The proceedings of the County Meeting held in the Court House, on Saturday last, to elect delegates to the State Convention for the furtherance of the Common School System will appear in our next. George M. Steinman, Esq., of this

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.—We direct the publi attention to the advertisement of J. W. HUBLEY Treasurer and Librarian of the Lancaster County Bible Society, offering a large assortment of Bibles and Testaments at their Depository, three door north of the post-office. These books are published by the New York Parent Society, at prices so low as to cover only the cost of printing and binding, and may even be had "without money and without price." Among the assortment, we would particularly recommend a German and English Testament, the two languages being placed in juxtaposition, on the same page. This Testament possesses the additional advantage, that it may serve as an excellent book for acquiring a knowledge of either language. It is sold by the single copy at 44 cents, less than half its value.

The Lancaster County Farmer now rejoice in a valuable acquisition to its editorial department -D. G. SWARTZ, Esq. having become the Associate Editor with Col. WILLIAMS. The Farmer is an interesting journal, and deserves to be liberally

The Columbia Spy also appears in a new dress, and abounds with racy and well written articles. If we did not belong to the corps ourselves, we would be almost tempted to write a puff in behalf of the Lancaster county press.

GOLD DOLLARS received at this office in payment of arrearages for subscription, advertising, &c.

THE POST-OFFICE at Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, has been restored to the Manor side of the Conestoga, and Col. P. S. Lindemuth appointed

COTTON FACTORY AT YORK.—The citizens York are about to hold a public meeting, to adopt the initiatory measures for the erection of a Cotton Factory in that place.

#### Speaker of Congress.

As it is now, not only highly probable, but almost morally certain, that there will be a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, it may not be too early to agitate the question of the Speakership of that body. We have a favorite for this post, whom we present to the consideration of the Democracy and its representatives in the next Congress. We refer to Gov. JAMES M'DOWELL of Virginia. Casting our eye over the list of mem bers elect, we discover none, whom we would prefer to this distinguished son of the Old Dominion. By whatever standard he be tried, whether of the head or of the heart, he will be found in the highest sense equal to the requirements of the place. If alents that would adorn any parliamentary assemblage of any country on earth-if integrity, without spot or blemish-if experience in civil government, the most useful and extensive—if a bland and dignified demeanor, yet wholly free from ostentation-and, above, and beyond all, if an ardent and abiding attachment to the bond of our common Union, may be regarded pre-requisites for this or any other important public trust, then no more suitable or deserving man can be named than Gov. JAMES M'DOWELL. His speech in the last Congress. on the Slavery question, which was so extensively read and admired, was alone sufficient to stamp him as a Statesman and Patriot, with few or no superiors. He is the representative of the Rockingham and Shenandoah district, the OLD BERKS of Virginia, and has been re-elected to Congress without a comtitor. The Speaker of the last Congress was from Federal Bluelight Massachusetts. To make the wind sweeps the thistle's beard. The greeting is contrast as marked as a possible, may the next be taken from glorious old Virginia, the Gibraltar of Democracy, against whose sides the storms of Federalism have ever beat in vain, and who, at her recent elections, has won fresh laurels, and now presents additional claims to the respect and grati-

oldest and most influential Democratic journals in the state, appears in a new and much enlarged dress. It is now entitled to rank with the most attractive, as also the ablest, of the country press. We congratulate the enterprising editors upon this new proof of their prosperity.

tude of the nation.

years the efficient Clerk of the Patent Office at seek relief amidst the tranquil retirement of the Washington, has been removed by the "no party" commissioner, EWBANK. Previous to his appointment, Col. S. was a prominent Democrat in New Hampshire, where he will doubtless return.

POST-MASTER AT CARLISLE.—Among the numerous post-office changes, recently made, is the appointment of Abraham Hendel at Carlisle, in place of Capt. George Sanderson, removed. The Herald (whig paper) remarks: "It is due to Captain that we have ever found him obliging and attentive in his office." Then, why was he removed? Merely to "punish" him for his Democracy.

PIKE COUNTY. - John M. Heller and John Woodward have been appointed delegates to the Pittsburg Convention, with instructions to support Col. JOHN H. BRODHEAD for Canal Commissioner.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—The Chicago Democrat urges Col. BENTON as the Democratic

### candidate for the next Presidency. The Shunk Monument.

JACOB FRY, Esquire, who was appointed the Treasurer of the fund collected for the erection of a monument over the grave of FRANCIS R. SHUNK. gives notice that the contributions at this time amount to \$395 54. This is a very inadequate sum, and will have to be considerably increased, if the monument is to be one worthy of the distinguished Statesman, whose memory it is designed to honor. On the list of contributors, we do not find any mention made of the county of Lancaster. It is not yet too late to contribute to this noble

Mr. PENDLETON, the defeated ex-member of Congress from the Loudon district in Virginia, is authorities to arrest a play, for the reason that there lie, that Mr. Morton, his successor, owes his elec- and a kindred spirit would lead to the suppression tion wholly to the Democrats, who voted for him of a printing-office, because forsooth a portion of almost without exception. We trust PENDLETON will succeed in making the case plain, and that throughout with the Democrats. This would leave the Virginia whigs without a solitary representative in either branch of Congress.

# Pittsburg Convention.

The West Chester Republican suggests, that : the Cholera prevails at Pittsburg, it would be advisable for the Democratic State Central Committee to issue a call, changing the time of meeting. But quere—whither shall we go, where the Cholera may not come? By rushing from imaginary danger, we may "fly to evils that we know not of." We submit the suggestion to the Pittsburg Post.

# The Quarreling Tragedians.

FORREST commenced an engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, last night-where he was no doubt enthusiastically received by the play-goers. MACREADY sailed last week, in the steamer fury of the animals. The lash and the scourge Hibernia, from Boston, for his native England. His are the instruments employed—and experience departure was attended by no public demonstration. proves that no other is effective.

The City and Country.

As it by a remarkable coincidence, three of the rincipal cities of the U. States have been almost imultaneously visited by dire calamities, each of as if the natural and moral elements had conspired o produce these sore visitations Beginning at the South, we discover a large por-

tion of the ancient city of New Onleans, terribly devastated by a rise of the Mississippi, breaking through the artificial barriers that had long successfully resisted its surges, and driving hundreds of families in dismay from their dwellings. The road is, we believe, eighteen months, pectacle is described as alike terrible and sublime. However immense the destruction of property, it s to be teared that disasters of a still more melai which, becoming impregnated with vegetable and ing summer sun, will be converted into pools of creasing the records of mortality to an alarming justed with the landholders. extent. Death and the Grave will reap an abundant arvest. We trust these forebodings may not be ealized, but to us they seem inevitable.

Descending to Sr. Louis-the great Western and destruction. In a few brief hours the industry lize, and twenty-five splendid steam-boats, fall a nsolation. There is in the American character road may divide. This stock is hence equal to cash. an elasticity and a fund of stern and firm resolve, which rises superior to every reverse of fortune, and reaps fresh energy from every fall it sustains A fire occurs to day, sweeping away entire streets broad scene of blackened walls and smouldering uins-behold on the morrow, before the embers have had time to cool, the hand of industry is already at work, removing the rubbish, and laying the foundation for other and yet more noble struc tures. In a few short months, almost every vestige of the calamity disappears-new streets are built up on the site of the former ruins-and all are again active and prosperous as ever. The moral

Coming to New York, we discover a spectacle more terrible than either because the offspring this enlightened age, and in that opulent and refined | ballot. etropolis, the panorama of woe is crowned by a sight truly shocking and disgraceful. Out of the personal rivalry of a pair of play-actors, whose relative merits should have been discussed only by erested critics in the magazines and newspapers, there grows up a tremendous physical conflict, in which death-dealing musketry becomes the fearful arbiter! The one party is resolved, like the dog in the manger, neither to be gratified itself, nor suffer gratification to others-and the other party is resolved to assert a "vested right," if needs be, at the mouth of the cannon! The field of strife is not in the broad glare of day, on an open field, nor amidst happarals and mountain-passes. The battle is ought in the densest part of a crowded city, after Night had drawn her sable curtain and invited man to rest and repose. The combatants meet, and the conflict is herce, determined and sanguinary-Bricks, tiles, beams, stones, and other ponderous missiles are swept through the atmosphere, as the returned by vollies of musketry, and on every side lie the maimed and the wounded, the dead and the prespectfully resign that office, and I have the ho dying. In the fierce engagement, more lives are lost than have been sometimes forfeited in a hotlycontested battle between the armies of contending nations. Wonderful disparity between Cause and Effect! Truly, "what a big fire a little matter kindleth!" Who need long conjecture the origin IT The Washington (Pa.) Examiner, one of the of such a shocking scene, springing from causes so comparatively trivial? It was the offspring of man's fierce and malignant nature, and like the head of Medusa, it can scarcely be looked upon, without

resort to table? The dismal reality far transcends the power of fiction. With the joy one feels on turning from the pain-1 Col. HENRY H. SYLVESTER, for the last four ful to the joyous, we leave the fate-stricken city to country. Man made and mars the one-Gon made and keeps the other! Here we witness no wild tumults, no festering social disorders, no embittered conflict of the passions, to array man against his prother, and fill him with impetuosity and rage,-Here "hate and her furious colleagues" are unknown, and the Fiends of Discord never enter. But here Peace, the bounteous patroness that improves and adorns society, nurtures the virtues of the heart, and sheds her refreshing dews on all the Sanderscn, who retires from the post-office, to say, benignant charities and sympathics of our nature. Our honest and industrious farmers find cause for private and public felicitation, in the busy preparaion for and confident expectation of another fruitful and abundant harvest. Mountain and valley are redolent of prosperity and plenty, and from house and hamlet arises the incense of joy and gratitude. Long may the Disposer of Events continue to exempt them from the peculiar providences

that so often devastate the crowded cities! Mobs .- It is gratifying to observe the healthy one of public opinion, as expressed through the press, in relation to the New York riots. Among the multitude of extracts that could be given, we have been particularly interested in the forcible and well-timed comments of the Doylestown Democrat and York Gazette, both able and influential ournals. They concur in reprobation of the doctrine, that it was the duty of the New York author ities to close the theatre against MACREADY, merely to appease the wrath of a lawless band of ruffians and rowdies, who would neither hear the actor themselves, nor suffer others to hear him! Such a suggestion aims a blow at one of the most cherished features of our free institutions, and would, if adopted, subject society wholly to the dominion of embit tered passions. Admit the right of the constituted attempting to demonstrate by figures which cannot are some who bear malice against one of the actors. community have taken umbrage at a paragraph, or cherish personal hostility to the Editor! And MORTON will clinch his array of facts by voting if a theatre may be thus shut up, and a printingoffice-why not a church, to gratify the demands of those who do not like the preacher-or a lecture room, or any other edifice consecrated to instruction or amusement, that are in themselves lawful. None can more heartily regret than we the serious loss of life occasioned by the New York riots, but we cannot join in denouncing the city authorities for the employment of the military against the rioters. This was their duty, after every pacific embracing the Weigher, Guagers, Clerks, Inspecjustly deserved censure, had they shrunk from the removed officers were all honest, capable, and esponsibility. The idea of mollifying the cannial fury of a mob, by honied phrases, not to men-

ion fatal and degrading concessions, is alike absurd

and dangerous. Lysimachus did not rely for se-

curity upon patting into tameness the beast let loos

o devour him—nor do modern lion-tamers resort to

fondling and coaxing, as a means of subduing the

York and Cumberland Railroad. We are gratified to learn from the the York Republican, that the President and Directors of this Company have awarded the contracts for constructa totally different kind, and yet all attended with ing it complete, including the road-formation, superstructure, rails and all materials, to Messrs. GONDER, BURKE & Co., for the sum of \$525,000. The price to be paid is considerably below the estimate of the Engineers. The Contractors, says the about when they made their proposals. The time limited in the contracts for the completion of the

The route adopted is that generally known a The Middle Route," which crosses the Codorus about Small's mill-passes up through the farm of choly nature may yet be in reserve. Even after the John Emig, Jr.—intersects the Harrisburg turnpike revasses shall be firmly closed, bodies of stagnant at Kohr's-re-crosses it near Jacob Hake's and by an ignoble disease, in a paltry frontier town. water will do doubt remain on the inundated tracts, Adam Free's—follows on in the rear of Liverpool -strikes the river at Houghs's saw mill, below mimal matter and acted on by the rays of a scorch- York Haven, and then pursues the bank of the Sus quehanna to the junction with the Cumberland putrefaction, sending forth unwholesome vapours | Valley Railroad at the Harrisburg bridge. The and poisoning the atmosphere. Dangerous and damages on this route are estimated to amount to malignant diseases must be the consequence, in- \$30,000, and they have been for the most part ail-

We further learn, that the enterprising contract tors have agreed to accept in payment of their con tract \$100,000 of the stock of this road. Aside from its intrinsic value, derived from the earnings netropolis, that has bounded almost at a single leap of the road, the City Councils of Baltimore, as an find the opposite element executing its office of ruin | contribute to the construction of the road, have a disaster cannot fail to excite an Interest as wide will probably pay 6 per cent, thus yielding them as the reign of Sensibility itself. And yet, there is about 10 per cent, in addition to whatever the new

### Next Canal Commissioner.

Hon. CHARLES LYMAN and C. D. ELDRED have been appointed delegates to the Pittsburg State posed of Lycoming. Clinton, and Potter countiesatorial delegate from Centre, Clinton, and Lycoming counties. They are all instructed to support JOHN A. GAMBLE, Esq. for Canal Commissioner-The Democrats of Clinton county declare, in the resolutions adopted at their recent county-meeting, that the popularity of Mr. Gamble in the North

### Post-Master at Baltimore.

JAMES M. BUCHANAN, Esq., the popular and efficient post-master of Baltimore, was not removed, but in April last tendered his resignation to the President, which was accepted to take effect on the 1st of July. The citizens of Baltimore, of all parties, will part from their late Post-Master with infinite regret, as all bear willing testimony to the ability and efficiency with which the affairs of the office have been conducted by him. Although a straight-forward and uncompromising Democrat, Mr. B. possesses the esteem of all classes and parties If we lived in Maryland, we would advocate the nomination of James M. Buchanan as the next Democratic candidate for Governor, for we know of no one more likely to bear the Democratic flag forward to victory. The following is Mr. B.'s Letter to the President:

Baltimore, April 17, 1849. Str :- Desiring to retire from the situation o Post-Mas er at Baltimore, for the purpose of de-voting myself exclusively to my profession, I hereby to be, with great respect. Your ob't serv't, JAMES M. BUCHANAN His Excellency, Z. TAYLOR,
President of the United States.

Gen. Taylor's Simplicity. The Washington Union says, that amidst the general sweep of Democrats from office by the cabinet, which is at the rate of from thirty to sixty a day, General TAYLOR with great apparent simplicity, is sometimes heard to say: "Well, I know converting the spectator into marble. But why complaining so much of my official acts. They wish to provoke me to a violation of my pledges; but I will show them that they can't fool me; I am determined to carry out all my pledges in spite of all that they can say or do." And this is the second Washington;

# Chambersburg Postmaster.

Mr. Nicholas Pearce has been appointed b General Taylor, Postmaster at Chambersburg, Pa. in place of John M'Clintock, Esq., removed. The was on board of an English man-of-war off the coast of South Carolina in the contest between England and the United States, in 1812." Verily it would seem as though the praise of the London Times upon General Taylor's Inaugural Address has had its effect.

# A Rich Speculation.

Mr. Machay, late member of Congress from the city of New York, is said by the Boston Atlas to have purchased, in connection with his three broth ers, very nearly if not altogether, a whole count the state of Illinois, at the head of the Illinois iver. The tract was mostly purchased by soldier's land warrants, which, continues the same authority cost not over sixty cents an acre. The land is said o be unsurpassed in America.

# A Spunky Postmaster.

Mr. Park, Postmaster at Binghampton, New York, refuses to surrender the seals of office to his uccessor B. T. Cooke. Mr. Cooke informed the Postmaster General of the state of affairs, and Mr Collamer, issued his Mandamus against the refractory P. M., but this valiant officer peremptorily re fuses to obey the writ.

# Hard hit at Taylor.

It has been generally supposed, that Mr. EWBANK the new Commissioner of Patents, was first com mended to the notice of the President, by a recent report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his one hydraulics, and report of his one hydraulics, but this is namely report of his one hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his on hydraulics, but this is namely report of his one hydraulics, and his one hydraulics, and his one hydraulics, and his that of every warrior, and monarch, and statesman of this day has perished-and so it ought to be, for, with few exceptions, he contributed more to the nappiness of his species than have such men from the beginning of Time."

# Wholesale Proscription!

Not less than 60 Democrats were remove from the Philadelphia Custom House, on Friday, measure had been exhausted, and they would have tors, Measurers, Markers, Messengers, &c. The faithful, and no complaint existed against them .

except their politics. A LADY EDITOR .- Mr. Rennet, late editor of the Yazoo City Whig, having died, his widow has taken charge of the paper, and will in future conduct it is her own name.

IL A. F. STEWART, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Meadville, Crawford county, in place of John H. Douglass, removed.

#### From the Philadelphia Sun. Death of General Worth.

We notice with sincere regret, the death of Maj General Wours. He died at San Antonio, Texas on the 7th instant, from an attack of cholera. His courage and handsome person have often caused him, and not unjustly, to be compared to the Rolan of Napoleon's army, Murat. Few American offi Republican, are men of skill and experience in this cers participated in as many battles as Worthkind of work, and no doubt knew what they were none, perhaps, in such brilliant and numerous vic torics. Prominently distinguished in the war of 1812-then in that of Florida-then under Taylor at Monterey-and finally in the campaign agains the city of Mexico, he ran a career alike fortunate and brilliant, and one in which glory and promotion followed hand in hand. But, alas! for the end of human glory. When the war is over, he is cut off Wonth claims descent from one of the earliest 'uritan settlers. He was born in 1794, received a plain but substantial education, and began life as a rader's clerk in Hudson, New York. When the war of 1812 broke out, he entered the army as a private, but did not long remain in the ranks. A fellow-clerk, who had enlisted with him, having een placed under arrest for some indiscretion applied to Worth for advice, who undertook to write a petition for the delinquent, to the Colonel of the regiment. This officer happened to be Scott Struck by the style and penmanship of the petition he inquired the name of the writer, and in the in nto a mighty emporium of trade and commerce—we inducement to capitalists to invest in this stock and terview that followed, was so pleased with Worth's manners, and soldierly and handsome person, that passed an ordinance by which for a term of 15 he appointed him his private secretary. Scott did and labor of years is converted by the destroying years they are to receive dividends on \$950,000 not stop here. He produced for Worth a commisagent into a pile of ashes. Nearly five hundred of stock held by the city in the Susquehanna Rail- sion in the twenty-third regiment; and the merits diffices, most of them filled with valuable merchan-road, running between Baltimore and York. For of the young subaltern, joined to some good fortune, every dollar of stock taken by the contractors in did the rest for his advancement. Worth rose rap prey to the flames. Six millions of property are their road, they hence receive the interest on near idly, indeed, during the war of 1812. At Chippewa onsumed, and several valuable lives are lost. Such two dollars in another road, which after next year he distinguished himself so highly, that he was brevetted a captain; at Lundy's Lane he won the rank of Major, and if peace had not been declared

immediately afterwards, he would doubtless have advanced still further. After the peace, Worth was for some time superintendent of the West Point Military Academy. In as by the scythe of a mower, and presenting only | Convention, from the representative district com- a Major of ordinance; and in 1838 Colonel of the 1824 he was appointed lieutenant colonel; in 1832 eighth regiment of infantry, the rank he held in and John B. Beck, Esq. has been chosen the Sen- the line at the period of his death. In 1821, after the retirement of General Armistead, Worth succeeded to the chief command in Florida, where he had been serving as second in rank for about a year. Ambitious of distinction, he sought every opportunity to bring the Indians to action, and. though often disappointed, finally succeeded. On is such, that he would receive the largest majority the 17th of April, 1842, he overtook a large force and physical resources of the American people, as ever given to any man, securing an easy victory of savages at Polaklaklaba, near the St. John's to the Democracy of the State, and to the people river. A terrible action ensued, but victory finally lous. They are not surpassed, if equalled, by any "the services of an honest, pure, and experienced crowned Worth. In recompense for his gallantry officer in the Canal Board." This is high praise on this occasion, Worth was brevetted a brigadier The Jersey Shore (Pa.) Republican considers the general. He remained in Florida after this for nomination of Mr. Gamble beyond all doubt, and some time, but the Indians never could be induced of man's malignant and demoniac passions. In claims for him one hundred votes on the first to try their strength with him again. When a war with Mexico became probable, he was detached to Corpus Christi, to join Taylor, and remained with the General until just before the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The cause of his leaving, as is well known, was a difference between him and Twiggs, growing out of his brevet rank He hastened to Washington, intending to resign; but the war altered his decision, and, cancelling

his resignation, he hurried back to to the army. After re-joining Taylor, all are well acquainted with his conduct at Monterey, where he stormed the Bishop's Palace, which overlooked the town: at Molina del Rey, that dearly bought victory; at Cerro Gordo, at Churubusco, and at the storming of the gates of Mexico. His brilliant exploits in these engagements are yet green in the memory of all; and many an unbidden tear for his melancholy and in matters not forbidden by the laws of God, generous to a fault, and brave as he was generous. many respects he resembled Decatur. In battle, especially where daring courage was required, he had no superior. His soldiers still tell, with enthusiasm, that, at Monterey, he dismounted from his horse, placed his plumed hat on the point of his sword, and waving it high over his head, led them to storm the Bishop's Castle. May he rest in peace, for the sod of old mother Earth never covered a warmer-hearted, nobler man, than Major General

# Interesting Law Suit.

The West Chester (Pa.). Republican reports the following interesting law-suit, recently tried in the common Pleas court of that county. Although very well what these Democrats are aiming at in the general elementary principles which apply t the case may be clearly defined, the facts were peo uliar, and presented a somewhat novel issue for the decision of the jury. The result conveys a wholesome moral, by which all may profit—the binding obligation of a promise, whether founded upon an equivalent, or assumed from mere courtesy and good will.

ELIZABETH SMITH US. HENRY EICHOLTZ .- The facts of this case appeared to be these: Some time in April, 1848, the plaintiff on her way from Columbia to Westchester, got out of the car at the Westchester, got out of the car at the place of John M'Clintock, Esq., removed. The hambersburg Sentinel says, this Mr. Pearce is "an She had with her a trunk and band-box, which Englishman by birth, sentiment and feeling, and were taken charge of by the porter of the house and placed upon the porch bench. The plaintiff requested the son of Mr. E. who had charge of the ar and the general business of the establish to take care of them and send them over to Wes Chester by the stage, on the next day, which he agreed to do. She then left, on foot. When the stage came along, the baggage was missing; there was no evidence that it had been put away into the house; and upon inquiry it was not to be found. This suit was then instituted by plaintiff to recover the value of the trunk and band-box and contents. Defendant resisted the claim on the ground that the plaintiff not having entered the Hotel and received accommodations for which the landlord was entitled to pay, the law in relation to Innkeeper and s the defendant had taken charge of the baggage and agreed to forward it, without having re any compensation therefor, he could not be held

esponsible.

The first position of defendant was sustained by the Court, and admitted by plaintiff; but in relation to the second, the Court ruled that although the defendant had taken charge of the baggage and agreed to forward it gratuitously, still, if it had een lost by "gross negligence" on his part, he was esponsible, but not otherwise. The Court, then, ofter drawing the legal distinction between ordinary attention, in matters of this kind, and gross negl gence, left the construction of the facts as proved in the case, to the jury. Verdict for plaintiff, \$71, 25. Pennypacker for plaintiff; Hemphill for de

#### School Appropriations. The following circular is published by the

Commissioners of Lancaster County, for the information of the public.

\$177 12 Lampeter East. 127 10 Lampeter West, 160 31 Lancaster, 160 31 Lancaster city, 176 30 Leacock, 176 30 Leacock. Upper, 229 10 Little Britain, 213 41 Leacock Upper, 229 10 Little Britain, 213 43 Manheim, 155 39 Martic, 392 78 Manor, 216 48 Paradise, 198 85 Penn, 382 94 Rapho, 160 31 Salisbury, 213 20 Sadsbury, 165 21 Strasburg Boroug, 2010 Of Warwick arl West, lizabeth, 209 10 Strasburg Borough, 216 07 Warwick, Respectfully yours,
TOWNSEND HAINES,
Superintendent of Common Schools

IIF Gen. J. J. McKAY, of North Carolina, declines a re-election to Congress. He has represented the Wilmington district in that State, for twenty years, and is one of the oldest members of that to which alone the man and the minority can look

#### For the Intelligencer & Journal. Election of Judges by the People

NO- 11-Before entering on the argument which I design offer in support of the propositions submitted at the close of my last communication, it may not be mproper to advert to the manner in which the advocates of this " reform" present their "appeals," and the arguments which they offer to sustain i I have before me some half a dozen articles on this subject, all of them advocating the proposed change, and containing, as I suppose, all that can be said in its favor. They are exceedingly well written and are very much alike in sentiment, but they have totally failed to satisfy me that the people of ennsylvania would derive any even the slightest benefit from the adoption of this amendment One might very readily suppose, reading some of

these productions, that the people of this country were just beginning to understand the "true princi ples of government"-that the system of "checks and balances" formed by the philosophers and statesmen of our early days, which has won the nqualified approbation of every mighty mind that has pondered on it, from the first day of its existence to the present time, is in truth so lamely conceived and wofully defective that it must now be e-modelled and improved, by the "onward march of truth and freedom"—the " swelling stream of huma ppinion in omne volublis ærum," &c. &c. It might b supposed that we were in the midst of a great political struggle between "the people and their rulers, something like the contest between King John of England and his Barons, which resulted in the Magna Charta,) in which "the masses," the "toiling" nillions," were striving to wrest from government ome great "political right," which the government on the other hand was as strenuously endeavoring By some we are told that "this glorious reform

ust be accomplished -that the "timid mind" and the "interested placeman" will of course oppose this, as they do all other reforms, which have for their object the "interests of the people;" and that the awyers, who from the nature of their profession are so prone to become "bigoted and intolerant" will in general oppose it, that "they may debar the profanum vulgis from all participation in the selecion of Judges!"

Others, of a more sanguine temperament, overeaping every thing like argument, are pleased to egard this matter as settled, and shout "I O Tar-UMPHE" over all who dare attempt to arrest the mward march of mind," or darken the "brighter era that is about to dawn upon the people of Pennsylvania." While others again are heard to call loudly and lustily on the people, the "sovercign people," " whose voice is like the voice of God," and are "so perfectly able to govern themselves," who are "competent to elect officers so much higher than Judges," who "know so nuch more about the qualifications and duties of Judges than they do of the duties of Legislators, Governors and Presidents," to "arouse in their might," to "unite together as one man," to " make one common cause, and to resume this right which so unquestionably belongs to them as a "free, self governing people," &c.

Now, I respectfully submit that such appeals and such reasoning, in a matter of this kind, is lecidedly in bad taste. When Jefferson, and JAY, and HAMILTON, and MADISON sought to induce the American people to adopt the present constituion, in lieu of the Articles of Confederation, they did not resort to such means, or employ such language. They appealed to the reason, not to the vanity, the passions, or the prejudices of the people. They sought to convince, rather than convert, and all who seek, now or hereafter, to effect any great public reform, will do well to imitate them.

Can these advocates of an elective Judiciary nean what they say? Do they believe that any man in his right mind denies the power, or the right. just exactly as they see proper! I have yet to see heresy like this. Why then argue as if there were such persons in existence? Such a course is, to persons in existence? Such a course is, to appoint my successor. say the least, exceedingly unfair. Before the adoption of our American Constitution

all civil and political power was unquestionably the hands of the people. A government of some kind was indeed necessary to their existence as ommunity, but such an one as we now have was not idispensable. It might have varied in a thousand different ways from that under which we now live: The people, in whom all power was and still is vested, might have decided that all laws should be passed in "mass meetings," and that, instead of the costly and cumbrous machinery of Courts and Juries, all civil and criminal causes should be decided in town-meeting, by a vote of the people, on hearing their proofs and allegations. This would have been the most natural, plain, straight-forward, democratic mode of doing business. Why then was this not done? Not because the idea had not occurred to them, for the plan of electing all public to the minds of a people about to organise a gov. ernment. Not because the power was wanting, nor because the right was denied. Not even because public business might not have been very well per ormed in this way, for surely no one who believes that the people, who were wise enough to desire a Constitution, and who now elect their Representatution which we now have—but simply because the excellent good sense of the people, and their profound knowledge of human nature, had taught hem that there were better methods of accomplish ing these great objects.

They, therefore, decided not to legislate in masse the most natural and democratic plan by odds, but to select representatives for that purpose. They determined not to assemble in town-meeting for the decision of civil and criminal causes; but erected tribunals to be filled by men, selected by the people's Governor and the people's Senate from among those who had passed their lives in the study of the law and who, with twelve others, good men and true, selected by lot, should discharge this most important duty.

They adopted this somewhat artificial plan of government for reasons which to them seemed good and wise-reasons, which time has served but to strengthen-which to me look almost like the work of inspiration, and which, if properly regarded, will induce this generation to preserve that unimpaired, which our forefathers established It is not true that we are so very much wiser i

matters of this kind than those who have gone before us, as some would have us believe. The advocates of this reform are presenting as a new thing, as a bright discovery in the science of government an idea which is in truth as old and as crude as the earliest and rudest association of the inhabitants of the earth-an idea, which was examined and rejected by our fathers for this very reason. It is not true, that there is, or ever was, or ever will be, any contest between the government and the people, on this point. The selection, the confirmation, or rejection, of aspirants for such offices is a matter too embarrassing and unpleasant, to be at all desirable. Nor is there any design on the part of any one, lawyer or layman, to oppose this amendment from motives of interest, or from unworthy timidity.-Nor should such insinuations aid its advocates. The question is one of great importance—one that should be examined in all its bearings by every man who has a right to vote, before he casts his ballot for or against it. If the result of this examination shews, beyond a doubt, that the proposed amendment will not mar the beautiful harmony of our system of government-or that it will add to the firmness, the integrity, and usefulness of the Judiciary—that power which sits in solemn judgment on the lives and fortunes of the citizen, and

for that protection against the aggressions of society,

### acting by majorities, which the Constitution was lesigned to afford, and without which our boasted civil and religious liberty would be but an unmean-

ing name—then, and then only, should all who love their country sustain it. · For the Intelligencer & Journal. Election of Judges by the People. Mr. EDITOR: I am at present too much occupied with other pursuits, to review the positions of your respondent "W," on the subject of electing Judges by the People—and whilst I differ from him in oto, I respect his caution in withholding his assent from what must be to him an untried theory. To

ny own observation of facts. Last summer, I had occasion to travel in the South West, and had the good fortune to meet a number of the Judges elected by the people of Mississippi—and a more learned, high-minded, respectable and respected body of men does not grace the bench of any state in the Union. I met them in public and in private, and heard three of them make speeches, but in none did I discover the qualities of nead or heart that mark the demagogue. Depend upon it, the People, who are most deeply interested n this question, are fully competent to solve it in the best manner.

is apprehensions, however, I beg leave to oppose

### Ex-President Polk.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union Our distinguished fellow-citizen has, as we hav eretotore announced, returned to this city, and quietly settled down in his beautiful residence on eminence near the capitol. The cares and re ponsibilities of the most, exalted position in the civil Government of the earth are laid aside, an the late President, mingling daily with his fellow-citizens in the streets of our beautiful city as one the sovereign people, is, we doubt not, a happier an than when in Washington, burdened with the man than when i weight of his vast responsibilities, and surrounded with the throng who looked to him as the dispen

ser of patronage and place.

Mr. Polk looks ten years younger than when he landed here six weeks ago. The fire of his eye had never been quenched, and he has recovered the elasticity of step and the healthful complexion of which sickness had temporarily deprived him on his first arrival. That he may here pass a quiet evening after the most eventful morning and midday of his life, is a wish in which we are sure most f those even who have been numbered with political opponents will join.

The time has not arrived when justice can b

extended to the brilliant and successful administraextended to the brilliant and successful administra-tion of Mr. Polk by his political opponents; but the day will yet come when that administration will be regarded as the most prolific of great and beneficial results of any which adorns the pages of beneficial results of any which adorns the pages of our history. It established—permanently, we be-lieve—the policy for which the party of the coun-try has contended since the days of Jefferson, and impartial history, when the faction which opposed the policy of Mr. Polk's administration shall have been consigned to enduring infamy, will propounce been consigned to enduring infamy, will pronounce these results the most beneficent of any since the

#### Trying to get out of the Scrape The Second Assistant P. M. General, Mr. WARex, is getting frightened at the number of h decapitations. He addressed a letter to the Post-naster of Burlington, Iowa, telling him that he ould resign, or he would have to be removed The Postmaster then sent the following letter to

he editors of the Burlington Gazette-exposing the last trick of the new powers that be: GENTLEMEN:-By Thursday's mail, the 26th nstant, I received a very polite letter from the Second Assistant Postmaster General, informing me that I must expect to be removed from my office in a short time, and inviting me to resign.
have been personally on friendly terms with Mr Warren for some years back, during his residence n this city, and must take this opportunity of in-orming the public, as I have already informed this subject I can have no corres

ondence with the Department, and that I can b means comply with his request.

In November last, I voted for the Democratic didates, Cass and Butler, and supported them uring the campaign, and would do so again if the pportunity offered; and if for this I am to be prorribed and removed from office, despite the pledges of Gen. Taylor, and the declarations of the party which supported him, no man will submit more cheerfully than myself. My office is at the mercy of the new administration, whenever they see fit

LEVI HAGER, P. M. Burlington Post Office, ?

April 30, 1849.

# Funeral of Hon. Daniel Duncan.

Washington, May 22. The funeral of the Hon. Daniel Duncan, late a member of the House of Representatives from Hamilton county, Ohio, who died on Friday evening Pennsylvania Avenue, under the superintendence of Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk of the House of Repsentatives.

The remains were followed to the Congressional ial ground by Representatives and Senators of Congress, the Secretaries of the several departments of the Government, the Chief Justice and Associate stices of the Supreme Court of the United States the Diplomatic Corps, the Mayor of Washington and citizens generally. The pall bearers were the Hon. Dudley Marvin

was this not done? Not because the idea had not occurred to them, for the plan of electing all public officers is the very first one that would present itself gia; Marsh, of Virginia; Washington Barrow, and Colonel Haskell, of Tennessee

# Distressing Suicides.

CARLISLE, (Pa.) May 20. old and estimable citizen of the vicinity of Shire manstown, in this county, committed suicide on wonday morning last by hanging himself in the garret of his own house. We have heard of no elect their Judges, would be unfit to enact laws and decide disputes between neighbors. Not then, for either of these reasons, did they prefer the Constitution until him and the same risk set by hanging himself in the garret of his own house. We have heard of no cause assigned for the melancholy act.

Another.—Yesterday morning, in Mechanics-burg, this county, Mr. William Quigler, merchant, of the firm of Zug & Quigley, committed the same risk set by hanging himself in the garret of his own house. me rash act by hanging himself in his store. Mr. Qiugley bore the reputation of being an upright, honorable young man, and not even the remotest cause, so far as our information extends, could prompt him to the diabolical act. He leaves many nds and acquaintances to deplore his premature

# Execution of Washington Goode.

Boston, May 25.
Washington Goode, (colored,) who was convicted murdering Thomas Harding, on the night of the 28th of June last, was hung this morning in the prison yard, a few minutes before 10 o'clock. He attempted to commit suicide last night in his cell, by cutting the principal veins with a piece of glass.
Being entirely exhausted from loss of blood, he was carried to the scaffold on a chair. He protested

# Earthquake at Maracaibo.

Boston, May 24, P. M. Letters from Curacoa to the 12th of May have been received here, stating that a tremendous earthquake had taken place at Maracaibo, on the 13th of April, doing much damage. Monogas was still acting as President, though it was expected Paez would soon fill that office.

### Robbery of the Quincy Bank. Boston, May 22.

The Quincy Bank, of Quincy, was robbed this morning of a package of bills containing five thousand dollars. The Cashier had went out for a few ninutes, and when he returned he found that some rogue had cut out a pane of glass and carried off the minister, the Rev. Mr. Roehler, that the money. The bills were all of the Quincy Bank. he was usurping his place, and that he must

# Acquittal of Rev. Mr. Burroughs.

BALTIMORE, May 22. The jury in the case of the Rev. Mr. Bu who was tried in the Court of Worcester County for the murder of his brother-in-law, James B Bish op, have returned a verdict of acquittal, on the

BENJAMIN L. CARPENTER, Esq., one of the Appraisers of the Custom House, an esteemed citizen, and capable officer, has been removed, and Mr. John H. Withers, a merchant of this city, appointed in his place. Cause of removal, Mr. Carpenter's Democracy. It is thus Gen. Taylor carries out his

TAKING CARE OF THE FAMILY .- Mr. Hone, the newly appointed Naval Officer of New York, of seven officers under him, appointed two of his sons and three of his nephews

WILLIAM C. RIVES, Jr. of Virginia, was married in Boston, on the 16th, to Grace Winthrop Sears, the daughter of a millionare, and sister of th beautiful Madame D'Hautville

### From the Erie (Pa.) Observ A Disgraceful Act.

We have heretofore cherished the belief, that here were some acts Gen. Taylor would refuse to there were some acts den. 1 aylor would reuse to perform at the bidding of his keepers, the cabinet, but it appears we are mistaken. There is nothing, in the shape of proscription, that they demand, that he will not sanction. The following is the proof, and if it does not bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every one who was engaged last fall is representing Gen. Taylor as opposed to removals for political considerations, then they will not blush at anything. We copy from the Gazette:

We learn that GILBERT KNAPP has been appointed a Captain in the Revenue Service vie Danier Dobbins, removed.

We pass over the facts that this removal and ppointment was not asked for by any body at all interested, save and except the appointee; and that he, the said appointee, is as universally disliked, if and despised, as the venerable gentleman he super-sedes is respected in this vicinity where they are both best known, and come to the circumstances which should have prevented Gen. Taylor from perpetrating so gross an outrage upon the people of this section, and the memory of one of his most illustrious predecessors, the immortal Jackson Capt. Daniel Dobbins, is one of the pioneers of the Lake country, and in our last war with Great Britain, was one of those who, like Gen. Taylor himself, stood between the savage foe and the defence less women and children of the frontier. He is now an old man, and in embarrassed circumstar This fact ought to have saved him from the ruth less hand of a President, that came into power nder such pledges as those made by Gen. Taylor But that is not all. Gilbert Knapp was formerly a Captain in the Revenue Service and was dismi by Gen. Jackson—for what—think you reader?

Because he was a whig, a federalist. No—that had nothing to do with it, for those who were fired of his presence here had attempted to procure his removal, and failed. For abuse of Gen. Jackson, himself? No, the old soldier cared nothing r the abuse of such a man. But he was dis missed from a service, in which none but gentlenen should be employed, for grossly and wilfully andering the lady of the President t ssed, is reinstated by Gen. Taylor. Comhus disn ent is unnecessary. The damning fact speaks or itself, and will add another laurel to that wreath f infamy which the political harpies who con is cabinet, are wreathing around the head of G

### Trial of Thos. J. Burroughs.

The case was taken up in Worcester Coun-Court, Maryland, on the 14th instant. The nowhill Shield says that the first bill found y the State Attorney was for "murder in the rst degree," which was ignored by the grand ury, and a bill subsequently brought in for "manslaughter," and upon this issue Bur-roughs is now being tried. The Baltimore Sun gives the testimony already taken. Conlensed it amounts to this:--

Wm. Pavdon testified that, on the 23d day f March, saw Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Bishor meet; saw Mr. Burroughs walking the road on the left hand side of cart rut; I looked some distance ahead, and saw Mr. Bishop meeting him both in the same path; met of against Capt. Jones' pound gate; they stood nere a little while, when I saw the hands o Inter a fittle wine, when I saw the names of one of them moving; I said to Jas. Pruit and Jas. Wheaton, "boys, Bishop is going to strike Burroughs," apon looking again, I said to a by-stander it is Mr. Burroughs' hands, for Bishop has his back in his problem, discally ishop has his hands in his pockets; directly, saw Mr. Burroughs step back about for teps, quick; saw Mr. Bishop approach abo teps, quick; saw Mr. Bishop approach about wo steps, and turn his left side to Mr. Buroughs, and then smoke rose over Mr. Buroughs' shoulder; I saw Bishop fall; fell on his right side; I didn't think Mr. Bishop was near enough to have struck a blow with the hand on Mr. Burroughs when pistol was fired; saw Mr. Bishop step before I saw smoke rise saw him turn his left side, but didn't see any

thing like cowering or shrinking.

The witnes described a previous quarrel which led to this rencontre; which quarrel oc-carred in his store on the 23d of March, in consequence of a letter written by Burroughs, and some money transactions between them. On the 23d of March Mr. Burroughs came n my shop and remained an hour before Mr. Bishop came in Bishop then said, Burroughs, I understand that you have been writing a slanderous letter about my brother George Burroughs said, can you prove it? Bishop said he could; Barroughs said, if so, you have the law, and must seek your redress; Bishop asked him what kind of redress—sue a beggar and catch a louse; damn you, I've a great mind to go up to John Jones' store and get a cowhide and give you a cowhiding; Bur roughs said, Mr. Bishop, I promised my wife before I left home I would resent no insule; Bishop asked him if he did or did not write the letter; don't remember Burroughs' reply, but don't think the reply was insulting; Bishop asked him if he recollected handing the letter over a pair of bars and asking a person's opinion of it; Mr. Burroughs denied that he ever did so hand it across the bars but don't remember the reply about writing the letter exactly; Bishop said to Burroughs d—n you, I've a great mind to take this board and give your head a slapping; that board was 2 feet 4 inches broad and I inch thick; it was a split board of a shoemaker Mr. Burroughs said to Mr. Bishop that so long as he behaved himself he expected the laws of his country to protect him; I saw nothing like anger in Mr. Burroughs; Bishop was standing over three feet from Burroughs; his nanner was not that of a bully ; he was frontng Mr. Burroughs; his manner was that of a man in anger; he was, I thought, angry; Mr. Bishop begged my pardon afterwards for act ing so in my shop; every time he said any thing about the board or cowhide, he prefaced

### with a d-n you. From the Indiana, State Sentinel. Singular Marriage.

The marriage of Mr. HENRY APPLE and Mrs. this city on the 7th instant by Judge Smith, one f the Associate Judges of this county. Mr. and Irs. Apple have been living together as husband and wife for some twenty years, and have raised a arge family of children! Their re-marriage was nade necessary by the following mysterious train of circumstances, as we learn by a friend who was present at the examination of the case in the cir-cuit court now in session in this city. Mr. John Apple, many years ago left this county as a volun-teer to the Black Hawk war. During his absence a traveller passed through the county, who in formed Mrs. A. that her husband had been killed that, he, the traveller, had aided in burying him, and had marked, with an axe, the tree under which he was interred. Apple did not return, and no doubt was entertained by his wife or her friends of his decease. Time passed on, nothing was heard to discredit the traveller's story, and Mrs. A. after having continued for a proper length of time in a state of supposed widowhood was formally married to Mr. Henry Apple, a farmer of this county, with whom she has since cohabited. A few months ince, it was authentically ascertained that Joh Apple was actually living! A divorce was ob-tained by Mrs. Apple and she was re-married as above stated, to Henry Apple, the man with whom she had been innocently living for many years past as her supposed husband. We have heard no cause assigned for the singular manner in which the first husband acted.

### DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN CHURCH ON SUNDAY. PITTSBURG, May 21.

A difficulty took place in the German Presyterian Church, at the commencement of the service, yesterday morning. Much confusion prevailed, when Mr. Demler arose and he was usurping his place, and that he must mmediately leave the premises. Mr. Himmer and others interfered for the purpose of restoring quiet, but the altercation grew fier-cer, and a general fight ensued, in which both men and women belonging to the congrega-tion participated, which resulted in the arrest and binding over of Messrs. Himmer and Demler for their appearance at Court, and to teep the peace in the meantime. It has been deemed prudent by the authorities to lock up the church until difficulty is finally settled. It appears that there is a division nembers of the church, and that this disgraceful affair originated in the attempt of the ninority to keep possession of the keys of the church, against the expressed will of the ma ority.

ELECTION OF JUDGES -Don't let this subject be ost sight of. The members of the Legislature to be chosen next fall, are to decide whether the question is to be permitted to come before the people. The people are just as competent to select their own judiciary, as they are to chosse an agent to select for them .- Wilkesbarre Farmer