

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Weston, Editor and Proprietor.

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AGENCY. G. V. F. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized Agent for procuring subscriptions, receiving advertisements and making collections for the American Volunteers, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Strrett and Lambertson, for favors received.

We are requested to call attention to the notice published in another column, by a committee of the M. S. Church, offering the seats of said Church for rent for one year. It will be seen by the notice, that the committee appointed for the purpose will attend at the Church on to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when all who wish to rent seats will please attend.

CONCERT.—The unrivalled Baker Family will give their first concert in this place to-morrow evening at Education Hall. These charming vocalists deserve encouragement, and we hope to see them have a good house. They possess merit of the very first order, and are thought by many to be even superior to the Hutchinsons. See their advertisement in another column.

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the April number of this splendid Magazine. It is a cheap number, and no mistake. Its embellishments are indeed beautiful, and its contents are all original and from able and accomplished contributors. The Lady's Book is published—as all our readers must be aware—in Philadelphia, at \$3 per annum, or two copies for \$5.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE.—We have not received the March number of this Magazine. We notice also that many of our contemporaries of the press are making a similar complaint. Now, we will not, like some others, denounce the publisher of said Magazine as an "impostor," "cheat," &c. We shall wait a few days longer before we make such charges. But, in the mean time we will just inform Mr. Forst that we published his prospectus in full, for doing which he promised us the Magazine for one year.—Now he may send us his Magazine if he pleases, or he may send us \$3, for publishing his prospectus, at his option. Mr. Forst may consider it a cute trick to make promises to editors which he never intended to fulfil, but if he be worth \$3, he shall not carry out his trickery with us—we promise him that.

The weather, for the last week, has undergone a variety of changes, viz:—fair—very fair—mild—cloudy—misty—chilly—very warm—rainy—windy, &c. &c.

ALL FOOL'S DAY.—Sunday last was the first of April, or "all fool's day," and notwithstanding the sacredness of the day, many were badly "fooled." At about 7 o'clock in the morning a young lady of our acquaintance was seen to make rapid strides up street to see "a sick sister." To her astonishment she found the invalid busy in arranging her household affairs, and in perfect health. She had been "fooled."

A young man was noticed in front of a dwelling searching earnestly for an article which had been lost by a young lady. After exhausting his patience, the damsel in question saluted him with, "Oh, you April fool!" He bit his lips and submitted as gracefully as possible—poor fellow.

Another, very fond of seeing "fun," nearly broke his neck in jumping a fence to see a "fight in the street." Not discovering any disturbance, he returned in a hurry, and almost out of breath, to ask his informant the name of the street in which the fight was. "Why, you April fool!" was the response, followed by a burst of laughter. Wasn't he "fooled?"

A rather reserved gentleman of our acquaintance, remarked to a lady that no one could "fool" him—he considered himself proof against such trickery.—Soon after the lady exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. —, did I show you my new diamond ring?"—at the same time extending her pretty, soft lily hand. "No, let me see it," responded our friend, as he walked hurriedly across the road. Not seeing a ring on the hand, he very innocently inquired, "why, where is it?" "Ah, ha, you April fool!" screamed the lady in his ears. So he too was "fooled."

Many others, no doubt, were annoyed in a similar way, but it is a pleasant reflection for all to know that there were numbers beside themselves who suffered. "Misery loves company," and "April fool's" love company too, and in this they were gratified.—Some consolation in that!

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The splendid flour mill belonging to Mr. John Hays, in Frankford township, about three miles from Carlisle, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. It pains us to add that a young man named Lester, (employed in the mill) perished in the flames. The unfortunate sufferer, in company with a young man named Keeney, (son of Mr. Jno. Keeney of this borough), were sleeping in a small room on the second floor of the Mill when the fire occurred, and before they were conscious of danger the whole building was in flames. When they awoke, they both rushed out into an adjoining room, which was all on fire, and with their hands over their faces, attempted to pass through the flames to the door fronting the street. Mr. Keeney succeeded, after much effort and suffering, in reaching the door and thus made his escape, without much injury. But his companion, as is supposed, becoming bewildered, missed the door, and the devouring element soon wrapped him in its hot embrace. His body, burned to a crisp, was dug from the ruins early in the morning. We sincerely sympathize with his bereaved parents. Death in its mildest form, is calculated to subdue and soften the heart, but death by fire is most heart-rending and awful to think of. It makes one shudder to contemplate so dread a visitation. The deceased was a young man of good moral character, and of industrious habits, respected by all with whom he was acquainted.

At the time of the fire the Mill contained many hundred bushels of nearly all kinds of grain, and also considerable flour in barrels, all of which was consumed. This will prove a heavy loss to many of our farmers.

The destruction of this excellent Mill is a severe blow to Mr. Hays. We understand that a property was insured (in a Philadelphia company) to the amount of \$3,000, but this is a small item compared to the loss. No one has any knowledge as to how the fire originated.

JUDG. HONESTY.—The Harrisburg Union of yesterday says—Dr. Charles Noble, the physician who has had the Judge under charge, states that he is gradually recovering his former health, and alleges that so soon as the weather becomes more settled, he will be able to resume his duties in the Canal Board.

To the VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS.—The Pennsylvania Freeman of Tuesday says—"We heard last evening that more than one hundred and sixty Postmasters had been removed during the last week in Pennsylvania alone, by the power at Washington. The bad weather has rendered Mr. Collamer savage, but as his axe must need grinding after such a week's work, we presume our friends in will have a chance to hold over until the decapitating machine is sharpened anew."

THE HERALD AND THE BANKERS.

Our neighbor of the Herald attempts to argue the question of the individual liability of stockholders in banking institutions, by cracking a joke at his own expense. He says he holds a note on the Western Bank of Ohio for \$3—that the bank was "a Loco-foco individual liability concern," and he would be pleased to know how he could get said note converted into specie. As to that bank being "a Loco-foco individual liability concern," we have only the assertion of the Herald to sustain the alleged fact, and we confess we are not satisfied with the evidence. Generally when a bank fails, and cheats the community, the Federal press sets up the cry that it is "a Loco-foco individual liability concern." If the bank in question had individual liability incorporated in its charter, to protect the holders of its notes, it certainly would not lessen the chances of our neighbor realizing his money.

Our Federal friends are very fond of ridiculing all attempts at bank reform—and they are especially witty on the subject of the individual liability of stockholders in these institutions. To our mind, this provision in their charters is a great protection to the community. It is merely applying the same rule to banks that is applicable to the people at large. Why should not an association who have a charter, with banking privileges, be obliged to pay their honest debts as well as individuals, or as partners in trade? They issue their notes—their promises to pay—and make on these very issues their own credit, payable in advance. They issue their six per cent. debentures and receive nearly seven per cent. interest on the amount issued—which in the best regulated institutions, is admitted to be three times greater than they have specie to redeem. Associations for banking purposes, are to have all these advantages, and be thus enabled to pay high salaries to their officers, build splendid banking houses, and yet if they should fail as others and all may do, in prosecuting the varied business of life, they alone are to be exempted from paying their honest debts. If a mercantile firm fail, their property is swept by their creditors, not only the amount invested in their business, but to the whole amount of the claims against them, let it be ever so much beyond the original investment. So with the farmer, the mechanic, and every other profession in life. And yet the Herald complains that "after all it is not the note-holders who generally lose, by the failures of banks—it is rather the stock-holders, and individual liability will not protect them." The latter ought to lose, certainly, if any one—for if banking be profitable, they are the persons who receive the benefit. The Herald is desirous that banking should be a sure game—that the persons engaged in it should have all the profit, but have no losses beyond a certain extent. The Herald also states with an air of triumph that the Lehigh Bank of our own State was "one of Governor Shunk's model banks, duly fortified with individual liability, and all other model reforms." True, the best provisions of the law may be evaded by bad and corrupt men, but does that argue that the law itself is not a wholesome restriction? For otherwise, but while on this subject how does it happen that all these recently failed banks, after they have robbed the community, get the Federalists to come in as their best friends to sustain them? We have a faint recollection that the dying agonies of the Lehigh bank were especially soothed by the Federalists. Did not one of their emissaries even go so far as to attempt to bribe a member of the Legislature to sustain the bank, for which he was tried and convicted? Did not nearly all the Federal press uphold this emissary, McCook, or at least ridicule and abuse Col. Pilett, for exposing this corrupt overture of the bank minister? And after all, did the old Lehigh bank, without the individual liability, treat the community as well as the one denounced now by the Herald? We think not. Its course was one continued scene of profligacy and fraud. And does the Herald think that the community are the better off, by the failure of the Lehigh and Erie banks, without the individual liability? Had those provisions been in their charters, the community at least would have been safe, even if the stockholders suffered. As it is without those provisions, the bank has had the least to do with the community, and have derived no profit from it whatever.

No bank reform is required, and the wide spread delusion and ruin inflicted by banking institutions in this State and elsewhere, solemnly attest it—and instead of throwing cold water upon movements calculated to better the system, if we cannot eradicate it entirely, it would be more in accordance with proper anxiety for the public weal, to aid and perfect those reforms so as to render them effective. We hope the Herald and its friends, wedded to the old system, and with its imperfections still love and cherish it, all efforts to effect it, is virtually approving of all the recalcitrant banking institutions, that have so long merited indignant denunciation. We hope the Herald will offer some better argument, "ad hominem" or otherwise, against the "individual liability," than it has yet furnished its readers.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER.—On our first page will be found quite an interesting article, taken from the Pennsylvania Freeman, giving a history of that well-known and popular penny paper, the Public Ledger. We have had it in contemplation for some weeks to attempt to give a brief history of the "Life and public service of the Ledger," but our friends of the Pennsylvania have anticipated us, and given a much more satisfactory account of it than could have been furnished by us. We know something of the history of the Ledger, and its gentlemanly and enterprising proprietors. We worked as a journeyman on the paper, in 1836, when it was published in the Arcade, in a room not half the size of our office. It was then in its infancy, and its editors, Swain, Abell and Simmons, were poor—very poor. But they were all industrious, persevering and honest. At that time Mr. Swain was foreman of the printing office, and worked at case day in and day out. Mr. Abell acted in the capacity of reporter for the paper. Mr. Simmons superintended the pressing off and packing up of the Ledger, and attended to many other matters, not the least of which was to kick medical students out of the office who came there to enquire "for the editor." Thus they toiled together, and we are rejoiced to know that labor, energy and honesty have been simply rewarded.

LOOK AT THIS, YOUNG MEN.—Mr. Collamer, the new Post Master General, was the architect of his own fortunes. In early life he was very poor, and on one occasion, the only occasion, he was rebuked by his preceptor for coming into the recitation room without shoes. He had none to wear.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS SWARM EVERYWHERE. There seems to be as much emigration overland as by sea. It would occupy too much of our space to give even a brief notice of the multitude of companies. They are mostly well provided, besides being well informed and armed. When they reach the gold region they will be a formidable body.

OHIO.—Among the acts passed by the Legislature of this State, during its recent session, was one to submit to the people the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution.

Ton. ROBERT J. WALKER, late Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday, from Charleston, in the steamship Columbus, on his way to Washington, where he designs taking up his permanent residence.

REMOVALS.

It is somewhat amusing to see the Federal party applying Jefferson and Jackson as their authority for quelling the guillotine to all democratic office-holders. Old Zack, feigns abhorrence of the doctrine of removal—but his principal advisers appear to be perfectly ready for the work before them. There is a large demand for place under the present administration. It will have to be accorded to, and the heads of Democratic post-masters in this State are rolling off by dozens. For our own part we do not so much object to it, but it grieves us to see such a discrepancy between the professions and the practice of the present administration, which was to bury party feelings in oblivion. Quoting Jefferson & Jackson too!—the one who the Federalists of 1800 denounced as a Jacobin and infidel—the other whom the Federalists of a recent date denounced as a monster and tyrant.—Consistent to the last!

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, the joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution to elect judges, was considered and passed by a vote of 52 to 25. The Democratic Union, in speaking of the passage of this measure, says—"As will be seen by the proceedings of the House of Monday last, the resolutions, heretofore passed by the Senate, to provide for the election of Judges of the Courts of this Commonwealth, by the people, finally passed by a vote of 52 to 25. Although the resolutions were not passed by a party vote, the doctrine of election by the people, is the true Democratic doctrine, and must prevail. In 1838, when the Constitution was adopted, the Democracy achieved a great victory over their Whig opponents, when they abolished the life tenure; almost every Whig at that Convention battling for the life tenure, and against the limited tenure, to the last moment; but now, with ten years experience, we find two-thirds of our Legislature, Whigs as well as Democrats, prepared to go directly to the people and elect their judges as they elect nearly all other civil officers.—The leading Democratic papers of the State have already spoken out on this subject, and we trust they will continue to advocate it so that the next Legislature may not go back in the good work that has been begun, for we do regard this as at least one good move of the present Legislature. We have not time to enlarge upon this subject to-day, but shall take occasion to do so in future numbers.

The North Branch, or Small Note Bill.

On Tuesday last a motion was carried in the House of Representatives to re-consider the vote on the bill for completing the North Branch Canal.—After various attempts to amend, all of which were unsuccessful, the vote was once more taken on the final passage, with the following result—Yeas 34, nays 47. Mr. Lambertson voted in the negative. The Hon. Mr. Ruplely dodged the question! The bill is thus finally disposed of for the present session of the Legislature. The bill negated was Mr. Bell's substitute to raise a loan from the Banks to complete the work, by allowing them the privilege of issuing small notes.

A Wholesome Example.

The Democratic party, with no desire to waste factious opposition to General Taylor, are in an attitude, fortunately, to protect the country from the consequences of bad nominations. The rejection of McCaughey, of Indiana, or rather of Mexico—for he belongs more to the latter country than to the United States—will either have the effect of stopping the inclination of anti-war agitators upon the country, or of being the first of many similar rebukes. Can it be expected that the Democratic party, through their representatives in the Senate, shall endorse such men as these? If General Taylor, forgets what is due to the country, the party of the country must take care of it. So says the Pennsylvania.

OFFICIAL MEANS.—The Washington correspondent of the North American says, it is generally believed at Washington, that President Polk saved between \$60 and \$75,000 out of his salary, during his official term, by pursuing a system of the most rigid economy in his domestic arrangements. It is said his household of one hundred private gentlemen in Washington.—Herald, of last week.

Well, really, if our Federal friends cannot find something harder than the above to say against Ex-President Polk, they had better cease their straddles. Attack a man because he uses economy in his household! What is too mean for the Federalists not to be guilty of? But, how did the unprincipled scribbler who wrote the above obtain his knowledge concerning Mr. Polk's "domestic arrangements?" Will he confess that he has been guilty of forcing his long nose into the kitchen of the President, so that he might ascertain what was cooking for breakfast? If he did employ his leisure hours in this way, it is only a pity that the cook had not discovered him, and saluted him with a good kick for his pains.

THE FRATERS FOREVER.—The Journeymen Printers of Columbus, Ohio, a few days since, presented Asa G. DIMCOCK, Eng. Senator from Holmes Co., with a gold "Composing Rule," as a testimonial in respect to his exertions in behalf of the craft in Ohio. Senator D. is the editor of the Holmes County Freeman, a radical orthodox Democratic sheet. He is also the author of the Homestead Exemption Bill presented in the Ohio Legislature during the present session.—Democratic Union.

A deserved compliment. We have the pleasure of an intimate personal acquaintance with the "Senator from Holmes," Mr. DIMCOCK, having, in days gone by, worked side by side with him as a journeyman printer. He is a gentleman of sterling worth—an excellent scholar, possessed of clear and comprehensive views, a firm and unyielding Democrat, a sincere friend, and a faithful and accomplished printer and writer. We are rejoiced to hear of the success of our old associate—who is worthy the confidence reposed in him by the Democracy of Holmes county.

MAN SHOT.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that the Rev. Mr. Burroughs of the Philadelphia Conference, was waylaid in Worcester county, Md., by a ruffian named Bishop who assailed the preacher, and would probably have done him serious injury, when the latter drew a pistol, which he carried in self defence, and fired at Bishop's leg, not wishing to injure him fatally. The ball took effect, however, in B's abdomen, and the wound is considered dangerous. Mr. Burroughs surrendered himself to the authorities.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Washington Union of the 21st inst., says—"It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of the Hon. Rudolph Dickinson, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Ohio. He breathed his last in this city yesterday morning, after an indisposition of several days. Public honors will be paid to his remains this day, according to the programme which we lay before our readers.

RECEPTION OF MR. POLK.—Ex-President Polk arrived at Mobile on the 19th inst., and met with a warm reception. The whole military force of the city paraded on the occasion.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Two lads, sons of Mr. Leeds Dougherty, of Clermont co., Ohio, were killed by lightning on the 16th inst., while sitting under a large tree.

SUICIDE OF A MANIA.—A tailor named McKee, suffering under mania portis, while on his passage from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, a few days ago, stabbed two of the crew, and then jumped overboard, and drowned himself.

GEN. TAYLOR BEFORE HIS ELECTION.

The Federal papers are filled with appeals to Gen. Taylor to remove Democrat from office. It may be well in this connection to refer to what Gen. Taylor said, in numerous letters over his own signature, before the election, to show that he can not, without a deliberate falsification of his own words, do what is now demanded of him by the Federal office seekers. To Mr. Taylor of Cincinnati he said: "I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own."

IN NO CASE CAN I PERMIT MYSELF TO BE THE CANDIDATE OF ANY PARTY OR YIELD MYSELF TO PARTY SCHEMES."

To Mr. Doloney, he said: "Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous voice of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammeled, and be the Chief Magistrate of the nation."

To P. S. Smith, he said: "I do not desire the Presidency, and only yield to it, as far as my assent, to be considered a candidate in the same proportion in which it is desired by the people, irrespective of party."

He wrote to Dr. Bronson: "I cannot in any case permit myself to be brought before the people, exclusively by any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide the country as their candidate for this office."

To Mr. Mayer, in his reply to the Address and Resolutions of the Baltimore Mass Meeting, in which the broad ground of independence of party was assumed throughout, he further said: "As they have, with so much confidence, placed my name in nomination before the country, on their own responsibility, free from party action and the obligation of pledges from myself, I shall serve them strictly as a Constitutional and not a party President."

And yet in the face of these declarations, Federal editors and office seekers are constantly urging Gen. Taylor to falsify his own words, and remove men from office merely because of their politics. From what we can learn, we have no doubt that a very general sweep of Democratic office-holders will be made by Gen. T. and his Cabinet officers. Well, be it so. We shall not be sorry if the decapitating axe is applied to the neck of every Democrat in office.—Such a course on the part of Gen. Taylor will not only prove him to be capable of making false statements, but it will strengthen the Democratic party.

"The blood of the martyrs will be seed for the church," and we predict, that long before the end of Gen. Taylor's term of office he will be convinced that he committed an error in making professions which he disregarded. Such a course may secure to him a man ill-gotten power, but at the same time it will also secure for him the scorn and contempt of honest men of all parties.

Mr. HANCOCK'S APPOINTMENT.

The Federal papers have quoted a temper in a tea-pot respecting the appointment (by President Polk) of Mr. HANCOCK as Minister to Prussia. They say that the appointment was made too late—some thought after Mr. Polk had ceased to be President.—The "God-like Daniel" has published a letter respecting Mr. Hancock's appointment. He, too, professes to think that President Polk's term of office had expired, and he winds up his bombastic epistle by pronouncing the nomination "as one of the most irreparable proceedings recorded in the history of the Government." Now, this is all common-sense and out baldheaded. It is admitted that Mr. Polk was not President at the hour he sent Mr. Hancock's name to the Senate, by the same logic there was no Senate at the time, and no House of Representatives. The most important of all bills, the appropriation bill, has not been passed at all, and not a dollar can be legally drawn from the treasury. The Federal expounders of the constitution, however, thought there was a President, Senate, and a House. If it was not so, we trust that the Federal administration now in power will not proceed to act without authority, trample law and the constitution under foot. An extra session of Congress should be called forthwith, if the opinions of Federal editors are worth a copper.

REMOVALS.—The official correspondent of the N. American gives the following list of Federal Post-masters appointed in place of competent Democratic ones, removed in the last week:

- Samuel Rosebury, Pittsburgh.
Emanuel Swope, Leacock, Lancaster co.
Elizabeth Will, McSherrystown, Adams co.
J. Sedwick, Butler, Butler co.
H. J. Lewis, Zionsville, Butler co.
John Irvine, Shaver's Creek, Huntington co.
E. Lewis, Cooperfield, Lancaster co.
G. W. McConnell, Paris Valley, Dauphin co.
H. D. Hovey, Fairfield, Adams co.
J. Scott, Kittanning, Armstrong co.
A. Breneman, Elizabethtown, Lancaster co.
S. S. Nagle, Marietta, Lancaster co.
J. D. Warkley, York Springs, Adams co.
F. Humphreys, Green, Bedford co.
Wm. Butler, Lewistown, Mifflin co.
D. G. Rogers, Beaville, Washington co.
Dr. R. Stevenson, Cannonsburg, do.
S. M. Griffith, Hickory, do.

The Free Sellers Notified.

General Taylor, through an authorized article in the National Intelligencer, published a few days ago in our Washington correspondence, whitewash of the whole free soil party with quite an air. We give the following significant sentence from the article in question: "Should the Free Soil party, or any portion of it, hereafter be detected in any act evincing a deliberate purpose to prevent the formation of any civil government in Mexico, or in any way to keep up the agitation between the North and the South for sectional party objects, the President may find it to be his solemn duty to frown indignantly on that, and not merely to disavow, but to 'perfect day' of an attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from another."

This is very diplomatic and solemn, says the Pennsylvania, but it requires no interpreter to solve it. It is saying, in as many words, to the Wiltons, Sowards, Stevenses, Coopers, and others—"Gentlemen, your project is a humbug; it is in my road; and I will denounce any of you that is detected in the act of using it to prevent necessary legislation." Mr. Meredith and Governor Johnston, both original free soilers, of course approve this sentence of excommunication.

The First Fruit.

Only 30 days have elapsed since the installation of ZACHARY TAYLOR as President of the United States, and the change of Government from Democratic to Whig counsels, and the consequence is—a reduction of Government Stocks from 114 to 109—a falling of 5 per cent. in one month! If such results ensue in the green tree, what may we not dread in the dry?

"MONEY," we are told by the New York papers, "is tight again in Wall street." "Money" ought positively to be ashamed of itself. But money always was a "rum" sort of thing, and those who get much of it naturally feel its elevation. So says the Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Lusk, proprietor of the Jefferson Inquirer, has been elected public printer of Missouri, by a majority of two votes over Mr. H. L. Boone, of the Metropolitan. Both candidates were democrats, but Mr. L. is anti-Benton.

A Petition It is said is being circulated in Kingston, Canada, to be presented to the Queen to allow that province to be annexed to the U. States.

Six thousand had were recently caught near Edenton, N. C., at a single hauling of a seine.

"ONE OF THE OUTS—DEAR HIM."

The Herald of last week, under the above caption, published an extract from the Norristown Register, whose editor, S. D. Patterson, Esq., was removed from office by Gen. Taylor. Our neighbor commends the tone of the extract taken from the Register, and so do we. Col. Patterson retires from office like a man, without grumbling. He appears rather pleased on account of his removal than otherwise. We now, for the benefit of the Herald, quote another extract from the Norristown Register, which contains more truth than anything we have read for some days. Here it is: "Such of our democratic brethren as were led to cast their votes for General Taylor under the belief which his friends exerted themselves to promulgate, that he would, if elected, be the President of the whole people, and not the President of a party, and that, under his administration, proscription would be proscribed, and a perfect 'era of good feeling' established, will now soon see how far their anticipations are to be realized. For ourselves, we believe that in three months time scarcely a vestige of a democratic holding office will be observable throughout the whole length and breadth of our land—and when the next election instance may chance to occur, its existence can easily be traced to the operation of some peculiar and private cause. We shall not complain of this, for our views on the subject have already been distinctly set forth.

But, it may be said, that a persistence of such a line of policy will be at variance with Gen. Taylor's own expressed declarations made when he was a candidate before the people. Of course, it would be, but of his desiring the authorship to be known by the parties attacked. The whole hearing of the extract, and the whole of the article, is a mere repetition of the same old story, and without hesitation we surrendered it to you, and upon the deceased's desiring to see it, we leave it as shown to him.

These seem to be the remote cause of an unpleasant feeling between Burrows and young Bishop—the immediate one, is the demand for a second term of the part of Bishop for money owing him by Burrows, when, as Burrows alleges, but of which there is no proof, Bishop, on calling on him, on the morning of Friday, said, "unless you pay me I will learn that in this particular, as in all others, whig professions and promises were things 'made to be broken'."

Hon. James Buchanan.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN has been spending some days in his borough, at the invitation of the Democratic members of the Legislature. His fine appearance, courteous deportment, transcendent abilities, and unblemished private character makes him the envy of every member of the Legislature, and a large number of our citizens. Whigs as well as Democrats, eulogize upon him, all being anxious to manifest their high appreciation of the distinguished services he has rendered his country, during the long period that he has occupied a place in the councils of the nation. It must be gratifying in the highest degree to the retired statesman, after serving his country for a quarter of a century, in the most trying positions that a statesman could occupy, to find that he still retains to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.—Harrisburg Union.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, late Secretary of State, has returned to his city after a most cordial and gratifying interchange of civilities with the Democratic representatives at Harrisburg. Mr. B. is looking unusually well, and a general feeling of gratification is felt among his old neighbors, that he has again returned to the society of which he was so long the pride and ornament. It is the intention of the Democrats, we understand, soon to tender to their distinguished Fellow-Laborer some public manifestation of their regard. Mr. Buchanan's fame as a statesman is the property of the nation—but by no class or community is he held in higher estimation than by the Democracy of Lancaster city and county.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State, has established himself in the former residence of Mr. Buchanan.—Mr. Meredith has taken the well known mansion of Mr. S. Clair Clarke, on President's Square. Mr. Preston has succeeded Mr. Mason, not only in office, but in his household.

A trial in Philadelphia last week, an objection was made to the competency of a witness, that he had been convicted of receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, which he had served out. The Court sustained the objection, and declared the witness incompetent to testify.

A TERRIBLE FALL.—At Cincinnati, on last Saturday night during the performance at the American Theatre, a colored man fell from the gallery to the pit, while intoxicated. He was carried out insensible, and soon after revived; and to the surprise of every one, walked off. He had not gone far, however, before he fell dead, from internal injury received.

COPPER MINE.—A copper mine has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Henry Gitt, in Berwick township, Adams county, which is said to be of excellent quality. It has been leased by a gentleman skilled in mining.

Altered \$3 bills on the State Bank of Camden, N. J. have been put in circulation. The fraud may be known by the figure of a pair of horses racing between the signatures of the Cashier and President, which is not on the genuine bill.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—We learn, says the Philadelphia Ledger, that about \$5,000 worth of California gold was lately deposited at the Mint, received from Baltimore, which was as good a lot as has yet been received, and contained one piece which weighed 887 100 ounces, which was no doubt one of those mentioned as having been found in the crevices of the rocks, and is by far the largest specimen that has been seen at the Mint, and is positive evidence that it is found in large pieces. Many other specimens were very good sized pieces, and would well pay the trouble of picking up or digging for a while.

THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS.—The case of Tom Hand, who was arrested for stealing the Government Jewels from the Patent Office, was taken up, on Monday last, before Judge Kane, in Philadelphia.—After a long hearing, the accused was fully committed, upon the evidence against him, for trial.

IMPORTANT TO CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis advises emigrants to California to procure their routes at home. They were very scarce and high in Missouri. The lowest quotation was \$90.

CHOLERA AT THE WEST.—The Nashville Banner announces the reappearance of the cholera in that city. Several deaths had recently occurred from that disease.

KILLED.—A man named Robert Robinson was run over and killed by an omnibus, in Philadelphia on Saturday. He had a wife and eight children.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Female Emigrant Company of Mrs. Farnham is progressing finely in New York. Passage to California has been engaged for them on the ship Angelique, at New York.

"Wife!" said a hen-poked Husband, "go to bed." "I won't," replied the wife. "Then sit up," said the Husband; "I will be obeyed."

Emancipation meetings continue to be held in various parts of Kentucky, and are well attended and enthusiastically, notwithstanding the majority of the press of that State seem to have united against them.

THE MARYLAND TRAGEDY.

The following is a circumstantial account of the death of Mr. Bishop, at the hands of the Rev. Thos. J. Burrows. Hon. Munster at Sand? H. L. Md.—I have never before been sorry to publish so awful an event as occurred at Sandy Hill in this county, on Friday morning, the 23d inst. James Burrows, a young man of high standing in society, and of the most respectable family connections, and shot down by the Rev. Thomas J. Burrows, was minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stationed at Chestertown, in this State. The circumstance, as follows:—Burrows, sometime during the past year, was married at Sandy Hill, to a highly respectable lady; of considerable property named Holland; but this match was strongly opposed by many of the friends and relatives of the lady. Among the number who took a part in this untimely visitation, was young Bishop. Subsequent to his appointment to the Chestertown circuit, and shortly after he took charge of the same, he wrote a lengthy and abusive article to be published as an advertisement in this paper, [and desired the usual charge should be made for it] respecting Dr. George Bishop, brother to the deceased, and young Bishop. In this article he cast some grossly immodest and unbecoming reflections upon the young man whom he slanders. The communication referred to we refused to publish, not only because we knew the statement and imputations to be untrue and malicious, which was of itself a sufficient cause for its rejection, but because the parties attacked. The whole hearing of the article, and the whole of the article, is a mere repetition of the same old story, and without hesitation we surrendered it to you, and upon the deceased's desiring to see it, we leave it as shown to him.

These seem to be the remote cause of an unpleasant feeling between Burrows and young Bishop—the immediate one, is the demand for a second term of the part of Bishop for money owing him by Burrows, when, as Burrows alleges, but of which there is no proof, Bishop, on calling on him, on the morning of Friday, said, "unless you pay me I will learn that in this particular, as in all others, whig professions and promises were things 'made to be broken'."

Hon. James Buchanan. Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN has been spending some days in his borough, at the invitation of the Democratic members of the Legislature. His fine appearance, courteous deportment, transcendent abilities, and unblemished private character makes him the envy of every member of the Legislature, and a large number of our citizens. Whigs as well as Democrats, eulogize upon him, all being anxious to manifest their high appreciation of the distinguished services he has rendered his country, during the long period that he has occupied a place in the councils of the nation.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, late Secretary of State, has returned to his city after a most cordial and gratifying interchange of civilities with the Democratic representatives at Harrisburg. Mr. B. is looking unusually well, and a general feeling of gratification is felt among his old neighbors, that he has again returned to the society of which he was so long the pride and ornament. It is the intention of the Democrats, we understand, soon to tender to their distinguished Fellow-Laborer some public manifestation of their regard. Mr. Buchanan's fame as a statesman is the property of the nation—but by no class or community is he held in higher estimation than by the Democracy of Lancaster city and county.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State, has established himself in the former residence of Mr. Buchanan.—Mr. Meredith has taken the well known mansion of Mr. S. Clair Clarke, on President's Square. Mr. Preston has succeeded Mr. Mason, not only in office, but in his household.

A trial in Philadelphia last week, an objection was made to the competency of a witness, that he had been convicted of receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, which he had served out. The Court sustained the objection, and declared the witness incompetent to testify.

A TERRIBLE FALL.—At Cincinnati, on last Saturday night during the performance at the American Theatre, a colored man fell from the gallery to the pit, while intoxicated. He was carried out insensible, and soon after revived; and to the surprise of every one, walked off. He had not gone far, however, before he fell dead, from internal injury received.

COPPER MINE.—A copper mine has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Henry Gitt, in Berwick township, Adams county, which is said to be of excellent quality. It has been leased by a gentleman skilled in mining.

Altered