titions can be had at this office.

An English Libellist.

There have of late years appeared in this coun try a class of foreign scribblers—they do not deserve the name of authors-who seize upon every of portunity either to exaggerate the failings, or depreciate the virtues, of the American people.-Wherever they go, they discover an abundance of material to gratify their innate propensity for romancing. The glass through which they discern objects is always inverted, which leads them either to magnify the most unimportant facts into the truly sublime and marvellous, or to represent others of real consequence in a light perfectly diminutive and trivial. As a general rule, their statements bear the stamp of falsehood upon their face, and are not written with a view to obtain the public credence, but merely to gratify their native thirst for scandal. These libellists, with but few exceptions, belong to the Cockney tribe of Henglandthat little sea-girt island, whose inhabitants can the drubbing which our Yankee nation gave them in two memorable wars. Whether they are not | cratic nominee, owing to a combination of causes pudence of these unconscionable libellists, that lumnies in the neighborhood of the people they are

content to vilify. from West Chester, and published in the Philadelphia Times of Wednesday last-in which the good people of Lancaster are grossly caricatured and libelled. The paternity of " Leuconium" is wholly unmistakable. It carries its own broad ear-marks. It is evidently the production of an English Cockney, who recently came to this city and advertised himself as a Lecturer on England, its government laws, customs, &c. Never having heard of the man before, the public did not deem it worth while to attend his performances, and for this reason, and this alone, he is pouring out his vials of wrath upon them in the newspapers. That they were not attracted to his lectures is neither discreditable or remarkable. Let a man of real merit come into their of the State Legislature have signed a recomme midst, and he will not fail of a numerous auditory. For example, should a MACAULEY, or a CARLYLE, or a Father MATTHEW appear for such a purposeforeigners though they be-our entire community would flock to hear them. But, as a discriminating public, they do not feel warranted in extending the same patronage to every John Smith, or Tom Brown, or other lazy itinerant, who may stray this way and advertise himself to the good people in the lecturing business! A man of genuine deserv ings is never disappointed-but ignorant mount banks always. Mr. Bazely-or Basely-or Base-Lie -whatever his real name-should have known this before he came here. Had he informed himself of this trait in the character of the Lancaster people, he would not have formed the "ideal pic ture" he speaks of, and in which he seems to have been so "sorely disappointed." He will know better now that he has grown somewhat older, and that experience has taught him a thing or two.

We do not purpose to notice, in detail, the observations of this most helegant, henlightened and ansome violation of truth, that common justice to the assailed demands their relutation. Here, by way of exam ple, is a gross imputation against our Clergy

"I do not mean to impuga the motives and wishe of the Ministers of Religion in Lancaster, or elsewhere-but I can, in all good will and sincerit affirm, that morality in all its ramifications is too little insisted upon by them, as a body, and splitting hairs about doctrines and forms and theological questions sadly too much. Without morality there is no religion. If I am ever so attentive to all the rules and ordinances, and demands of any church organ ization, and cheat, and shave, and scheme, and ex ecute dishonest plans for self, or sectional, or part aggrandisement, my religion is vain, and I am un deserving of being denominated a Christian."

Surely it did not require a missionary from the Court of Saint James-(bye the bye, we should like to know how ever an English court became sanctifield)-to tell us these things. But it is a gross libel on the Lancaster Clergy to affirm, that they discard or even neglect to inculcate, the moral duties, in their strictest and most extended sense. We doub whether there is a city or town in the United States. in which the Ministers of the Gospel, whether re garded individually or collectively, are more exemplary in their private lives, or more consistent in the Divine calling, than are those of this city .-What they preach, they practice-and they preach not a part only, but the whole duty of man.

Equally unfounded is the allegation, that ou Clergy are "sadly too much" occupied with con tentions on mere matters of "doctrine and form. Differences of opinion do exist, here as elsewhere but the economy of our Churches is so liberal that they are notwithstanding firmly united in the maintenance of fundamental and essential Thurn. To their credit be it spoken-the pulpit in this city is able circumstances of producing deep dissatisfaction not disgraced by bitter theological contention, nor its usefulness impaired by sectarian strife and accusation. But whence did " Leuconium" derive his information? Certainly not from seeing and hear ing-for he visited but one church whilst here, whose officiating Minister he exempts from his vention, cut out of broad cloth, and with no sparing

hand, either. "Leuconium," not satisfied with venting his spleen against the Clergy, next attacks our public institutions. He says: "The public schools are few and in adequate to the wants of the rising generation, and o inferior organization and utility. I found no public libraries, no news rooms, and no proof of a love of literature and sound knowledge.

If the chagrined Lecturer had sought for thes things, he could not have failed to find them-for there are in this city not less than 25 Commor Schools, affording the means of education to at least 1,500 children. Connected with these is the Franklin College, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the State, with two able professors In these the pupil is qualified free of charge for admission into the Junior classes of any one of the principal colleges of the country. We are assured that no other inland city in the United States affords similar educational advantages. Our public schools are all well conducted, and much interest is constantly displayed in their extension and improvement. We have also a Circulating Library -a number of the most extensive private libraries in the State-and another Library is being formed at Franklin College. Every house almost is 'News Room"-for there are not less than nine different newspaper establishments in the city which have a general circulation. If these facts do not indicate "a love of literature and sound knowledge," we scarcely know what would. Certainly a taste for common-place lectures would not

serve to supply the deficiency. DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED MAN.—The Rich mond Enquirer announces the death, on Friday hight, of Benj'n Watkins Leigh, Esq., of that city He has filled a large space in the history of Virginia, having represented the State in the United States Senate, and occupied other responsible posi-

II If our respected cotemporary of the Farmer ad been as attentive a reader of the Intelligencer a e ought have been-and we trust hereafter will he would have known that our advocacy of ne election of Judges by the People does not refer back only to "last October"-but is of older date. We have for years, here and elsewhere, defended this measure—and more than a year ago, soon after we assumed the proprietorship of this journal, we published a series of articles editorial and comnunicated, warmly urging its adoption. Governor sertion on or before the 21st of March. Blank pe- Shunk was then yet at the head of the State Govrnment, and likely to remain so. Our neighbor's nuendo against our present motives is hence proved

wholly groundless. We shall soon see whether the Farmer's particu lar Whig favorites will preserve a similar consistency. As a member of the State Senate, Wm. F. JOHNSTON was a zealous advocate of the changebut since he has himself become the dispenser of the Executive table he seems to have forgotten all about it. Not a word do we find on the subject either in his Annual Message or in his Inaugural! We trust our friend of the Farmer, by one of his piquant paragraphs, will refresh His Excellency's recollection. It would be a pity if "circumstances" should "prevent" the Governor from sustaining measure which was so dear to him as Senator.

Col. William Bigler.

We learn from various reliable sources, that the triumph of the Democratic party at the recent special election for Senator, in place of Governor онивтом, may in a very eminent degree be credi never forget, and it would seem scarcely forgive, ted to the industrious and persevering exertions of Col WILLIAM BIGIER The Success of the Demo really in the employ of the home government, sent | essentially depended on the result in Clearfield coun as secret emissaries and traducers, we are not pre- ty, the only sure Democratic county in the district pared to assert-but their conduct would almost | The day of election was appointed during the seswarrant the suspicion. Such is the unblushing im- sion of the Clearfield court, when an exciting trial was expected to take place, and when it was feared some of them even go so far as to print their ca- by our friends—and doubtless so intended by our foes—that the voters of that county would not g to the polls, but rush en-masse to the county-town To this Munchausen tribe evidently belongs the To prevent this, demanded the most untiring and writer of a letter, purporting to have been written persevering exertions—the more so, as the voters are sparsely scattered over a rugged and extensive territory. But to the devoted Democrat no obstacles are to great, and hence Col. BIGLER assiduous y addressed himselt to the task. His labors have een rewarded by 346 majority for Mr. Dawn, in Clearfield, and the consequent redemption of the district, and, probably, next year of the Senate it self. Few men of the same age in Pennsylvania have rendered more distinguished service to the Democratic cause than Col. WILLIAM BIGLER-

Cabinet-Making. It is announced from Harrisburg, that sixty o he seventy Whig and Native American members dation to Gen. Taylor, in favor of Josiah RANDALL, Esq., for Attorney General, or some other post it he Cabinet. What then comes of the prospect of Annew Stewart for the Sc. etaryship of the Treasury? and of our townsman, Thanneus Str-VENS. for the place of Post Master General? The vote of Pennsylvania unquestionably made Gen TAYLOR the President, and she deserves to fare well at the hands of the incoming administration, but it s scarcely to be expected, that even she should get all the Cabinet offices—or any three of them We should not wonder if this struggle for place should prove another Kilkenny affair, and result in the defeat of all concerned.

For the Lancaster Intelligencer. Canal Commissioner Convention

Mr. HUTTER: Among the Democrats in this neighborhood there has been considerable conversation lately, in regard to the representation of Lancaster county in the next Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner. It will be remembered, that the County Convention held in August last, six gentlemen were chosen delegates to represent the unty of Lancaster in a State Convention to be neld at Harrisburg, on the Fourth of March next. Since then, however, the State Central Committee. on, have decided, that no Convention shall be then and there held, but that another and a totally differ and there held, but that another and a totally different body shall convene at Pittsburg, on the Fourth of July. Now the question arises, have the delegates chosen to the former convention authority to sit in the latter? Certainly none was conferred—and this is the prevailing impression. If so, ought not the preliminary steps be taken to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be neld on the Fourth of July at Pittsburg? I should ike, Mr. Editor, to learn your views on the subject
A JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

The subject referred to in the foregoing commu ication, is obviously one of vital importance to the Democracy of Lancaster county. We are not to it or to offer counsel as to the tuture. It is owever, our earnest hope, that nothing may be suffrages for Cass and BUTLER-but that every effort will be exerted to preserve their column firm in the gentlemen chosen as delegates in August last, their authority to act in the Convention to be held at Pittsburgh, on the Fourth of July, is cer ainly a point about which honest men may be allowed to cherish honest differences of opinion To the Democracy of the county, not to us, or to any one individual, be its decision submitted. The peculiar facts of the case, however, furnish incon testible proof of the impropriety of electing delegates to a State Convention nearly ONE YEAR in advance of their time of assembling-a system which can scarcely tail, even under the most favor

All things should be done decently and in season -Ed. Intelligencer. General Quitman.

A Mississippi paper nominates General John A QUITMAN for the office of Governor of that State. scandal. His impeachment of the rest is sheer in- That paper justly says of that distinguished man -" his private character is without a blemish, and his public acts have thrown a lustre around the his tory of Mississippi." At this crisis, the South wants

such men in high public stations.

New York Senator. The Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD has been chosen J. S. Senator by the Legislature of New York, for he term of six years, from the 4th of March next, succeed Gen. John A. Dix-both Free Soiler

The vote stood as follow: William H. Seward, Whig 102 John A. Dix. Barnburner 15

). D. Bernard.

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A GREAT GUN.—The newspapers say that Mr Milo Cass, of Utica, New York, has invented a gun that discharges twenty-six times for one loading which it does in two minutes, or less-the charges being attached to an endless chain. This, beat Colt's revolver and all the other powder-and-lead veapons we have yet read of.

II JOHN Вворикав, Esq, of Philadelphia, ha een appointed by Governor Johnston, of Louis na, Commissioner to take depositions, acknow ledgements of deeds, &c., in the State of Pennsylania, for the State of Louisiana.

ILT Maj. WILLIAM FRY, of Lehigh county, ecommended by a correspondent of the Lehigh Democrat for the Democratic nomination of Canal

ID IMPROMPTU on the election of Augusta rum, Esq., over Johnston, in the 20th Senatoria

From the Public Ledger.

Strange requisites for making laws, de the mind's of so d Johnston's left at home because He could not beat—A. Drum.

THE OLD CITADEL SAFE!

Democracy Again Triumphant! We point with pride and pleasure to the follow ng table of the returns of the Charter Election held in this city, on Tuesday last. It will be seen that the entire Democratic ticket has been success ul, by an average majority of about 200-exhibiting a handsome increase, over the last Gover nor and Presidential elections. The re-election o the present efficient and excellent Mayor, Hon MICHAEL CARPENTER, is especially gratifying, a he is a Democrat of the true stamp, and belongs t the honest and industrious Working Classes. When ever the Democratic party, at its primary meetings esents such candidates for the public suffrages, i annot fail to emerge victoriously from the contes or the present, therefore, the old City, as of yore stands firmly by her colors. Earnest and persever ing have been the efforts of the Federalists to se duce her from her ancient allegiance, but in vain-She still remains a green spot in the midst of a political desert-and her lustre shines the more brightly because of the surrounding gloom. Long may she preserve this proud pre-eminence! E. W. W. W. Total

mayor.				
Michael Carpenter '	360	431	791	ı
George Ford	268	322	590	i
	200	342	330	ı
Assessor.				ı
Michael Bundle	373	448	821	i
Henry F. Benedict	278	307	585	ł
Assistant Assessors.		,		l
George Albright	365	411	776	١
Iamas W Danuar				l
James H. Barnes	365			ŀ
Jacob Snyder	267	343	610	١
Conrad Anne	267	334	601	ı
High Constable.				ı
John Muore	372	405	777	ì
John Kuhns	253	345	598	١
John Kunns	2:13	340	090	I
City Constables. Philip Baker				I
Philip Baker	. 328 . 328	394	732	١
George Hughes Henry Martin	. 328	374	702	ı
Henry Martin -	240	308	548	ı
Charles Hitz	278	334	612	
	210	334	UIZ	ł
Select Council.			_	ĺ
Jacob B. Amwake Newton Lightner	350	411	76 l	Į
Newton Lightner	371	419	790	
John Hamilton	361	416	777	
Izdoh Hensel	259	341	600	
Wm. Whiteside	260	344	604	
Colfinal 7-1				
Godfried Zahm	267	349	616	
Common Conneil.				
Peter J. Gorner	371	416	787	
Daniel Erisman George Wilson	374	420	794	
George Wilson	377	414	791	
Gerhart Metzger	373	421	794	
Bernari meteger	3/3			
Bonom Samson John Weidler	360	408	768	
John Weidler	374	416	790	
F. W. Beates	375	422	797	
R. S. Rohrer	375	419	794	
F. A. Muhlenberg	382	429	811	
Michael Trissler	378	421	799	
D. B. Bartholomew	371	421	792	
George Brooks	370	417	787	
George M. Steinman	384	426	810	
Henry W. Gantz	366	408	774	
William Mathiot	376	417	793	
A W Russel	275	352	627	
A. W. Russel Peter McConomy	277	348	625	
Ponismin Boinball	272			
Benjamin Reinhold		344	616	
Wendel Martzal	265	341	606	
Christian Stroble	264	344	608	
H. R. Reed	276	348	624	
William Shrum	260	339	599	
Alexander Danner	269	346	615	
John Fondersmith	277	344	621	
John Fondersmith John Bear	274	346	620	
George R Money	275	346 348	623	
George B. Mowry Jacob Ehler Jacob King James Crawford		343		
Jacob Enter	256	338	594	
Jacob King	267.	346	613	
James Crawford	268	341	609	
David Lebkicker, sr.	271	346	617	
Judge-East Ward				
John Carr	324		324	
David Cockley	248		248	
Judge-West Ward.				
John Bomberger			376	
Wm. Kirkpatrick			321	
Inspector-East Ward	١			
			nao	
Frederick Zecher	328		328	
Jacob Weitzel, jr. Inspector—West War	548		248	
Inspector—West War	d. `			
George Hinkle			371	
Emanuel Dorwart			321	

Democrats in italies-the others Whites The Mexican Protocol.

The Washington Union makes light of the "start cretary of State to the Maxican minister bearing upon each of the points embraced in the protocol

It says: amendments made by the Senate to the treaty of enate, had been ratified by the President before their denarture. Before their arrival at Queretaro, on the 25th of May, 1848, the treaty, with the amendments of the Senate, had been approved both by the Senate and House of Deputies of Mexico, according to of Mexico ratified the treaty, it was deemed neces ary, to satisfy Mexican scruples, that an explana ion should be made by our commissioners, in the form of a Protocol, on three points.

This explanation was made by Protocol. When he treaty reached Washington, on the 4th of July, 1848, the \$3,000,000, the first instalment under the treaty, had been paid; the blockades of the Mexi t present, prepared to spend an opinion in regard | can ports had been raised; and our troops had left the city of Mexico, and were fast evacuating the The ratifications had been exchanged on the 30th of May, 1848, and the treaty was the sudone calculated to disorganise and distract the 6000 Democrats who in this county cast their ed any stipulation which violated the treaty, there could have been no other remedy but to open a new with Mexico on the subject President, after carefully examining the Protocol. and unbroken. Whilst we repose full confidence found nothing in it which was not in conformit institute any new negotiation.

From the Harrisburg Keystone. First of the Batch.

A bill to re-charter the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Philadelphia and to reinstate its capital, or that this lot would not do, there are other lots within other words, to increase its present capital, passed in convenient distance of the Court House, conspi the senate on Saturday without any of the guards clous enough, such as STEINNAN's and other va following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Best, Boas, Brooke, Crabb, Cunungham, Frick, Johnson, King, Konigmacher, Law-ence, Levis, Matthias, Overfield, Rich, Richards. Sadler, Savery, Smyser, Stine, and Darsie, Speaker NAYS-Messrs. Brawley, Hugus, Ives,

ABSENT-Messrs, Forsyth, Harris, McCaslin otteiger, Sankey. Sterret, Streeter

We sincerely trust the House of Representative will not permit the bill to pass without making good, to pause and examine. the stockholders individually liable, and imposing on it other valuable restrictions; and when it comes up, it is to be hoped thas every democratic member will be in his place prepared to sustain the great principles of bank reform for which the party has

POLITICAL DINNER .- A public dinner was given at Lansing, (Mich) on the 22d ult., to Gen. Cass. and about two hundred guests sat down-the Gov ernor of the State presiding, assisted by a number of eminent gentlemen. In the course of the eve ning the following toasts were drunk:

Our Senator-Gen. Cass.-The accomplished scholar-the able diplomatist and stateman-the Gen. Zachary Taylor-The President elect-the Fame of his military genius, and heroic achieve ments complete the page of his country's glory.

XPECTED QUARTER .- At the recent anti-Slavery meeting of the Garrison Abolitionists held in Fanueil Hall, Boston, the following complimentary resolution on Mr. Calhoun was unanimously passed. It is a compliment, although not a kind one, and Mr. Calhoun might return it in kind.

"Resolved, That in openly and unequivocally advocating slavery as a just, beneficient, and democratic institution, John C. Calhoun of South Caro ing is to be commended for his frankness and irectness; that for his earnestness, consiste trepidity and self-sacrifice, in defending and seeking to extend and perpetuate what he thus professes to rely excellent, he is equally to b regard as superlatively excelled commended."—N Y. Mirror.

"The Spectator" is the title of a highly resting Democratic paper, started at Franklin, Veango county, in place of the Democratic Arch. I B conducted with much ability, by A. P. WHITA KER, Esq.

I I have a great aversion to Auburn lo the criminal said when he took lodgings in the

The following communication is from a highly intelligent and respectable source. Having already approved the course of the County Com oners in their contract with Mr. HAVILAND as they so well deserve, we cannot stand sponso for the views of our Correspondent. But the public terests can lose nothing by Free Inquiry and Free

Discussion. Hence we insert it .- Editor. For the Intelligencer.

The County Jail. A new Jail is to be built, the old one being in ifficient. So far seems to be settled public opinior nnounced in conversation, by the newspapers, and by grand juries, during a length of time amply sufcient to satisfy all that such is the case.

The question remaining is, how and where it is be built? No other authorities of the county are deemed to have the power to make contract and carry into effect this object, except the Comnissioners. But, while this duty devolves upor them, it must be remembered, that they are quasi corporate body, representing the people, and them changed every year, in supplying the place of the oldest then by law going out. It behooves them, therefore, to act with grea caution, care, and firmness, particularly in taking

nience of county affairs. It is rumored that the Commissioners are about to contract with an architect, for the erection of a Penitentiary, to include also a county jail, on the West side of the Water Basin, nearly a mile from the centre of the city, at the contract price of \$102,000. If executed as usual in contracts for the public, with the additional cost of grounds.

4. That as a matter of common right, each citizen, who may be an immate of the Hopsital as walls, adjuncts and extras, the final cost will be towards \$200,000.

the first step, in a matter involving so large an ex-

penditure of public money, and the future conve-

Now this cost, even at the highest number, would be nothing to the great county of Lancaster, if after t was finished the proposed plan and place were found to be best, or even tolerably appropriate. Is the plan proposed such?

The evil complained of in the county is the unfitness of the old jail, and the expense to the county of keeping a few of the convicts in the Penitentiary at Philadelphia. And the remedy proposed was to build a more commodious New Jail with adjoining cells and yards for solitary confinement, to accommodate our own higher grade of convicts, more economically at home. But the remedy now contemplated by the Commissioners is said to be, the building a castellated Penitentiary, in a conspicious place, with a County Jail therein, as the adjunct The result will be a very fine, building, in a most conspicuous and beautiful situation, almost tempting to crime to obtain a residence therein, but at an exceedingly inconvenient distance from the Court House, the centre of business, the public offices, and the residences of the Judges, Mayor, and Magis trates, the officers who generally commit and discharge prisoners. So much so that, besides requir ing a large additional number of superintendents and attendants, it will be found that the County will be obliged to retain the old inconvenient jail,

or build a new additional County Jail, or lock up House in its place. It is supposed that all these inconveniences, and many others that might be enumerated, may be obviated and those of the present Jail removed by

the city. The ground on which the old jail stands is dedicated by Deed from the proprietors to public use for that purpose, and cannot be changed or sold to give any title against the public. This of itself ought not to be sufficient to induce the Commissioners to ling disclosures" in reference to the protocol which erect their new building on the old scite, unless Messrs. Sevier and Clifford attached to the Mexican upon careful examination it can be made to answer treaty, and publishes extracts from the letter of the well; but if that is the case, it ought to be selected

This public ground, bounded on the south by West King, on the east and west by Prince and Messrs. Sevier and Clifford were sent to Mexico | Water streets, would, by purchasing the two or or the purpose, among other duties, of explaining the Mexican government the nature of the of ground of proper shape and size for a complete This treaty, with the amendments of the Jail and adjunct cell building, having the additional advantage of being bounded throughout by streets and an alley. It would therefore seem to suit exactly to build on and enclose entire with the jail ling to and cell yard wall; and thus make the whole erec forms of their constitution. Before the President tion safe, convenient, neat, and as little unsightly or annoying as a factory to the surrounding neigh borhood. That it is not a conspicious place to show off architecture is rather an advantage; as such an emblem of human infirmity ought to be set aside from public exhibition as much as possible. Its location too, is admirably adapted for arched kitchens and fuel cellars on Water street. and ducts for the passage of filth and drainage into the creek sewer, under that street. If erected here or not far from the centre of the city, the Sheriff. the true and safe general superintendent by common law and custom of the dangerous power to conduct

while in prison the poor, unfortunate, suspected, and criminal, would still perform all the functions of with the treaty, and therefore did not attempt to his office which we have been so long accustomed to feel safely entrusted to his charge—the subordinates all going out at the end of his term, in the rue republican way of keeping things pure, unless

is successor shall find them still fit to retain. If it should be found, contrary to expectation or restrictions recommended by Gov. Shunk, by the cant lots on Wolf's hill, or BRENNEMAN's lot at the corner of Orange and Lime streets, either not an hundred vards farther off, that no doubt could be

> purchased. The advantages of a New Jail near the centre over a Penitentiary in the suburbs seems therefore manifest, in all the requisites of completeness, convenience and economy. And it would be well for the Commissioners, who cannot be supposed, or at least ought not to desire anything but the public

> For this government is peculiarly the one of well regulated public opinion, and any gross mistake of public elective offiers, particularly in large contracts requiring time to execute, in the public view, cannot be carried into effect contrary to such opinion; but if attempted to be persevered in will e decided as null by juries, or the expense thrown upon the Commissioners by Auditors, or, almost vorse than all, occasion litigation and ill-feeling in the County for years. LANCASTER COUNTY.

TRUE PROGRESS .-- The people of Massachusett oluntarily taxed themselves last year one million of dollars for the support of the Common Schools. There is not a native born child in the State old enough to learn, who cannot read and write. In Boston \$600,000 was expended in building school houses, during the three months preceding April last. Within the year past, individuals have given \$200,000 to Harvard College. The State is building a reform school for vagrant and exposed children, at a cost of \$100,000. The State educates all the deaf, dumb and blind, and has established a school for idiots.

VIRGINIA GOLD MINES.—The following is a extract of a letter, dated Washington, Jan. 31, to the New York Tribune:

"I have just been conversing with a gentlema fresh from the Virginia Gold Mines, near Fredricks-burgh, in that State. He assures me that the present vield of the Whitehall Mine (Stockton, Heiss & Co.'s) is decidedly ahead of California certainly ver \$500 per day to a working force of sixty hands. That mine has recently been supplied with first-class machinery, and is going ahead under full

PUNCH, looking at the flight of Louis Phillippe, Ferdinand, Metternich, the Pope, &c., &c. during the last twelve months, decides that 1848 is decidedly entitled to be called the flightiest year on

From the Lancaster County Farmer. Lancaster County Medical Society.

At a meeting of the Lancaster County Medical Society, held Aug. 23d; the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.
WHEREAS, The Lancaster County Hospital, which is supported by the taxpayers, mainly for the indigent, sick, and insane of the coun-ty, may be so managed as to essentially pro-mote the cause of Medical Science, without any increase of expense to the county, or diminution of comfort or benefit to the unfortu-

HEREAS, The Hospital may be made a source r to the county, and c portion of its tax-payers, by holding out ducements to persons having means, to pay for their support and treatment therein, to become its inmates upon liberal terms.— Therefore, Be it resolved, by the Medical Society of Lancaster Co.: 1. That the President and Secretary of the

Society be, and are hereby instructed, to make written application to the Board of Directors of the Poor and House of Employment in the name of the Society, that the Medical and Surgical care of the Hospital, be committed from and after the end of the current year to the society. 2. That if the care of the Hospital be com-itted to the Society, twelve physicians of the ity and county of Lancaster shall be appointed y the Society, three of whom; namely one from e city and two from the county, shall take the crty and two from the country, sharge of the Hospital gratuitiously three months in such order as they shall arrange among themselves on the saverally hinding themselves on oftener as they shall be required or shall be ne

That the Hospital shall be open and free 3. That the Hospital shall be open and free to all regular medical students whose preceptors shall be members of the Society, so that they shall have the privilege of visiting it at all times n company with the attending physicians, for ime being, and of being present at all surgical

citizen, who may be an immate of the nopsital as a boarder, shall have the privilege by himself or his friends, of designating any physician whom he may select, to attend him, such physician being a member of the Society.

Which were enclosed, and the required application made in the following note, which was delivered to the Board while in session:

delivered to the Board while in session:
"LANCASTER, NOV. 1, 1848...
"To the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Lancaster County. Gentlemen:
At the last meeting of the 'Lancaster County Medical Society,' the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, with instructions to transmit a copy of the same to your Board for its action thereon:

(Preamble and Resolutions.) We would, therefore, in obedience to the in-structions contained in the foregoing resolutions, respectfully apply, in the name and on behalf of Society, for the medical and surgical care of the

ospital under your charge. SAMUEL HUMES, President, H. CARPENTER, Secretary. $\left\{\widetilde{\widetilde{Seal}}\right\}$ At a meeting of the Society, held Nov. 22d, 1848, upon the report of the officers, that no reply had been received from the Board, they were accordingly instructed, by resolution, to again call their attention to the subject, which was ne in the following note:

"Lancaster, Dec. 1, 1848. 'To the Directors of the Poor and House ployment of Lancaster Co.

Gentlemen:
At the last meeting of the Lancaster Co.
Medical Society, held on the 22d of Nov., as no
communication had been received by the Society from your Board, in reply to their application
for the medical and surgical care of the Hospital, the undersigned were directed to call your atten-tion to the subject, and respectfully request an answer to the same at your earliest convenience. Having understood that the Board continued the last application into a desire to take the charge of the Hospital entirely out of their hands. erecting what the County intend, a new County
Jail, with the requisite modern improvements to
keep all their own convicts, either on the old scite,
or somewhere in the neighborhood-of the centre of
respect, the same as they and alike subject to its

SAMUEL HUMES, President, H. CARPENTER, Secretary. On January 15, the following communication

Lancaster Co. Poor and H. of E. ? January, 10, 1848.

Samuel Humes, Pres. Lan. Co. Medical

As directed, I herewith transmit to you a Directors of the Poor of Lancaster Co Respectfully yours, Wm. Taylor, Clerk.

Several communications have been WHEREAS, Several communications have been laid before this Board, from the 'Medical Society of Lancaster County,' a corporation of physicians of the city and county of Lancaster, praying that said corporation may be appointed o take charge of the Lancaster county Hospi-al, in lieu of the individual physicians appointed by the Board. And,
WHEREAS, Such application if approved of by
this Board would be fraught with consequences the most injurious to the interests of the county and the condition of the afflicted inmates of

the Hospital, by reason of the fact that this Board would have no means of enforcing the attendance of any one physician, nor could they at any time punish remissness of duty, by discharging any physician, by reason of the whole control of the medical department being placed in the hands of a corporation; it would also be a direct violation of the rules, ordinances, and bye-laws enacted for the government of the House. Therefore, be it RESOLVED, That it is inexpedient to change he existing course, which has been practised wer since the establishment of the Lancaster County Hospital: of this Board choosing its own physicians, and of having them subject to its

RESOLVED, That the Clerk forward an attested of these resolutions to the President of the Society as the answer of this Board.

Which upon being read at the meeting of Society, on the 17th inst., it was RESOLVED, That all the communications on his subject be published in the newspapers o (Extract from the minutes.)

From the Pennsylvanian

Significant Farewell. Gen. TAYLOR takes leave of his friends at Baton Rouge without an allusion to "Whig" principles. His parting address is a singular production. He would have preferred to retain his military officehe has been elevated to another "without any solicitation"—he fears he is not qualified to discharge the great and important duties of the latter, but he will endeavor to do so "without fear, favor, or affecion, for any one." In all these expressions, however, which are somewhat foreign to a mere neighbe twisted into an allusion in fayor of Whiggery. Says Gen. Taylor to the people of Baton Rouge, Had I consulted my own wishes, I should have MUCH

This is as clear as words could make it, that Gen. Taylor has a passion for the authority of military position-tor scenes of war and bloode life of the dangerous frontier "But," adds Gen. Taylor, "THE PEOPLE

without any solicitation, seen fit to elevate me t So it is not the "Whigs," but "the people" have elevated Gen. Taylor to the Presidency! And "without any solicitation!" This is saying very frankly to his party-friends that they must ask him for no office as Whigs, and that they can have no claim upon him, because the office was conferred upon him "without solicitation." ough," he continues, "I fear I am not quali

wolved upon me."

This is useful as a confirmation of his early prolessions of incapacity, but the General uses it merely as introductory to this strong and striking " Yet be assured, fellow-citizens, I shall endeavor to fulfil them without regard to fear, favor, or affection,

fied to discharge the great and important duties de

This is a new and a powerful way to expres is determination to be an independent no-party ident—neither to be paralized by "fear Clay, to be misdirected by expected "favor" es of that statesman, or to be hamnered by : oolish "affection" for the Whigs. Time and ref tion are not calculated to make any body fall in ove with the Whig principles, against which this **s** *als***o a declaration of w**ar

the following advertisement of J. Visser, merchant: rom the National Intelligencer: Those whom I have credited, and sent for over

and over again to settle their bills of long standing, without giving me any satisfaction whatever, and from whom I can get nothing even by collector, are hem at auction to the highest bidder

From the Butler (Pa.) Democratic Herald. Election of Judgés.

We observe that there has been some_talk in ur State Legislature on the subject of the election Judges by the people. Before our State Constitution was amended, the overnor of Pennsylvania had more official nowe d patronage than were consistent with the f our democratic institutions. The people had not he power of electing a majority of the most important officers in the several counties of the comnonwealth:-indeed, the Executive, had he seen it, could have appointed nearly every citizen in the State to an office—Justice of the Peace;—there ras no fixed limit to the appointing prerogative.
If fact, the masses had but little, if anything to do, in the appointment of a large proportion of those officers who administered the laws. But the people took it into their heads that it would be better and safer to re-assume a great many of those preroga-tives that had been delegated—the ancient and de-fective system was wisely blotted out, and a better Does any

the hands of the people than in those of the Ex-In our happy country, the people are truly look ed upon and recognized as the source of all power; the grand fountain from which our great and pros perous government takes its rise. They are either able and competent to govern themselves and able and competent to govern themselves and choose their own officers, or they are inadequate to this task. They elect the Governor who appoints the Judges. Why not let them elect the Judges directly, at once; and do away with this circuitous mode of performing that through an agent which can be so much better done by the principal? It is a strange and somewhat equivocal complimen and one that ought to have but endorserstell the people that they have not intelligence and tion sufficient to enable them to

change, or think that the power is not l

good Judge. The new constitution changed the vintual life enure to a term of years, as far as regards all juberidge, to Suranna, eldest daughter of John Wiley, of East Donegal, Lancaster county. dleial functionaries. This was just about half way —and foreshadowed the advance to the desired goal. Give to the people the election of all their John Hanes, of Donegal township, to Leah F officers, and the genuine principles of Democracy have nothing to fear-it is the only sure way to perpetuate them. It is a significant fact, that in all the States in which the old constitutions have been reformed, that the new charters give to the people more powers and prerogatives than were allowed by the old—those rights and privileges that had been formerly delegated, but the exercise of which has now reverted back to their legitimate source. The people of the States alluded to, keep pace with the progressiveness of the times. New York, the people elect all of their Judges, and all of their State officers. Has not the new system there worked as well, nay, better, than the old? there any sign, in that State, of a retrograde move-ment towards the former order of things? Nothey would almost as soon think of establishing a monarchy at once. In all political reforms, Pen sylvania is slow, but sure.

From the Harrisburg Keystone.

New Banks. We feel, from expressions of public sentiment throughout the state, that we cannot too earnestly urge upon the legislature firmness in resisting the rtunities for the establishment of new banks. s a question in which the permanent prosperit of the state is more intimately connected than any other. If the currency becomes deranged, or sud-denly inflated or lessened, the business of the coun-try must always be affected injuriously. The one produces over action in business, extravagance and speculation; the other depression, forced sales and

opeless insolvency. The experience which all have had on this subect ought to teach wisdom. The democratic memin conjunction with a minority of the democrats, were more intimately connected with her. She In this way the federalists have been enabled to divide the responsibility of the evils resulting from the banking system. What democrat has not been frequently mortified by having the conduct of a few misguided political brethren who have acted thus, charged upon the democratic party? Men who will thus depart from their duty, would do the party much less harm if they would go openly into the ranks of federalism. We sincerely trust that this session of the legislature will furnish no such ex-

sion, they have no righ t to expect the people to place confidence in their sincerity. The idea of a mocratic member, representing an intelligent democratic constituency of honest mechanics and farmers, being seduced into the support of a bank, to please a few whigs and pretended democrats, is iliating, and revolting to the feelings of every

honest man in the commi nest man in the community. How few of the new banks, establshed some years back, proved of any advantage to the comnities in which they were located, and how many of them proved a curse, and broke up, and are now among the things that were? Certainly the people cannot want a repetition of such experiments in-flicted upon them. Besides, as a general rule, they always create a little aristocracy around then that has no sympathy whatever with the mass o the people, whether whigs or democrats, and in the their influence is directed against the democracy, cause it is opposed to such establishments. To ecause it is opposed to such establishments. see a member, who owes his seat to honest demo ratic voters, laboring to establish an institution which will sooner or later, lend its influence to defeat the party to whom he is indebted for his place, is not only humilating but disgusting.

A Gold Digger's Experience.

A correspondent of the Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) Friend, who was out surveying in the gold region, and went, like the rest of them, to gathering the "root of all evil," gives his experience as

I found digging gold by no means the enchanting imployment many might dream it to be, but a mat-er of fact, back aching, wearisome work, most nearly esembling for all the world the heavy toil of a nultitude of Paddies excavating a canal or mill race. The climate of the gold region, from April to October, is dry, with a cloudless atmosphere and cool nights-the middle of the day being warm especially at the diggins nearest the plain. the mines, I was, of course, obliged to turn mountaineer—sleep under the blue canopy, or part of the time in a tent, and take care of my domestic oncerns as best as I could. Life in the mountains with plenty, to eat and a good appetite, produced by hard work for sauce, is not so repulsive a thing s one only accustomed to in door existence might but for my part, gold digging is a business 1 to not fancy, although it pays pretty well, and you are sure of getting your pay in hand the moment the work is done. Still, I would rather be at my old work is done. ever, which are somewhat foreign to a mere neigh-borhood farewell, there is not a sentence that can back a week afterwards, well stored with fever and ague, if not with gold. Many who came will nake money doubtless; but some will make them selves sick, and perhaps make themselves poor PREFEREND to retain the office I am now about to good morals and die, like some already, as the fool dieth, in revelling and drunkenness. If ar is doing a tolerable business at the Islands, stick to it. He will, ten chances to one, be better

> UNIVERSAL PEACE.—The English philanthroni still entertain the idea of abolishing war as barba ous. The London Daily News is strongly in favor of the movement of the Congress of Brussels, for miversal peace, and urgesespecially the importance f introducing arbritration clauses into all future reaties—as a most excellent philanthropic and practical idea. None of the nations of Europe, it thinks, would now object to it, because none of them are bent on territorial aggrandizement. Such reaties with the United States, it thinks most important to England, particularly in reference to Canada, in regard to which, it says that if the British government does not keep pace with the United States in all the qualities that attach a population to the government, a million of men and guns could not supply the inferiority in any struggle for that country.

Ice.—The intrinsic value of Ice, like that etals, depends on the investigation of an assayer-That is to say, a-cubic foot of Lower Canada ice infinitely more cold than a cubic foot of Upper Canada ice, which contains more cold than a cubifoot of Wenham ice, which contains infinitely more NEW MODE OF CALLING ON DEBTORS.—We clip | cold than a cubic foot of English ice; and thus, although each of those four cubic feet of ice has precisely the same shape, they each, as summe approaches, diminish in value, that is to say, they each gradually lose a proportion of their cold, until, long before the Lower Canada ice has melted, the English ice has been converted into lukewarm water .- Chamber's Edinburg Journal.

A Letter from California.

We find in the N. Y. Sun, a letter just received by a gentleman from his brother-in-law in California. The letter is bona-fide and may be relied on. The writer was for a time a miner of gold in Cali-

I take this opportunity to inform you that I am in California and in possession of plenty of gold. You know I have always been anxious to become wealthy, and now I have got plenty of gold and cannot procure food to keep me from hunger. If you will come out here and bring two or three hundred dollars worth of provisions, you can get gold enough for it to make you independent for life and you will have some to spare to your friends. intend to send you some the first opportunity.— Solon and Woodbury are here with me; we have been here about four months, and have got plenty of gold, but suffer for food. Sell out along, but be sure to bring provisions with you. There are a great many Gold Diggers arriving daily, but there is plenty of room for all. Yours. laily, but there is plenty of room for a

LOVAL KIMBALL AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.-We understand that more than seven hundred thousand pages of tracts and other useful reading have been furnished by the American Tract Society to vessels bound for California. Some liberal minded persons have given special donations to the Society for this purpose-but the Society, we believe, has done by far the major part of this great and good work, and is still prosecuting it vigorously.

MARRIAGES. On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Keyes, George Lument to Sarah Schwinehard, both of Drumore. In Philadelphia, on the evening of the 1st inst., by the Rev. O. Douglass, John H. Smith, of Bain-On January 25th, by the Rev. E. W. Reinecke,

master, of East Hempfield.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 3d inst., Dennis Kelly, aged 9 years, 7 days. In this city, on the 5th inst., Catharine Burckher aged 83 years, 9 months, 10 days. On the 7th, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Beates, of this city, and daughter of the late C. Brenner, Esq. On the 5th inst., Mary Elizabeth, only child of Tenry and Mary Kendig, aged 2 years, 4 months, 7 days.

On the 1st inst., of Black Jaundice, Nathan C. Scholfield, of this city.

In Intercourse, Leacock township, on the 13th ult., Ann, wife of David Robison, aged 70 years, 10 months and 9 days.

In the same place, on the 25th ult., John Sel-lomridge, sr., aged 66 years, 10 months and 17 In the same place, on the 29th ult., David Robi-ion, aged 73 years, 10 months and 12 days.

In the same place, on the 31st ult., Ann, wife of Washington Brenner, aged 29 years and 4 months. In the same place, on the 6th inst., Jacob Eckert, sr., aged 77 years, 8 months and 19 days. On Monday morning, MARY MACDALENA, wife

of the late Jacob Rupp. On the 23rd ult., Mrs. ESTHER RAUB, wife of Miller Raub, of Leesburg, in the 23rd year of

her age.
Like the fair and cherished summer flower that blooms in all its beauty at morn, but lies pale shrunken and blighted at noon, did the subject of the above notice pass from the midst of those who ject ought to teach wisdom. The democratic members, especially, have in this respect the highest responsibility devolved upon them. Heretotore, as the journals will show, the most of the obnoxious acts in relation to banks, have been carried by the body of the federal or whig party, voting for them to be accorded by the content of the second of the s possessed an amiable disposition, and was esteemed by every person who came within the limit of her acquaintance. It may, in truth, be said, she had not a single enemy. She died with perfect confidence in her God, was aware of he approaching fate, and anxiously awaited her end with Christian fortitude and resignation. She retained her senses unimpaired to the last moment of life. A few moments before her transitishe expressed a desire to see and bid us farewell forever! We hastened to her bedside—"Good here." said she expending her hand." (Food here

session of the legislature will furnish no such examples of disregard of the principles of the party.

The democratic party is pledged to bank reform
and against the unnecessary increase of banking
institutions, and if they prove false to their profession, they have no right to expect the people to of death were already upor of death were already upon her—and ere many moments, even as her wish, her pure and gentle spirit took its flight to another and better world, to rest ever with its God! Thus the loved and cherished are daily, hourly, one by one, called from our midst. The world is passing away! There is desolation on the hearth—the hearts beat sorrowful and sad, for the form is missed, and the retails is head in salement tillness! But and the voice is heard in solemn stillness! But there is hope—hope for the fend and mor young husband—hope for the affectionate n and all who mourn her departure. That h

meet again, in another world, beyond the cold and silent grave, where death can part no more! Obituary.

Died, on the 9th inst., in this city, PETER SHINDEL, in the 89th year of his age.

Another revolutionary hero gone! Another link which binds the present with the past has been severed! The deceased was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Lancaster; and in the calm and unclouded twilight or his decl he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends. In the great struggle for Independence, he was among those stern and unyielding patriots who poured out their life's blood to achieve the inestimable boon which we now enjoy. At the battle of Brandywine he bore a conspi and prominent part, and in many skirmishes he won the approbation of his commander, by his prowess

nd bravery.

Apart from all this, and in private life, he was ever regarded with respect by all who came in con-tact with him. Beneath a cold and stern exterior he concealed the warmest sympathies and the most generous feelings. He lived to a ripe old age, and, in his last moments, retained the full possession of his faculties.

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eceived direct from the Mills, and for sale at the owest prices.

Blank Books of all kinds made to order and ruled o any pattern, without extra charge.

J. GISH & BROTHER,

Corner North Queen and Orange Sts., Lancaster February 13 Estate of Esther Stauffer. the Court of Common Pleas for the Co. of Lanc'r

WHEREAS, Jacob Martin, Trustee of monies bequeathed by her, the said Esther Stauffer, to her nephew Henry Zimmerman, did on the fifth day of February, 1849, file in the Office of the Prootary of the said Court, his account of the said

nation thereof, unless exceptions be filed ATTEST: HENRY STOEK, Proth'y. Prothonotary's Office, }

New Lancaster County Prison. CEALED PROPOSALS for executing the several kinds of work and furnishing the materials required in the erection of the above building, will be received until the 7th of March. The Proposals must be Post FAID and directed to JOHN HAVI-LAND, No. 196 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; where, all the necessary explanations will be given, until the 1st of March, and from the 1st to the 7th, the Architect may be seen for that purpose in the City of Lancaster. Proposals will be received for fur

Building Stone, delivered by the Perch. Bricks, delivered by the Thousand Laying Bricks, by the thousand, and furnishing

ne and same. Masonry, by the perch, and furnishing lime and Sand separately by the perch of stone, and thou-

and of brick work.

Plastering and Painting, by the square yard.

Excavation, by the cubic yard.

Castings, per ton, delivered.

Wrought Iron Work, per pound, and furnish the To furnish and dress Sandstone, of which sam-

les must be shown.
Carpentry, and find all materials.
February 13, '49