## Lancaster, January 23, 1849.

Democratic Meetings. THE Democratic Citizens of the South-Ea Ward of the City will meet at the public hous A MARI HARLACHER, East King Street—South Vest Ward, at the public house of Hugh Firz ATRICK, South Queen Street—North-East Ward at the public house of OWEN HOPPLE, North Queen Street—North-West Ward, at the public house of GEORGE HINKLE, West King Street, on Saturday Evening, January 27th, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Five Delegates to represent each Ward in a City Convention, to be held at Mrs. Messenkop's, on Wednesday, the 31st, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of settling a City Ticket. By order of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Citizens of the City of Lar aster, are requested to meet at the Court House in Thursday Evening, February 1st, at 6; o'cloo P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Mayor, Assessor, and High Constable, to be voted for at the City Election, on Tuesday, the 6th of February. By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. January 23.

#### City Election.

Last year, the Democratic candidates for Mayor City Councils, Constables, &c. were elected without opposition, but it would seem such is not to be the case the present year. A notice appears in the opposition presses, signed by N. ELLMAKER and GEO W. HAMERSLY, Esqr's., chairmen of the executive committees of the East and West Wards, convening the friends of "Taylor, Fillmore and City Reform," on to-morrow evening, to elect eight delegates to represent each ward in a general convention to be held on the following Saturday, to "settle a ticket to be supported at the ensuing election." It is apparent from these movements that the supremacy of parties in the old city is to be earnestly contested, and it behooves the Democrats, therefore, at their primary meeting, to make popular and unexcep tionable selections. Let every voter, in the exe cise of his undoubted right, battle for his favorit candidates as warmly as may be, prior to the nom inations-but, when the ticket has once been set tled, let us all go vigorously and unitedly to work and elect it. This is the duty of all true Demo crats, who have the ascendency of their party and principles sincerely at heart.

#### Trial for Murder.

Among the important business transacted in the Over and Terminer, held last week, Judge Lewis esiding, was the trial of a colored man named HENRY NEWMAN, alias HENRY PLEASANTS, charged with the murder of a colored companion, named EDWARD STOUTS. The murder was committed at Columbia, on the 19th October, 1847, and the Murder in the First Degree. The affair commenced in a pugilistic encounter between the parties, and tent and deliberation. After a full hearing of the in the Eastern Penitentiary.

alty. Fifty-one names were called before a Jury and the influence of his example is seen and felt in tives adverse to the interests of the whole. could be selected-a large majority being excused all the neighborhood which surrounds it. from service on account of their conscientious rebeen in the power of the Court.

# The New State Treasurer.

We announced in our last the election of GIDEON J. Ball, Esq. of Erie county to the office of State Treasurer-but we were not aware of the peculiar this ball in motion." We will do Mr. Ball the justion as follows tice to say, that all accounts agree in representing that he was exceedingly loth to take this step, and that it required the earnest and persevering efforts of the "spoils-hating" whigs to overcome his re-

Conscious of the impropriety of their conduct the whigs are now engaged in hunting up precedents in the Democratic ranks—and they pretend to have discovered one in the fact, that under a similar state of parties, Col. WILLIAM BIGLER had voted for himself as Speaker of the State Senate. In last, and adopted resolutions, asking from Gen. Tayour opinion, the cases are widely different. The Speakership of the legislative body is a post belong. Esq. of this State as Secretary of the Treasury. ing peculiarly to itself, and cannot be filled except by one of its own members. If the parties are this extra-official interference of Congressmen in equally divided, they cannot go beyond, the body, and draw upon the services of an "outsider." No so with the office of State Treasurer. The worth talent, and integrity of the whole Commonwealth lie open as a field of selection. We have, indeed, never before known, that a member of the Legis lature has been taken out of his seat and placed at the head of the Treasury, much less by his own vote? The State Treasurership is, besides, an office of such peculiar nature, such immense responsibility and disproportionate compensation, that it is little to be sought or coveted. Viewed in all its aspects, therefore, we give it as our opinion, that Mr. Ball, who is otherwise a correct and gentlemanly man, has on this occasion been betrayed into an improper step by unwise counsels.

# A New State Librarian.

JOSEPH GLEIM, Esq., former editor and publisher of the Lebanon Courier, has been superseded in his office as State Librarian. His successor is JAMES Johnston, of Westmoreland county, brother to the Governor. Mr. Gleim is an old and true whig. having served his party in sunshine and storm, whilst the new incumbent, it is said, has been a very active and decided Democrat up to last fall. when he deposited the first whig ballot in favor of his brother. This change has caused considerable sensation in the political circles of Harrisburg, especially as Mr. GLEIM had discharged his duties vith admitted correctness and punctuality.

The Philadelphia Daily Republic, the organ of the Free Soilers in Pennsylvania, has been discontinued, for lack of patronage. We regret this -for, although not the advocate of its peculiar doctrines, we admired the ability with which they were enforced. As a controversialist Dr. Elden

Attorney General DARRAH has re-appointed ISAAC E. HIESTER and W. L. CAMPBELL, Esqr's, to prosecute in the courts for the city and county of Lancaster-the former for the county, the latter

A correspondent of the Brookville Jeffersonium recommends JAMES P. HOOVER, Esq., of Venango county, for Canal Commissioner, at the next Stat

### Sub-Dividing the City.

We notice that Mr. FISHER, one of the whig embers of this county, has introduced a bill into he House of Representatives, creating four election stricts in the city, instead of two, as at presenthanging the place of holding the elections from he court-house to the several school-houses-and hem open until nine. We assure representatives public favor. The court-house is central and accesto be suspended, and the hundreds of scholars indisposed change of the hour for closing the polls is lo not come to the polls until after night-fall, when hey have concluded their day's work, and to close the polls thus early would deprive them of their suffrages. We trust the Democratic members of he House of Representatives will keep a watch on this bill, and spare no honorable effort to defeat its passage, as it is wholly unnecessary and unsolicited. s provisions are in the last degree objectionable.

#### The One Man Power.

The whigs are constantly declaiming against what they term the "One Man Power"-but let us see how their practice corresponds with their prossions. The recent election of State Treasurer, was decided in favor of the caucus nominee of the tive, who held off until the last-and then modestly because in his own favor? A veto is merely of wgative action, leaving things to remain as before -but here was a positive act, performed by one nau, and determining the action of one hundred and thirty-one others!

### Hon. Morris Longstreth.

As much anxiety is it is the Democrats in this narter to know the condition of their excellent riend, Judge Longstheth, we are gratified to state, n the authority of the Pennsylvanian of yesterday. that " he has improved rapidly, and up to Saturday last had been out several times." "We hope"adds the same paper-"shortly to announce his thorough recovery.

### Life of Gen. Peter Muhlenberg.

We have on our table a handsomely executed dume, containing The LIFE OF MAJOR GENERAL PETER MUHLENBERG, OF THE REVOLUTIONARY AUMY-BY HENRY A. MUHLENHERG, of Reading. same Memoir, well and truly observes: "The name ment of one, or a part, with a separate interest. indictment found by the Grand Jury, was for of Muhlenberg is an honored one, not only in Pennylvania, but in all parts of the United States. The ended in the shooting of Stouts by the accused, unHenry Muhlenberg—lives in the memory of all monarchy. It is the sentiment of that class of ture, and, the people having adopted the amendials, either of which, if successful, would have been ish, either of which, if successful, would have been denying labours and earnest Christian zeal; and all, or nearly all the talent and virtue in the country, place in October, 1850." case, it was submitted to the Jury on Wednesday the simple and sincere community at the Trappe, half honestly think it just to cheat the rest into Such were the views, logically and clearly enforevening, without argument of counsel, who returned the scene of his early labours and his honored grave, doing right. They will not appeal to their reason, ced, by our correspondent "Reform," at the com-Degree—and the offender was sentenced to 11 years of his missionary strivings, and dwell on the fruits even to discover their own true interest. What a then, they have lost none of their original truth and several generations have passed away since he built The result of this trial affords strong demonstra- the church in whose shadow he now reposes, is still likely to be wrong, as the judgment of a clique, sentatives of all parties in the Legislature. The result of this trial affords strong demonstra-tion of the growing unpopularity of the Death Pen-on the lips of those who gather within its precincts, who may be, and probably are, influenced by mo-

pugnance to the taking of human life. It is the erated pastor, and for a time labored in the same Judge?" It is this very notion of incapacity, so the Governor's message which related to the late attested the sagacity of Washington in selecting prevailing impression, also, that the accused techprevailing impression, also, that the accused techprevailing impression, also, that the accused techsacred calling as his father. But when the war of strongly pressed against the Democracy in former Executive, made a report, in which they respond him for a service so important. The result was nically belonged in the category of capital offenders, and mainly owes his life to the increasing odiousand mainly owes his life to the increasing odiousthat Callery It is an invalidate that the control of the Callery It i ness of the Gallows. It is evident that some legis- such as chose to follow him, into the thickest of much public inquiry on the subject. lation on this subject is indispensable. As it is the fight, he speedily acquired military renown, and We are all more or less the slaves of he nost impossible to procure a conviction of before the conflict was over had secured in a high ed by accustomed modes of thinking, which we nurder in the first degree, however aggravated the degree the confidence of Washington, and the esteem mistake for reason. The doctrine, that lawyers circumstances, the penalty of a conviction for of those whom he commanded. It is not our pural alone are fit to recommend or select Judges, is one the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representations. murder in the second degree should not be restricted. pose to follow Mr. Muhlenberg through the inter- of those modes of thought forced upon us on trust. as at present, to twelve years, but it should, we esting narrative he has given of his great uncle, but The question in government is not, who knows think, be made discretionary with the Court to in- we may say, generally, that he has executed his best, but who will decide or select with judgment think, be made discretionary with the Court to in-flict imprisonment for life. Such, we doubt not, task with diligence and fidelity; and furnished a and honesty combined! In fine, who is most likely to express the regard of the two Houses to Mrs. would have been the sentence in this case, had it book that will suggest and supply valuable addi- to do right! tions to our revolutionary history.

JUDD and MURRAY in this city.

# Special Election.

circumstances attending his election. Mr. B. is Senate, in place of Governor William F. John the Chief Justice before his election! We may a whig member of the House of Representatives stor, is to be held on Friday, February 2d. Av- find out the fitness of one, by inquiry, as well as of from Eric county, and he has been made the State GUSTUS DRUM, Esq., of Indiana is the Democratic the other. Nay, from his profession and practice Treasurer by voting for himself! In other words, and ROBERT JOHNSTON, Esq. of Cambria the Whig as a lawyer, and the necessary exposure of his Gideon J. Ball, the representative, voted for Gideon candidate. The district is composed of the follow-legal and moral character to public view and scru-J. Ball as State Treasurer, and Gideon J. Ball was ing counties. Clearfield, Indiana, Armstrong, and tiny, his fitness for a Judge is much better known thereby duly elected! "Solitary and alone he set Cambria. They voted at the last Presidential electron than that of any man can be beforehand for the mul-

	CASS.	TAYLOR.	V. Bu
Clearfield,	1168	761	
Indiana,	1544	2410	. 2
Armstrong,	2126	2030	1
Cambria.	1386	1233	
	<del></del>		-
	6554	6484	:

Secretary of the Treasury. The whig members from Pennsylvania held neeting in the Capitol at Washington, on Saturday for the appointment of ANDREW STEWART remains to be seen how the President will relish cabinet-matters.

# Mechanic's Society.

The following gentlemen have been elected off ers of the Mechanic's Society for the ensuing year President .-- Christian Kieffer. Vice President.—Charles Gillespie Treasurer.—Henry Pinkerton. Secretary.—Peter McConomy ary Committee .- John Bear, J. F. Kramph, R V. Middleton, A. Armstrong, Peter McCon-Librarian.—Peter G. Eberman.

# Fourth of July Convention.

The following delegates to the Canal Commis ioner's Convention, to be held on the 4th of Jul. at Pittsburg, have recently been chosen: Armstrong.-George R. Barrett (sen.) and A.

-W. S. Campbell. Camoria.—w. S. Campoen.
Philadelphia County.—Charles Murphy, James
E. Hall, William F. Hagan, Alexander Brown,
William F. Ireland, William S. Hallowell, Andrew Lowrey, Hugh Clark, Thomas D. Dougherty, Geo Shetzline, George Esher

# Gen. Taylor's Movements.

Gen. TAYLOR expects to leave Baton Rouge of the 1st of February, on the steamer Tennessee, for Nashville, where he expects to spend one day thence to Frankford, where he will stay two days: thence to Cincinnati, where he will remain one day and hence direct to Washington, by the Ohio river

Illness of Hen. John C. Calhoun Washington, Jan. 19. Senator Caluous fainted at the capitol this afernoon, and was conveyed to his lodgings in a carriage. Mr. Calhoun was similarly attacked yesterday. He is not considered in any danger.

De Gen. Taxton and Mr. FILLMORE have both taken rooms at Coleman's Hotel, in Washington-Large preparations are in progress for a grand inauguration ball. An immense booth is to be built in Judiciary Square, for the occasion, capable of holding 10,000 persons.

Foreign Missions.—The receipt of the American Board of Missions (which now sustains five hundred and seventy missionary laborers) were, for the last five months, \$92,246.

### Electing the Judges.

berlain, or some other upper servant of the King's We are pleased to perceive a movement in the kitchen, larder, cellar, or bed chamber. The Saxon Senate and House of Representatives, to submit revolution placed it in the Wittenagemote or Grand an amendment of the Constitution to the Electors, Council of the Nation. At the conquest the Norvesting the election of the Judges of our courts in vesting the election of the Judges of our courts in the prople, instead of continuing their appointment his subjects, back again to his household, styling n the hands of the State Executive. On the 17th this mighty Court the Aula Regis or King's Court osing the polls at seven o'clock, instead of keeping instant, Mr. Swarzwelden, (whig) offered a held in his hall or palace. In process of time, and resolution instructing the Committee on the Judi- by the workings of interest or accident, the admin- ty throughout the world much of its advancement hat the proposed bill does not at all meet with the ciary to report a bill providing for the election of istration of justice became more fixed, and convey and hopes of progress. Judges of the Supreme Court, District Courts, and nience or whim divided it up into the King's Bench. ible to all, whilst the school-houses are remote and Courts of Common Pleas, by the people. Mr. Common Pleas, &c., in which the power in the terials to the history of that most important era, is devoted to purposes exclusively their own. On Prince (Democrat) moved to postpone the resolu- Crown of presiding was delegated to certain Judges the production of a near relative of the hero, whose election days the schools would necessarily have tion indefinitely, which was negatived, 60 to 32 learned in the law. But always, down to the pre Mr. Evans (whig) moved to postpone for the sent time, the monarch who is in theory the pure criminately allowed to roam the streets. The pro- present, which was also lost. Mr. M'Calmont source of justice, and one who can do no wrong, equally objectionable. Many of our laboring men quest the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire pointing these his servants, the Judges. At first into the expediency of reporting a bill, as proposed they were appointed during his pleasure; after--which was agreed to, yeas 50, nays 46. So wards it was modified so that their commissions much for the sentiment of the House. In the lasted during the reign, and expired with his de-Senate, on motion of Mr. Stine, (whig) a similar cease; and then further modified to the good beha-sible and difficult situations. resolution has been adopted, including also a pro- viour tenure. And so the power of appointment is vision to elect the Prosecuting Attornies and Deputy at this day in England. Surveyors. These preliminary results augur favorably for the success of the proposition, and inspire except that by the new Constitution-our mimic mantown, and the capture of Cornwallis, his galits advocates with fresh courage to prosecute it to final and triumphant consummation.

> A year ago-when that pure-minded Patriot and Statesman, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, was yet living, share, that of nomination or selection and choice and when the probability was that he would serve out his full Executive term, we strongly advocated | England finds it requisite to the stability of the ston sustained the measure by his votes and speeches, which would preclude him from opposing forms of our ancestors. We have copied the powit now, even if he were loth to part with the pater of appointment to the most important office. ronage dispensed under the present system. On the from a kingly government; and still retain it as a occasion referred to, we had the services of a cor- remnant of our former vassalage, in the face of respondent, "Reform," who discussed the subject in the light of history showing us the error, and to all its bearings with such marked ability, that we the manifest detriment of our true interests! cannot refrain from a present draft upon his proas were applicable to then existing circumstances but which would be out of place now.

for confirmation by the Senate.

Ex-Governor Shunk.

Resolved, That as a testimony of high regard for

tatives, be shrouded in black during the residue of

Shunk for her elevated character, and their profound

Resolved, That a bill be introduced authorizing

salary of the late Executive, computed

The report was adopted and the resolutions unan-

mously agreed to by the Senate, sent to the House,

The District Court.

Governor of Ohio

ledical Society, the following gentlemen

Vice Presidents .- Dr. R. L. Burrowes and Dr

Recording Secretary .- Dr. Henry Carpenter.

Treasurer and Librarian .- Dr. Eli Parry.

Corresponding Secretary.-Dr. Charles L. Baker

Appointment by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOHN B. WELLER, of Ohio, to be Commission

or running the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, under the 5th

article of the treaty with that republic, concluded

The Washington Union says: "We congratulate

the country upon the above appointment. It has

been in every respect honorable to Col. Weller.

He was nominated only yesterday to the Senate.

and was promptly confirmed, without difficulty or

Michigan U. S. Senator.

A letter from Lansing, the seat of governm

9, gives us the vote for U.S. Senator in the House

on that day, but does not bring the action of the

A committee was appointed to inform the Senate

f the result. The body has fixed the 11th for the

after a long fight to-day, refused to nominate a U.

the free soil resolutions. Ayes 46, nays 17,-

ID Hon. Joseph A. Wright has been nominated

as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indi-

ana, and Col. James H. Lane for Lieut. Governor

Col. L. commanded the 3d regiment of Indiana

ILT At a Democratic meeting recently held in

INAUGURATION BALL .- The Washington Whig

ot to make the Taylor inauguration ball worthy

volunteers at the battle Buena Vista.

Senate. In the former body the vote stood:

Lewis Cass, Epaphroditus Ramson,

Joseph R. Williams, F. S.,

Epaphroditus Ramson, Edwin Lawrance, W.,

Nothing else done.

the occasion.

f Michigan, to the Detroit Free Press, dated Jan

We learn that the Grand Jury of the county, at

unk of the balance of the

the payment to Mrs. Sh

the 16th of January instant.

and there immediately concurred in

the abolition of the District Court

differ in relation to certain facts.

elected officers for the present year

n the 2d of February, 1848.

saac Winters.

President .- Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg.

"Let us," says "Reform," "follow the example of gate to another what we could better do ourselves. New York, and make the whole Judiciary directly | There is no good cause why the Governor should | sign. elective by the people. The men who think, work, and suffer-the bone and sinew, as they are properly called-the universal constituency, who, having trates, the Canal Commissioners, and the host of their own, and therefore, the general welfare at other officers which experience proves to be so heart, are necessarily honest. Their united judgment, much better selected by the people themselves, compounded out of the unbiased judgments of each through that best Governor, the ballot box. The Philadelphia North American, in noticing the and all, must necessarily be sounder than the judg. Let us hasten, then, to put this thing right. The try for its protection and defence. On this account

mistake! It is they are ignorant of human nature! force, and bear repetition now. We commend them

"But," say some, "What can the people, who Gen. Muhlenberg was the eldest son of the ven- are not lawyears, know about who is fit to be a Committee, to whom was referred that portion of vigilance, and skill which he exhibited at this crisis,

All our other notions of freedom end in trusting The above work is for sale at the book-store of no one man, or set of men, to do that which all may, without too much inconvenience, have a hand in doing. Why do we select a Governor by vote? Do we know his fitness for that high trust any bet. A special election for member of the State ter before his election, than we would the fitness of tifarious and responsible duties of Governor. In theory, then, if that were the better way, it is of much more importance to elect a nominator and a BURY FORD has 300 majority. A majority of the Senate, to nominate and confirm the Governor himself, than it is to elect a Governor and Senate to appoint has been fairly elected Governor, but the minority

a Judge! Besides, the taunt. "what do the people know about re 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, or any other trade or calling than his own. And yet the business of life calls upon him every day to decide, 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 for ourselves, almost continually; and we are habituated to look around very carefully for an agent when from necessity we are compelled to have an 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 not have it done by deputy! The more important 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 to whom-perhaps first to; the very man who by the present system has been excluded from any immediate agency in the selection? The rule appointment, when election may be had, militates against the great principle of self-government, that we are expected to obey the laws cheerfully, because we have equal right with every other one, in making and executing them.

That we are as well fitted to elect Judges, as any other of our officers, will not bear argument for a moment. And that we have not now the power, under our constitution, has arisen from the prejudice of ancient and transmitted habit and feeling. The policy and laws of England came to us as plonists subservient to that government. It cost us a bloody revolution to overturn its power and establish 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

archical kind has lingered longer than this, that Northumberland county, EDWARD Y. BRIGHT, Esq. somebody above us must appoint the Judges. vas recommended as their first and Col. HENRY C In ancient times the King or Queen of England, EYER their second choice for Canal Commissione then as yet the supposed fountain and dispensatory of justice, administered the laws, or perhaps his or states that the most extensive preparations are her arbitrary will, by deciding between his or her subjects in person. As the monarch grew indolent, or became busy in war, the chase, or some other ID The Indian Appropriations this year amount of \$774,317, which is larger than the sum of last kingly sport, the business of dispensing justice fell to the servants of his household—the butler, chamyear's appropriations

which is staring us in the face. Nothing of a mon-

(For the Lancaster Intelligencer.) THE LIFE OF MAJOR GENERAL PETER MUHLES

We have just finished a rapid perusal of this Life of one of those gallant and exalted spirits of the American Revolution, to whom our Country, under Providence, owes her existence, and rational liber

This work, which contributes some valuable macareer it delineates with a modesty and an impartiality, in unison with the character of the subject. General Muhlenberg, was the model of a republican

Democrat) moved so to amend as merely to re- holds on with a firm grasp, to the power of aphero. Calm, considerate, just, vigilant, untiring the public good, highminded, frank, generous, and brave, he won the confidence and affection of his countrymen, wherever he appeared, and was ever found equal to the calls of duty in the most respon-His courage in the field was "composed and keen"; his conduct, that of a wary and prudent We have followed strictly this eminent example,

commander. In the battle of Brandywine -of Germonarch, the Governor, has not now quite as much power as England's crown still retains-the sole his disinterestedness was equal to his valor; and, if his country won the victory, he was careless power of appointment; but the most mischievous about the appropriation of the laurels. The author has done well in gathering up and exhibiting to the world the proofs of Major General Muhlenburg' the proposed amendment of the Constitution. We Crown to keep up the fiction that the monarch is of our revolution, thus performing at once a whigs, by the casting vote of a single representative and to the truth of the pure source of justice, and therefore, of course duty to his illustrious relative and to the truth of patronage, although wielded by a Democrat, in and of right ought to appoint all the Judges, the history. And the manner in which this has been concluded the conflict by voting for himself! Was, whose integrity the whole Commonwealth reposed dispensers of justice. We, through our kingly accomplished is worthy of particular commendanot this a glaring example of the power of one unlimited reliance. We are still warmly wedded Governor, without any necessity in theory or in tions. With rare judgment, he has abstained from nan, exerted under yet more doubtful circumstances, to the measure, and our action then will shield us fact for a falsehood or the legal fiction; or plans. all impeachment of the compatriots of Gen Mubfrom the imputation of improper motives now that ble reason that the Governor should retain the lenburg; and whilst showing that by oversight and the Executive office has passed into different hands. power to appoint one who may adjudge us. if he omission his great merit in certain instances, was As a member of the State Senate, Wn. F. John. please, to be hanged, or worse yet, disgraced alive not presented to the world, in the prominence which it deserved, the biographer has furnished remain the victims of a slavish prejudice for the probable excuse for the apparent wrong, instead o attempting to fix upon others the charge of parti-

> In the brilliant assault of the enemy's work, York Town, which was actually led by General command. His biographer shows, that it belongs ductions, omitting such portions of his argument of our ancestors is the reason why we have not in point of truth and in historical justice to the genour Judges; but continue, without reason, to delerior officer his own especial merit in the affair, and ascribes the mistake to accident, rather than de-

select a Judge for each county, district, or the General Muhlenberg was not only a skilful and whole State, any more than he should the Magisan excellent leader, but possessed uncommon talents for readily converting the raw recruit into an efficient soldier. His reputation stood high in that legislature should be urged by the newspapers, by he was assigned at the most critical period of the To doubt this conclusion is anti-republican. It petition and by every other legitimate method, to revolution to the military command of Virginia, in must come from one, who doubts our ability for model and adopt the requisite amendment this ses- which he acquitted himself with great ability. There must come from one, who donots our ability in a sion. It will be adopted again by the next legisla- were two plans of operation attempted by the Britmen who, reared to believe themselves possessed of ment by a vote, the election of Judges may take fatal to our hopes of Independence. The object of both was the same-to divide the South from the North, and then conquer the separate provinces in detail. The first project was signally defeated by the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga. The second was-to take possession of Virginia, (as they had endeavored to do of New York) and thence, having And not that the combined opinion of the mass is so to the calm and and considerate attention of repre- by step to subjugate the North. So soon as their the whole South under their control, proceed step design was penetrated by the Commander-in-chief. he despatched Gen. Muhlenberg to Virginia for the purpose of preparing her for the struggle which In the State Senate, Mr Mason, from the Select | he foresaw must ensue. The extraordinary activity, compelled to surrender-thereby, in effect, termivices of the illustrious deceased. They recommend

nating the great contest for our Liberties It is not possible to go through these pages with out a conviction, founded upon the enlarged views sound judgment, disinterested patriotism, military skill, and undaunted valour of Gen. Muhlenberg, that he was one of those great men who were pecu-Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transliarly qualified to lead our people on to the consum ation of their Independence. The biographer adheres closely throughout to his primary object of furnishing a sketch of the life and public services of his hero, going no further into the general hisafter our Independence was achieved, than was recessary to elucidate those topics. He has acco plished his purpose, with a manly candour and liberality of spirit and with a perspicuity of narrative and precision of style, that do equal honour to his head and heart.

### For the Lancaster Intelligencer Next Canal Commissioner.

their session, held last week, declared in favor of Mr. Editor: As it seems to be generally concer that the next member of the Canal Board shall b taken from either the Central or Northern sectio The Joint Committee have reported that SEAof the state, allow me the use of your columns to bring to the consideration of delegates to the Dem Committee express their decided opinion that Ford ocratic State Convention, to be held on the 4th o July next at Pittsburgh, the name of ALEXAN-DER JORDAN, Esq., of Sunbury, as a gentleman combining every requisite qualification for that Lancaster Co. Medical Society. At a recent meeting of the Lancaster County

office. Mr Jordan is an Attorney of high standing in his section of the state, a sound and consistent Democrat, and a Citizen of pure and unblemished integrity. As there is no professional gentleman in the present Board, the presence of one possessing such eminent legal attainments would seem to me and a settled confidence that you will sustain highly desirable. This communication is written without consultation with Mr. Jordan, and the writer does not know that he would even accept the office, if tendered. But if settled by the 4th of July Convention, he would far outrun his party vote in Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, and of other counties, which would make him one of the nost "available" candidates that could be named.

From the Harrisburg-Union.

Hon. Richard Brodhead's Letter. The following admirable letter is from the pen of the Hon. Richard Brodhead, to Capt. Wm. F. Small, thanking the Democratic members of the Legislature for the firm and unwavering support given him in the late contest for the responsible ost of United States Senator

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12, 1849. DEAR SIR :- I duly received and thank you fo he result of the election for United States Senate n our State, and that I had received the unanimou ote of the Democratic members for that office, &c So distinguished an honor was alike unexpec and flattering. To have been the recipient of the unanimous vote of the Democratic members of both branches of the Legislature of my nativ ole a position, I will always regard as a compl ment and an endorsement to be remembered day of its action. Jan. 11-8 P. M .- The Senate, le deserved and can so poorly repay their kindness. The unanimity, discretion and firmness with which the Democratic members of our Legislature . Senator. The House, after an equal fight, passed acted during the organization, the good feeling and acted during the organization, the policy gene conscious rectitude which pervade our party gene rally furnish sufficient evidence that the questiona ble triumph of our political opponents, at the re-cent elections, will be temporary; and that our good old Commonwealth, which has heretofore occupied so important a position in this confederacy between the dividing interests of the North and the outh, will shortly resume her place in the renk of that great national party of principle, having the Constitution for a text book, upon whose success. I firmly believe, depends the stability, prosper ity and true glory of our country.

With the repetition of my thanks, and the hop that your session may be a pleasant one, I subscribe myself, as ever, truly your friend and fellow-citi-RICHARD BRODHEAD.

ID A writer in the Pittsburg Post urges the omination of Aronzo J. Wilcox, Esq., present ember of the House of Representatives from Elk ounty, for Canal Commissioner, at the next Democratic State Convention.

Governor's Inauguration.

Governor WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON was duly inau gurated at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Rerpresentatives, on Tuesday last. The ceremomes, though interesting have not differed materially from others that preceded it. There was a large crowd of people in the streets, the gallery was a mass of human heads, and the floor was covered with the members and officials of various kinds

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the joint committee of the two branches of the Legislature, viz. Messrs. must be anticipated, for human intelligence King, Small and Boas, of the Senate, and Messrs. Ball, Seibert and McCartney, of the House, pro-Capitol. After the usual pre minary confusion Capitol. After the usual pre minary confusion and excitement, the cortege for the Capitol was are I found them, I shall ask no prouder inscripranged as follows, and started at 111 o'clock:

Col. E. C. Williams, Marshal of the day; The Dauphin Band; The Military; The Joint Committees of the two Houses; Governor Johnston, supported on each side by two of his Aids, Col. John H. Berryhill and Col. G. W. Kinzer; Aids of the institution Governor generally; Heads of Department; Officers ties of the Executive Department of the State. and Soldiers of the war of 1812 and of Mexico; Members of the Bench and Bar: Citizens generally:

The procession having reached the Capitol, the overnor elect was conducted to the Speaker's platform, whereon also, were the two Speakers of the Senate and House-Mr. Darsie, Speaker of the Senate, and pro ton. Governor, presiding, on his right. The certificate of the Governor's election, signed by the Clerks of the two Houses, having been read. the oath of office was most impressively administered by Speaker Darsie. This ceremony through with, the Governor de-

livered his Inaugural Address.

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The kindness and confidence of the people having cast upon me the Executive fune of the Government, and the prescribed oath to Muhlenberg, the fame of the achievment has hith-erto heen awarded to one of the officers under his istered; I should be false to the sacred trust reposed in me, and unworthy the confidence anifested, did I not deeply feel the reponsilong since taken upon ourselves the power to elect eral, but in proving this, he concedes to the infe- bility of my position, and firmly resolve to

Profoundly sensible however, of my own veakness, and fully conscious that without the encouragement and assistance of the people, the Chief Magistrate is unable properly to dis-charge the high duties of his station, and instead of the substance, popular power becomes the empty shadow of Executive authority; I respect; and for another rare quality of a great would earnestly invoke at the hands of the general, he was much distinguished, namely the citizens, the efficient aid of the same spirit, which called into existence the free institutions of our country, to assist me in supporting and to secure their fidelity and industry, were usually

defending them. At the commencement of an Administraion, it has been a custom with the Executive, to indicate the principles which will govern his counsels, and the measures he may desire for the benefit of the State. The Annual Message delivered at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature has superceded the necessity of a strict compliance with this usage, and on this occasion it will suffice, to refer to cise of the Executive power a sound interpreofficer will disregard.

The founders of the Republic, inspired with profound wisdom, declared that all men are to follow, and the only practicable mode. born equally free and independent; that the right of defending life and liberty, of acquireputation, are indefeasible; that all power is nherent in the people, and all free ligious establishments or modes of worship that no one can be deprived of his life, liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived of his life, liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no one can be deprived on the liberty that no on or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; that no man's property shall be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representa that education should be promoted, and the tory of the revolutionary struggle or of the country | blessings of intellectual culture placed within ch of every citizen. History and experience have demonstrated the justice of the inciples, and private feeling as well as pubic duty demand for them a cordial supp It is a venerated maxim that the object of

practice, it shall be a constant endeavor to rocure such legislation as shall promote religion and morality, and encourage science and literature. It will also be deemed a duty to elevate by proper means the condition of the laboring classes of society; to advance the active industry of the citizen, and foster commerce, agriculture and manufactures. ures for the reduction of the public debt, and the consequent relief of the tax-paying and

ourthened people, shall at all times receive a most cordial support. An indebted nation cannot command the full measure of its independence, nor feel the entire blessings of its institutions. Whatever may be its desire to promote active objects of general benevolence, its resources refuse a works, to remain unpaid for their services. any safe measures, having in view the pay- \$278, 869 83, over and about ment of the debt of the State, it shall be a

of "VIRTUE, LIBERTY, AND INDEFERENCE, and The intentions of the people are pure, and are uniformly directed to advance the general When therefore, they believe prosperity. When, therefore, they believe a public functionary feels an anxious desire in unison with their own, for the public welfare, they will willingly pardon errors of judgment and sustain him in his public cour hoped the same generous and manly sentihave been extended to others in similar potions will shield the administration about to been exhausted by reason of extraordin

be commenced, from, at least, unmerited cen-An evil spirit is at work amongst us, against guard. It is that spirit which creates a wrong where none exists; which in advance condemns the public servant, and labors to destroy confidence in the honesty of his designs; which unwilling to judge of works, draws from its guilty imaginings the spectres of a corrupt heart, and holds them up to the pubic gaze as substantial truths. It is the same spirit which would array in hostile position he classes into which society divides; would place capital and labor, the rich and he poor, at variance with each other. It is the spirit which animates the bosons of Catalines of every age. In Europe there are noblemen and peasants; political and social distinctions created and sustained by law, and sanctioned by prescription. In this countr all are equal under the law; and no politician no party in our country would desire a change in this fundamental principle of our Constitution. Factitious distinctions can have no residence where they are not sustained by law and such are the sudden transitions of wealth among the citizens, that the rich man of yes terday is the poor man of to-day; and the poor of to-day, the rich of to-morrow Where particular classes, and wealth is unguarded by immemorial privileges, an enlightened self interest will teach the rich to hold in reverence

the rights of the poor, for their conditions may be changed in themselves or their offspring The rich and the poor are equally dependent on each other for the comforts and luxuthe interests of both perish. The capital of

sidious enemies of the Republic, are those who prowl among the honest, unsuspecting citizens whispering insinuations again whose every interest is connected with the

welfare of the country. Such men should be rebuked as dangerous to the well being of so-ciety; as sacrificing at the shrine of party truth, honor and patriotism; and as tearing asunder the confidence which holds us together as one people.

In the discharge of my official duties, I The lobbies were reserved especially for the ladies, shall ever bear in mind the oath of fidelity to

and they were filled with a bright and beautiful the Constitution; and shall endeavor, with my utmost ability to perform the sacred trust committed to my charge. That I shall err judgement when most anxious to do right incapable of reaching unerring truth; and the hope that a generous forgiveness on your par ceeded to the Governor's lodgings, at Coverly's will accompany honest intentions will sustain Hotel, for the purpose of accompaying him to the shall be my fortune to leave the people of my tion over my grave.
With a firm reliance that the God of Na-

tions will preserve our happy country as the home of his people, and will lend his support to an anxious endeavor to promote their inter ests, and perpetuate their civil and religious enter on the discharge of th WM. F. JOHNSTON.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1849.

### Benton and California Gold.

Mr. Benton made a speech a few days ago upon the California bill against the proposition to sell mineral lands in two acre lots, as no two lots of that size would be alike. The value can only be told by digging, and many two acres will contain ne gold, and many patches of twenty or thirty feet square will contain a rich deposit. The object is to find it, and that is to be done by hunting, for which permits are required and protection in the discovery The following remarks upon the gold washings are

These washings are called in Spanish placer, from the Latin placere to pleases; because it is a pleasing thing to find the shining gold under one's feet. But There is no fee simple it it is a transient pleasure. it; there is not even a life estate in it; not even a lease for a year, a month, a week, or a day. The pleasure is soon gone. Exhausted placers now exist in New Mexico, formerly yielding much, now some twenty-live or fifty cents a day, and only pursued by the poorest Mexicans. Regular has followed there, and is now yielding con quantities. These washings of California are marvellously rich; for we have to believe what is certified to us by so many witnesses; but they are not the richest that ever were seen. Far from it. Those of Brazil, in the books. The millions sterling—ten millions of dol-lars—were annually sent to Europe, for years, from these washings. They were worked by slaves, who, allowed by their masters all the proceeds of the day above a given amount; and in that way many slaves became rich, purchased their freedom, and and opulence, and laid the foundation of families Yet these washings are exhausted, time out of mind; and so will be those of California, and the sconer the better. I am a friend to a gold currency, but not to gold mining. That is a pursuit which the experience of nations shows to be both impovera few general views of the public policy that shall receive at my hands the fullest and there and Lan formation. I regret that there and Lan formation are the public policy that there and Lan formation are the public policy that the fullest and the public policy that the pub there, and I am for getting rid of them as soon as steadiest support and consideration. At all possible. Make the working as free as possible instead of hoarding, and holding them up and se Instead of hoarding, and holding them up, and selobligation of the public servant, is the main- ling in driblets, lay them open to industry and en tainance and defence of our republican insti-tutions. That these shall receive in the exerling heart. Give him a fair chance. tation; that no impediment shall interpose to chance. It is no matter who digs up the gold, or prevent the salutary influence of their principles; that the popular mind, when understood shall be obeyed, are indices which no public which have industry—which have agriculture, compared and manufacture—they will get the gold merce, and manufactures—they will get the gold, provided always that they keep out

The Ladies of the Union Dorcas Society acknowledge with gratitude to the citizens of Lancas ments are founded on their authority; that no ter, the receipt of the following sums through the preference shall ever be given by law to any several committees appointed at a town meeting to raise funds for the relief of the poor, viz:

Also, from the ladies and gentlemen employed in the Conestoga Steam Mills

Various other contributions have been received which will be acknowledged in their annual report. Membership to the Society is open to all Ladies that may be induced to join through motives of benevolence, without any regard to their religious persuasions,-their charity is not circumscribed. all just government is the greatest good of the it enters at the door of destitution, without regard it enters at the quot of destitution, including the theory to to their complexion, their religion, or their political Mrs. GEO. M. STEINMAN, Presit.

Attest: Annie Witmen, Sec'y.

# From the West Chester Republican.

Laborers on the Public Works. We observe in the proceedings of our State Legislature, that, on motion of Mr. Bent, the Canal Commissioners have been requested to report to the House, how much money is due to agents and laers employed upon the public works, and how long it has been due.

This is a proper movement, and we hope it will result in such legislation as will hereafter avoid the disgrace which has too frequently attached to the State, in permitting her day labor Those who have read the last report of the Cana is thereby frequently delayed. With a deep conviction of the importance of this subject, bia Railway yielded to the State, during the year ending November 30th, 1848, a net. constant aim, to place our finances in a condi- in Summer's sun and Winter's cold, keep that road tion to discharge every public obligation; to in repair, have not been paid for almost six months maintain unsullied the honor of the Common-j of that period! This is wrong-it is an outrage wealth; and to preserve unspotted its motto; should lose no time in making the appropriation necessary for the payment of these men and others similarly situated. It ought not to be delayed for the general appropriation bill. These laborers are mostly men of limited means, dependent for the ings, and by reason of non-payment on the part of the State, are subjected not unfrequently to great

This state of things so discreditable to the State, ment—the same construction of motives—the and unjust to these worthy men, is, it is understood, same appreciation of public conduct which owing to the funds appropriated by the last Legis lature for the repairs of the public works, This may relieve the Canal Board and other of An evil spirit is at work amongst us, against but it is no justification of the wrong complained whose malign influence all should be on their of. The Legislature should be careful to avoid its occurrence. Appropriations for ordinary repairs should not be permitted to be used for any other purpose; and there should be a distinct appropriation for each branch of the public works. or fire make a necessity for extraordinary expendi tures, let the contingency be provided for by proplegislation; but under no circumstances permit to stop the pay of the laborers, while all others in the service of the State, Governor, Cabinet, Officers Supervisors, Collectors, &c., are punctually paid.

[ We cordially concur in the views contained in the foregoing seasonable article from the West Chester Republican. Many instances of extreme suffering, produced by the same causes, have come to our knowledge in this vicinity. "The laborer is worthy his hire," and surely our public authorities are in the highest degree culpable, when they neglect to make provision for the hardworking mer

#### n the service of the State.—Ed. Intelligencer.] Presidential Election

The Harrisburg Telegraph publishes the entire vote for Presidential electors at the November elec. property is not secured by legal enactment to tion. We publish the vote received by the two first-named of the electors, to show the TAYLOR

JOHN P. SANDERSON, (Fed.) WILLIAM BIGLER, (Dem.) Federal majority. - - 181507 The VAN BUREN vote is not given,

Goine off Well.-A person who had been listening to a very dull address, remarked that every. The most dangerous, because the most ire thing went off well, especially the audience.