Subject to the decision of a National Opi

Lancaster, February S. 1848.

Approximents by the Governor. Chas. Prais. and is one of the most eloquent and profound de-EY, to be Associate Judge for Schuvlkill county. JAMES FROW, to be Associate Judge for Juniato

GEORGE G. LEIPER, to be Associate Judge fo Delaware county.

fode of Electing Delegates to the

National Convention. Our intelligent cotemporary of the Bedford Gaette, we fear, has discovered a mare's nest. He has ascertained from somebody, that "a certain class of politicians" have it in contemplation, at the approaching 4th of March convention, to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention, not by Districts, but by General Ticket, which he is pleased to term a "monstrous assumption of power," and thereupon, in a truly belligerent manner, admonishes the convention to " Beware!" lest they commit deeds, that " will not be submitted to." This menace we consider unfortunate. It is so seldom, that individuals are induced either to do a thing, or to leave it undone, in consequence of an impending threat, that the man who indulges in this species of suasion invariably betrays either a bad temper, or a bad cause. Much better seek to convince your friend or neighbor, by fair argument, that he meditates a wrong, than strive to affright him from his propriety by fierce scowls and menaces. The one may lead to a change of purpose, and often does he latter, in nine cases out of ten, only serves to

render determination more determined. class of politicians," to whom it refers; although had a more capable and attentive officer. we are proud to claim, that we have never ourselves belonged to a class whose political opinions were at all uncertain. It is, therefore, not in our power to know, whether the Gazette be rightly informed. or not. But this much we do know: that if the American Democrat, whom we have long had the 4th of March Convention contemplates doing any pleasure to know as an active and efficient Democrat. thing whatever, we trust it is this identical thing, which the Gazette so vehemently deprecates.

The Gazette contends for the district mode of choosing delegates to the National Convention, for the reason that Members of Congress are selected by districts and not by General Ticket. The cases undeniably true, as the Gazette maintains, that all the States in the Union, without exception, have adopted the District System in the choice of Conmen, yet it is a fact equally true, and which the Gazette has omitted to mention, that the States have with equal unanimity, abandoned the District System in the choice of Presidential Electors. In the exercise of the power conferred upon them, they have, one and all, provided for the choice of Electors by General Ticket, and the necessary onsequence is, that the Electors in each State. being all chosen by the same party, are all of the same political faith, and all pledged, beforehand, to vote for the same candidate. The vote of the Electoral College now is always an unit-as it would not be, if the Congressional System were followed as our friend of the Gazette would fain have it. This, then, is the mode, by which the Electoral

Colleges are constituted, and with becoming deference to the opinions of the Gazette, we consider it. also, "the only proper mode of selecting delegates" to the National Convention "that can be devised." The district mode we regard as so manifestly improper, that we hope to see it disearded, promptly nd fearlessly. If the District System be the right | honors, me, then is the holding of a State Convention the most wholesale Farce that ever an intelligent peobody can possibly have in view, is, so to concentrate the vote of the Districts upon a particular candidate, as to ascertain thereby the legitimate and rightful voice of the State, and if the Districts. each for itself, shall maintain its own separate organization and representation, in despite of the State Convention, then the expense of convening the latter had better remain in the pockets of the delegates, to be expended in some more sensible project.

In another aspect, is the district system, when State Convention has been provided, farcical and wrong. Suppose the State Convention be unanimous for one Presidential candidate, with the exception of a solitary congressional district, which prefers another candidate. Now, will you permit the delegates from this dissenting district to select a representative to the National Convention, who is the avowed friend of A, and then instruct him, by the solemn vote of the State Convention, to support B? How much more in accordance wit common sense, for the State Convention to select the delegate itself, choosing a man, whose preferences accord with his instructions. There will then be no danger that they will be disobeyed, as there would be in the other case.

the foundation of all republican government, and in vindication of which the Democracy of Penn- Buchanan for the Presidency. sylvania, on a memorable occasion, encountered an array of fierce soldiery, armed with muskets, loaded almost to the muzzle with Buckshor and Ball. Just in proportion as you divide and sub-divide the State, you increase the danger of throwing power into Hon. William Colley, presided. Resolutions were the hands of the minority. A moment's reflection will satisfy any man, that if the Popular Will be the object in view, the surest way to arrive at it is, to Timothy Ives., for Canal Commissioner. take the sense of the Whole Body, without any division or sub-division. Frequently it occurs, that a majority of Congressmen, being elected by small majorities in districts, are of one political party, on Tuesday evening, Pailir Hone president, resowhilst the vote for President or Governor, running by General Ticket, although composed of the very first choice of the Whigs of that city for President, Hence district majorities are a very unsafe guide in of the Union; also in favor of a National Conarriving at the will of the whole. The entire De- vention. mocracy of the State, voting as One Body, affords the only conclusive testimony of its own preferences, whereas by a division into districts you hazard that result, and make the evidence furnished decepive and inconclusive.

hat because previous State Conventions have apted the District System, the next one should follow the example. We subscribe to precedent. when right, but when founded on erroneous principles, we would despise and reject it, even though it had been adopted half a century ago, by BEN FRANKLIN himself. Precedent! Suppose, when the ported by the Judiciary Committee in the House Bank Charter was presented to ANDREW JACKSON. instead of asking himself the question: "Is the man- AN ACT TO EXEMPT BEAL ESTATE OF MARRIED sure right?"—and in lieu of acting upon the convictions resulting from this inquiry—had appealed to that most miserable of all modern Instructors, Mr. Venerable Precedent? Why, he would have signed the Bank's Recharter, and " bags of salt" would the Bank's Recharter, and "bags of salt would not have rescued the country from the Dominion of the Money Power. We refuse, therefore, to treat the Money Power. We refuse, therefore, to treat the Money Power with sanctinions reverence, merely because hallowed by time and illustrious example.—And believing, as we firmly do, that our friend ten. Howaran, for whom we entertain a high personal esteem has palpably mistaken the plain pursposes of a State Convention, we have not besitated to sheak our opinion; not doubting, meanwhile, section 3. This says shall not affect the fire of the same shall be defined as the property of the same shall be described, or such that the fire of the same shall be described, sold, or sequestered, by virtue of any exception, or write of any kind, which shall be described in the late of the same shall be defined and the same shall be described. Section 3. Whenever a jodgment shall be obtained against the husband and wife jointly, for the determinant of the wife of any kind, which shall be described. Section 3. Whenever a jodgment shall be obtained against the husband and wife jointly, for the determinant the husband and wife jointly, for the determinan to speak our opinion; not doubting, meanwhile, that the 4th of Murch Convention will, whother the equipment of any delta contracted by the husband of any woman prior to first day of July next; and not murate such a plan precisely as a property husband and mathing herein shall in an enterprise to provent husband and with the property of the provent husband and with the property of the provent husband and with the property of the provent husband and with the provent husband and it shall meetin bout oploulated to earry out the clour and unquestioned Willor the Wholk Dramonaот от Раниетаудина.

Loubland V.A. Se the 24th ultimo elected a United States Senator from Louisiana, for six years, from the 4th of Marci next, in place of Haway Johnson (whis,) whose expire. The rote stood: let bellet Kenner, (less)

ted, there being a Federal majority in the Louisana egislature. Mr. Souls is by birth a Frenchman. baters in the Union. He was in the U.S. Senate at the last session, by appointment from the Governor, and by his brilliant talents left a most favorable impression on the Senate and country. The election of Mr. Soule by Whig votes has

ised quite a rumpus in the Louisiana Legislature. The New Orleans Bulletin, in a bitter personal article on the recusant Whigs, called Mr. Felix Garcia a traitor! On the same day, that gentleman rose in the House and gave the editor a scorching. Mr. Garcia defended his conduct, by stating that he voted for the Whig candidate for Senator as long as there was a chance of his being elected that to have continued to vote for him would have secured the election of Mr. Slidel-that he preferred Mr. Soule to that gentleman, and knowing that a Democranust be elected, he would rather that Mr. Soule should be the man. On the next day, two membersof the body, Messrs. Parham and Martin, had some words with one another, from which they got to blows! A great deal of confusion ensued amongst the grave gentlemen assembled in the Senate chamber, and no small difficulty was over-

Appointments by the Canal Com-

come in keeping the combatants apart!

missioners. Col. WILLIAM ENGLISH to be Super he Columbia and Philadelphia Railfoad. The re-appointment of this intelligent and lefatigable officer is warmly approved by the public We had not, previous to the perusal of the article to whom his economical and efficient managemen in the Gazette, bestowed a moment's reflection on of the important work under his charge, is so well this subject, nor heard it agitated by the "certain known. Than Col. Exclish, the State has never Col. WILLIAM MATRER, of Carlisle, to be In

pector of Cargoes at Columbia This too is a capital appointment. Col. Mateer is the junior proprietor of that sterling sheet, the

Old Mother Cumberland.

Carlisle, Feb. 1, 1848. Our County Convention was composed of 40 elegates. Buchanan had 32, and Dallas S. The elegates are A. Smith McKinney, Esq., and Wm. are as dissimilar as day and night-for whilst it is R. Gorgas, Esq., both strong Buchanan men, and structed unanimously for him. The resolutions passed unanimously. Every thing passed off har

The Senatorial delegate recommended, is Dr. J Baughman, from this county. Perry had the delegate last year.

York County for Buchanan.

The delegates to represent York county in the th of March Convention, were chosen at the regular County meeting, in August, and are, viz: Senatorial-David Small, York borough. Representative-James M. Anderson, Carrol; Wm Picking, Dover; Stephen McKinley, L. Chance-

The delegates are the decided friends of Mruchanan, and the meeting at which they were appinted, passed, unanimously, the following resoluon, viz

Resolved, That the ability and discrimine hich has characterized the official conduct of ames Buchanan, the efficient Secretary of State auses us to point to him with pride and exultation l exultation te son of the glorious Old Keystoneand we look with pleasure to the period when National gratitude shall confer upon him higher

Chester County for Buchanan.

WEST CHESTER, Feb. 1, 1848 Our County Convention elected to-day delegates to represent the Democracy of this county in the Fourth of March Convention, and instructed them to support James Buchanan for the Presidency. Although every effort was used to obtain a differ ent result, the attachment of our people to their former distinguished representative in Congress for strong to be overcome. The names of the dele-Hickman.

Lycoming County for Buchanan! The County Convention, which met at Williamport, on the evening of the 1st instant, selected JOHN A. GAMBLE and JOHN BENNET, Esq., as delegates to the 4th of March Convention, with instructions to support James Buchanan for the Presidency, and Hon. TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter, for Canal imissioner. The instructions in favor of Mr.

BUCHANAN were adopted by a vote of 64 to 4! Mercer County for Buchanan.

We learn, by telegraph from Harrisburg, that on the 31st ult., the Democrats of Mercer county This subject, however, involves a principle of felected Messrs. Thompson Graham, Senatorial, and the right of the majority to govern-which lies at representative delegates to the 4th of March Convention, and instructed them to support JAMES

Sullivan County for Buchanan.

The Democratic Convention of this county, met Cherry township, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. adopted in favor of James Buchanan, for the Presidency-WM. F. PACKER, for next Governor, and

Clay Stock on the Rise! In the Whig General Committee of New York, lutions were adopted, 58 to 3, declaring Mr. Clay the

Whig National Convention.

The Whig Congressional Caucus, held in Washington City, have determined upon Philadelphia as the place, and the 7th of June next as the time, Equally untenable is the argument of the Gazette for the meeting of the Whig National Convention. They are, therefore, behind the Democrats, and like-

Rights of Married Women.

The following bill for the more effectual protection of the rights of married women, has been reof Representatives:

WOMEN FROM THE DEBTS OF THEIR HUSBANDS. Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which shall belong to any women previous to her marriage, or which shall accrue to her by will or descent during coverare, shall be free from all liabilities or debts of the husband of said woman, and the same shall not be said woman, and the same shall not be said to the same shall not be

on, or unit, pursue such a plan procisely, as to provent husband and with from mortgaging or contails seem best calculated to carry out the clear voying the reality of the with in the manner now

tereby repealed.

EDITORIAL PREVIOUS

Esq., President of the Board of Canal Commission. ers, for a copy of their interesting menort of the

present year. gard to his health.—His mind is as active and clear rs it ever was.—Pennsylvanian of Feb. 7.

The National Intelligencer says: "General Taylor is every inch a Whig. It once said the same of John Tyler. The Board of Revenue Commissioners meets

Harrisburg, on the 18th instant. Userne Hinra-Never enter a sick ro state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool, your pores absorb. Do not approach conta-

tracts the thin vapor. two letters of it are male, the first three female, the first four a brave man, and the whole word a brave caster county democrat to stand fast to his princi

tween the sick and the fire, because the heat at-

woman. It runs thus-he, her, hero, heroine, A QUANDARY.-Many a poor fellow, whose reptation has unjustly suffered, can bear testimony to the following: "To acquiesce under a report in silence," said

Tristram Shandy, "is to acknowledge it openly—at least in the opinion of half the world, and to make a bustle in contradicting it, is to confirm it s strongly in the opinion of the other half. James S. Allen, has been appointed Post Master at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county.

The Erie Observer has a well-written com mication in favor of James C. Marshall, Esq., of Eric, a very worthy and capable gentleman, fo the office of Canal Commissioner

The Richmond Republican announces the death of Jonn W. Jones, Esq., formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives.

IT A letter addressed to Mr. R. M. Gaines. dississippi, by Hon, Robert J. Walker, announces the determination of the latter to retire to private life, in consequence of ill health. CONFIRMATION.—The Senate of this State con med on Monday, the nomination of Nimrod

Strickland, to be an Associate Judge of Chester

county, by the strong vote of 26 to 6,

Iowa.-The Whigs in the Iowa House of Rep. esentatives, having a majority of one, including a um, who votes with them, decline going into joint ballot again for the choice of U. S. Senators, and the consequence is, that Iowa will not be represented in the Senate at the present session. Such, at least, is the strong probability. On joint ballot

the Democrats have a majority MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR .- We learn from the Baltimore American that a caucus of the Whig members of the Legislature was held on Tuesday night, at which it was determined unanimously to upport the Hon. James A. Pearce for re-election to the ILS Senate

15 Colonel Jefferson Davis, now a member o he United States Senate, from Mississippi, some years since made a runaway match with thedaugher of General Taylor, who soon after died of fever. It is said that he and the General did not speak to ach other until after the battle of Monterey, when the General, advancing toward Colonel Davis, gave him his hand, saying-"Sir, I have altogether mis-

The Orwigsburg "Stimme des Volks" (German,) edited by Col. Charles Frailey, one of the delegates, from Schuylkill county to the 4th of March Convention, has raised to its mast-head the name of James Buchanan.

A NEW CANDIDATE IN THE FIELD.-The Whigs whose services they are justly grateful, and of aquier county, in Virginia, have met to apwhose talents they are as justly proud, was too point delegates to the Whig State Convention of the 22d February. They have nominated Mr. gates are John Ralston, Samuel Davis and John Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, the champion of the profective system, as their Vice President.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION .- The Whig State Committee has fixed upon the 15th of March for holding the Whig State Convention in Harrisburg. FIRE IN SUNBURY .- A letter, dated the 1st inst., nforms us that a fire in Sunbury, on the evening of the 31st ult., considerably injured the dry goods store of Col. John H. Purdy, of that town.

MR. BOTTS AND MR. CLAY.-The Richmond Times publishes a long letter from Mr. Botts in which he declares his preference for Mr. Clay as a Whig over Gen. Taylor as a no-party man.

NOMINATING A POSTMASTER.-A Democratic caucus is to be held in Bangor, to nominate a canyet greater magnitude than the one above stated— Col. James Galloway and James Hazelton, Esq., present incumbent, whose term of office expires on the 1st of March.

Affairs in Washington-Washington Feb. 1 1848.—At the President's dinner this afternoon there were about forty distinguished guests, among whom was Gen. Houston. The evening levee was attended by a large and brilliant assemblage of citizens of both parties, most of them accompanied by their ladies. Among those present were twelve

thirteen quakers in their homely garb. A despatch was received to-night from Rev. Mr. duel was to be fought to-day at Bladensburg. Mr. he is calm, steady, and reflecting-equal to all Scott, of Philadelphia, is said to be one of the par-

ties. No tidings of the result A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS .- " A printer same voters, preponderates greatly the other way. and, as they believe the first choice of the Whigs public house, which he had long and hopelessly of Gotham, had an account against the keeper of a tried to collect. At last he sued his debtor, and obtained a judgment. Some friends marvelled at his folly in thus throwing good money after bad, when the debtor was irresponsible. " Never mind." says Typo, "I will raise something." The execuion was placed in the hands of an officer, and on e day the landlord, to his surprise and indignation, ound his day's marketing levied upon. This brought matters to a crisis, and the money was paid. But, upon his remonstrating with his creditor, at such an unheard of, not to say ungentlemanly way of doing business, the only consolation he received was the reply-"Well, I think you ought to be -d well satisfied that I did not levy upon your

nner after it was cooked! CHECK TO ENTERPRISE .- Punch says that many enthusiasts in England, who, in the year forty five, ere prepared to throw a viaduct half way across e world, are now scarcely able to construct a bridge to carry them sately over their last week's vashing bill.

Judge Lewis' Criminal Law of the United States.

The Boston Law Reporter, for January, 1848, riodical of the highest legal authority in the Julon, pays the following compliment to Judge Lewis' "United States Criminal Law "

are and no small degree of interest and we do not hesitate to pronounce the teutise an excellen one, admirably adapted to meet the wants of the oner admiranty was nctical lawyer. The alphabetical arrangement very convenient. The whole plan of the book is very convenient, the commends itself to pro-is one well considered, and commends itself to pro-isonal favor at once. Under each title the acbusional favor at once. Under each title the nu-thorities are fully cited and commented on the Bootion 4. All laws inocquisistent herewith are American authorities more fully cited and carefully callected than in any preaties with which we are acquainted."

present to-day, Fain here to addistiony of me add, that I accepted the more thern and Western parts of the county, the occasion of their meetings at the Unicorn a

To one who knows the democracy ancaster as I claim to know them to one who has shared their confidence—who has spoken their leasure to say that the health of Governor Shunk sentiments in the good old Intelligencer, which you is improving. He rode out on Friday and was in good spirits. Indeed, it does not appear that his sesses a strong and peculiar interest. The opinion friends at any time entertained serious fears in re- of such men as those I see around me, are alway potential. They are neither to be flattered nor i timidated by power. Expecting no reward for their consistency, they have few disappointments to a noy them, and but few expectations to allure. Co tending against a bitter and an organized federal majority, their very sacrifices for principle only serve to make them more conscientious and stern more radical in their sentiments—more steadfast is their faith-more intelligent in their discussion more industrious in their researches. They exami them fairly; and though they may sometimes offen gious diseases with an empty stomach: nor sit he

by their verdict, they never have their sinceri

What adds to the interest of this assemble A Proutian Wonn.—Heroine is, perhaps, as however, is the fact that we have met here to-day peculiar a word as any in our language. The first as the friends of our old county-man, JAMES BUCHANAN. The same spirit that induces a Lan ples, influences his attachment to all those who support these principles. It would be a sad spectacle, my friends, to see you embarking in a cause less crusade against JAMES BUCHANAN. A whole our change. Why should you not be his friends ow, as you were in 1844, and for long years before? Has he forfeited your confidence or your ries of the County Records. Nor ought it to be exrespect by any single act-or even by the suspicion wrong? I am sure I cannot see that he has justified any change in the attachment of his former friends. He is now the Secretary of State of the judgment of Court. United States, the officer next the President, whose personal and confidential adviser he is: surely it fidence of JAMES K. Polk, our intrepid and honest be taken to be, as they are meant, for the public Chief Magistrate. James Buchanan has not cer tainly fallen from the height upon which he stood a few years ago, by the manner in which he has con- to all in the county. ucted the delicate and trying duties of a depart ment filled respectively by a CLAY, a WEBSTER, and a Calhoun, and intimately connected with our re- county may as well make up their minds to this; ations with the governments of the world! What as it is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow Pennsylvanian does not feel proud of his maste ment on the right of our country to all of Oregon, strain such an application of the law of nuisance, if paper that elicited the applause of civilized Europe, and was translated into other language and read by thousands in the old world? Are thes the evidences that JAMES BUCHANAN no longer deserves the support of his old and cherished friends the county from which he rose to distinction, unaided by the advantages of wealthy or powerful the Offices, and erect in another place, as some intellect, an honest heart, and a sincere attachment to the right? But, my fellow-citizens, I am asking same roof. Or Third; to rebuild in the middle of question which you will tell me you have answered by your presence at this meeting. I look around me, and I see those with whom I have been asso- Offices. ciated in some of the bitterest struggles against the ederalists—the party chieftains whose white head might always be seen, like the plumes of warriors in the fore-front of the fight. This meeting alone a proud proof of the utter falsity of all the charges invented or insinuated against our distin quished favorite. It shows, beyond and above all that however he may be assailed for personal pu nuses, in other nunrters, the honest masses are still true to his cause, and are not to be affected by lenunciation and abuse. 'I know I am right whe I am acting with such men. The Partersons GALBRAITHS, M'CULLOCHS, M'SPARRENS, HAYSES, IANNAS, of the South-the LEADERS, GROSHES, taken your character, and my daughter has proved HALDEMANS, HOUSTONS, ALDRIGHTS, HOPKINSES, o be a better judge of human nature than f am." and Corrans, of the West-the SLAYMAKERS, From that time onward the General and his son-in- LIGHTNERS, KINZERS, MILVAINES, DOBRONS, SAM-U.ES. HENDERSONS, BAKERS, and Houstons of the

> long borne the brunt of the battle in this county, and these are among the friends of JAMES Buch But, fellow-citizens, James Buchanan needs no His life is his best eulogy, and our public archives are eloquent in his praise. Detraction has follow

East-the Connells, Weidlers, Kellers, and

ed too long in his path-as, indeed, it has in th paths of all our distinguished statesmen-to make is heed it now. It cannot deprive him of The fair report that's rife on goodmen's tongues

cannot lay its hands on these,
o more than it can lay its hand upon the sun,

nd, with polluted finger, tarnish it It must be a source of high gratification to all to know that James Buchanan never was so strong in his native State as he is at present. His friends will be in an overwhelming majority in the Democratic State Convention. Why you are literally urrounded with counties that have declared in hi favor. Berks, York and Lebanon have all elected elegates friendly to his nomination for the Prosi lency. Chester votes to-day and Montgomery or Saturday next. In both these counties our friends are sanguine of success. Turn your eyes to the west, and you will see a whole tier of counties leading off in favor of James Buchanan-while in the north and north-east, the indications are no less theering and conclusive. The central counties of exception. Surrounded by hosts of honest and Convention in May next, as "the favorite and preferred candidate" of good old Pennsylvania.

The war with Mexico, whether terminated or not. when the next administration commences operaions, will require a safe and experienced Statesman at the helm of the ship of State. Such a man Donellan, of Baltimore, noticing a report that a JAMES BUCHANAN. Like his great commonwealth, mergencies-firm in his attachment to the Union -and devoted to the compromises of the Constituion. The war will produce great and good results but it will give rise to some difficult and delicate questions, which will demand peculiar ability and the most consummate statesmanship. There is not among all the list of candidates one who, in my humble opinion, unites so many of those element which are necessary to the adjustment of any difcrences between the two sections of the country. His letter to the Berks county Democracy has bee hailed by the true friends of the Union as the Olive Branch that must establish a solid and lasting peace between the North and South. This, with his con istent and steady opposition to all interference with the rights of the South, will render him most ormidable before the National Convention-espe ally with the great old State of Pennsylva which may make or mar our hopes in November-

in firm and steady array at his back. It would be a thrice-told tale, my fellow-citizen talk to you of the fitness of JAMES BUCHANAN r of hisuMap otted private, and unsuspected publ character. His historyais written upon the tablets of your hearts, and his praises are spoken in term of familiar regard around your fire-sides. Man here present have known him for more than a quarter of a century, and the youngest man in this enhustastic assemblage has met and conversed with him, or has beard him defending our great principles before the public. To recapitulate the history of James Bucharan to such men would be like going to Nashville to enlighten the Democrats about General Jackson, or to St. Lawrence to speak of SILAN WRIGHT.

That such a statesman should have warm and erough friends is not surprising, and that these hiends should be, among the young and active pirits, as well as mineng the old and reflecting igos, of the party, is natural. It would be extra rdinary if it were otherwise,

avowed on the 4th of March next, at Harrisburg, will be reflected from other capitals in tones of en-

falme of the Keyetone State are about She has waited long, and she has waited She has labored scalously at all times, and has always contributed to our brightest tr cificing devotion to the quarrying to be of She comes for gard new, noting a sulter appliant for yet with threats of angel on

but she advances w brow, and lays her ciates in the great popular party, and demands -assured that her claims are superior to all, and her candidate a civilian whose chievements in the Senate—in the Council—it property and the Nation's pride!

COMMUNICATIONS. ...

For the Laucaster Intelligencer. City and County Matters.

The situation of the Public Buildings just nov erves attention. Lancaster is improving steadily and rapidly. Marketing for a thriving population becoming of great interest both to city and cour ty; and to accommodate as well seller as buyer, in all kinds of weather, with suitable Market-houses and shelter from storms, is indispensable

The Warket Square is not large, and the Market ouse thereon is inconveniently suited to the grow ing wants of the City. Some of the buildings stan ding on the market square are appropriated to County Offices and a Masonic Lodge, uses contrary to all marketing purposes, and directly in the way of improvement and space in market buildings. The opinion of Mr. SLAYMAKER, given at the re quest of the Councils, and lately published in the wspapers, is conclusive that those extraneou mildings are incumbrances which may be remove by indictments against the occupants as nuisances or may be pulled down by any private citizen, who elf aggrieved; or trespassed upon with country would vainly conjecture the reasons of impunity. No one can be touched for prostrating Buildings thus situated, are very unsafe deposito

pected, that these buildings can long remain, in the eye of the law, nuisances, without, fairly or unfairly, inducing complaint, indictment, and prostration, b It behooves, then the county authorities, and the

people generally, to consider at once what is best is no proof of political dereliction to share the con- to be done. Any suggestions on this subject should good; and weighed with minds solely bent on ar riving at just conclusions, upon a matter important

The County Offices then will have to be taken down, and rebuilt elsewhere. The people of the Will the demonstration at Mechanicsville prove Plain legal rights, in a free country, are never long intellect? What Mexican will ever forget his argu- left unprosecuted. The City Councils could not re-

they would; and perhaps ought not, if they could Three methods only, seem to offer, to redress the convenience arising out of these circumstances county, true to themselves, are also true to James First; to purchase ground, and build County Office Buchanan-true to their independence as a party, somewhere convenient to the Court House. Sec. they adhere to their sacredly sworn allegiance. ond, to take away the Court House, together with No denunciation-no fear, can swerve them from friends, and impelled only by the force of a great other counties have done, a large Building, with suitable Court-rooms and Public Offices under the the Square, where it now stands, an Edifice which shall contain the Courtrooms requisite, and suitable

The expense of the first plan would be very co siderable, costing perhaps \$15 or 20,000, for suitable ground near the Court House, and the erection thereon of convenient County Offices. The cost of the second plan, if we may Counties, where such Courthouses have been re- ed, it would be wholly unproductive to the State. cently built, would be very large; fifty or sixty thousand dollars, at least. Besides, the citizens and opposition, prosecuted the enterprize with redoubled property holders of Lancaster are entitled to con sideration; and could not, freely and fairly, be brought to consent to a removal of the Courthouse from the Public Square; which is, as nearly as mabe, both the centre of the site, and the centre of

the habitations and proporty in the City. A large inniority would, therefore, always strenuously up pose a change of loc stering. I did not come here to desend him. ly, and ought to move kindly together and towards each other; and thus contribute to the peace and

welfare of all. If this last project will not do, it is difficult to say what else is feasible, and much confusion will e likely to arise. But let us see. The whole Square, says the Chief Justice in the Com'th vs. Bowman, 3 Barr, 206, speaking of the public square in the town of Bedford, is impliedly dedicated to editor, who is not as wise as King Solomor "reasonable accommodation thereon for a Court house and Offices." So that no indictment for nuisance could be maintained for appropriating larger quantity of the public square for a Courtuse than is now used, leaving sufficient room for

the convenient public right of way around from street to street. Now, a building in the Centre about ninety feet square, set like a diamond, that is, with the corners runcated for doors to entrances, pointing towards the middle of the four converging streets, would not be more, or rather would be less in the way in passing from street to street, than the presen Court House. And it has been ascertained by scientific and practical builder, that a house of that size can be so divided as to afford a much larger andthe State have declared for him almost without an more conveniently elegant Court room on the lower floor than the present; and yet allow sufficient able friends, he will be presented to the National space on the same floor for all the County Offices. Commissioners office included, in very convenient positions to accommodate the public and the Courts The second story, according to the plan,-which into another ample and beautiful Court room fifty feet square, and four jury rooms, two for the lower and two for the upper Court room.

All this building and improvement, making Court rooms and Public Offices complete, it is said, by competent judges, can be done for at most \$30,000, and perhaps a good deal less if the exterior and ornamental work shall be made plain. I think it probable that the use of the old material and economy would reduce it to \$20,000. An additional advantage is, that the inconvenient noise from the public square, now a just cause of some complaint. would be greatly obviated if not entirely removed; as the new Court room is so situated, in the plan as to be surrounded on all sides by the public offices and therefore enclosed within double walls, except the insertion of a large window in each for the admission of adequate light to the Court room. If all this can be accomplished so economically and well. it removes every difficulty and ought to be quite satisfactory to all concerned. The whole could be commenced and finished with due diligence between the April and August Courts; at least between April and November. REFORM.

For the Lancaster Intelligencer The Democratic Party of Lancaster county.

Much real surprise has been manifested by distant political brethren, at the seeming difference of sentiment in the democratic party of Lancaster county. To them, a Democracy that has won great renown by its former steadfastness and unanimity, now seems afflicted with the most unpleasant and unnatural intestine broils. To an observer, however, who is cognizant of the proceedings of the party for the last few-months, the contrary must fully appear. It is true that there is an opposition made to James Buchanan, and that this opposition has latterly waxed warm, and excited some commution. But it is not at all astonishing. that an unexpected, or an unnatural phenomenor should create excitement and noise. It is no unu-The choice of Pennsylvania will be the choice of sual occurrence for a meagre minority to create other States in our great Union; and the preference factious turnult. One apostacy from an adopted code of political or religious principles, causes. more commotion than the uniform addition and

upon the mercet protex im, passion, or prejudice, and supporters racked with in truth, the great body of the peowaterfeeded and untouched by any factions uch is the political position of Lancaste the question of the Presidency, it of the people-and, when consulted, they knew of none for that office but their old and trial favorite Jawes Buckayan. It is true a few have tatesmanship—and in Diplomacy—are the Nation's learned by rote to prate of other aspirants and ds-have learned their lessons well-and like the boy, who has his rhetorical essay by heart. dun them in the ears of their afflicted listeners. But beyond this no difference exists. Beyond the individual influence of a few, there is no discord, no dissension. And if there is one thing that pre dominates in the feelings of our Democracy, it is their untiring devotion to JAMES BUCHANAN-if there is one wish stronger than another, it is, that JAMES BUCHANAN may receive the cordial and nanimous vote of Pennsylvania. Him they know and of him they know no evil. Having advocated his claims in '44-assisted in presenting him to the Democracy of the Union-having, through their elegates in '43, attested their adherence to him, as all honesty and truth an ornament to the nation. and the pride of Pennsylvania-they are unwilling now, without a cause, to desert him. Having closely scrutinized his course as the constitutional adviser of the President-having scanned his arduous diplomatic labors, and duly considered his increased political merit, and his now justly unbounded fame-they refuse to convict themselves of gross inconsistency-they refuse to stand a mark for the "slow unmoving finger of scorn"they cannot brook the voice that defames what i once made beautiful with praise. No! the Democratic party of Lancaster county can never thus blast their reputation. Their escutcheon now, as ever, remains unsullied, by any political apostacy. Shall we point to the spontaneous action of the people in all parts of the county, to prove these sertions? Wherefore, the intelligent and large eeting, called in the Southern portion of the county? Why has Marietta and vicinity been

William Kellenh William Ray. Daniel Miller. George Brian,
Jacob Kolp,
George Hambright
Joseph Wisner,
Henry Hamilton noved to this unusual action? And does the meeting at Kinzen's, attended by all the influentie Democrats of the Eastern portion of the county, Levi Ruch) John Meese mean nothing? Is there a necessity for political casuistry here to discern the feelings of the people ! Robert Camp Henry E. Ler nothing? Ah, there is a feeling and a spirit now abroad in this county, that will overwhelm those who have excited it-they, who have sown the Henry Howeter storm, are now reaping the whirlwind. Wo be to Joseph Bear, Reuben Bear, them, who attempt to forestall the public will-or, who rashly endeavor to stem the current of public feeling. The Democratic party of Lancaste

their first love and from their sworn duty. DRUMORE For the Intellig

Behind the Time. Major Noan of New York tells of himsel ollowing anecdote. When Dr WITT CLINTON projected that stupendous improvement, the Erie Canal, the facetious Major started the publication of a series of elaborate essays, in which he undertook to prove: 1st that the construction of the rom the expenditure in York, Berks and Chester work was impossible—and next, that, if construct-Governor CLINTON, nothing daunted by the Major's energy and vigor. To employ the Major's own graphic language: "Before I had half finished my Essays, Clinton had finished the Canal, and it was pouring its thousands upon thousands into the public coffers!" Here was a wholesome exemplifica-

tion of Facts vs. Theory. What, then, can be made of the remaining plan, this unecdote has a striking parallel, in the estabto creet a new building in the centre of the Square, lishment, in the city of Lancaster, of a newspaper, Holls, of the North—those are the men who have with proportions to accommodate all the county a perfect Leviathan in its way, for the special and of Courtrooms and Offices? If this can sole purpose of proving: 1st, that Mr. Buchanan he done, it would be a great saving of expense in ought not to receive the vote of the 4th of March money. It would also preserve the harmony of the Convention for the Presidency, and 2nd, that he inexorable facts, for the digestion of those sagacity and country, who form but one county conjoint will not. Behold the uncertainty of all human calculations! Before the aforesaid new-comer has reached the third week of its existence, and certainly long before it has come to the end of its reasoning, MR. BUCHANAN has the State, by probably twothirds, with a fair prospect of receiving the nomination in the National Convention at Baltimore So, it would seem, Major NOAH is not the only

For the Interlig

LEACOCK.

"Injurious Legislation." Mr. Editor: Such is the caption of an editorial article in your valuable paper of the 12th instant, deprecating the effort now making at Harrisburg by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road ompany, &c.

I now would inform you, and your numerou readers, that if the legislation you speak of is injuious, it has already been done, for, are you not aware that a Company has already been chartered to construct a Rail Road directly from York to Harrisburg? and, also, that a charter now exists, authorizing a Rail Road from Columbia to intersect the Lancaster and Harrisburg Rail Road, at or near Middletown? So you perceive, the Baltimoreans have already the power to "TAP" the Pennsylvania delphia Con Rail Road in two places, and the only question now is, which of these several routes is best calculated may be submitted to the public, will be divided to advance the interests of the people of Pennsylvania? Two markets are better than one, and every producer should have the privilege of going to the one where he gets the most for his produce.

Again if we can induce the Baltimore and Suc.

Again if we can induce the Baltimore and Suc. Again, if we can induce the Baltimore and Sus-Again, it we can induce the Baltimore and Susquehanna Ran Road Company, to intersect at or Yet, charlatans in political economy and politics near the Tunnel of the Lancaster and Harrisburg are constantly endeavoring to convince the sturdy yeomen and the enterprising iron-masters and coal Rail Road, or the same Rail Road at or near Middletown, the other would no doubt be abandoned, and we would have the more travel and benefit in our own county, and would take none from the Columbia and Philadelphia Road, as all destined for Philadelphia would go directly on, the distance from the Tunnel on the above mentioned Road, to either Philadelphia or Baltimore, being nearly the same. But if we prevent them, then there is no doubt, the York and Harrisburg Rail Road will be at the four corners thereof, which are truncated for made, as they had an Engineer on the route last summer making a survey and estimates, and the seem at present, inclined to keep on the west sid of the Susquehanna, and intersect the Pennsylvania Rail Road about five miles above Harrisburg, at which point Baltimore would be nearly 20 miles nearer than Philadelphia; neither Dauphin nor Lancaster county would have any benefit of the Road, and more likely to take travelling and trade lphia, than the proposed route would. In fact we, as Pennsylvanians, would t the expense of Baltimore, if the Tu would be benefited taken, inasmuch as the distance from the contem-plated Rail Road Bridge, spoken of in your paper, is scarce two miles from the Columbia Rail Road, which will doubtless be intersected, and by that means, greatly benefit that part of the State Rail Road between Columbia and Lancaster; as Mari-Road between Columbia and Lancaster; as Marietta is one of the largest lumbering marts on the Cusquehanna, and has a rick and flourishing country all around it, from which a large amount of produce is raised. Three Anthracite furnaces are dready receigh, and several more are in progress of erection in the ficigliberhood—nearly all of which produce finds its way, at present, to the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, by the Tide water canal, and I have no hesitation in saying, that the greater part will go on the Columbia and Philadelphia flati Road, if this proposed intersection takes place. In the other case that part of the State Hail Road, between Columbia and Lancaster, would be going from Columbia.

om Columbia. Now, under these circumstances, you, and all murerudiced paraons, must come to the conclusion, investigation persons, must come to the conclusion, that the expenditure of the money for the contraction of the Pennsylvania Rail Road will not

NOVANIA AND BUCKS NAV ecting in Machanics. The Upper Leacock Township.

cratic citizens of Upper Leacock, Manolim, and adjoining townships, favorable to the emination of James Buchanan as the Democratic sandidate for the next Presidency of the United States, are requested to assomble at the house of Michael Roland, in Mechanicsville, on Saturday next, February 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., to adop such measures as they shall deem right and expelient.

Moore Connell

Reuben Weidler

Jacob G. Leber

Washington Sir George Heller, Jonathan Simmo

Isaac Weidler,

John Simmons, Andrew Colp, ju Samuel Weidler

vrus Weidler

Jacob Vondersa

Lewis Harbill,

Henry Weidn

Jonas Ranck, Peter Ranck,

John Grimes

Peter Kellenbe

Mark Connel

Samuel Cowan, Edward Fury, Peter Heller, John B. Steacy, B. Franklin Holl, Jacob Holl, Robert Connell, Daniel Swope, Daniel Bitzer. Jonas Eby, Adam S. Bare, M. D. Mark Connell, jr., William, Merick, William Merick, John Carpenter, Isaac Hoffer, Emanuel Hoffer, William Rogers, William Scott, Vm . McGranagha Paul Rogers, James Cooper, Barnhart L. Beck, Anios Batten. Ephraim Batten, Andrew Colp, sen., George Heist, David Meixell. John Meixell Jacob Vondersal,
John Bard, jun.,
Henry Barton,
Samuel Miller,
George Marks,
Cytus Miller,
William Weidman,
Lowic Wash. Levi Yost, Samuel Best, Samuel Holl, ristrum Connel Michael Bender William Neely, Joel L. Lefever, George McEntire, John Strohm, Cyrus Batten. Jacob Brady, John Sellers, Isaac Killian, Samuel Reensny Henry Reemanyde John Reemsnyder Hiram Kolp, Jacob Fink, Benjamin Coldren Absalom Myers, Israel Bear John Grimly, George Whiteraft, George Meese, Daniel Kiehl, B. F. Tamany, Charles R. Kreeder Christ Banckhot Samuel Statel, John F. Way, Benj. H. Vanscribe John Leib,

Late from Texas—Indian Warfare. Bloody Fight between the Delawares and Camanche
—Twenty-five Delawares Killed—Defeat of a Ma

PETERSBURG, Jan. 31, 1848. The Overland Express that arrived here this norning, brings New Orleans papers of the 25th

The steamboat Globe arrived at New Orleans on the previous day from Galveston, bringing dates of the 22d. A war had broken out between the Delaware and Camanche tribe of Indians, and a bloody fight had taken place, in which the lefeated with a loss of twenty-five warriors The cause of the war is attributed to the Dela vares having encroached upon the hunting ground

The loss of warriors will probably excite the elaware Nation to revenge, and they will probably raise a large force to carry on this new Indian

A party of Camanches had stolen twelve horses from the camp of Capt. Gillette, on the Scio, some time since. Lieut. Cozzens, with twelve men, followed in pursuit, and after nine days' travel, seven and recapturing the horses stolen, and seizing a large number belonging to the Indians It is rumored that several tribes of Indiana have

From the Washington Union More Facts vs. Whig Predictions. We give, to-day, a few more iron-hearted and cious prophets of Federalism, who predicted that nothing but calamity would result to the country from the operation of the tariff of 1846; which, so far as it has been tested by experience, has afforded equal favor in all the great interests of the country—agriculture, commercial, manufacturing, and mining. In looking over the valuable statistics which occasionally appear in the Philadelphia Com-mercial List, we find in the number of that journal, bearing date January 22d, the following results of



70,586,530 The quantities above stated were brought from the various mining establishments in the interior of Pennsylvania, over the different railroads and canals of the State, to Philadelphia, during the last year. The excess of all varieties of mar iron brought to market in 1847, over the quantities brought in 1846, during the operation of the Whig tariff of 1842, is 76,586,539 pounds, or an increase

of twenty-five per cent. In a late paper, on the authority of the Philadelphia Commercial List, we proved conclusively that the coal-mining interest had been favored with unprecedented prosperity under the equal and im partial operation of the Democratic tariff of 1846 We now show that the iron interest has been equal ly prosperous. It requires no facts or figures niners of Pennsylvania, that their interests have been greatly injured by the operation of a liberal tariff. In view of the facts which we have cited above, we are willing to leave such quacks in the hands of their intelligent constituents.

cannot believe that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness! Else why is it that the glorious aspirations, which leap like angles from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of the earth and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their festivals around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, for ever mocking us with unapproachable gfory. And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty ly, way is a serious and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts! We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth.— There is a realm where rainbows never fade, where the stars will be out before us like fales that slumber on the ocean, and where beings that base before

Unhar Row Apour a King Beveral of the Doston papers contain long reports of a case before the Police Court of that city, which seems to have raised considerable excitement, having occurred ut one of the most fashionable boarding house of the Police Court of that city, which seems to have raised considerable excitement, having occurred at one of the most fashionable boarding houses of that city. A southern gentlemen and his wite named Bestock, boarding at Mrs. Powers in Bowdon street charged a number of the Police with an outrageous assault on him. There was a Christmus party at the boarding house, and dyring a game of Blind Man's Buff, Bostock kissed Mrs. Powers daughter. Next day, Mrs. P. raised considerable disturbance about it, which ended in Boardock reading a written extension of the matter. took reading a written statement of the matter to the hearders at the breakinst table. He was then ordered to leave the house immeditaely, but de-