Intelligencer & Journal.

E. W. HUTTER, EDITOR.

Lancaster, February 1, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

JAMES BUCHANAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, February 1, 1848.

For Mayor.—MICHAEL CARPENTER.
For Assessor.—MICHAEL BUNDLE.
For High Constable.—JOHN MYERS.

Select Council.

JACOB M. HARMONY, North West Ward,
HENRY GORRECHT, South East Ward,
CHARLES GILLESPIE, South West Ward

Common Council.

DANIEL ERISMAN, WILLIAM KUHNS, PETER J. GORNER, GEORGE YEISLEY, } North West Ward.
D. B. BARTHOLOMEW, JACOB WILHELM, JOHN CLAIR, WILLIAM K. LEONARD, } South East Ward.
THOMAS B. TORR, JOHN WEIDLER, JOHN CARR, REUBEN S. ROHRER, } North East Ward.
WILLIAM MATHIOT, EPHRAIM ZELLARS, ADAM WILHELM, } South West Ward.

Judges.

JOHN BOMBERGER, West Ward.
PHILIP LEONARD, East Ward.

Inspectors.

WILLIAM HOOVER, West Ward.
FREDERICK ZERCHER, East Ward.

City Constables.

MICHAEL McGRANN.
JOSEPH BRINTNALL.

Alderman.

JAMES CARPENTER, South West Ward.

Appointments by the Governor.

BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS, Esq., re-appointed Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

EMANUEL SHAEFFER, to be Associate Judge for the county of Lancaster.

DAVIS BROOK, for the county of Blair.

JOHN H. BRODHEAD, for the county of Pike.

JAMES MUNFORD for the county of Wayne.

EPHRAIM FENTON, for Montgomery.

ROBERT M. LEE, to be Recorder of the Mayor's Court of Philadelphia.

These appointments were on Tuesday last confirmed by the Senate, in Executive session.

Appointments by the Canal Commissioners.

GEORGE B. HAMILTON, of *Clarion* county, collector at the city of *Lancaster!*

The above appointment, made by the votes of Messrs. POWER and BURNS, has taken this whole city by surprise. It would have required only a few more miles of easy travel, to have brought a collector from the state of *Ohio*, and certainly the compliment to the Democracy of this city would have been about the same.

A. B. Cummings, Philadelphia.
William Gamble, Paoli.
Robert Laverty, Parkesburg.
John F. Houston, Columbia.
John R. Manderfield, Portsmouth.
A. Stewart, Swatara Aqueduct.
Samuel Marquart, out-let lock, Portsmouth.
Samuel S. Bigler, Harrisburg.
George Ziegler, Duncan's Island bridge.
John Shoemaker, Juniata Aqueduct.
William R. M'Coy, Lewistown.
J. M. Cunningham, Huntingdon.
Obed Edson, Johnstown.
James A. M'Culloch, Freeport.
Benjamin Dike, Freeport Aqueduct.
Levi G. Clover, Pittsburg.
J. H. Morrison, Northumberland.
James S. Campbell, Berwick.
James A. Dunlap, Easton.
Jacob Hibbs, Bristol.
Stewart Law, Newport.
George W. Patterson, Hollidaysburg.
Edward Carlton, Blairsville.
Allison White, Wellsburg.
Joseph S. Williams, Williamsport.
Samuel Darragh, New Hope.
J. Wagonseller, Schuylkill Viaduct.

WEIGHMASTERS.

Jared Ketcham, Philadelphia.
John H. Buchman, Lancaster.
A. P. Moderwell, Columbia.
George L. Mytinger, Portsmouth.
George Potts, Weigh lock, Hollidaysburg.
F. R. West, Weigh Scales, "
James Shannon, Weigh Scales, Johnstown.
George A. Kurtz, Pittsburg.
Jacob G. Chesney, Northumberland.
Charles E. Weygant, Easton.
M. W. Dickey, weigh lock at Johnstown.
C. M. Strein, keeper of out-let lock, Columbia.

SUPERVISORS.

John Maglauchlin, Eastern Division.
James Turner, Lower Juniata.
John Ross, Upper Juniata.
William M'Pherson, Upper Western.
George Blattenberger, Susquehanna.
Thomas Bennett, West Branch.
William K. Huffnagle, Delaware Division.
Alexander Power, Western Division.

STATE AGENTS.

Aaron Coburn, Philadelphia.
Charles Beidelman, "
Col. John Rankin, York county.
F. A. Cunningham, Lewistown.

THE ELECTION! TO DAY!

We trust *none* of our Democratic friends will neglect going to the polls To-Day, and depositing his vote for the regularly nominated ticket, found at the head of our columns. The candidates are all good men and true, deserving of public confidence, and well qualified to discharge the duties of the places for which they are respectively named. Although our Federal opponents, conscious of their own weakness, have not ventured to raise an opposition ticket, yet the regular nominations may at the eleventh hour be opposed by *independent* candidates, which is Federalism under another and more dangerous guise. The ticket—the whole ticket—and nothing but the ticket—should be the watch-word of every Democrat to-day.

The Meeting at Kinzer's.

We perform a pleasing duty in the publication of the proceedings of the Democratic meeting, held on Saturday last, in Paradise township. A more numerous, respectable, and gratifying meeting, it has not been our fortune to attend, since we have chosen Lancaster as our residence. The very "bone and sinew" of the Democracy of the Eastern section of the county were present. Dr. N. W. SAMPLE, the POLK and DALLAS Elector of 1844, presided—assisted by the venerable Capt. JOHN SLAYMAKER as first Vice President—and on the Committee of Resolutions will be found the name of JOHN L. LIGHTNER, Esq., one of the Delegates to the 4th of March Convention. Besides these active and well-known Democrats, there were present the HENDERSONS, the LEFEVERS, the SLAYMAKERS, the M'ILVAINES, the BAKERS, the HOUSTONS, the LIGHTNERS, the DOBSONS, the KINZERS, the WHITES, the GIRVINS, the LYTLES, and other old and influential republicans, who have never swerved from the glorious old cause.

We hope to be able in our next, to publish a sketch of the truly eloquent speech of Col. FORNEY, whose presence was enthusiastically greeted by his old and devoted friends.

The State Interest.

The Harrisburg *Union* states, that the bill appropriating *two millions* of dollars for the payment of the February and August interest on the funded debt of the State, has passed both branches of the legislature.

Cumberland County.

The Township Delegates were elected in Cumberland county on last Saturday, and meet in convention at Carlisle, to-day. A telegraphic despatch to the *Intelligencer*, received last evening from a friend at Carlisle, states: "As far as heard from, the delegates stand 14 for Buchanan, 6 for Dallas, 22 to hear from."

Mr. Buchanan.

Our paper of the last and previous weeks contained the proceedings of Democratic meetings held in different sections of Lancaster county, recommending the elevation of JAMES BUCHANAN to the most exalted civil trust known among the nations of the earth, the Presidency of the United States.

A similar expression of Public Opinion graces our columns of to-day, emanating from a body of Democrats, who have never been the most perilous contests, swerved from the straight line of duty. We can, with entire truth, apply to this last meeting the remark we made respecting the others: that it sprang from the free and spontaneous action of the *people*, and was the result of no other prompting than that of their warm, abiding, *undiminished* attachment to the great Statesman, whom in early life they learned to know so well, and never to know unfavorably.

We point to these spontaneous mass-gatherings with pride and pleasure. Much as those may affect to despise them, who neither know nor care to appreciate the moral grandeur of a free people, sitting in council on the actions of one of their own distinguished citizens, they possess a value in *our* sight, more to be prized than fine silver or gold. Unanswerable and triumphant is the proof which they furnish, that *here*, among his early associates and neighbors—*here*, where the foundation of that greatness was first laid, which has since risen to a superstructure, visible to the whole Union—*here*, where that glowing Eloquence first resounded, which has since coped in a higher sphere with the master-spirits of the age, CLAY, WEBSTER, and CALHOUN—that *here*, the fame of JAMES BUCHANAN has sustained no detriment. But that the effort to drag him, *without a reason*, from his well-earned eminence, has proved as impotent, if not as absurd, as is the presumptuous essay of the lisping infant to tear a particular bright star from its place in the firmament.

One of the main reasons of Mr. Buchanan's strong hold upon the attachment of his earlier associates and neighbors, aside from his eminent public services, is to be sought *in his unspotted and irreproachable private character*. And here is a foundation of popularity, than which the Alleghenies have not a corner-stone more secure.

Among the many distinguished men, who have, at various times, served in the high stations of the republic, it is too seldom that we have discovered those, who to brilliant talents and rare intellectual acquirements have united that elevated purity of morals, which alone constitutes a safe depository of a trust so responsible and exalted as the Chief Magistracy of the American Union. The infirmities of frail humanity—the temptations which at every step encompass the pathway of the renowned—the flattery of friends and the intoxicating influence of patronage and power—all these, but too often lead irresistibly to the indulgence of those baser passions, which cast their dark shadows over the fair fame of the most gifted of our race. The history of Mankind—alas! abounds with melancholy attestations, that not Genius, the most dazzling—not Learning, the most varied—not Statesmanship, the most profound—not all the graces and accomplishments of the *head*, are a safe-guard against the insidious approaches of the monster Vice to the *heart*. At the sight of such examples, we may bow in deep homage at the shrine of intellectual superiority, but we cannot repress our poignant sorrowing over the absence of those sterner virtues, which so much more contribute to dignity and adorn human nature.

Perhaps no one, among the distinguished and honorable of our land, unites to his high qualities as a Statesman a more unspotted *personal* character than JAMES BUCHANAN. Called into active political life, at an early age, and progressing, step by step, to the highest honors of the republic, he has passed through all the allurements of power and station, through all the blandishments of favor and fortune, with a reputation pure and unblemished. In addition to these inestimable moral qualities, he possesses habits of social friendship, which he has successfully preserved, amid all the changing trials and vicissitudes of life. Notwithstanding his elevation to high official stations, these crowning excellencies have ever shone forth conspicuously in his character, and he now displays the same generous and unostentatious qualities, which marked his conduct when pursuing in early life his humbler professional avocations.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S occasional visits to this city—which, owing to his responsible and almost Herculean public labors, are not so frequent, as they would otherwise be—are always distinguished by the familiar greetings of old, and true, and never-to-be-forgotten friends, who are scattered over every part of this large and populous county. Then it is that former intimacies are revived, and the reminiscences of the past reviewed. Many can bear testimony to his oft-repeated manifestations of friendship, and all, whether friend or foe, are compelled to render him the tribute of a perfect specimen of personal probity and honor.

Such a man Envy may assail, and disappointed Ambition seek to traduce, but how unavailing the attempt! By the serenity of his mind, and the consciousness of a well-spent life, he is lifted far above the reach of all envious and malignant foes. The Future is concealed from our view. But thus much *is* revealed to us. Whether JAMES BUCHANAN, at the close of the present presidential term, shall be chosen as the successor of Mr. POLK, or whether he shall retire to the tranquility of private life—*his* will ever be the fortune to rejoice in a body of as ardent and devoted friends, as has ever fallen to the lot of any public man. And nowhere will he find truer, or firmer, or faster friends, than among the bone and sinew of the *Lancaster County* Democracy. With feelings of honest and heartfelt satisfaction, they point to his brilliant career in Congress and in the Cabinet, and to the spotless purity of his character as a Man, a Citizen, a Neighbor, and a Friend—and they proudly challenge a comparison with any or all of his opponents.

Sixth Congressional District.

The Governor has issued his writ for holding a special election in the Sixth Congressional District, composed of Bucks and Lehigh counties, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of JOHN W. HORNBECK, on Wednesday, February 23.

The political complexion of this district is among the most varying and uncertain in the State. In 1844 Polk's majority was 647—in 1846 it gave to Mr. Hornbeck (Fed.) 435 majority, and in 1846 it gave a majority for Shunk of 688.

If the voters in the district can all be brought to the polls, the return of a Democrat, in place of Mr. HORNBECK, is certain. At no former period were stronger inducements presented for united and vigorous exertion. The state of parties in the House is so close, that upon the result in this district may depend the ascendency of the one party or the other. We have every confidence that little Lehigh will "do better" than ever, and that old Bucks will do its full duty—and the young *bucks*, too.

Mississippi Convention.

We have the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of Mississippi, which assembled at Jackson. Ex-Governor McNutt presided, and the following Electoral ticket was nominated:

For Electors at large—Joseph W. Chalmers, Alex. G. McNutt.

Dist. 1. Daniel B. Wright; 2. Geo. W. L. Smith; 3. W. W. McWillie; 4. J. A. Ventriss.

No choice for President was indicated, Hon. R. J. WALKER having declined to be presented.

The Jackson correspondent of the *Vicksburg Sentinel* says that the Convention carefully avoided any expression of preference in regard to the candidates for Presidency or Vice Presidency, to be nominated at Baltimore, but that the impression is, that in a vote, the favorites would have been BUCHANAN and QUITMAN.

More New Banks.

We observe by the different notices given in the Harrisburg newspapers, that an increase of Banking capital is likely to be the result of the multiplied applications to the present session of the Legislature. Populous, we always have of money corporations and the currency they furnish, we think, are in other respects more than sufficient for the business of the country. Which the Executive has chosen to express his opposition to their further increase, on the ground that the time has now come when such a stand is absolutely necessary to be made, and we take his message as a guaranty, that no new charters will be granted, nor re-charters either, unless the Banks asking for them, can shew they have hitherto sustained a good character, and in their operations have had an eye to a good currency, as well as the wish for making money.

We observe too, that notices in several instances have been given of intended applications for new charters of both Banks and Savings Institutions, without any name being appended thereto, as if those interested in establishing them were for some reason or other anxious to keep their names out of view, or perhaps too modest to appear in public. Such notices are clearly defective under the act of Assembly, and if we were a member we should so consider them, and at once reject the applications without further enquiry. The constitution and laws both require a notice to be given,—and as there can be no notice without a name, the neglect to publish, and intentionally withholding the names, vitiates the notice, and whoever inserted it can pay the printer for publishing it, but cannot expect the Legislature or the Governor to sanction such a dodging of a plain duty. The names must appear, that the people of the place in which the Bank is to be located, may know whether the applicant is or is not a citizen of the commonwealth, and is or is not a proper person to be entrusted with a charter. If charters are to be granted on notices without names, hereafter names will be appended in no case, and the act of Assembly requiring a notice will be a nullity.

Under a notice without a name, any man may have the right to ask for a charter as well as he who published it, and we think ourselves just as much entitled to ask for charters under all these defective notices, as they who gave them. We believe it was the meaning of the framers of the constitution, and the legislature passing the law, which directed the manner in which notices should be given, that a strict compliance with the spirit and meaning of the law should be required; that full notice should be given to the community of the originators of the Bank as well as of the Bank itself, and not that a charter is to be granted as a matter of course, like the privilege of making a turnpike, or a less important matter. But having full faith in the wisdom of our Governor and Legislature, we do not apprehend that either Banks or Savings Institutions will find much favor this session, and those who are so anxious for an increase of paper money, must bide their time until they find an administration favorable to their views—if ever such an administration will hereafter be created by the good people of Pennsylvania.

We cordially endorse every sentiment and opinion, advanced in the foregoing extract by that able and intrepid exponent of Democratic principles, the *Pennsylvanian*. The multiplication of Banking Institutions would inevitably raise up an Aristocracy in our midst, portending a fearful prostration of the public rights and private independence of the people. Ostensibly designed for great and noble purposes—to assist the operations of industry and encourage laudable enterprise—too many of the Banks have become the mere centre-points, at which the artful Few collect profits from the necessities of the unsuspecting Many. Whilst we readily concede, that *some* of these Institutions are conducted on safe and prudent principles, and by men of the purest and loftiest integrity, it must be admitted that the remark is *not* applicable to *all*. Many and severe are the sufferings and losses, which badly-managed Banks have inflicted on the community, by flooding the land with their paper promises, and then with the utmost *nonchalance* shuffling off their wholesale engagements.

There is not, in our opinion, a solitary evil in our land, so fatal to the freedom and prosperity of the people, as the multiplication of banking establishments. Long will Pennsylvania mourn her disrespect of the the warning voice and veto of her excellent Governor SNYDER—whose name we print in capitals, in token of our reverence of his memory, and of our gratitude for his refusal to sign the bill for *fostering* Banks in this State. In Governor SHUNK we luckily have a Chief Magistrate, who has the willingness and the firmness to follow closely in his footsteps. But—to keep the Banks under proper restraint—it is necessary, also, to encourage a sound and enlightened PUBLIC OPINION, which is ever stronger than the law itself—and to this end we pledge our hearty co-operation, however humble.

When, more than a dozen years ago, in the commencement of our political career, we participated in the politics of another county, the *Northampton Bank* applied to the Legislature of this State for an *increase of capital*. We took a bold stand in opposition, and as the Editor of a Democratic journal privately and publicly remonstrated against it—Our course was condemned by, probably, nineteen-twentieths of our own party-friends, many of whom were directly *interested* in the success of the application for increasing the local paper-currency. We were threatened with the loss of many kind "*patrons*," if we persisted in our opposition, and not a few of the high-priests that officiated in the money-temple menaced the destruction of our business! After a violent struggle, the application was defeated by a few votes in the House of Representatives, which was then largely Democratic, and the swarm of Bank Borers, who had been sent to Harrisburg to "*log-roll*" the bill through the Legislature, returned disappointed.

Subsequent events have so fully demonstrated the propriety of our course, on that occasion, that we refer to it with pride and pleasure. The *Northampton Bank*, long before the expiration of its charter, proved to be the veriest sink of corruption and dishonesty, and, like the Marble Monster in Chestnut street, has "gone the way of all flesh," leaving only suffering and wretchedness behind. Stockholders, depositors, and bill-holders were alike engulphed in a common vortex of insolvency, and we could this day buy as many of its notes as would fill a well-sized bread-basket, for a half-eagle, constitutional currency! The *Cachier* of the Institution, after having been for a period incarcerated in the county-jail, has been driven into exile, whilst one of the Democratic representatives from the county, who had the nerve to oppose the application, has been honor'd with a seat *in Congress!* Such are the ultimate triumphs of Right over Wrong!

From the happy results of this important first lesson, we have ever opposed, and trust we shall ever continue to oppose, any increase of banking privileges, by whomsoever sought, or on whatsoever pretext. If the altars of PLUTUS are to be attended by more numerous and more devout worshippers than those of the MOST HIGH—it shall not be by *our* humble agency, at least. Nor does it afford any consolation to be told: "If you don't like the banks, don't deal with them!" We have a parallel for this in the speech of the member of British parliament, who, in descanting upon the blessings of England, exclaimed: "If any man don't like England, *let him leave it.*" If it were possible for Britons in a body to give up the ties of country and kindred, and if they had the means and the liberty of emigrating, this generous *license* would soon be withdrawn. So with our banks. So closely are they interwoven with all our business ramifications, that it would be as difficult almost to abandon country and family, as to dissolve all connection with them. What we cannot eradicate, it is, therefore, our duty to curb and to reform. They grew up out of the indulgence of the people—and the people should hence exercise the necessary vigilance that this indulgence is not used to the general injury.

Texas and the Presidency.

With pleasure we notice in the *Nacogdoches Times* the proceedings of a democratic meeting held in San Augustine on the 18th December, to take the necessary step to have a timely State Convention for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention. Every county in the State will probably follow this movement, and send delegates to the Convention proposed to be held in Austin on the fourth Monday in January. In addition to appointing delegates to Baltimore, an electoral ticket will be nominated.

PENNSYLVANIA AND BUCHANAN.

Democratic Meeting at Kinzer's in Paradise Township.

Pursuant to previous public notice, one of the largest and most respectable Democratic township meetings ever held in the county of Lancaster, was held at the house of HENRY KINZER, in Paradise township, on Saturday, January 29. The following gentlemen were chosen officers:

President:

DR. NATHANIEL W. SAMPLE,
[The POLK and DALLAS Elector for Lan. co., in 1844.]

Vice Presidents:

Capt. JOHN SLAYMAKER, of Paradise.
THOMAS M'ILVAINE, of Salisbury.
CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM, of Bart.
WILLIAM MCCASKEY, of Leacock.
JOSEPH LEFEVER, of Paradise.
JAMES P. MCILVAINE, of Paradise.
GEORGE L. ECKERT, of Paradise.

Secretaries:

JOHN V. ECKERT and THOMAS MCSORLEY.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: John L. Lightner of Leacock, George D. M'Ilvaine of Salisbury, Henry Eckert of Paradise, Joel L. Lefever of Paradise, John R. Miller of Lampeter, Moses Johnson of Bart, Henry Kinzer of Paradise, George Slaymaker of Paradise, Andrew White of Leacock, Hugh Aken of Paradise, William Baker of Salisbury, A. L. Henderson of Salisbury, James Houston of Salisbury, Joel L. Lightner of Leacock, Eli Rutter of Leacock.

The committee having retired for some time, reported the following resolutions, which were read by the chairman, and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the administration of JAMES K. POLK has been characterised by great wisdom, prudence, and firmness, and by an enlightened regard for the perpetuity of our glorious Union, and that we have discovered no reason to regret that the choice of the American people in 1844 devolved upon one, who in such an eminent degree unites the qualifications demanded by the illustrious JEFFERSON: Honesty, Capacity, and Fidelity to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we approve of the continued and vigorous prosecution of the Mexican war, and are opposed to any policy, which does not secure to our people and government, full indemnity for the past, and full security for the future.

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, and rejoice with exceeding gladness that the State has secured, for another term of three years, a Chief Magistrate, so faithful in his adherence to the sound and true principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the holding of a National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and regard such an umpire as the only proper and safe mode of so uniting the Democracy of the nation as to insure harmony and success. We regard adherence to the regular usages and constituted authorities of the Democratic party as vitally essential to the ascendency of its principles and candidates.

Resolved, That among all the distinguished citizens named in connection with the high office of President of the United States, we yield our unqualified preference to our own illustrious fellow citizen, JAMES BUCHANAN, whom we have known, throughout the almost entire period of his life, and thus knowing, reverence and admire.—Whether we regard him in his private and social intercourse, or in his public relations, we have ever found him honest, high-minded, and patriotic. In his earlier life he won his way to our esteem by his purity and singleness of character, and since his participation in the affairs of the nation, in the Congress and in the Senate of the United States, in a diplomatic mission abroad, and in the still more responsible post of Secretary of State, he has displayed such vast and gigantic powers as a Statesman, and such patriotic devotion to the institutions of our common country, that we can safely point to him, as one qualified, by every accomplishment of the head and heart, to preside over the destinies of our great and growing republic.

Resolved, That for the reason that the delegates to represent Lancaster county in the Democratic State Convention, to be holden in Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, were chosen in September last, before the usual time, when the question of the next Presidency had not been agitated—and *without any mention of the subject in the notice of the Standing Committee*—every consideration of duty should influence said delegates to respond to the undoubted wishes of the Democracy of Lancaster county, by casting their votes in convention for JAMES BUCHANAN, and none other.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Lancaster county expect and desire, that the 4th of March convention will select to represent them in the National convention at Baltimore, none other than an avowed, true, and well-tried friend of JAMES BUCHANAN.

Resolved, That the *Lancaster Intelligencer* having been the consistent and true advocate of the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, for so long a period that the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary," we cordially recommend it to the continued confidence and support of the Democracy. *(Signed by the Officers.)*

The meeting was addressed by Dr. George B. Kerfoot, Col. John W. Forney of the *Pennsylvanian*, E. W. Hutter, James L. Reynolds and G. W. Baker, Esqrs.

"Old Berks" for Buchanan!

The opinions of the Democracy of great and glorious old Berks, never fail to command deserved influence and respect. It is, therefore, with peculiar gratification that we read in the last "*Berks County Legion*" the following article:

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.—As the time approaches, for the meeting of the State Convention, the battle waxes warmer between the different candidates for the Presidency. In Pennsylvania, a brisk local contest has been carried on between the friends of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dallas, which at first looked rather warlike, but by prudent counsels no doubt, has been conducted, generally with good feeling, and in a proper spirit. The casting vote of Mr. Dallas on the tariff question, is popular in Berks, and that gentleman has the confidence and esteem of the Democracy generally, but on the Presidential question, there seems to be almost a unanimous desire to give her vote for Mr. Buchanan. Our democracy seem to have made up their minds on this question, four years ago; and from particular inquiries on this subject, we are satisfied, they have not changed in the least. The voice of Old Berks is unquestionably in favor of Mr. Buchanan's nomination for the Presidency. *The delegates to the 4th of March Convention, were elected in September last, and uninstructed; but we learn that they are all in favor of Mr. Buchanan, and that they believe, that in voting for him, they can best represent their constituency.*

Schuylkill County for Buchanan.

ORWIGSBURG, Jan. 24, 1848.

Our regular Democratic County Convention met in this place to-day, and from every borough and township in the county the attendance was numerous. CHARLES FRAILEY, Esq., was appointed Senatorial Delegate to the 4th of March Convention—THOMAS FOSTER and KENNEDY ROBINSON, Representative Delegates, with instructions to support the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, for the next Presidency. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout, and but one feeling was exhibited.—The only rivalry that I could discover was, who was the *best* friend of Mr. Buchanan. I did not see or hear of a man, opposed to him.

Centre County for Buchanan.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 25, 1848.

Our county delegation have appointed Dr. IRA D. CANFIELD delegate to the 4th of March Convention, with instructions to support the nomination of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN for President. Spirited resolutions were passed. At the same time a war meeting was held in the Court House. Col. BURNSIDE reported the resolutions, and ably addressed the meeting, as did B. RUSH PETRIKEN, Esq. There was a small flare up on the Wilmot Proviso, which is no go with us.

Newspaper Law.

In case of a suit for fraud, the Georgia courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or going away and leaving it uncalled for until all arrearages are paid, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

This is both sound law and equity. No practice can possibly betray a greater evidence of fraudulent intention, than that so much in vogue among newspaper *patrons*, of receiving a paper for many years, then suddenly moving off to parts unknown, without liquidating arrearages, or even notifying the editor of the removal. We are glad to see that the judicial tribunals of the country place a proper estimate upon such conduct.

THE VAN NESS CASE.—The Supreme Court have decided that Mrs. Connor was *not* Mrs. Van Ness, and so her claim upon the estate falls.

Democratic National Convention.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AND MEMBERS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, held in the Senate Chamber, on the 24th January, 1848, Mr. SAM. HOUSTON, Senator from Texas, was called to the chair, and

Mr. RICHARD BRODHEAD, of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania, appointed Secretary.

Mr. SEVIER, of Arkansas, from the joint committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to our Democratic friends throught the Union, to hold the proposed National Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at the usual time and place, to wit: on the 4th Monday of May next, at Baltimore.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to strike out Baltimore; which motion, after some discussion, was not agreed to.

Mr. BRADBURY, of Maine, moved to strike out the 4th Monday of May, and insert the 4th of July; which motion, after some discussion, was also decided in the negative.

The resolution submitted by Mr. SEVIER was then unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. TURNER, of Illinois, it was *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and that all the Democratic editors be respectfully requested to publish the same.

SAM. HOUSTON, Chairman.

RICHARD BRODHEAD, Secretary.

From the foregoing proceedings our readers will perceive, that the Democratic members of Congress have met in the Senate Chamber, at Washington, and have recommended that the Democratic National Convention be held in the city of Baltimore, on the 4th Monday of May next. We rejoice at this action of the republican representatives. Their sovereign constituencies had pre-determined that such a convention should be held, and they have wisely settled the minor differences as to the time and place of meeting.

And now that an umpire for the reconciliation of our remaining differences has been provided, it is to be hoped that every democrat will form an unalterable determination to yield a cheerful acquiescence to its decision, whatever it may be. Perhaps at no former period of our history, did there exist a stronger necessity for a general rally around our ancient and well-approved usages, for we have arrayed against us an enemy, powerful in numbers, strong in resources, and panting for the public flesh-pots.

If we desire to perpetuate the ascendency of Democratic principles in the administration of the General Government, it is not enough to enact the empty *ceremonies* of a nominating convention, but it is necessary that we bring our hands and our hearts to the altar of concession and compromise. Before the convention has met, it is the right of each to indulge his individual preferences, abstaining from crimination of those who think differently—but, when the body has met and spoken, he is a *spurious* professor, who does not yield implicit obedience to its decisions.

Injurious Legislation.

We understand that an effort is now making at Harrisburg by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, that is calculated to seriously affect the interests of the State in an important manner, and which, it is said, is likely to gain favor, unless promptly opposed.

The Company desires authority to construct a Rail Road from Wrightsville (the terminus of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road) up the western side of the Susquehanna river, to a point opposite to Marietta, and there cross the river with a Rail Road Bridge—then construct a Rail Road to a point on the Harrisburg, Middletown, Mountjoy and Lancaster Rail Road, somewhere between Mountjoy and the tunnel for the purpose of tapping the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and carrying to Baltimore all the travel and trade of the West, which was intended for Philadelphia. If the improvement be authorized and completed, the effect cannot be otherwise than that the tolls on the Rail Road from Columbia to Philadelphia will be greatly diminished, and that the expenditure of money for the construction of the Pennsylvania Rail Road will be for the sole benefit of Baltimore.

Two years have not elapsed, since there was a great struggle in the Legislature, between the friends of the Pennsylvania Rail Road and the friends of the Right of Way—or rather between the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The main argument in favor of the former was, the interest it would confer upon the Commonwealth in the shape of tolls, and on Philadelphia, as a market. Now we have the same contest in another form, and it is hoped that, as then, Pennsylvania interests will prevail, over those of Maryland.

Rejection of Judge Nill.

The Federal Senate of Pennsylvania have again rejected Judge NILL, of the Chester and Delaware district. Our correspondent "*Reform*," in his able article on the Judiciary, suggests the remedy for all such factious proceedings—the election of Judges by the People. We trust, the time is not far distant, when the Constitution of Pennsylvania will be so changed.

Judge McLean on the War.

Another candidate for Presidential honors is overboard! Judge M'LEAN of the Supreme bench has written a letter to some one in Ohio, on the Mexican War, which we copy from the *Cincinnatti Enquirer*.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1848.

My Dear Sir—To all human appearance the termination of this miserable war with Mexico, is more remote than when the first blow was struck. In my judgment it was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced, by marching our army into disputed territory in the possession of Mexico. And, I think, that Congress, who unquestionably have the power, should put an end to the war on just and honorable principles.

After agreeing upon the terms on which a treaty should be made, they should call upon the Executive by resolution to offer a peace to Mexico upon that basis; and during the negotiation hostilities should be suspended. If the President shall refuse to do this, in the military appropriation bills, the army should be required to take such positions as shall carry out the views of Congress. These bills the President could not veto, and he would be bound by their requirements. This may be done by the House.

I hope that Congress will refuse to issue any more treasury notes. The notes demanded, in addition to those already in circulation, would flood the country with that description of paper. Such an emission would constitute a government bank, controlled and managed by a party administration. We have now fifteen millions of treasury notes in circulation, and authority to issue five millions more. I would not increase this circulation, a dollar; but reduce it as rapidly as possible. Such a system would be incomparably more dangerous to the public morals and the public liberty, than any other system of banking that could be devised.

To meet any deficiency of the revenue to pay the current expenses of the war, I would authorise loans at par, paying not more than six per cent. interest, and if loans cannot be made at this rate, let the administration resort to a system of taxation, which shall cause the people to feel the expense of the war. All wars should be accompanied by a system of direct and internal taxation. Nothing short of this can show, in addition to the sacrifice of life what we pay for military glory. This was the policy in the better days of the republic.

The late war with England was nobly sustained by the people, not only in the field but by the payment of taxes. And they will sustain every just war in which our country shall be involved. But I risk nothing in saying that an attempt to adopt such a system of taxation would wind up this Mexican war in sixty days. And this shows that the war should be put an end to. This may be done by Congress in ninety days, and I pray God that they may do it. Truly yours,

JOHN MCLEAN.

New York Democratic Convention.

This body adjourned at Albany on Friday. Before the adjournment, Mr. CLINTON, from the committee, reported the names of Presidential electors for the State at large, as follows: CAMPBELL P. WHITE, of New York: HEMAN J. REDFIELD, of Genesee. The report was received with applause, and unanimously adopted. The districts were called, and the names of electors were proposed by delegates, for each, under the resolution heretofore adopted.

☞ The *Juniata Register* raises the BUCHANAN flag for the next Presidency.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

The force [illegible] forming at Harrisburg, by the Governor, Secretary [illegible] two or three Judge applicants for commissions (though probably about to be elected,) [illegible] a beautiful commentary upon the present method of procuring Judicial Officers. What genuine [illegible] ability and self-respect will hereafter allow himself to be placed in the position of Mr. BURRILL and Mr. NILL? Judge IRVINE of York is in a worse position still, the effort against him being not to prevent confirmation, but actually to *remove* from office. And if no man of proper fitness and becoming sensibility will hereafter consent to be *indicted* by a judicial appointment from the Governor, or be *tried* by such impartial peers as a *political* Senate, what materials will be left but men of doubtful or unknown character for honesty or ability, to fill the judicial berths, and wear the ermine of this State?

The subject is too serious to laugh at. It makes the heart of the patriot sick, and impels the investigating reformer to search where the evil lies, and seek an appropriate remedy. What citizen is not vitally interested that the Judiciary shall be able and pure? Who can claim exemption from the evils of a corrupt or inefficient set of Judges? No one. All hold their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, upon no better tenure. Any day may bring down upon the devoted head of a citizen, the wrong of unjust judgment, from which there is no appeal.

The primary evil lies in the nominating choice of men by the Governor. Irresponsible, he too often selects from a political pledge made to some demagogue partizan, previous to his own election, as the price of his support. Such nomination is not made from the promptings of unbiassed judgment; but guided entirely by slavish committal, made through dishonorable fear of his own election. If not the result of such fraudulent pledge, the nomination may be, and often *is* made, with a view to re-election—or to please a Secretary, or Deputy, or some irresponsible backstairs sycophant or wheedler. Are nominations, thus procured, the best that can be had? Let experience give the decisive answer. Look at many districts of the State, covered with imbeciles. The presence among them of such eminent Judges as LEWIS and WOODWARD are, "like angel's visits, few and far between," and by contrast makes the deficiency of the others the greater. In fine, where, since the days of TILGHMAN, do we see the Judge selected, *unsolicited*, or without low intrigue and grovelling importunity? It has grown into a habit, that the Governor must be importuned, or he will not appoint, lest he thereby lose the golden opportunity of securing a partizan friend on the bench—a place of supposed influence.

Is it any wonder, then, that we see the Senate plied by every motive that can influence them to reject such nominations? Or, can it astonish, that the Senate, feeling power, may also forget right? That they may, and even do, usurp the nominating prerogative—playing upon Executive fear by suggesting at the back-stairs, that such an one only—some favorite of a Senatorial demogogue—can be confirmed, if nominated!

I need not follow out the long list of corrupting and corrupt influences engendered under the present system of nominating and confirming candidates for judicial appointments. The evil is festering, growing into a horrible excrescence, and must come to an end, or end the welfare of the State.—Nor should we sit down, supinely desponding, when the time for movement has arrived. It is not the part of energetic virtue to consider all, or any thing important, as lost, whilst a feasible step remains to be taken for safety.

The impulse of the new Constitution has carried us too far to recede. We cannot, if we desired it, get back to the life or good-behavior tenure of the Judges. And I do not think it desirable, if we could, under Executive administrations such as we have *sometimes* had in Pennsylvania.

Nothing else is left us, but to follow the example of New York, and make the whole Judiciary directly elective by the people. The men, who think, work, and suffer—the bone and sinew, as they are properly called—the universal constituency, who, having their own, and therefore, the general welfare at heart, are *necessarily honest*. Their united judgment, compounded out of the unbiassed judgments of each and all, must *necessarily* be sounder than the judgment of one, or a part, with a separate interest.

To doubt this conclusion is Anti-Republican. It must come from one, who doubts our ability for self government; and who ought to go live in a monarchy. It is the sentiment of that class of men who, reared to believe themselves possessed of all, or nearly all the talent and virtue in the country, half honestly think it just to *cheat* the rest into doing right. They will not appeal to their reason, because they think them incapable of exercising it even to discover their own true interest. What a mistake! It is *they* are ignorant of human nature And not that the combined opinion of the mass is so likely to be wrong, as the judgment of a clique, who may be, and probably are influenced by motives adverse to the interests of the whole.

But I have written enough to day; and must reserve the manner of carrying out the elective remedy for another paper.

To enable the people to elect their Judges, I may say, however, will require an alteration of the Constitution. To obtain an amendment requires time. First, it requires a legislative vote in its favor. Second, another vote of approval by the next succeeding legislature. And then, finally, the amendment is to be submitted to a direct vote of the people for approval and ratification, or rejection. So that we must