but the other day that the Abolitionists were refused with the American colonies, said: "We canno but the other day that the Abolitonists were clusted permission, by an overwhelming vote of the Legis-ture or New Hampshire, to hold meetings in either legislative hall, on the ground that the objects of patible with those southers ecured by the Constitution, with which the northern people had nothing to do, and which could never be agitated without danger and alarm. could never be agitated without danger and alarm. It is the power and influence of united republicanism and patriotism which ties the hands of the Abo-

honorable gentleman often voting with those who position, that he claims no affinity with the democracy of New Hampshire, in asmuch as he is now representing the Whig portion of that State, and therefore is bound by none of its decisions. It so, certainly cannot be charged with being faithless to his trust. But, sir, it appears to me that he was gunty or one inconsistency, at least, in wandering from the main subject of his speech for the purpose of attacking the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and declaring that in that Convention the South ruled the North. This permits me to take the liberty of asking him whether the South did not rule the North in the Whig convention held in Philadelphia? Was General Taylor the favorite, or the choice of the North? Did not some of the northern delegates not only not vote for him, but refuse to ratify his nomination, until anopportunity of consulting with their constituents had been afforded them? Was not the whole steam of the consulting with their constituents had been afforded them? Was not the whole stomach of the Connecticut has a population of North, in fact, sickened by the dose which the South | Of these, are free colored Was it not publicly said, in Convention, that the forced nomination o Gen. Taylor was a virtual annihilation of the Whig party? Then, I would ask the gentleman, who ruled in that Convention—the North or the South?

will be enlightened upon the subject. But, sir, to return to the subject more immedicerned, the Abolition and Freesoil parties are acting being friends, they are enemies to the slave race, and that the course which the former heretofore the course which both parties are now taking together, will have the same effect.

In 1832 the question of the emancipation of slaves Virginia was extensively agitated in that State. orniquen ground, yet by general consent the question was put in such a shape that it could properly be met. The people took ground on both sides. The members of the Legislature were divided on the subject. The feelings of the people of the whole State at length became so enlisted in the matter, that it was finally resolved to test the question. that it was finally resolved to test the question at the ballot-box, at the next ensuing election of members to the Legislature. The result was that every preceding Legislature who had tafar caught the spirit of Virginia, that it was proposed forming some plan for the general emancipation of

Sir, no sooner had this grand project begun to shed its cheering beams upon the South, than a dark cloud arose in the North and obscured their brightness. That was the cloud of Abolitionism. Had it not been for that, a vast number of slaves would now have been enjoying their freedom. The moment the South became apprised of the operations of the North, all idea of emancipation vanished, and it planted itself upon its constitutional rights. And could it do less? Would it have been stent with its dignity to have yielded to this attack upon their domestic institutions ! No, sir : they would have been derelict in duty to themselves

and to posterity had they done it.

Upon whose shoulders, then, let me ask, lies the charge of the existence of the institution of slavery, the extent to which it now exists? Upon nonother than those who made the attack upon it. They have been the means of drawing the cords of slavery closer than they otherwise would have been, and to them belongs the credit of having done more injury to the race than I fear they to the race than, I fear, they can ever do And such will continue to be the case, as long as this improper crusade is carried on against

prise, would they stand in a better light before the pating. If stayery is an even work and the pation bring upon the nation one still greater! Sup Let the answer, be candidly given—for a negros skin. Is this to be the entering wedge to disturb ne United States, could at the same moment be set ree; could they maintain themselves in the South. ces, has a deleterious effect upon them, and in its njoyment they sink into an abandoned and profli-

te condition.
But suppose the blacks should leave the South, will. which the greater portion of them inevitably must do; where would they go? Would they go to the ree States? Sir, it must not be forgotten that they ave already been driven from the State of Ohio at the point of the bayonet. And why? Because e intelligent and far-seeing people of that State will not suffer emancipated slaves to come among them, to plant a free colored race, to breed mischief and generate subjects for almshouses. Can they go North? If they did I fear that they would not meet with a warmer reception there. But if, per-chance, they might get a foothold there, their situation would be miserable indeed as I think I shall show before I conclude. But suppose they are driven from that quarter whither would they flee? Could they throw themselves into the arms of the them comparatively little, inasmuch as it would not have the means, or the power of extending its nefits, if any, to so great a number, and especially within any reasonable period of time; for, by the last report of that society, it appears that but four hundred and forty-three emigrants have been sent to Liberia during the last year. At this rate, how less than six thousand seven hundred and seventytwo years, to say nothing of the increase during that period. And what would be the expense which must necessarily be incurred by it? By the same report. I find that "the average expense of transdollars," which for three millions would amount the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. And can this enormous expense be incurred? No, sir. The country is not rich enough and liberal enough to do it. It has not the power

that I fear they will never be capable of self-govpeople. They have minds, it is true, but minds suppose, in proportion to our numbers, than in any which education can scarcely brighten. They are other part of the world, for the plain reason, that it mation, their ideas, and their mode of expressing bacco as the tobacco worm itsel'; and they are, o indicate, that they are a race ever destined to be and forced one.

comforts of life—yea, the happiness which they enjoy. They are generally well fed and comforta.

We do not recommend to our legislators to tax masters, by which their masters become attached Their interests being mutual, a correct nd friendly state of things cannot but exist between them. How different, in every respect, i their condition from that of the free negroes of the Let us in imagination, sir, accompany our northern friends there, and for a moment contem-plate the scenes there presented. There we shall the most frightful forms. We shall find them fiv-ing in miserable hovels, in the midst of filth and vermin their nakedness half covered, and themselves half starved. Call them from their refuges, is which serve more to shield them from the frow protect them from the rude blasts of heaven, and nought. The rights of criticessing are defined mean, and they are in every respect placed in the lowest scale of human beings. And indeed they, as well

allow the colonies "to check or in any degree dis "courage a trafic so beneficial to the English nation. Again, said he "negroes cannot become republicans" they will be a power in our hands to restrain the un

"ruly colomists."

Then, if the situation of free negroes is such as lescribed it, why this boasted philanthroph in the North, this burning zeal in favor of nists and fanatics in the North, and scorns their lar race in another portion of the Union? Why there first? And why not present a better state o Notwithstanding this strong expression of opin-there first? And why not present a better state of ion of the Legislature of his own State, I find the le gentleman often voting with those who ised to the existence of slavery. But the gentleman may offer as an excuse for taking this of blacks have been imprisoned for crimes composition, that he claims no affinity with the democ-

Of these, are free colored

There have been imprisoned in the last ten years

-whites 279, colored 14, making one for every
1,798 of the former, and one for every 97 of the

Massachusetts has a population of 737.699 Of these, are free colored

Imprisoned in the last ten years—whites 943
colored 101, making one for every 773 of the form 8,662 whites 943,

Imprisoned in the last ten years-whites colored 447, making one for every 297 of the form er, and one for every 17 of the latter. Thus it will be seen that there is a greater nun r of crimes committed by the free colored peo-

ruled in that Convention—the North of the South:
If he says he does not know, I will tell him to ask ple of the North, in proportion to their numbers, the Northern States in general, and the editor of the The Northern States in general, and the editor of the New York Tribune in particular, and I presume he coincidence, that in the States of Massachusetts and Concecticut, which have professed more con for the colored race than either of the other States ately before us having shown I think conclusive, that I have mentioned a greater proportion of crimes have been committee been the cause of it, I leave to this committee and n concert. I will prodeed to show, that instead of the country to judge. I will now endeavor to see ion of crimes by free cole how the com sons in these two States will correspond with the pursued defeated the object they had in view; and commission of crimes in two other States, to wit. Maryland and Virginia:

Maryland has a population of Of these are free colored

Virginia has a population of Of these there are free colored There have been received into the penitentiary ken ground in favor of emancipation, save one, were re-elected by greatly increased majorities: thus showing a decided popular majority in its favor. Only so small a number during a period of thirty-five, and only so small a number during a period of thirty-five and only so small a number during a period f this State, since 1815, and condemned for trans four years thus clearly proving the commiss far caught the spirit of Virginia, that it was proposed of more crimes among the free negroes than slaves, to hold a Southern Convention, for the general manufacture of And to what can the difference be attributed? To nothing, sir, but a better guardianship over then and a better protection of their morals. Who, the

can claim their freedom? Do their musters claim Do the slaves themselves claim it? are attached to their masters, and will not eave them. Then, sir, who has a right to interfere with them ! I answer, No oie. If not, then in the the of, and for the good of our common country say, let them remain where they are. It is both politic and dangerous to disturb them; impolitic ecause no positive good can result from it; and dangerous, for the consequences may be of the most unhappy character. Of this, other men in

other times were fearful. Washington, when speaking of the "quity of overnment," said: "Accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety; discountenance ing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event he abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first durning of every attempt to allenate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred tes which now link together the curious parts." And Mr Jefferson after he had retired to private life, alluding to the disturba pluced by the agitation of the slavery question "It comes upon me like a fire bell in the vorld, or receive more praise from all moral and cood men? It should be recollected that there are ens of this great Confederacy contending -

the peace and destroy the unity of the nation ! Is free; could they maintain themselves in the South and enjoy all the comforts of life that are now afforded them? Experience has thus far taught us to be again unsheathed to drink the blood of broaden them. turned to its scabbard, reeking with Mexican blood, thers in civil war? This reminds me of other ages, when trifling causes divided empires, and swept nations from existence. But, sir, that must never happen here, and, in my opinion, it never will. There is too much patriotism in the country to allow it. Concession and compromise must and will prevent it. I invoke their aid. I invoke the forbearance of both extremes of the Union. I call upon them to meet together upon the broa platform of justice and equity, where the patriots of other days have stood. I call upon you, the representatives of the nation, to do your duty in this eventful crisis. I call upon the people to urge and compel you to do it. Now is the time to se tle the unhappy controversy. Delay is dangerous Something should and must be done before the to mination of the present Congress. Let this House then, at once legislate; and legislate for peace. I no territorial government can be established in our Mexican possesions satisfactory to all, let them be admitted into the Union as a State at once. Th atter, in my opinion, is by far the most preferable The suffering inhabitants of that country demand it at our hands. As the great prize of war, we ought to show our just appreciation of it, and not let its brilliancy be tarnished by neglect. Besides, such a course would, in my opinion, give inality to the unfortunate feud in which we are at

ity will bless us. SMOKING AND SNUFFING .- A French legislator as proposed to the Assembly to pass a law-asked leave to bring in a bill, as we say-to tax smoking oths, each emigrant, may be set down at fifty and snuffing; the proposition being, that every person intending to smoke or snuff shall obtain a five francs-ninety four cents. The author of the proposition estimates that this will produce a tax And, sir, the experiment in Liberia is in its infancy, and the great question of its utility is yet a problem. For the race is so physically constituted, that I fear they will never be capable of self-gru

present engaged, and repose to our troubled country.
It so, a grateful nation will applaud us, and poster-

nasticators must be but few. In the United States more tobacco is used in every respect a peculiar race, entirely distinct is cheaper here than anywhere else, and where cheap Anglo-Saxon race, for whose use nature it is sure to be used to excess; for z. man appears seems to have designed them. Their physical for- to be almost as unrestrainably a consumer of to them, are entirely different. They lack also in we believe, the only two animals—the one the t, enterprise, and general aptitude for busi- noblest in creation, the other the ignoblest—that can They want a leader to guide and direct them. endure it. This is singular, it it is so, and demon And, in fact, everything pertaining to them seems | strates that a taste for the weed is only an acquired

A tax on tobacco chewing, smoking and snuffing, verned.

A tax on topacco enewing, smoking anusmunng, at the French rate, would produce in the U. States be governed better than where they now are? Go | not less than six or seven millions of dollars per to the peaceful plantation in the South on which they reside, and contemplate for a moment the

enjoy. They are generally went tea and communication bly clad. In sickness, every necessary attention is paid them, and in old age a comfortable support is what is proposed in another republic, which it may be well enough to example, as well as the proposed. ugh to remember, as well as the propo y are decently committed to the grave.

while living, kind and affectionate to their rying old widov ers and bachelors, which produced lately a good deal of consternation among the two doomed frate rnities, and a good deal of at their ex pense .- Washington Globe.

> WO MEN AT A PREMIUM .- A lady writes from Sap Franscisco to her friend in Massachusetts:

The demand for marriageable women seems wretchedness and misery presented to us in most frightful forms. We shall find them five in the world where women are properly appreciated. The proportion of males in the territory is five to one of females, and the labor of females is five to one of s as much needed in cooking, &c., at the gold re is gion, as the males. There have been more mar f better educated and enlightened man, than to riages the last few months than in ten years pro vious, in this country. The squaws, before the they are comfortable and happy, and will go to the gold region, make efforts to ge white husbands, which they soon obtain in the present state of affairs. Father Manaque, the Catholic priest, has informed me that he married arcely looked upon as human beings. And it is the last month 110 white men to squaws. The rights of citizenship are denied them.

It is the last month 110 white men to squaws. The consequence is that the poor Indians will soon be left without any class of temales from which they are in every respect placed in the last. can choose,—as certainly no white woman of whatever condition in society, will marry an In as the slaves of the South, never can be made good citizens, or become attached to the institutions of some eventh and pro minence. Some of the most o the country. So thought the Earl of Dartmouth in 1777, who, when speaking of the slave trade have accumulated forturns in a week.

Intelligencer & Iournal.

E. W. HUTTER, EDITOR. Laucaster, March 20, 1849.

We would call the attention of our reader the advertisment of Messrs. Tyndale & Mitchell, China and Glass Dealers of Chesnut Street, Phila. We are credibly informed that they sell goods of the latest styles at very low rates. By the way a orrespondent gives a sharp rap of the knuckles to those who are prejudiced in favor of, or against any particular section of the city in the purchase o

The Easton Argus has been enlarged, and nished with a new and handsome dress. The Country Press throughout the State has recently much improved. We doubt whether a State in the Union boasts so many well-conducted newspapers s Pennsylvania.

Lancaster Savings' Institution.

The bill for the re-charter of the Lancaster Savings Institution for a period of ten years, commencing April 14, 1850, has passed the Senate of Pennsylvania by a unanimous vote, and the House of Representatives by a vote of 44 to 28. This will be acceptable news to our business people generally, who are familiar with the sound and prodent policy with which its affairs have been

Appointments to Office.

"I have no friends to reward, and no Foes to pun -Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, before the election WILLIAM B. NORRIS, Esq., formerly of Lewisown, at present a resident of Lancaster, to be Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, in place of Gen. John Davis. removed.

WILLIAM SLOANAKER, Esq., (Native American,) o be Navy Agent at Philadelphia, in place of Col. amuel D. Patterson, (Democrat,) removed. Ex-Mayor BRADY, Collector of the port of New ork, vice Cornelius W. Lawrence, removed.

WILLIAM H. LEROY, Navy Agent for New York ice Prosper M. Wetmore, removed. ANDREW BYERS, Post Master at the Gap, Lan aster county, vice J. B. Baker, removed.

"To be continued." We do not complain of the abstract fact that emocrats are thrust out of office and Whigs put in. But we do censure and condemn Gen. TAYLOR for aving repeatedy declared before the election that he would remove no honest and capable incumben or any differences of political opinion, and now, not only permitting the Heads of Departments to violate these professions, but violating them daily nimself. The statute law declares it a penal offence o obtain goods by means of false pretences. Is it any worse offence to obtain votes in the same way?

Election in Reading.

The election for municipal officers took place in Reading on Friday last. The whole Democratic ticket was elected with the exception of Mayor, who was defeated, owing, says the Gazette, " to the ing out Mr. Firbert as a volunteer candidate." The Democratic candidate for City Treasurer had his was about the regular majority. The Democracy carry every member of the Councils, Judges, City Auditors, and Constables.

Speech of Mr. Bridges.

The usually crowded state of our advertising colones, together with a press of other matter, has A. Bringes, representative from the Bucks and Le- with Harrisbu Bridges sympathises with the South on this grave | route is secured to Philadelphia. issue, and eloquently depicts the Wrongs they have angry dispute upon another Congress.

APPOINTMENT BY PRESIDENT POLK-By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.-Captain GEORGE C. HUTTER, formerly of Easton, Pa., to be permanent Paymaster in the U. S. Army, with he rank of Major.

Although our near relative, we must be permitted state, that the appointment is well deserved Captain H. served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars, and is esteemed by all who know him as a gallant soldier, an upright citizen, and, better than all, a consistent and thoroughgoing Democrat-the latter being a quality, by the way, which in the Army and Navy is too seldon

The Home Department.

The Pennsulvanian furnishes the following sy nonsis of the provisions of the bill creating the Home Department, recently passed by Congress icense to do so, the price of which is to be fixed at It will be seen that it effects a consolidation of sis here given be correct, the bill is defective in its application to the State Department, which has the of the quarterly enumeration of emigrants arriving at the different ports-matters which should cleary have been transferred to the Home Department The organization of some such department at the Washington has long been much needed, and we doubt not, when perfected in its details, will prove an acknowledged convenience, with which the pub-

ic would not dispense for ten times the expense. It is to have a Secretary and a Chief Clerk, the ormer at a salary of \$6,000, and the latter at a alary of \$2,000; and all its other officers are to be taken from the other Departments along with the Bureaus which are to be transferred from them o the Home Department. The new Department takes from the State Department, the superinter ence of the Patent Office and Censu Freasury Department, the control of the Land Office, the Coast Survey, and we believe, the Light House Bureau—from the War Department, the Intian and Pension offices-from the Navy Depart nent, the Naval Pension Bureau—and from Executive, the control of the Penitentiary and the commissioner of Public Buildings. That is, th eads of these several Bureaus are to report to the ecretary of the Home Department, (instead of re

LANCASTER BANK .- On Saturday last, in th State Senate, the bill for the extension of the charter of the Lancaster Bank, was taken up and passed Yeas 16. Navs 6.

departments, respectively.) and to the Executive

On Friday, March 9th, on motion of Hon Champneys, John A. Hiestand, Esq. was adancaster county. WELL DONE .- We hope the following from the

Washington correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon

may be correct: " Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new Attorney' Ger eral, upon entering on the duties of his office, emarked to the Clerk and Messenger, both Demo-erats, 'please retain your offices.' 'Now,' added he, I am delighted that I have disposed of all my pa

Laconic and Imitative.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives.

I do hereby resign the office of JOHN M. CLAYTON. Feb 23 '49

The foregoing is the letter of JOHN M. CLAYTON o the Legislature of Delaware, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, which is almost as simple as John Thompson's hat sign, after i had been shorn of its superfluities by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Brevity is commendable, sure enough, for it is described as "the soul of wit." But we have often heard it contended, that wit ceases to be wit when retailed at second-hand, originality being one of its essential ingredients. Mr. CLATTON'S jokes are the sheerest imitation imaginable-ar open attempt to mimic the despatches written by Col. Buss and signed by his venerable and much respected father-in-law, General TAYLOR. This, then, may appropriately be termed the imitative administration. Gen. TAYLOR is to imitate George Washington, a stretch of the presumptive faculty which cannot fail to excite a person's risibilities. JOHN M. CLAYTON, in turn, is to imitate General TAYLOR, of which he has given specimen No. 1 in this little letter. Thomas Ewing, we suppose when snugly cushioned in the Home Department, will select as his model John M. Clayton. By the rule of gradation, CHARLES B. PENROSE and JASPER BRADY will pattern after Ewing, and cut their coats and wear their hats as he may set them their coats and wear their hats as ne may set them an example. And by the same rule, the Clerks and Messengers will look up to the "Assistant than ordinary success, which it has doubtless well their coats and wear their hats as ne may set them an example. And by the same rule, the Clerks and Messengers will look up to the "Assistant Treasurer" and the Second Auditor, walk as they walk, talk as they talk, write as they write, embracing even the laconics. And all this that the administration may bear the name of Washingtonian I

We recently published, with editorial commendation, the speech of Mr. FISHER, of the House of Representatives, in favor of the completion of the North Branch Canal. The object was to prove, that the completion of this work would not only make productive the heavy expenditure already incurred by the State in its partial construction and thus secure a return for money otherwise literally thrown away, but that it would tend to develope our mineral resources, by affording chear and easy facilities for sending our coals into Western and Central New York-and also increase the commerce of Philadelphia, by opening a nearer and better communication with a large portion of our own people, who are now obliged to seek New York City as their only accessible market. This any one will perceive by a glance at the map,

We recur to day to a subject closely con with the foregoing. By the subjoined extract from a late Boston paper, it will be seen, that a Railroad is to be completed by next autumn, that may divert the travel, or a large portion of it, from that great thorough-fare from the North West, the Buffalo and Albany roads at Geneva, over Seneca Lake and the Chemung road to Elmira, and by the New York and Erie (which will be finished to that point next fall) to the City of New York, by a shorter and highly interesting route through a portion of Pent.sylvania, and along the Southern portion of New York-over one continuous, well-built, wide-guage road, instead of the three roads intersecting between ivision created in the Democratic ranks by bring. Geneva and Albany! This will be especially a favorite route in the winter, when the North River is closed by ice, (for Seneca Lake never freezes.) majority of 471 over his Federal opponent, and giving it a decided natural advantage. But our present purpose is to direct attention to the opportunity afforded Pennsylvania to turn a large portion of the trade and travel from the North West to Philadelphia-and all that is destined for the South over the rail-roads, finished and prospective, through

our own borders. When the Chemung road is finished together high district, on the slavery question, and bespeak for shorter route than to New York city-or by supthem an attentive perusal. Although himself a plying a link to connect the Williamsport with the Northern man, both by nativity and residence, Mr. | Reading Road and its "dependencies," a still shorte

Such a line would be sure to attract the entire sustained at the hands of Northern fanatics and summer travel between the South and North. Vis enthusiasts. It is so seldom that views like these find liters to Niagara Falls and the Lakes, which are their way into the public prints in this meredian, becoming with each returning season places of hat we are the more gratified to lend our columns more wide spread attraction, would soon discover o their wider dissemination. The speech of Mr. this not only the more direct route, but the cheapest BRIDGES is one that reflects credit on his talents as and most agreeable. The cheapest, because of the public debater, and abounds in patriotic and avoidance of the Atlantic cities-the most agreed atesmanlike suggestions. It is deeply to be re- ble, because of the wild and romantic scenery which gretted that this "vexed question" has not been de- starts to view on every side in the interior of New cided, but is to be thrust as a source of bitter and York and Pennsylvania. Were there no economy of time or distance, these are considerations of

the deepest intrinsic importance. The southern traveller returning from his summe of Western New York down as far as Syracuse, or

completion of this route! The following is the extract from the Boston ournal referred to:

CHEMUNG RAILROAD, N. Y .- Some days ago we gave an extract from the New York Expres stating that Messrs. Carmichael, Gonder & Co. had contracted to build and deliver ready for running numerous bureaus, heretofore connected with other Departments, and that it will constitute an office of immense responsibility and labor. If the synonthe Albany and Buffalo roads at Geneva. This road will form an important link in the from west to east. It must be largely tricare of all the copy-rights granted to authors, and butary to the New York and Erie, and productive

to the stockholders Already, we understand, has the road been leased for ten years to the New York and Erie road, for 8 per cent, on its cost of \$400 000, (for this sum the contractors agree to build the road, depots, &c., furnishing the rails and all materials and workmanship to complete it.) with an offer of 10 per cent on ten years more. It is a peculiarity of the Seneca Lake, that it never freezes in the severest winters, has great depth, and is a beautiful sheet of water, with fine scenery and highly mproved shores. First class boats, such as are no plying on the Sound, are building, and are to be ready when this road and the Erie are finished to

Elmira next autumn. During next winter, passengers (with a few hour t exceeding three by the boat) can take this as the shortest and quickest route to New York city rom Buffalo. The Chemung Road is about 20 letter. The miles, and the Lake 40 miles in length. Elmira is M. Dallas. about 60 miles west of Binghampton, or say 225 miles west of New York.

Glorious New Hampshire!

DINSMORE, the Democratic candidate for Gover or, has been re-elected by a majority of about 5000. The Senate and House are largely Democratic. Peasle and Hibband (Democrats,) and Tuck and Wilson (Abolitionists,) are re-elected to Congress.

Adjournment of Legislature. Both branches of the State Legislature have

agreed to adjourn on the 10th of April.

Toronen, in his great speech on financial re orm, in an allusion to the trade of England with mitted to practice law in the several Courts of this country, says of America:-"It is a colony broke loose; and we may thank our stars it has broke loose. It never would have been such a customer if the aristocracy of England had held that field of patronage for their younger sons."

> CHARLES HOWARD, (Dem.,) has been elect d Mayor of Detroit. Mr. H. is the first Democratic Mayor elected for five years." Six of the Aldermen are Democrats and three Whigs. Last year it was just the reverse.

Compliment to James Huchanan. From the Washington Union, March 16.

It affords us much pleasure to publish the follow ing correspondence between a portion of the citizens f Washington and Mr. Buchanan, tendering that listinguished statesman a public dinner before his leparture from this city. It is a compliment hich he richly merits for his eminent service alents, and virtues; and we are sorry to state that ne goes from among us so soon that he is unable to comply with the desire of his friends and meet hem at the festive board.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1849. Sin: The undersigned, your political friends, citizens of this city, take the liberty to address you, or the purpose of tendering to you an invitation to dinner, to be given on as early a day as your con

a dinner, to be given on as early a day as your convenience may suggest.

We design this not as an unmeaning compliment.
Our object is, previous to your retirement from the prominent station which during the last four years you have filled with much honor to yourself and to ur beloved country, to manifest in this manne our high esteem for your great personal worth and of the distingushed ability with which you have, luring your whole public life, sustained the great principles of the democratic party-principles which we believe to be essential to the permanence of ou free institutions, as well as to the happiness and prosperity of our country.

As citizens of the metropolis of the Union we

take pleasure in the remembrance of your libera and enlightened course in the Senate of the United States, whenever measures touching its interests have been the object of legislation in that body; and we feel assured that your retirement from public fe will not diminish the interest you have I so kindly manifested in the welfare of a city foun

J. D. Hoover, G. W. Phillips, B. B. Edmonsto Jesse E. Dow, John Boyle, H. S. Davis, Isaac Clarke, R. W. Carter J. W. Sheahar I. S. Holland J. C. McGuire, P. M. Pearson, Gregory Ennis, Jno. J. Joyce, J. D. Clarke, J. T. Mickum, Z. W. McKnew F. H. Harry, B. B. French. N. J. Holland. Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State

Washington, March 12, 1849. GENTLEMEN: I have received your very kind in tation to a public dinner proposed to be e by my political friends in this city, on me by my political friends in this city, on the occa-sion of my retirement from the Department of State. The high estimate placed by you upon my public and private character, with which you have been ong and intimately acquainted, will be ever renembered with sentiments of profound gratitude. The value of this testimonial is enhanced by the fact that it proceeds from democrats in a private station, whose worth and intelligence are known the whole community.
Whilst you do more than justice to the ability, I

feel proudly conscious that you have not overrated the fidelity with which I have discharged my duties to the country, in Congress, and in the State Department. A democrat from deep conviction, the best years of my life have been devoted to the defence and promotion of the great principles of the defence and promotion of the great principles of the democratic party. Their assendency in the legislative and executive branches of the government has secured to us liberty, order, and unexampled prosperity at home, and has elevated us to a high rand environment than the production of the secure of prosperity at home, and has elevated us to a mand enviable rank among the most powerful natio of the earth. Any serious departure from the line of public policy which has been pursued by succes eratic administrations will. I firmly be lieve, result in disastrous consequences to the peo-ple, and excite dangerous jealousies and divisions among the States of the Union; whilst, should this policy continue to be our guide, we shall soon surposses every other nation in wealth, power, and prosperity. The day will not then be distant, when to be an American citizen will constitute as proud a title, and command as much respect throughout the world, as ever did the name of a Roman citizen. Whilst these are my deliberate entiments that are not contained. sentiments, they are not entertained in a proscrip tive or unfriendly spirit towards our politi tive or unfriendly spirit towards our political oppo-nents, and especially those of this city. Far, very far from it. Having been intimately acquainted with the citizens of Washington, of all political parties, for a quarter of a century, I can truly say that, in my opinion, a more intelligent, moral, hospitable, and patriotic society does not exist in any country. shall part from them with deep regret; and next to the State which gave me birth, there is no place in Christendom where I should more willingly pass

You refer kindly to the course which I have pursued in the Senate, when measures touching It is the duty, and ought to be the pleasure, of Congress, by all constitutional and proper means, to build up the permanent capital of this great nation, which has been honored by the name f the Father of his Country.

Entertaining such sentiments, it would afford me will pleasure to account your sentiments.

cordial pleasure to accept your invitation, and mingle with you around the festive board; and I have, therefore, to regret that the time which must devote to the necessary arrangements incide to my speedy removal from Washington rende

Your friend and fellow-citizen, JAMES BUCHANAN George Parker, B. B. French, John W. Maury D. Hoover, Jesse E. Dow, G. W. Phillips, Joh yle, B. B. Edmonston, esqs., and others.

Mr. Blanchard.

History records that half a dozen or more cities contended for the honor of the birth-place of the great picture for the citizens of Boston, commen poet Homer-but it has been reserved for the present age to dispute the credit of a man's exit from the lions of the North and South in the Senate of the lower world. Some of our Exchanges state that United States, some years ago. A correspondent excursion at the North, leaves Buffalo or any point Mr. BLANCHARD died at Harrisburg-others that he of the Boston Traveller, speaking of the design o breathed his last in Lancaster city-and others, at the artist, saysstill further East on the route here advocated, via Columbia. To set this matter right, we deem it Harrisburg, and thence via Lancaster and York to proper to state, that this melancholy event took the city of Washington, a much nearer, pleasanter, place at the hotel of John Bann in the borough of and cheaper route than any now in existence. He Columbia, on Friday, 16th instant, where Mr. could, indeed, reach Washington, with not less Blanchard arrived, in ill health, on his way back expense and no greater extent of travel, than to his residence at Bellefonte. His remains reached would carry him to the city of New York on his home on the Sunday following, and were interred way thither! How important, therefore, to drive the next day, with numerous demonstrations of sor a nail in a sure place, and secure to Pennsylvania rowful respect. The members of the Bar, James the advantages, so clearly within her grasp, by the Bunnsine presiding, pay the following high tri-

bute to his memory and character: Resolved-That we have heard with deep regret the death of the Hon, JOHN BLANCHARD, late me ber of Congress and Senior Member of the Bar of this district. Having long been associated with the deceased; we feel it a privilege to bear our testimony, to the many excellencies of his character in all the duties of life, but especially as a Member of the Bar. For more than thirty years, he has been a practising Attorney in this District—able, upright, and indefatigable, he acquired a reputation as one of the first lawyers of his time. His life was without a blemish either in his professional or private relations. His integrity as a man and lawy was beyond suspicion. He was indeed "that nobles work of God, an honest man,"—kind and courteous to his juniors, he was deservedly esteemed by them and looked upon as an example worthy of their imitation. His sincere, upright and manly character won for him the respect of all who had the good fortune to know him-to know him was to respect and admire him—we, who knew him well, can safely say, that there are few men of our acquain tance, whose place it would be more difficult to fill or whose loss is more universally regretted.

Compliment to Mr. Meredith. The members of the Bar of Philadelphia have tendered a complimentary dinner to Mr. Meredith:

but the Secretary declines the honor in a very neat letter. The letter of invitation was headed by G.

Appointments to Office. WASHINGTON, March 15, 1849.

Mr. WILLIAM CAREY JONES has been nominated Secretary to the Commissioner for the adjustmen of the Mexican claims. Mr. Jones is the son-inlaw of Mr. Benton, and the speculations on his appointment are numerous.

Mr. McGAUGHEY, of Indiana, has been nominated Governor of Minesota. A very bad nomination and one which can scarcely be confirmed. Mr McGaughey was one of the twenty-eight members of the House of Representatives, who voted to withhold supplies from the army when engaged in the 4th of July Convention, with instructions to the war with Mexico. He is a man universally unpopular, in his own State and out of it. The Senate will, in all probability, adjourn o

Monday next. The decision of the case of General

Shields, had to-day, leaves nothing to be transacted but some trifling executive business .- N. Y. Herald. FEMALE FURY .-- A female slave of Dr. J. James. Wentworth, (N. C.,) having lately committed some trifling misdemeanor, her master threatened to sell her. Prompted by revenge, she took her master's only daughter and a little slave boy into the

taken and imprisoned.

California Gold More Reports. The New York Tribune publishes extracts from

wo letters from California, from Commercial correspondents of a house in New York, the writers of which seem wonderfully injected by the wonderful stories circulated in that region of the country. One letter, dated San Francisco, Dec. 1st, says:

The amounts of gold obtained are truly astonishing, and the quantities every day brought to this place equally so. Every article of food and necessity is of course very high at the mines. Flour has been sold at \$2 50 the lb; four quarts of wheat or a horse have brought \$8; boots, \$75 per pair; pork, \$250 per bbl. The wages of carpe 10 per day, common laborers earn \$8 a day 31 an hour; a cook, \$60 to \$100 per month.— Brandy tetches 4 oz. gold for a bottle; bread is \$2 per lb.; blankets, \$80 per pair; washing is worth \$8 a dozen; clerks, \$3000 per annum and found. A room at a hotel rents for \$200 per month. The commonest hovel or shanty you can imagine brings \$30 to \$60 per month. The gold is inexhaustible, and for years to come immense quantities must continue to be got out, and a great trade must be arried on between this and all parts of the world The cargo I brought from — cost \$9000. The gross amount of sales from it has been \$31,000 My partner came with two cargoes, and we have d over \$100,000.

Another letter, dated San Francisco, December 23d, says:

Mr. — , formerly Consul at ----, informs ne that two of his servants left him when the news irst came. They have just returned with \$75,000 Capt. ———, of the Navy, who returned last even-ng from the mines, informs me of one locality which has been found, where gold is so abunda hat there is no necessity for washing the earth: \$700 per day is the amount obtained by each man. ves are used to dig the gold, and have sold at ne mines for \$50. I have conversed with many old friends of mine who have been at the mine nd gathered large quantities; they all say that hev only want two months more the next sumner, and they shall have enough. Although this country and town are filled with gold, no vegetables can be had. We eat but little else than bee id bread; all agricultural operations have ceased

entirely.

Homeward Tour of Mr. Polk. The homeward tour of the late President of the Juited States, is more like the progress of some riumphant soldier, than the modest journey of a statesman, who, having discharged his duty to his. judiced are most behind in articles of taste, and ountry, is returning quietly, and in the true spirit of our institutions, to the shades of private life. Cities vie to do him honor. All parties are united n paying him the tribute of respect. At Charleston, on the 9th, he was met by the citizens and military, and welcomed to the State by Governor SELBROOK. A splendid entertainment closed the eremonies of the day. The Mercury says:

In the evening, a large number of ladies and gentlemen paid their respects to Mrs. and Mr. Polk at their lodgings, where they had an opportunity of witnessing and appreciating that winning, graceful, and unaffected dignity of manner, which has made her who but recently presided over the hospitalities of the White House so widely and so deservedly steemed and admired The entire occurrences of the day, owing to the

admirable arrangements of the Committee, passed off most agreeably, and without hindrance or accident. The only matter for regret, and this was most generally expressed, was the briefness of the interval which our distinguished guests could consent to remain among us.

Scene at the White House.

The Washingtion Correspondence of the New York Herald, writes this account of an episode in tioned." the administration of Old Zack. No sooner had the Senate met on Tuesday, the 6th March, than he sent up Colonel Bliss with the catalogue of the cabinet. The Senate, after they had been an hour third Monday in April 1849, at ten o'clock in or more in session, appointed Mr. Miller and Atchison to wait on the President, to inform him that the Senate were ready to hear from him. The committe of two went up to the White House, where the following scene occurred

Mr. Atchison .- Mr. President, the Senate have appointed Mr. Miller and myself a committee to world, or receive more praise from all moral and good men? It should be recollected that there are two sides of the picture which we are now contemplating. If slavery is an evil, would not emancipating. If slavery is an evil, would not emancipating. Now it may be that the old General supposed

that the Senate had got tired of waiting for the expected message, and that the committee had been sent up to jog the memory of his Excellency hence we suppose, his reply to the formal announcemen of the committee.

Old Zack -Good gracious! You don't tell me Waiting all this time. Why, gentlemen, I sent up Colonel Bliss two hours ago to the Senate. The committee were stumped. Mr. Atchison was in favor of reporting the fact; but they finally agreed to go-back and make no report."

WERSTER REPLYING TO HATNE .- Mr. HEALT. the popular artists is at present engaged upon a orative of the famous encounter between the champ

It represents Mr. Webster addressing the Senate in his memorable reply to Hayne. Mr. Webster is placed near the centre of the canvass, and looks himself to professional the centre of the canvass. imself to prefection, the portrait being a mos faithful and characteristic one. A large number of distinguished men fill up the picture, such as Mr. Hayne, Mr. Benton, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Gales, who reported the speech, Messrs. Cass, Berrien, Polk and others. We do not doubt this painting will be the others. We do not doubt this painting will be the greatest and best upon which Healy has ever em

(From the Harrisburg Democratic Union.)

Individual Liability. The bills extending charters to the Bucks county Bank and the Bank of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, have passed the House within the last few days, containing the individual liability principle. The officers of the Bucks county Ban do not object to this salutary provision, which incorporated in their temporary charter last winter and we trust, when these bills come back from the Senate, that we may not see the same scenes er acted in the House that were witnessed in the case of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. One such scene of humiliation is enough for a session.

The President and Appointments. We find the following official announcement i

the National Intelligencer of Saturday: "We understand that it has been found necessar all applications for office shall be made to the chief of the several departments, by whom they will be submitted at the proper time. No direct application can be entertained by the President for any office

The Washington Union of Sunday morning says "Various rumors are affoat about the sentiments which the President and some of the Cabinet have expressed in regard to removals and appointments The givings-out of yesterday were rather more liberal to the office-holders."

Cadets.

Among the Cadet Appointments for 1849 made prior to March 4th, are the following for Penńsyl

Lewis H. Pelouze, 3d Congressional District. Augustus H. Plummer, 7th do David P. Hancock, 11th do Nelson B. Swizer, 18th. Francis John Shunk, of Pennsylvania, at large

POTTER COUNTY .- The Democracy of Potter assembled in county meeting, on the 16th ult., and prointed Hon. CHARLES LYMAN a delegate to support John A. GAMBLE, Esq., of Lycoming, for Canal Commissioner

IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE .- At an election for

Judge of the Polls, in the Mt. Carbon district, Schuylkill county, Pa., Mr. Joseph George received one vote, and there being no other all day, he was declared duly elected.

ENORMOUS SALARY.—The New York Express says that the salary of the Health Officer of that city amounts to over thirty thousand dollars per annum-the richest, the fattest office now in the woods and murdered them. She escaped, but was United States.

For the Intelligencer & Journal."

Meteorological Register for Fobruary. This winter has certainly disappointed all the eather-prophets; for it has, contrary to expectaon, been noted for the steady continuance of the cold. Before stating the usual facts for the month, it may not be uninteresting to remark, that during the whole of it the thermometer was at no time, during the night, above 32 deg., whilst in Decembrr '48, it was not once below it. December was as noted for its unusual mildness, as was the last month for its continued cold. These two seem this year to have amicably changed places. The hermometer was lowest during the night of the 16th. when it stood at 7 deg., but 4 deg. warmer-than the extreme cold of January. The highest observation as 48 deg., at noon on the 6th, showing therefore range for the month of 41 deg. The mean of the 12 o'clock observations was equal to 36 deg., whilst that of December was 50 deg.! Mean of the nights 23; deg., but half a degree higher than

which was equal to 1 7-10 inches. Lowest barometrical observation 29.44 inches, highest 30. 35, range 91. It may be asserted withut material error, that the barometer did not stand ower than 291 inches during the month. There were no storms of any violence; prevailng winds N. W., S. E., N. E.

the corresponding mean for January. Snow fell

on eight days and rain on three, the quantity of

MR. EDITOR:-Prejudice has perhaps been the eatest hindrance to the advancement of humanity. ven in small matters it has stood, and in many cases still stands in the way of our own good. Take r instance our long cherished opinions that cerin portions of a city are cheap and others dear for ne purchase of the necessaries and comforts of life. What is the consequence of such opinions? Why hat those parts which we persist in calling cheap, aving a fast hold on our prejudices, will only keer uch styles of goods as they think fit for the country; and will, year after year, keep up such old tyles as they have found suited to our former tastes, nd so long as they have us thus in their power. will continue to do so, because it is somewhat of a risk to keep all the new patterns the advancing age invents. And thus those of us who are most preeven of real comfort, besides being overcharged by

those in favor of whom we are prejudiced. I would ask of those who think themselves free om this hurtful prejudice, to look to the matter and see if there are not other things and other places besides their old walks that it will be better for them to see and examine.

Worthy of the Man.

We have reason to believe that the following passage in a Washington letter to the Charleston Mercury is well founded. We understand that Gen Cass has declared that, if uninstructed, he will opose the Wilmot Proviso-and, if instructed to vote r it, will resign his seat. Such a noble purpose worthy of the Statesman of enlarged American riews, on whom the Democracy rallied at the late

"General Cass has already, I am informed, taken occasion to inform his friends and late supporters for the Presidency, that his views, as expressed in the Nicholson letter, remain unchanged. He freely and unreservedly declares his intention to oppo in the Senate, the application of the Wilmot Pro viso to the Territories, and to act up in all respects to the doctrines expressed in the letter al

GRAND JURORS' LIST. Twenty-four Grand Jurors to serve in our Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace on the

the forenoon of that day.

Michael Bard, Earl twp. Samuel P. Bower, Strasburg bor. Abraham Bausman, Manor twp. John Barnet, West Donegal twp... Robert Dripps, Colerain twp. Henry Erb, Penn twp.
John Friday, West Hempfield twp Jacob B. Garber, West Hempfield twp. Andrew D. Gault, Salisbury twp. John F. Hummer, Penn twp. James G. Henderson, Sadsbury two John Harnish, West Cocalico twp. John Hamaker, West Donegal two. Abraham Howrey, East Lampeter twp John Hagens, Paradise twp. Martin Herr, Conestogo twp. Cyrus H. Jacobs, Caernarvon twp. Elijah Lewis, Sadsbury twp. Jacob Mast, Salisbury twp. Jacob Mast, Jansbury twp.

David Martin, (Long) Earl twp.

Jacob Nissley, Mount Joy twp.

Martin Rohrer, Upper Leacock twp.

Martin Stauffer, Earl twp. Amos L. Witmer, Paradise twp.

PETIT JURORS' LIST. Forty-eight Petit Jurors to serve in our third Monday in April at ten o'clock in the

renoon of that day.

Henry Arndt, Rapho twp. Robert Byers, Colerain two Michael Buchanan, Salisbury twp. Henry Bricker, Warwick twp. Kinzer D. Bender, Upper Leacock twp John Bassler, Rapho twp. Thomas A Clark, Drumore twp, David Clendenin, Little Britain twp. Christian Diehm, Warwick twp. Jacob Eckman, Bart twp. Hiram Evans, Caernarvon twp. Henry Fisher, Columbia bor. Jacob Forrey, Caernarvon twp. Peter Gerber, Lancaster City. Martin Grube, Elizabeth twp. Peter Gravbill, West Earl two. Frederick Gantz, Rapho twp.

John M. Heistand, East Donegal twp. Charles M. Howell, Lancaster City. William Hoar, Caernarvon twp. John Hastings, Drumore twp.

Joseph Hinkle, West Hempfield twp. Benjamin Hoober, Martic twp. Henry Imhoff East Hempfield. John Kauffman, Conoy twp. Frederick Keller, Penn two Peter E. Lightner, Leacock twp. Christian Martin, East Donegal two Cyrus Miller, East Lampe Daniel C. Mowrer, East Donegal two Samuel Oberly, Bart twp. Henry Pinkerton, Lancaster City Henry Richard, East Cocalico twp. Francis M. Rauch, Warwick twp. Christian Rohrer, Paradise twp. Jacob Rohrer, Manheim twp. Samuel Slocom, Bart twp. John M. Summy, Bart twp. Bonum Sampson, Lancaster City. Christian Shenk, Conestogo twp. Alexander Scott, Little Britain twp. Stephen Stanton East Hempfield two Frederick Sherborn, East Donegal twp. Christian Steiner, West Donegal twp. Samuel Wolf, Ephrata twp. Christian Zook, East Donegal two John Zimmerman, Lancaster City

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS are an effectual and certain source of relief from those irregularities and affections brought on by close confinement in factories and workshops, who peratives, by close application to business, a negoperatives, by close application to business, a neg-lect of recreation, and too much haste in the con-sumption of their food, break down the tone of the stomach and bowels, render the blood impure, and derange the whole system. The use of these Bit-ters will overcome these difficulties, and render such frequent application to a physician unne sary. Numerous testimonials of their efficac all difficulties arising from sedentary life and ha of the most positive character might be produced, but we prefer to let the medicine speak for itself. For sale by GISH & BROTHER, Booksellers,

J. F. LONG, Druggist, And by Druggists and Apothecaries, throughout the United States.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. John C. Baker. Hempfield. On the 15th inst. by the same, Jacob Bernhart to Elizabeth Michael, both of this city.

In this city, Edward, son of Anthony Jennings, aged 1 year and 5 months.

In this city, on the 12th inst., of consumption, Elizabeth Patterson Conner, aged 35 years and 33 days.
On Wednesday, 7th instant, at his residence in Reading, John S. Heister, Esq., aged 75 years.

DEATHS.