OF PENNSYLVANIA. Subject to the decision of a National Convention. Lancaster, February 15, 1848.

IIF We are under many obligations to our friend, JACOB NEFF, Esq., of Strasburg, for a list of FORTY permanent subscribers to the " Intelligencer." The Esquire's exertions in a good cause are always ctive, and we trust his example may not be without imitators. We say to him, as poor Power was wont to say in the play: "Thank ye, Sir, I owe ye one."

dency, will be held at the public house of Mrs. Miller, (Leamon Place,) Paradise township, Lan-Democracy is requested.

Proceedings of Congress.

TALLEY HAND was once asked, whether the French deputies, who were then in session, had passed any thing of importance? "Passed!" replied the veteran wit. "they have passed withing a few days of sixteen weeks, and I can imagine nothing of higher importance to the public than time!" If the two branches of Congress do not take excellent care, they will stand in danger of subjecting themselves to the same bitter sarcasm. They have now passed over two months of precious time, and have transacted none of the urgent business of the country.

We know of no more crying evil, under our in stitutions, than the miserable and often culpable manner in which the most important measures are delayed by Congress. However urgent and even threatening the public exigencies, or how ruinous soever the delay, it appears utterly impossible to they will "go and do likewise." inspire that body with a due degree of energy or promptitude. Reinforcements are needed in Mex. William C. Tobey and his "North ico, and in every quarter the people are holding meetings, approving the policy and recommenda tions of the President. And yet, the bill reported for that purpose in the Senate by Gen Cass is tossed to and fro. as if it were a game of shuttle-cock, instead of a grave measure, involving the honor and interests of the American nation. One Senator praise than William C. Tobey, the poet and the Vera Cruz, "as soon as the station houses on the moves to stick this in, another to strike that out, until finally Mr. Senator Purryoge, in defiance of the admonition against deferring until to-morrow what can be done to day, compassionately moves to "postpone its further consideration until to-merrow," and when to-morrow comes the same profit-

less routine is repeated. - To the extraordinary development and indulgence of the cacathes loquendi may this wretched waste of spirits. who, if they present strange contrasts, are not time be fairly ascribed. It is a lamentable fact, that there are more Orators in Congress than the interests of the nation can safely accommodate. Two or three powerful Speakers on each side take comprehensive view of a subject, and exhaust it. But this nowise daunts a crowd of other speakers from so inundating the hall with a deluge of declamation, that if it were composed of actual milk and water, there would be palpable need of lifepreservers. Not one listener of an hundred commits the egregrous mistake of supposing, that all, or any part, of this performance, is designed for the enlightenment of the body, to whom it is ostensibly

to the more important sympathies of "Buncambe" A remedy for this state of things quelit certainly to exist, and, if it exists, be amplied immediately. The debates ought to be limited within reasonable bounds, and no member should be allowed, on duy than \$19 motions, or propose over 321 amendments! duly advertise "Businame" of the wisdom and sagacity displayed in the selection of a representative: We doubt whether Busking of Pox, of Pitt, of BURKE, OF SHERIDAN, OF WYNDHAM, EVER AID half so much on any question before Parliament, and yet they arguired a reputation as tolerably respectable debaters! It would be a public blessing, indeed, if legislators could be induced to believe, that speeches are not valued by their length, but by their depth, and that one good speech, during a session. will yield more solid reputation to the Speaker, than one hundred poor ones. On the score of personal interest, therefore not to speak of the immense national interests at stake, a retrenchment of congressional oratory would be highly desirable.

The Young Democracy.

Iv genius into its ranks. In almost all the schools to serve, and colleges professors are found, who arrogate a superiority over the masses, on the score of belonggion or learning, although the one discountenances keeps them forever struggling against the glorious principles which gave birth to the Independence of their country, and which have covered with glory and prosperity the long series of Democratic administrations, under which it has flourished.

But what an auspicious opening does the present epoch present, for those among the rising generation, who are gifted with a taste and talent for oratory and statesmanship! What a field does the Mexican War supply, for the display of those patriotic impulses, which find their utterance in thoughts that breathe and words that burn." And what an occasion, too, for the exercise of bold and startling invective, (such as sometimes falls from the lins of that unrivalled Orator, George W. Ban-TON,) in the unpatriotic and anti-American conduct of the Federalists. It is scarcely a fair subject of astonishment, and yet it is of gratification, that so many talented and enthusiastic young men are every where mingling their eloquent voices with the mild counsel of the aged in rebuke of the country's opposers, and in praise of its patriotic defenders. Under such auspices, national retrogression would seem impossible.

A Traitor Rebuked. JASPER E. BRADY, the federal member of Con gress from the Cumberland district, was one of the few representatives from Pennsylvania, who voted for a resolution censuring President Polk and the Mexican war. A whig-county meeting was lately held in Chambersburg, at which, among other restheir representative in Congress upon the war; and out instructions. although Mr. Brady was personally present, it was voted down by a large majority. Thus we see that a meeting composed of Mr. Brady's own poli-

tical associates refuses to sanction his course. A Reminiscence.

Buchanan-and that man was Andrew Jackson."

TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLES nteresting Democratic Meeting in Bedford County—Noble of General Bowman.

Among the few Democratic presses in this state hat have advocated the claims of Mr. Darras for the Presidency, was the Bedford Gazette, edited by GROBER W BONNAY the Adintant General of the State, appointed by Governor Saura. For months past has the name of the Vice President been paraded at the head of its columns, and the admitte bilities and influence of its Editor have been assid uously employed to advance his cause. But mark the majesty and omnipotence of public opinion! On Monday, 7th instant, the Democracy of Bedford county met in the Court House in the town of Bedford, to express their opinions on this engrossing subject. After a free and full discussion, the meeting resolved in favor of James Buchanan for the county to sustain this expression by their votes in Democratic Meeting at Leamon the 4th of March Convention. Gen. Bowman was himself present, witnessing the popular enthusiasm A meeting of Democratic citizens, favorable to in behalf of their Favorite, and at the conclusion of the nomination of James Buchanan for the Presi- the proceedings came forward, and in the most hon- could treat him as an offender. No matter, orable and Democratic manner declared his acquiescence in the will of the majority, thus fairly caster county, on Saturday, February 26, 1848, at tested and expressed. The Gazette has accordingly 1 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance of the come to hand this week with the name of Mr. Dallas taken down, and the BUCHANAN Flag floating in its

> This magnanimous and truly patriotic conduct of Gen. Bowman is worthy of all praise. As a fearless and independent Editor, he had an undoubte right to his personal preference in the support of a exercised with his wonted ability and zeal. But the moment the Democracy of his county have his masterly contributions, and trust the Legislarender their verdict, in opposition to his own, he has not hesitated in the spirit of a true Democracy. candidate for the Presidency, and this right he has into apathy and submission. has not hesitated, in the spirit of a true Democrat. recognising obedience to the popular will as one of make an open surrender of his own opinions to those the body which first adopts it. of that Democracy, which to sustain and serve has ever been his highest ambition. There be those in this meredian, to whose imitation this high-minded and honorable course cannot be too much commended. If they are the Democrats they profess to be,

American. *Among the many brave spirits, who are now serving their country in the city of gold, of idols, editor and correspondent, and by the point and the auspices of American energy and enterprise, not are trodden by WILLIAM C. Toner and kindred less heroic and not less confident in the infallible fortune of their cause than was the far-famed Conquestador.

Toner has not, it is true, participated in any of the sanguinary battles which have signalized the A Tribute to our Adopted Citizens. march of the American army to the plazas of the Mexican capital. He has not directed musketry his friends in Pottsville in which he pays the folgaged in the "trade of death," to which by taste this gallant gentleman left for the wars, he was an addressed—but the world knows, that it is directed paper, an ably conducted sheet, and well printed, that Nativeism is no less unworthy. The following

the principal towns and cities of Mexico, may we | The Irishman and the German! I have seen not include the pleasing hone, that a better day is one bill, to speak oftener than 63 times, make more | about to dawn upon her typorant and downstods den masses. New that the smoot has executed its This, we honestly think, would be all:sufficient to bloody office, and taught her military rulers a lesson of humility, it will be the nobler province of the ben to arouse the besetted masses to a true appreciation of man's destiny: These American: Mexico journals, uniting in a common effort to seatter among the people the social of political and religious freedom, and infusing into her degraded fazarani elements of industry and energy, enterprise virtue, and independence, and a just sense of the dignity of their own nature, are instrumentalities which may contribute more to elevate them in the scale of moral and national being, than all the hombs and balls that can be employed against them. But when these powerful agencies combine -the agency of Force and the agency of Reason-

a greater than the republic of Mexico would be forced to yield. Once persuade the benighted masses that their leaders are but base impostors in One of the most gratifying signs of the times is the guise of pretended zealots of liberty, whose pathe fact, that so much of the young talent of the triotism and prowess exist only in the bombast of country is every where coming forward in support high-wrought manifestos, and how soon will they of the popular cause. It has been a systematic be irrevocably alienated from their cause! how policy, on the part of Federalism, to exert all its soon will their fury be enkindled against the gasart, and apply all its means, to seduce every spright- conading pretenders, whom they are now content In the apportionment of national gratitude and

thanks, whilst we duly remember the self-sacrificing ing to a case above them; elevated either by relisoldier, who has perilled his life in the battle-may we not neglect the brave and chivalric PRINTERS all such lofty pretensions, and the other, when who have also, exchanged the solaces of home, for coupled with good sense, does nothing to encourage the privations and terrors of the distant theatre of them. By these instructors, however, thousands danger. There be those among them, who have of our Young Men, of fine native and acquired tal- first demonstrated to Mexico's legions the power of ents, of generous and ennobling sentiments, are the Sworn-and who are now employed in teachprostituted to a cause, at the threshold of life, which ing them lessons of genuine liberty through the refined agency of an unfettered PRESS. These are the actual pioneers of civilivation in a land favored

ERIE COUNTY .- Hon. James Thompson, Murraw Whallow, Smith Jackson-with instructions o support James Buchanan.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.-Robert Love, James

McFarran, S. B. Hayes, instructed for JAMES BUCH-CLEARVIELD COUNTY.—George Walters, Esq., with instructions for JAMES BUCHANAN.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Col. Joseph C. Levers. (Rep.,) C. A. Buckaliew, (Sen.,) without instruc-POTTER COUNTY.-Hon, Charles Lyman, senatorial, instructed to support James Buchanan for

WAXNE COUNTY .- Rufus M. Grennell, senatorial. instructed for JAMES BUCHANAN.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY .- Dr. John A. Martin, (Sen.) Nathaniel Jacoby, William T. Morrison. William H. Schneider (rep.) with instructions to support JAMES BUCKANAN for President, and WIL-LIAM BEATTY for Canal Commissioner

James L. Gillis (sen.) instructed for JAMES BUCH-

olutions offered, was one approving of the course of David Wilmot, Bartholomew Laporte (Rep.) with-

Hon. David Wilmot.

This gentleman has been chosen a delegate the 4th of March Convention from Bradford county. We are glad of it. He will now have an opportunity, by mingling in person with the Representa-Six years ago, we heard one of the Democratic tives of the Democracy of the State, to assure representatives from Bedford county declare, at himself how heartily they condemn and despise Marrisburg, that there was but one man in the his notorious Proviso. If he should fall to offer it United States, whose personal and political popul himself, in terms of approval, we trust there will larity in Bedford county was equal to that of James | be Delegates enough in attendance to propose resolutions in condemnation; so that the rest of the We are forcibly reminded of this remark, by the States may see, how little sympathy there exists recent gratifying proceedings on the part of the in Pennsylvania for this the most dangerous and Bedford County Democracy. It was as true, as it prolific instrument of domestic discord, that ever folly and faction have invented.

Electing Judges by the People. We commend to the attentive perusal and calm

reflection of our readers, the admirable commu nication of our able correspondent "Reform," in favor of so amending the Constitution of our State, as to vest the selection of the Judiciary immediate ly in the people. A few of our readers have com plained of our endorsement of this doctrine, as involving a bold innovation, to which they are not yet prepared to subscribe.

Our reply to all such fault-finders is . What is a Constitution good for, whose principles will not bear the test of examination-or what is a newspaper good for, whose columns are closed to thos who seek to point out to the people the errors and defects in the government, under which they live? We cannot conceive how any improvement, either in the social or political condition of mankind could ever have taken place, if the press had not Presidency, and requested the delegates from that useful and correct doctrine. If a man excite h fellow-citizens to revolt, he must take the conse quences of his temerity-but if he barely excite hem to examination and inquiry, Despotism alone however much Error may be entrenched behind Prejudice and Custom, it deserves to be rooted out and superseded by the Right, and to this end reformers are doing the State good service, when they reommend those peaceable means of redress, which the Law and the Constitution themselves authorize. Those, and those only, are libellists of the Constitution, who would fain prohibit discussion, and who, like the slave-drivers of despotism, stand ready with the lash of the law, to flog the radical inquirer

over without adopting the initiatory steps of a rethe elementary articles in the republican creed, to long defer, and which will be a crown of honor to

Curious Prediction Fulfilled.

When the celebrated traveller, Von Humboldt, some years ago, was in Mexico, he published the following prediction, which, at the time of its utterance, doubtless seemed to many proof of a disordered intellect: "The time will come, when public coaches will roll between the city of Philadelphia and the city

of Mexico." What a prophet was Huxmorn? In the American and of human hecatombs, in the city of the reck- Star, published at Jalapa, in Mexico, we find an less Course and of the infatuated Montezuma, we advertisement of a line of American coaches, which know of none more deserving of gratitude and was to commence running between that city and printer. Tober was at various times associated road are supplied with forage for the mules and with leading journals in this State, as assistant horses." How many years will elapse before, under vigor of his writings had gained deserved populari- only Philadelphia, but even Boston, will be in close ty. Now-and we can scarcely expand our minds communication with the city of Mexico, not indeed to the realization of the grave fact—the very paths by the slow agency of coaches, but by means of which three centuries ago were trodden by CORTEZ steamboats, and locomotives, and magnetic telegraphs. HUMBOLDT'S was a prediction to be commended to the sybils and sooth-savers of the present day. It was redolent of progress and prosperitynot retrogression and ruin. He was a true-not a false prophet.

Col. Winkoop has addressed a letter to one of and sword against the resisting Mexicans, nor en- lowing just tribute to our adopted citizens. Before and habit we esteem him wholly disinclined. But ardent "Native," as he had through most of his his achievements have been none the less wonderful former life been a "Whig." The course of the and brilliant. He has established, in the very heart | Federalists on the war has led him to repudiate of the Mexican capital, a " North American" news- them, and we see that his experience has taught him seeing that there are no steam-presses in that region. is a frank and beautiful acknowledgement of his With the influence of a dozen or more of able error, and a no less appropriate tribute to our adop. Democratic Meeting at Kinzer's. and independent American presses established in ted fellow citizens:

many of them in one fank-I have been with their in battle—have seen, them wounded and dyme— have trodden ever their dead bodies on the held have witnessed by proof stronger than revelation, their adoption, for the land of their adoption; and Frust in Cled that the time thay come when I shall be engaled, in some degree by litting couldes, to ge part the wrong housely done payrasts these people by myself, during the past I say housely, because a politician I was housel in my opinious, and I believe, unhesitating in my expressions. Time, however, has corrected the error, and in a school too, not easily to be forgotten.

WASHINGTON, Feb 11, 1848. The Supreme Court room was densely crowded State." -day/it having been announced that Mr. Clay would speak, and those who attended were no disappointed. Mr. Clay commenced his speech with a splendid exordium, alluding to the sacrifice of personal interest and comfort in coming to Washington. He said he had been highly gratified at the manifestation of respect he had met with from his old friends of the bar, and members of Congress, as well as private citizens. He was re luctantly called to witness scenes of former action. The manifestations of respect were flattering to him in his declining years. It was usual with the Court to extend peculiar leniency to young practitioners Though not of that class, he might have need of indulgence with those not having familiarity with the practice of the bar. Mr. Clay looked remarkably well. His voice was admirable, and the audience deeply attentive.

West Point Vindicated.

In some remarks made in reply to a complimentary address at Concord, New Hampshire, on the 7th ult., Gen. PIERCE paid the following very explicit and manly tribute to the eminent utility of the Military Academy at West Point:

of Gon. Pierce proceeded to say that he had to retract opinions he had formerly entertained and extract opinions he had formerly entertained and expressed in relation to the Military Academy at
West Point. He was now of opinion that the city
of Mexico could not have been entered in the way
of Mexico could not have been entered in the way "Gen. Pierce proceeded to say that he had to re it was, but for the science and intelligence in milit was, but for the science and intelligence in military affairs of the officers of the old army, mostly from West Point. Services were rendered by the officers of the topographical engineers and ordnance which could not have been rendered but by men who had received the most complete military education. The force of the Americans had been overtated. Over 7,500 effective men left Puebla to attack a city of 250,000 inhabitants, defended by 35,000 of the best troops ever raised in Mexico, 100 pieces of cannon, and the finest fortifications ever raised, in addition to the natural defences of marshes and lakes."

GOVERNMENT CLERKS .- Mr. Hobbie, Assistant Postmaster General, it is said, wishes to introduce the English rule as to the Government Clerks-tha President, and Timothy Ives for Canal Commisas to their competency, and the incompetent clerks discharged. He then desires a law passed preventing their removal for political opinions, and only upon charges of misconduct or immoral character. If Mr. Hobbie, during his rustications among the court-fashionables of Europe, could pick up nothing better suited to our republican institution Uncle Sam could with propriety have saved the WARREN COUNTY, --- Alonzo I. Wilcox (rep.) and expense of his mission. He should know that lifeoffices, however suited to "English Rule," are utterly repugnant to the genius and spirit of our BRADFORD COUNTY.—Ulysses Mercur (Sen.) institutions, and opposed to the taste and habits of our people. Limited official tenures, and frequent our people. Limited official tenures, and frequent College building gave way last evening with a terreckonings with public opinion, are among the rible crash, whilst the Taylor meeting was being chief elements of republican government, and as this is a vital principle, it should apply to one grade of officers, as well as to another. We trust the day is far remote, when this salutary system will e exchanged for one borrowed from the aristocratic nd people-hating customs of Great Britain.

> Michigan State Convention. The Democratic State Convention of Michigan vas held on the 2d instant. Gen. LEWIS CASS Was minated for the Presidency, and delegates appoin ted to Baltimore by General Ticket.

TREASON Treason has never prospered—what's the reason Why, when it prospers, none do call it Treason!

PENNSYLVANIA AND BUCHANAN. Democratic Meeting in Upper Leacock Township.

Pursuant to previous public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of Democratic citizens of Lancaster county, was held at the house of Michael Roland, in Mechanicsburg, Upper Leacock township on Saturday, February 12. On motion, the meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President MARK CONNELL, sen. of West Earl.

Vice Presidents HENRY BARTON, of Leacock. GEORGE HELLER, of Upper Leacock.

JACOB HOLL, of Leacock.

GEORGE MORICH, of Upper Leacock. HENRY E. LEAMAN, of Manheim EMANUEL WEIDLER, of Upper Leacock. Dr. ISAAC C. WEIDLER, Secretaries:

B. F. Holl and William Weidman. On motion, the following named persons were appointed a committed to report resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Mark Connel, jr., Peter Heller, John Simmons, John Graham, Daniel Miller, George Bryan, Samuel Cowan .jr., Jonas Eaby and Jacob Fink-who, having re tired for some time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, The Democratic party has always re-

on the eve of important political occasions; and the Presidential campaign of 1848 is one which regard as bringing with it questions in which ne party is deeply involved : Therefore be it Resolved, That we have full confidence

Resolved, That we approve of the administratio form which no amount of legislative lethargy can of James K. Polk, believing it thus far to have been distinguished by ability and integrity, and a disposition of the control of the cont sition to maintain the true interests of the country lespite the obloquy and abuse of its federal

Resolved, That the war with Mexico was brought about by the long continued injuries and insults of Mexico, and continued by the obstinate refusal of that nation to accept terms of peace, such as the people of these United States can reasonably appeople of these United States can reasonably approve; and that we are in favor of the course pursued by the authorities of our government to bring the war to an honorable conclusion, and at the same time maintain the honor and dignity of the

country.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania has heretofore sus tained the distinguished position of the "Keystone of the Arch," a distinction to which she is eminently entitled. Yet, notwithstanding her steadfast support of Democratic men and measures, which in nost instances has scaled the fate of the Federa party, she has never yet seen one of her distinguished sons in the Presidency, but has been conent to allow others to wear the honors to which

she is herself entitled Resolved, That our first choice for the Presiden-Resolved, I hat our has choice for the Presidency is our distinguished fellow citizen, James Buchanan, whom we have known so long and so well, and whom to know is to respect and admire. His distinguished services in Congress and in the Cabinet, and the unsullied purity of his private life, eminently point him out as The Man, above all others, qualified to succeed to the responsible trust of the Presidency. Presidency.

Resolved, That the Presidential question was not agitated in the County of Lancaster prior to the call of the last County Convention, which elected the

delegates to the 4th of Warch Convention, and that the expression there obtained does not reflect the pinions and sentiments of her Democracy.

Resolved, That we recognize in the "Lan Intelligencer" the ancient, consistent, and reliable organ of the Democracy of this county, and under the conduct of its present Editor find increased reason to recommend it to the continued confiden and support of the party, to whose interests it has Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by he officers, and published in the Lancaster Intelli-

encer and Pennsylvanian. The meeting was ably addressed by Washington BARER and GEORGE W. McElnor, Esquires, of the city of Lancaster, wose remarks elicited warm and hearty applause.

Letter to the Editor, dated

i Kingeria. majority present regarded themselves excluded from a have been found largely in the ascenden at this meeting, as they are in the county, and in the

Lawyers at a Discount.

There are at present half a dozen lawyers from ae town of York in attendance at Harrisburg, as itnesses in the proceedings against Judge Invine. I few days since a petition was presented to the House of Representatives, numerously signed by citizens of York, stating that the peace and quiet of the town had been so sensibly promoted by the absence of these professional gentlemen, that they praved for the passage of a law to prevent their

The Debate in the House on Monday.

We lay before our readers this morning, th debate in the House on Monday, growing out of the assault of Mr. Wilmor, of this State, upon the respected editor of the Washington Union, the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, and the general administration The course pursued by Hon. Charles Brown of the IIId District, and Hon. James Thompson of the Erie District in this State, is such as to entitle them to the applause of the Democracy of the whol

Judge Tnompson is right in attributing to Mr. WILMOT personal feelings against JAMES BUCHANAN; and we will tell our readers the source from which they have risen. Mr. WILMOT, no doubt, cherished the hope of being able to make of the Democracy of Pennsylvania what the friends of his Proviso have made of the Democracy of New York-a divided and discordant political household—and also that he might be the leader of a dangerous party, for his own purposes. Nothing contributed mor hopes than the August letter of to crush thes JAMES BUCHANAN to the Berks county Democracy, in which the baleful tendencies of the Proviso wer plainly and familiarly pointed out. Ever since that period the Proviso and its foster-lather have rapidly gone down in the public estimation in spite of al the effor's of the latter to keep himself affoat. Day after day the proofs have multiplied that his schem n effect, if not in design, is an instrument full of langer to the Democracy and to the Union; and after day the public feeling has increased against it. It is easy to see that Mr. Wilmor cannot forget

and will not forgive, Mr. Buchanan for his Berks sounty letter. He began to assail him directly after s appearance, in his own State, and in New York til at last he has allowed himself to become the retailer of calumnies and misrepresentations which himself has a hundred times publicly refuted. This is a difficulty that is to be regretted, but ould not be prevented. Mr. WILMOT has brough upon himself, by forcing a discussion which he could have been eager to avoid. It may not please him probably to hear and to see that the indication

in rennsylvania look to the early unanimous nom-ination of Mr. Buchanan as her candidate for the Presidency: but he must make up his mind to su A CRASH.—The floor of the large Hall in th held in it. Such another fearful scene as was prewe trust that we shall never again behold. Some vere precipitated headlong down the stairs, whilst others were trampled under foot. We could not learn that any were seriously injured-but a grea more or less hurt. We und

that the floor settled at least six inches, that the

iron columns in the Council Chamber under the

Many lost their cloaks hats canes &c in the

nia look to the early una

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE.—Thefailure of a large iron firm in Worcester was announced in this city vesterday. This failure is said to have been preciyesterday. This failure is seant to have been piece-pitated by a failure in Broad street, in this city, on whose notes the Worcester firm were endorsers to the amount of \$25,000.—Boston Traveller, Feb. 8.

Nomination of James Buchanan presidential candidate. By the natural advantage power of appointment; but the most mischieve by the Democratic Members of the Legislature.

A meeting of the Democratic members of the egislature was held in the East Committee Room of the Capitol on Wednesday evening, February 2 1848, with a view of giving an expression in regard to the important question of the Presidency. On motion of Mr. BRAWLER, of Crawford, the meeting was organised by the appointment of the following officers:

WILLIAM F. PACKER. Vice Presidents JAMES L. GILLIS. JOSEPH LAUBACH,

Secretaries. Alonzo I. Wilcox. B. S. Schoonover The object of the meeting was stated by Colonel OHN C. MYERS, of Berks.

On motion, the following committee was appoint ed to prepare an address expressive of the views of ing, to be held on Tuesday evening next,

James Porter Brawley, of Crawford, George A. Frick, of Northumberland, James Force Davids, Google A. Frick, of Northumberland, David F. Williams, of York, John K. Loughlin, of Philadelphia county, George Walters, of Clearfield. John Keatly, of Clarion John Keatly, of Clarion,
John Kane, of Cambria,
Pope Bushnell, of Wayne,
E. G. Creacraft, of Washington,
Abraham Lamberton, of Cumberland,

Benjamin Hilf, of Montgomery. Addresses were then delivered in favor of the Hon. James Buchanan, and in support of the claims of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Packer, President. Mr. Schoonover, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Bushnell, Mr. Myers, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Hill, of Montgomery,

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1848. Pursuant to adjournment, the Democratic mem ers of the Senate and House of Representatives, again met in the East Committee Room, when the and all other Democratic papers throughout the President took the chair, and called the meeting to

Mr. Beawley from the Committee appointed at the former meeting for that purpose reported the following Address; which was read, and on motion unanimously adopted:

To the People of the United States: Fellow-Citizens:—The duty of choosing the Chief Magistrate of the United States is never devoid of interest. So intimately are his policy and acts interwoven with the common welfare, an such a controling influence do they exercise on the present and prospective condition of the American cople, that every citizen has not only a deep conern in the choice of that high officer, but an unuestionable right to submit his views with entir reedom to the public consideration. It is this proud feature of our political organization, which istinguishes the institutions and government of the United States from those of every other nation on the face of the globe, and which has solved the roblem, so long controverted by Emperors and Kings, the capacity of man for self-government.

Most heartily would the down-trodden and oppresse subjects of the old world rejoice in the grateful privilege which is now unfortunately denied them, v forms of government erected on the ruins of opular sovereignty and freedom. The fight of hoosing our Executive Magistrates from the lowest a rank, to the highest, is one, which we prize above all price, and we rejoice therefore that among our constituencies at home, as well as among their re-

presentatives here, public attention is so powerfully man, or set of men, to do that which all may, with poses. irected to the Presidential succession of the next of the United States is important under ordinary circumstances, how pre-eminently fraught with in-terest, at this critical conjuncture, when our country is engaged with a foreign Republic in a sangu nary, though a just and righteous war—forced upon our government and people by a series of wanton injuries and insults extending through a long course of time, and accumulating in atrocity as our mag-hanimity and forbearance have been most signally manifested! Although by the ddintless patriotism, cool courage, and exhaustless energy of the parties of the call, and other this announcement, the our great and growing consideracy. The prode of majority present regarded themselves excluded from a conducting the war and of disposing the truits of vote on the resolutions. Be assured that if the the associated valor and spent blood and treasure of noses had been counted, the Buchayay men would our brave countrymen, are issues of such vital magthe honor of the American name abroad

We intend no disparagement to the other distinguished Democrats named in connection with the Presidency, when we affirm, that among them all we discover none, who in our opinion more pre-eminently unites the qualities of head and heart, detuning tunites the qualities of head and heart, detuning the head and heart heart head and heart by the existing crisis, than does JAMES BUCHANAN, the Favorite Son of Pennsylvama.— His nomination by the Democratic National Convention, would propose to the American people, not only a firm and uncompromising stand against Mexico, until that misguided republic shall consent to guarantee to our government and people, full in-demnity for the past and security for the future—but t would also so unite and harmonize conflicting not have it done by deputy. The more important sectional elements at home, as to bind the American people still more closely in the bonds of a safe and enduring national brotherhood. His qualities as proved by a long and eventiul trial in public would assure his of an able, upright, and patriotic conduct of our national affairs, and secure to the country a Chief Magistrate, who would steer the ship of State in safety through every doubt, and fear, and peril. And should that most deplorable event ever occur, the dissolution of the American Union, against which the father of our country warned so solemnly, we feel convinced that it could not and would not be whilst we would have at the we are expected to obey the laws cheerfully, benelm a pilot, so skilful and experienced as James BUCHANAN. On the contrary, the sacred ties which now link together the various parts, would be ren-dered a chain of adamant, never to be rent asunder. The election of Pennsylvania's choice to the other of our officers, will not bear argument for a Presidency, would not only, however, secure a sound and safe policy on the engrossing subjectof the war would not only strengthen and perpetuate the national Union, which we regard as the very cornerstone in the edifice of our national ind but it would, also, secure to the American Democ racy the continued ascendency of those principles f domestic policy, which have characterized every Democratic administration, from that of Thomas Jeffenson, to that of the present, able, and patriotic incumbent, JAMES K. POLK has the name of JAMES BUCHANAN been connected with the legislative and diplomatic history of the country for the last quarter of a century, that de-tail would seem superfluous. He is the uncompro-mising enemy of any National Bank in all its protean shapes and guises. He is the first Secretary of an administration, that has fearlessly and wisely adapted the revenues to the wants of the govern-

ment economically administered, and by his conuance in the cabinet he stands pledged to the the hopes of its friends, and so signally falsified all the lugubrious predictions of its opponents. He was the carly, as he has been the consistent and steadfast, supporter of the Independent Treasury, and by his eloquent and unanswerable speeches in its favor, on the floor of the United States Senate, in opposition to such intellectual giants as Clay and Webster, he contributed most powerfully to its and webster, he controlled most pour opponents have never ceased to cherish and probably sever will, no man in the Union is truer or sounder adhesion to the Democratic faith than is JAMES BUCHANAN. From the period of his entrance into the Congress of the United States, up to the present moment, he has been one of the chief pillars of Democratic strength, and by his istration of justice became more fixed, and conversely interest of accordance, including the King's Bench the elucidation and defence of republican measures as has any man now on the stage of political action. His private life, too, is as unsullied as his word, we esteem him the man for the crisis, and we, therefore, reflecting the wishes and feelings of our respective constituencies, hereby earnestly recour respective constituencies, hereby earnestly rec-ommend, to the support of our sister States, as the worthy successor of the present patriotic and en-lightened Chief Magistrate, JAMES BUCHANAN,

Whilst we repose proud and confident reliance Whilst we repose proud and connuent renance in the unexceptionable and lofty character of our CANDIDATE, we feel that we may, with equal justice, direct an appeal to the Democracy of the Union, in behalf of our Stats. Pennsylvania cient consequence to warrant her in advancing her rightful claim to furnish the Democracy the next

presidential candidate. By the natural advantage of location, she may be said to hold the balance between the opposite extremes of disunion and consolidation, and this sustains the glorious arch of which she is justly termed the Keystone. In her resources of wealth and enterprize, and in the patriotism and intelligence of her teeming population, she stands in the front rank of the national confidence of the contraction of the c deragy; whilst in her political attachments; ejoices the hearts of the Democracy of others, by majorities which are counted only by thousands. And yet she has never, from amongst her own distinguished sons, furnished to that Democracy whom she has served so long, so faithfully, and so well, a candidate for the first honor of the Republic. We do not utter this in a spirit of querulous repining, for the Democracy of this of hardest ite are ever proud to esteem the post of service, as the post of highest honor. But if ever there existed a time, when the Democracy of the nation had an opportunity to testify to their breth-ren of this State their appreciation of her long, steadfast and patriotic devotion to the great and good old cause, by the recognition of her just and triment of our true interests!

Well-carned title to the Presidential office, in our This slavert of babit and the entire regiments of her brave sons to distant fields of danger and of battle-now that she again inter-

men, she presents a candidate, whose eminent fitness, sound Democracy, and irreproachable personal integrity, are so well established in the minds JAMES BUCHANAN. Hoping and trusting that the deep solicitude, which, as representatives of the Democratic free-men of Pennsylvania, we naturally feel on this subject, may be rightly appreciated by our co-labo rers in other States—and duly responded to by the Democratic National Convention, which is to assemble on the fourth Monday of May next, in

the helm—and above and beyond all, now, that by

On motion of Mr. Schoonover, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting e signed by the officers, and published in the Den n, Pennsylvanian, Washington Union

WM. F. PACKER, President. JAMES L. GILLIS,

JOSEPH LAUBACH, Vice Presidents. JOHN B. GORDON, THOMAS GROVE. Alonzo I. Wilcox,
B. S. Schoonover.

For the Lancaster Intelligencer.

Electing the Judges. heard it asked, in reply to the article on the Judiciary" in your paper of the 18th ultimo: What can the people, who are not lawyers, know about who is fit to be a Judge?" It is this very notion of incapacity, so strongly pressed against the Democracy in former times, that has so long prevented a change to a more popular form of selecing the Judges, or even much public inquiry on the subject: but it did not satisfy the common judgment We are all more or less the slaves of habit, guidd by accustomed modes of thinking, which we mis take for reason. The above truism, that lawyers alone are fit to recommend or select Judges, is one of those modes of thought forced upon us on trust. The question in government is not, who knows opular sovereignty and freedom. The right of best, but who will decide or select with judgmen and honesty combined? In fine, who is most likely to do right?

Why do we select a Governor by vote? Do we

know his fitness for that high trust any better before

his election, than we would the fitness of the Chief

Justice before his election? We may find out the fitness of one, by inquiry, as well as of the other. Nav. from his profession and practice as a lawyer, character to public view and scrutiny, his fitness for a Judge is much better known, than that of any man can be beforehand for the multifarious and re-"At the "Democratic" inceiting, held here on Saturday last, at least four to one were the open and a control friends of Janes Bernanas, who were an exhaust to vote on the resolutions, having it in their power to control the expension of the mention. It is not employ that the control friends of Janes Bernanas, who were an exhaus to vote on the resolutions, having it in their power to control the expression of the mention. It is not employ that the power to control the expression of the mention. It is not employ that the west and mention and constraint which will prove the control the expression of the mention. It is not employ that the property of the first the west and mentions questions and control in importance to a bottle base of the mentions and control in the control that were the better way, it is of much more importance to elect a nonunator and a senate, to nonit any the control in the control that were the better way, it is of much more importance to the were the better way, it is of much more importance to the were the better way, it is of much more importance to the were the better way, it is of much more importance to the were the better way, it is of much more importance to the were the better way, it is of much more importance to the were the better way, it is of much more importance that were the better way, it is of much more importance that were the better way, it is of much more importance that were the better way, it is of much more importance to the were the collect a nonlinear to the way, it is of much more importance that were the better way, it is of much more importance to the were the better way, it is of much more importance to the were the better way, it is of much that were the better way, it is of much that were the better way, it is of much that were the better way, it is of much that were the best better way, it is of much that were the best better way, it is of much that were the best better way, it is of much that were the best better way, it is of much that were the best better about the qualifications of a lawyer, fitting him for a judgeship, if it proves any thing, proves too much: All selections of agents labor under the same difficulty. For even a lawyer, as such, would not be competent as a physician, or perhaps as a clergyman, or a merchant, a blacksmith, a carpenter, o our many continuing issues of such vitatings—include, as to be intimately and essentially connected any other trade or calling than his own. And yet with the best interests of our country at home, and the business of life calls upon him every day to defor the Legislature of Massachusetts, is anxious to cide, quite importantly sometimes, whom he will select to serve him in the various avocations of life. or offices of government. We must decide and act when from necessity we are compelled to have ar act done, or an opinion formed for us by another. We ought not, and no independent man does, willingly, trust an important act to be done for him by another, which he may, without inconvenience, do for himself. Every man should do his own thinking, particularly in a republican government, and the result to his welfare, the greater reason that he should determine and act for himself. And what in government or life is more important than the selection of a man, not to make the laws, but to administer them-to decide how they shall be applied, and on whom-perhaps first on the very man who by the present system has been excluded from of appointment, when election may be had, militates against the great principle of self-government, that cause we have equal right with every other one, in making and executing them. That we are as well fitted to elect Judges, as any

> moment. And that we have not now the power, ender our constitution, has arisen from the preju dice of ancient and transmitted habit and feeling ot thought, on the subject. The policy and laws of England came to us as The policy and laws of England came to us as colonists subservient to that government. It cost us a bloody revolution to overturn its power, and steamers from New York, fourteen boxes, containestablish on the ruins of tyranny our free and happy form of government. Ever since we became a free people, we are but slowly and painfully getting rid of the trammels of monarchical habits of thought, and indefinite fears of change, the propriety of which is staring us in the face. Nothing of a mon archical kind has lingered longer than this, that omebody above us must appoint the Judges In ancient times the King or Queen of England then as yet the supposed fountain and dispensatory of justice, administered the laws, or perhaps his preservation of a policy that has so fully realized arbitrary will, by deciding between his subjects in person. As the monarch grew indolent, or became busy in war, the chase, or some other kingly sport, the business of dispensing justice fell to the servants of his household-the butler, chamberlain, or some other upper servant of the King's kitchen. larder, cellar, or bed-chamber. The Saxon revolution placed it in the Wittenagemote or Grand Council of the Nation. At the conquest the Norman ruler took the decision of causes and trial of his subjects, back again to his household, styling this mighty Court the Aula Regis or King's Court. held in his hall or palace. In process of time, and by the workings of interest or accident, the admin-

nience or whim divided it up into the King's Bench Common Pleas. &c., in which the power in the Crown of presiding was delegated to certain Judges public career has been successful and brilliant. In learned in the law. But always, down to the present time, the monarch who is in theory the pure source of justice, and one who can do no w rong, holds on with a firm grasp, to the power of an pointing these his servants, the Judges. At first they were appointed during his pleasure; afterwards it was modified so that their con lasted during the reign, and expired with his decease; and then further modified to the good behaviour tenure. And so the power of appointment i

t this day in England. We have followed strictly this eminent emple, occupies a position in the American Union, politi-cally and geographically, which we esteem of suffimonarch, the Governor, has not now quite as much next power as England's crown still retains, the sole

share, that of nomination of solection and choice, for confirmation by the Senate,

England finds it requisite to the stability of the Crown to keep up the fiction that the monarch is the pure source of justice, and therefore of course and of right ought to appoint all the Judges, the lispensers of justice. We, through our little kingly Governor, without any necessity in theory or in act for a falsehood or the legal fiction; or plausible reason that the Governor, often a very frail man, and small lawyer, should retain the power to appoint one who may adjudge us, if he please, to be hanged, or worse yet, disgraced aliv the victims of a slavish prejudice for the forms of our ancestors. We have copied the power of appointment to the most important office, from a kingly government; and still retain it as a remnant of our former vassalage, in the face of the light of history showing us the error, and to the manifest de-

This slavery of habit and thought to the practice of our ancestors is the reason why we have not long since taken upon ourselves the power to elect our the meeting, to be submitted to an adjourned meet-poses her potential voice in behalf of the integrity Judges; but continue, without reason, to delegate and preservation of the Union-now, that we have to another what we could better do ourselves arrived at a crisis in our history, which demands a There is no good cause why the Governor shouldfirm, steady, patriotic and enlightened statesman at select a Judge for each county, district, or the whole State, any more than he should the magistrates, the canal commissioners, and the host of other officers which experience proves to be so much better selected by the people themselves, and hearts of the American people, as those of through that best Governor, the ballot-box. And this feature would probably have been long since changed, had it not been for the influence of the legal profession, whose habits of thought and action, at least as to all concerning law, are perhaps too much inclined towards ancient form and precedent; and who are very conservative as to change in ancient usages, to learn which they have spent much -we commit our candidate and our time, perhaps a life of intense labor of thought, if cause to the wise and patriotic deliberations of that eminent in their profession. ribunal, pledging ourselves, one and all, to abide by

Let us hasten, then, to put this thing right. The legislature should be urged by the newspapers, by petition and by every other legitimate method, to model and adopt the requisite amendment this session. It will be adopted again by the next legislature, and, the people having adopted the amendment by a vote, the election of Judges may take place in October, 1849.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Mr. Wilmot assails on the floor of Congress the Washington Union. Would that his madness had this extent, no more. But by his incendiary proviso he assails also the American Union, ar endangers its perpetuity. We know of nothing in Æson's fables to match such enormity.

The London Punch says that the best way to crush a question, is to appoint a parliamentary committee to sit upon it.

Buchanan numbers hosts of friends in this ate, and should he receive the nomination of the National Convention, Old Berks will back his e tune of five thousand, and no mistake. Berke County Legion.

crooked parts and dark allies in their hearts, whereby he that knows them may save himself much time and trouble. MONEY AT INTEREST .- Auditor General Purviance has given a written opinion, to the effect

that moneys at interest are not taxable for borough,

Great men like great cities, have many

road, or school purposes. In many of the townships they have heretofore been taxed for such pur-All our notions of freedom end in trusting no one out too much inconvenience, have a hand in doing, THE FATE OF A MEXICAN APPROPRIES Giddings of Ohio offered on Monday last, in Congress, a resolution of thanks to Albert Gallatin for his

pamphlet in favor of Mexico. The resolution was laid on the table, 132 to 45. 117 You don't hear any whig scolding about the and the necessary exposure of his legal and moral lowa House of Representatives refusing to go into convention to choose Senators in Congress—because the whigs control that branch of the temis-

> hallut Execusive Assessation:=Major Noali, in Bunday Times and Messenger says that the only real exclusive assemblies in New York, are our aristo: eratic charches, a When we pass by them on Sunday, and see the liveried servants waiting outside, while their masters and mistresses are worshipping within, we think that possibly the thing may be reversed in the next world, when the mas ters will have to stand outside."

PUNISHMENT OF SUICIDE - Mr. Kinner, member establish a law for the punishment of suicide. He proposes that all self-murderers shall forfeit their bodies for dissection.

Dr. Lesher Trexler, of Macungy, Lehigh ounty, has been nominated by the Federalists of the Sixth District, (Bucks and Lehigh,) for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John W. Hornbeck.

Archibald A. Douglass, Esq., has been reommended by the Democratic Convention of Mercer county, for the office of Canal Commissioner

Lewis Cummings, tried for the murder of Liplal Gerome Carter, in Baltimore, was convicted of manslaughter on the 8th inst. The offence was committed on the 4th of July, 1846.

CHILD MURDERED BY ITS MOTHER.-Mrs. Barerd, Irondequoit, Rochester, N. Y., strangled her any immediate agency in the selection? The rule child on the night of the 6th inst., and immediately afterward committed suicide by hanging herself. The Democrats of Bucks and Clearfield coun-

ties, at their late meetings, took bold and high ground against the Wilmot Proviso. FONTENELLE had a brother at Paris, who was an abbe. Being asked what his brother did, he-

answered: "In the morning he says mass, and in

the evening he don't know what he says." BENEVOLENCE TO THE IRISH .- We learn that ing about 5000 articles of clothing, collected in this ity and other places, by Rev. G. C. Moor oor in Ircland. William H. Gatzmer, E am H. Gatzmer, Esq., of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, bestowed a second free ticket on Mr. Moore, to and from N. ., last week. Such liberal acts will not be with

ut reward.—Phila. Amer. CONNECTICUT INJUSTICE ..- Mr. Baldwin has introduced a resolution denying to Mexico the right to cede any of her territory. This, when we con-sider the pumpkins for which the soil of Connecticut is seeded every planting time, seems to us-rather ungenerous. Besides, dosn't the Bible say that cede time and harvest shall never fail? Why then should Uncle Sam be prevented from reaping all he can from his new farm in Mexico?

DEATH OF HON. A. G. MARCHAND.-We arenined to learn that Albert Gallatin Marchane died at his residence in Greensburg, on the 5th inst He represented Westmoreland and Indiana counties in Congress, for two sessions, with distinguished ability and integrity. Personally, no Westmoreland man was more respected by all parties; and as a politician, he was a firm Democrat, and regarder sincere by his bitterest opponents. Post, Feb. 8.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT-Philadelphia, Feb. 11. 1848.—A boy, about twelve years of age, by the name of John Hines, engaged in selling newspapers, in attempting to jump from the cars at the Baltimore railroad, in Broad street, this afternoon, fell, and was horribly crushed by the wheels of the case passing over him. He died in a few minutes at

MAMMOTH Hear.—The Kentuckians were re-ently boasting of having a hog weighing 840 lbs. ct. This excited the envy of the Ohio people, and he Cinginnati Gazette proclaims that Kentucky is beat—a hog having been found in Warren co-which weighs 939 lbs. net.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW SENATOR—Washington, Feb. 11, 1848.—The Hon. B. Johnson has been appointed United States Senator, in the place of W. T. Colquitt, of Georgia.