change her position, in full career, from a female attitude to that of a male, and ride her horse with a rope about his nose instead of a bridle. The exhibition was attended by thousands from all parts of the State, and so great was the assemblage that accommodations for sleeping could hardly be found.

THE UNEMPLOYED AT PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of the unemployed, numbering some five thousand persons, met on Thursday afternoon, in Independence Square. The affair passed off orderly, the speakers advising the observance of law and order. A reporter on the *Press*, being called upon to speak, recommended the unemployed to seek work, instead of idling their time at the meetings, and taking it at any terms in preference to starving. His remarks were groaned, while the declaration of another speaker that he would die rather than work under prices, received applause. The proposed issue of small notes by the city was advocated.

FALL IN BEEF.—Yesterday, says the *Ledger* of Tuesday last, the cattle market fell one dollar on the hundred weight, below the prices of last week. The market is very dull, and the supply largely exceeding the demand.—There is a prospect, before the winter is over, of beef being down to a fair average price. It has been up for the last few years to an inordinate figure, but not proportionately greater than every other kind of food.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

INDIAN SUMMER—WINTER—SYMPATH