Lancaster, June 12, 1849.

"REFORM" will appear in our next.

We are under obligations to GISH & BR for a handsome conv of "LYNCH's Narrative of the U. S. Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea," with numerous maps and illustrations. A book such as this is truly worth acknowledging. and we shall take pleasure in furnishing extracts, that our readers may themselves judge of its merits. It is among the most valuable of modern works. and, treating as it does of places teeming with sacred associations, should be found in the library of every professional gentleman and student,

LITIZ.-We know of no more delightful Summer Retreat in Pennsylvania, than the Moravian town of Litiz, situated about eight miles north of this city. Its healthy and salubrious location, its the salary, provided the duties be honestly and picturesque scenery, and the staid and orderly properly discharged. But it is not so unimportant character of its citizens, render it altogether a most attractive place. The Female Seminary and Boy's pays a decent regard to the professions on which he Academy, so ably conducted by Rev. E. FREAUFF and Mr. John Beck, impart to it a degree of peculiar interest. Among the recent improvements. the new Hotel, kept by Messrs. SHRODER and BARR, deserves particular remembrance. This establishment has been much enlarged and thoroughly re- trary to his professions, he is set down by all who fitted, so that the accommodations are now amply know him, as a-very unreliable kind of a gentlecapacious to accommodate with private parlors man! The same code of morals must apply, with and other comforts, a large number of visiters. A additional emphasis, to men in high official stations. better conducted establishment there is not in any in as much as they are elevated so far above their country-town in the United States. An accommo- fellows, that their example is reflected in the condation coach leaves this city for Litiz daily, on the duct of others-and hence it is both a trite and a arrival of the Southern train, at 4 o'clock in the true saying, that the character of Governors is ever ternoon, over a good turnpike road. Residents an index to the character of the governed. of the larger cities, desirous of enjoying the cheerful country air during the approaching hot summer or, if you please, his weakness in permitting the months, can select no better place of resort in the misconduct of his Cabinet—there should be a rem-State than Liviz. Let them come and try.

THE WHIN CONVENTION for the nomination | Senate is decidedly Democratic, and it behooves of candidates to be supported by that party at the that body to commend to the lips of certain office next October election, is to meet in this city, on holders the same poisoned chalice, from which Saturday, August 4, and already are the aspirants others have been made to quaff so deeply. This, announcing themselves through the medium of their not in a spirit of revenge, nor to exemplify the law journals. As a nomination by that party in this of retaliation—but for the higher purpose of checkcounty is equivalent to election, deep interest is al- ing and rebuking an administration, which treats ways felt in the proceedings of the nominating body. its pledges as if they never had been made. A

We perceive by the call of the Chairman of the high responsibility, therefore, rests upon the Senate, Whig County Committee, that the viva voce system and in common with many of our Democratic of voting is hereafter to be observed in all the cotemporaries we trust it may be fearlessly dis-County Conventions of that party. We trust the charged. The times and the occasion demand it. same system may also be adopted by future Democratic conventions, and that in this respect, if in no other, we may learn a wholesome lesson from our been appointed by Headsman Collamen a Special political opponents. When men act in a represen- Agent of the Post Office Department for the detecative capacity, or as the mere agents of others. Ition of mail depredators. About a dozen years their constituents have an unquestionable right to ago we lived with the Colonel in the same Conhe informed of the manner in which they discharge gressional district, (he in Schuylkill, we in Lehigh,) the trust committed to them-which they have and then there was no more active Democrat in all no power of ascertaining, unless they vote by the that region. Oh! how zealous, how eloquent, how living voice. The system of voting by secret ballot, overflowing in depicting the horrors of Federalism! when men act, not for themselves, but for others, is vitally anti-Democratic and wrong, and fraught OrTINGER would voluntarily surrender the habit of with the very worst evils to the party that practises eating and sleeping, as to surrender his besetting or tolerates it. It has been wisely discontinued in habit of Democracy. But-wonderful metamor most of the counties of Pennsylvania, and we trust | phosis-he is a Whig, and, we are assured, is now the Democracy of Lancaster will not fail to imitate | quite as active on that side, as he formerly was on so excellent an example.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We are gratified to learn that the Canal Board have conferred on Lieut. THOMAS WELSH of Columbia, the post of local State Agent, at Dillerville, on the Columbia the Lancaster Gas Company are requested to con-Railroad. Lieut. Welsh served with gallantry and vene at the court-house, in this city, on Wednesday, distinction in the Mexican war, having been 27th instant, to elect a President and Board of wounded at Buena Vista by a musket shot in the Managers. By the act of incorporation it was releg, the ball lodging in the flesh, from the effects | quired that twenty-five thousand dollars be subof which he is still seriously disabled. Lieut, scribed, to entitle the company to a charter—these rrat, and as modest as he is brave. We trust that higher honors may

LIPPARD-IANA .- We have not allowed the political diatribe of this eccentric individual, addressed to President TAYLOR, to grace our columns -nor is it likely that we shall alter our mind here-

after. If the people have been bamboozled by friend ZACHARY, we think it would be difficult to discover any body who contributed so much to the bamboozlement as Mr. Lippaun himself. We acquit him of intentional agency in the fraud, to be sure-but he must be soft as mush, not to have penetrated it. We strongly suspect, that a morbid thirst for notoriety has dictated the whole of these epistolary exercises-to which the press has injudiciously too freely ministered.

ILT Col. DANIEL HERR has been elected Brigade Inspector of this county, and JOHN H. GROVE, Brigadier General. The Columbia Spy says: "The with instructions to support Col. Gondon F. Mason election of Col. Henn, was a compliment which for Canal Commissioner. he had richly earned. He was the Inspector of this Brigade, under the provisions of the old Militia Law, and was a prompt and efficient officer; and the volunteers have shown by their votes that they that for a period of nine months not a single crimi-appreciate the services which he has rendered nal trial had been brought before the Court of Quarthem, under the provisions of the new law. No better selection could have been made."

THE NORRISTOWN REGISTER, the ancient and well established organ of the Democracy of old Montgomery, has appeared in an entire new dress, and is otherwise so much improved and enlarged, as to require almost a second look to recognize it. Sustained by the vigorous pen and discriminating taste of its senior editor, Col. SAMUEL D. PATTERSON, the Register cannot fail to occupy a commanding position among the Democratic journals of Pennsylvania. We wish the enterprising publishers a degree of patronage commensurate with the talent, energy, and enterprise, which are so conspicuously displayed in their paper.

IT If the author of the communication, sent t us anonymously, in relation to Bishop DOANE, will favor us with a copy of the proceedings to which he refers, we will cheerfully publish them. We should prefer, however, in observance of a long established rule, to be favored with our correspondent's name. Meanwhile, we deem it due to ourselves to explain, that the objectionable paragraph found its way into our columns by inadvertence, in our absence, and from no desire to minister to the morbid appetite to which he refers.

CHOLERA.-We direct attention to the Procla mation of Mayor CARPENTER, making it the duty of the citizens of Lancaster to adopt the usual precautionary measures in view of the Cholera, which I am Post Master-the letters now stand for Post is now threatening us on the right hand and on the left. As an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, we trust the salutary injunctions of the head of the city authorities will be generally and

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, U. S. Senator from New York, has published a biography of John QUINCY ADAMS—which even the N. Y. Tribune is compelled to pronounce "one-sided and defective." We should suspect as much, from the well known one-sidedness of the biographer.

NEXT GOVERNOR .- A correspondent of the Hollidaysburg Standard urges Col. SAMUEL W BLACK of Pittsburgh, as the Democratic candidat for next Governor. The party might go further and fare worse. Col. Black combines in his char acter all the elements of a Soldier, Orator and Patriot. On the stump, he is eloquent and effective beyond rivalry.

Post Office Changes.-J. R. Barr, Esq. ha been appointed Post Master at Maytown, and ELIAS ROHRER, Esq. at Strasburg, Lancaster county, i place of removed democrats.

Death of Gen. Gaines.

"LOOK TO THE SENATE!"-If General

AYLOR had not reached the Presidency emphasis

cally as a no-party candidate, and amidst a profu

sion of professions against proscription such as in

mplaint, if he had filled every office from Maine

to California with the most ultra of his adherent

But, elected under the most solemn and oft-reiters

ted declarations of neutrality between the two

great political parties that have so long divided the

public opinion of the country, his present open and

hameless disregard of these professions furnishes

pectacle that cannot fail to bring deep dishono

upon his name, and subject him to the lasting re

politics have become a game so degraded, that a

oaches of every well-balanced and well-thinking

ind-for surely it will not be contended, that

an, however distinguished his past life, can delib-

erately violate his most sacred promises, with im

punity. About the offices themselves, no reflecting

man will care a straw, for to the public it is a

matter of small concern, whether A or B receives

a matter, whether the highest officer in the nation

was elected, or whether he deliberately violates and

disregards them. If an individual in private life,

to attain particular ends, pledges his word to the

observance of a certain line of conduct, and after-

wards from selfish and interested motives acts con-

For the shameless duplicity of President TAYLOR,

edy. There is a remedy, we would rather say, and

let it be taithfully and fearlessly applied. The

IT Col. JOSEPH OTTINGER of Bedford has

We would as soon have suspected that JOSEPH

our's. Alas and alack! What marvellous changes

"Gas Lights .- By a notice in our advertising

COLUMBIA COUNTY .- The Democratic Del-

comsburg, on the 8th instant-at which SAMUEL

nination of JOHN A. GAMBLE.

A. GAMBLE for Canal Commissioner.

egate Convention of Columbia county was held at

columns it will be seen, that the stock-holders of

Time produces! Who'd have thought it?

more lucrative investment

The telegraphic wires from the South convey the melancholy intelligence of the death of Major Genveigled thousands of honest Democrats into his United States Army, a venerable and gallant officer, support, we would not have uttered a syllable of whose name is associated with some of the most brilliant events recorded in the military history of this country. He died in New Orleans, on the 6th instant, after an illness of ten days, of Cholera.-The North American of Saturday furnishes the folowing brief synopsis of his public services:

General GAINES was one of the oldest, as well as one of the most meritorious officers in the United States Army, which he entered in January 1799, as a Lieutenant of Infantry, and in which he served erefore, somewhat more than half a century.— Assigned, at the very outset of his career, to the ere and perilous duties of the wild South-Western frontier, Captain Gaines first distinguished himself by the arrest of AABON BURR, and, in conequence, the entire defeat of all the ambitious plans by which the Union was threatened with

The next theatre on which he displayed his gallantry was at Chryster's Field, in 1813, where, as Colonel of the 25th Intantry, covering the retreat of the American army to their boats, he repulsed several charges of a victorious British regimentthe 89th-and, finally, compelled it to retire. For his conduct in this battle, he was made a Brigadier General; an honor soon followed up by the higher appointment of Brevet Major General, won by the glorious defence of Fort Erie, in August, 1814. Twenty-two years afterwards, in February, 1836, e fought his last battle on the Withlacoochie, in Florida, with the Seminole Indians.

General Gaines died in New Orleans on Wedesday, the 6th, and, it appears, like Gen. Worth. his old brother-in-arms of the Niagara frontier, he died of Cholera. Both of them passed through the perils of battle-of many battles, fierce and deadly -not, indeed, unharmed; for Gen. Gaines was wounded by a fragment of a bomb-shell at Fort Erie, and by an Indian bullet in Florida; to fall at length, full of years and honors, before the unseen and unallured shaft of the pestilence that walketh in darkness.

Office Holding at Washington.

The Federalists attempt to justify the proscripve course of the present administration, by insistng that the Democrats have had the almost exclusive possession of the offices under the governmen or the last twenty years, and that strict justice only would be done if nearly all the offices were given to the whigs for the last twenty years. In answer o this, the Washington Union republishes from the Extra Globe of May, 1841, a table showing that at the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration in 1829, there were in office at the seat of the national government, only forty-six democrats to two hundred and forty whigs. The democratic party continued in office for twelve consecutive years; and yet at Gen. Harrison's inauguration in crats holding office in the departments at Wash-

In 1829, on the advent of Gen. Jackson to powr, there were in office in the several departments, 240 federalists, and only 56 democrats.

In 1831, there were 185 federalists to 122 dem-In 1841, there were 276 federalists to 224 dem

Thus it appears that after twenty years uninterrupted democratic ascendency, there were, on the cession of the federal party in 1841, fifty-two more federalists than democrats holding office at the seat of government-the 276 federalists receiving in the aggregate the sum of \$331,328, and the 224 democrats the sum of \$286,715. Excess of

federal salaries. \$44,613. Such was the state of things when the government was turned over to the federal hands in 1841. This excess was enormously increased at the very have been obtained and the charter granted. Since then, we learn, several thousand dollars have been outset of the Harrison dynasty. The Union publishes a further statement, showing that during the subscribed, in addition to the previous subscriptions. brief period of five months under Harrison's admin-The work is hence no longer problematical. It is istration, more removals were made in the different sure to be commenced and finished, and wealthy classes of office enumerated below, than during the capitalists in the county could not find a safer or

full period of twelve years under democratic rule :-Removals of some of the higher classes of offices. During 12 yrs. before During only 5 mos. March 4, 1848. after March 4, '41. Caldwell and Isaac S. Munroe were elected del Surveyors Gen. of Public

Foreign Appointments.

x-Governor Graham, of N. C., Minister to Spain ailie Peyton, of La., Minister to Chili,

Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, of Vt., Minister to Berli

Col McClung, of Miss., Charge to New Grenada

Dr. Thos. M. Foote, of N. Y., Charge to Bogota

enezuela.

L. Crittenden, of Ky., Consul at Liverpool.

Mr. Tasistro, whose appointment as the head

Elisha Whittlesey has entered upon the office of First Comproller of the Treasury, in place of Mr.

National Contribution.

A writer in the National Intelligencer propo

that a collection be taken up throughout the Union

on the Fourth of July next in aid of the National

the money usually expended in feasting and drink-

ing, in honor of the National Anniversary, would

be quite as patriotically and much more beneficially

the capitalists of the city of Reading to invest their

surplus cash in the erection of Cotton Factories.

Among other good things, the Press has the fol-

"It is true that Lancaster has placed us in the

a new existence after a long rest will give to

havior of good old Lancaster city—proud of her success, which her enterprise so richly deserves.

and we stake nothing in saying that in a vear o

two, perhaps during the present summer, Readin

will be in the field as a powerful rival for a marke

itself, for as much as both can produce.

the filth of the city.

her energies. We are proud of the manly

the suggestion and add:

lowing:

Lorenzo Draper, of N. Y., Consul at Havre. Ex Gov. Kent of Me., Consul at Rio Janeiro.

ng, diplomatic appointments:

145

egates to the Pittsburg Convention. The Columbia Officers in Mints county papers say that the delegates are favorable Governors of Territory FAYETTE COUNTY .- The delegates to the Pittsburgh State Convention are: Dr. SMITH FULLER Collectors 45 Surveyors of Customs 12 and Col. C. B. SNYDER, instructed to support John ostmasters, since '33.

TIOGA COUNTY .- George W. Babb has been elected the delegate to the Pittsburg Convention And yet in the face of facts like these the federalists talk about equalizing the offices, and justify the proscriptive spirit of the present NO-PARTY administration by the law of retaliation?

MORALS OF LEHIGH COUNTY .-- On Monday week Judge Jones, in charging the Grand Jury of Lehigh county, said it was a subject worthy of remark ter Sessions of that county. Such an instance rarely occurs in a district containing thirty thousand inhabitants, and Lehigh may safely challenge her sister counties to produce a similar example of behaviour for the same period .- Allentown Demo-

We re-publish the above gratifying testimony is behalf of the exalted morality of the good people of our native county, with unaffected pleasure. I proves, what we have long known, that a more orderly, well disposed, and peace loving community there exists not in the State. But how could it well be otherwise, when there are not less, we believe, than six different newspapers published at Allentown, (the county seat of Lehigh,) and all of them well conducted and well supported. With the combined agencies of the pulpit and the press, it would be a marvel, if the result were otherwise.

Not a few of the office-holders removed by the present National administration have boasted of the nonchalance, with which they have submitted to their decapitation. But we have heard of none, who could beat the following: Mr. J. R. DILLER, the Democratic Postmaster at Springfield, (Illinois,) after his removal from office, continued to attach the "P. M." to the end of his signature. On being reminded by a friend that he was no longer an official, and accordingly had lost his claim to the title of Post Master, he good humoredly explained his conduct, by remarking: "Oh, I do not continue this ancient usage, as I once did, to indicate that

CONNECTICUT—ELECTON OF GOVERNOR.—The Connecticut Legislature met on the 2nd inst. John C. Lewis, Free Soil Democrat, was chosen Speaker of the House at the second trial, had he not omitted to vote. He received 110 votes, Lewis 108, and there were two blanks, one of which he himself

Mortem."

lenosited. Calvin W. Philleo. Free Soil Democrat, and Geo Woodruff, Dem., were chosen Clerks of the House. Mr. Trumbull, Whig, was on the 3d inst elected Governor by 12 majority.

CHOLERA PRESCRIPTION .- We have no objections publishing prescriptions if we are satisfied that ey can do no harm. A Dr. Blaney of Chicago, s said to have treated cholera in all its stages, with great success by the use of charcoal and sulphur, n doses of three parts of the former to one of the latter. The articles are safe enough in most cirumstances, but it may be questioned if their purgative nature will not make them objectonable i

It'F' The New York Mirror regrets that New York State and grandeur, however envied, are cannot have the benefit of a crevasse to carry off More Golden News.

The last Mercer (Pa.) Press contains the follow ing admirable letter from Kintzing Pritchette eral EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES, of the Esq., Secretary of General LANE, Governor of Ore gon, in which implicit reliance may be placed.-Mr. P. is a citizen of Pennsylvania:

> SAN FRANCISCO: II S. I reached here on the 28th February, after most unpleasant and fatiguing voyage, and leave here in the brig Valedor for Oregon—passage \$125 The price of everything here is enormous—for every meal \$1, beside the lodging. Mechanics are in demand at almost any price per diem; labore receive ten dollars per diem. A good mechanic arpenter say, receives twenty-five dollars per day common pine table, worth two to four dolla with us, was shown to me as having cost seventy five dollars. How long this will last I cannot say ut as long as men can safely count upon diggin ixteen dollars a day at least in the chance of making much more, these prices will be maintained. Firearms, say common Ger man pistols, which cost at wholesale five to thirty dollars a pair : coarse boots brough dollars a pair; fine grained powder in canisters eight dollars a pound; Colt's Revolvers will bring almost any price, and the common six barrel re-volvers will bring from fifty to seventy five dollars, without sheaths, brought four dollars; Bowie knive that cost four dollars, brought twelve dollars. mention these things to give you an idea how much gold there is here, and how little of those things deemed necessary. Coarse woollen clothing is also much in demand. There are, however, a large amount of commodities on the way, which mus reduce prices to some extent. The price of pro bout the middle of the town, 100 feet by 60 \$60,000 was offered and retused

> An effort is making to establish a provisiona government in California and delegates have been ppointed to a convention. Unless the ngress act, the people will unquestionably establish a government similar to the late provisiona vernment of Oregon.
>
> There are about forty vessels in the harbor kept

here for want of seamen, all having deserted to the mines. I have seen many specimens of the gold some as large as a hen's egg, and apparently perfectly pure. Every man's pockets seem full of money, and gambling and drinking is the general amusement. The rainy season is just over, and every body is preparing to go to the mines—it is early yet, however, the 1st of May being, it is said, early enough. There are, I am informed, three sources which the gold is derived-1st. Washing where the gold dust is obtained; 2d. On the high r lands where it is found in lumps; and 3d. s rata of the rocks, (which crop out of the moun-tains,) between which the gold is found as if it had been melted, and run between the strata. crow-bar tipped with steel and a very sharp knife are said to be amply sufficient to attain the latte kinds, and a shallow bowl of wood the former.

The expense and danger of coming here by se will prevent persons of small means from -but without things change, no young man of goo health, strength, energy and good habits, can fail n a short time to obtain a competency in the iving. A couple of suits of strong coarse clothes a couple of flannel shirts, strong long boots to pro tect the wearer from the water of the streams; few pairs of good woollen stockings; a light rifted 1841, there were still more federalists than demo- and good ammunition, is, I believe, all that is neces sary to take to the mines, besides the tools for mining above mentioned, though many carry spades picks, and apparatus for working. Lumber is enor ously high, \$400 to \$500 a th I have written a desultory letter on a camp chest

in a tent-having found every house full of tenants and being indebted to some excellent friends I have exaggerated nothing, and of the minin listricts, I have not told the half which I hav

heard, of what has been realized by individuals Give to my very dear friends of Mercer each and all, my best regards, naming each for me, as I have no more room nor time

Ever yours, truly, K. PRITCHETTE

Protective duty on Gold. The New York correspondent of the Union asks very ingeniously why the advocates of protective tariffs do not propose a duty on gold, to protect the miners of North Carolina and Georgia, as well as on iron, for the benefit of the miners of Pennsylva-

Of all the metals, iron is confessedly the m aluable and useful; it is the instrument by which all industry is carried on. The plough of the farmer, the needle of the seamstress, and the saw of the carpenter, are all implements without which production would nearly cease; and the idea of taxing directly those articles which may be said to the foundation of civilization 90 per cent. in the raw material is monstrous. No one for a momen advocates a tax upon gold imported, although even the most ultra protectionists consider the increase of its supply as the great problem of commerci egislation. Now the gold mines of the Atlantic states have long struggled against free trade in gold, and the prolific mines of California have threatened to reduce the relative value of the metal, yet, not to protect an interest which is producing a metal supposed to be, in the eyes of a certa school of protectionists, the most desirable of co odities, have the most ultra advocates of home industry ventured to propose protection to that in terest. On what ground, then, should the imple erest. On what ground, then, should the implements by which all wealth is produced be taxed 90 per cent. It has been a bitter cause of con plaint against the monopoly of the Almaden quick-ilver mines by the house of the Rothschilds, that the high price of that article, resulting from th , has been the cause of a din of gold all over the world, because man mines were too poor to work when extravagant rates were asked for a necessary-agent in the extraction of the metal. A tax on iron implements It is stated upon authority which seems reliable, of industry operates precisely in the same manne to check the general production of wealth. There that the Cabinet have decided to make the follow s no argument which applies to a tax on iron for he benefit of miners, which will not also apply Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Mass., Minister to with equal force to a tax on gold for the benefit of Hon Wm. C. Rives, of Va., Minister to France

· Political Curiosities. The Tiffin Advertiser has done us a favor by unting up the following resolutions. There are others of the same sort "only more so," which we tope may be brought out. The first was offered y HENRY CLAY, in the Senate of the United States, n the 10th of March, 1834, and reads as follows: Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States does not vest in the President power to re-nove, at his pleasure, officers under the govern-ment of the United States, whose offices have been the Consul Bureau was announced a few days since, has not been appointed. C. F. Hoffman has recei-

Here is another offered in the Senate on the 26th of January, 1832, by a certain Thomas Ewing, a present one of Gen. 'TAYLOR's Cabinet:

Resolved, That the practice of removing public officers by the President, for any other purpose than that of securing a faithful execution of the laws, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution; was never contemplated by its framers; is an e tension of executive influence, prejudical to the public service, and dangerous to the liberties the people, &c., &c. Washington Monument Fund. He suggests that

> SPEAKER OF CONGRESS .- That sterling Democratic sheet, the Columbia Democrat has the fol

bestowed in aid of a fund for the erection of a monument, destined to commemorate the exalted Gov. JAMES McDowell, of Virginia, is virtues and glorious deeds of the man whom all in the last Lancaster Intelligencer, as a suitable person for the next Speaker of Congress. In this nations delight to honor. The editors commend ecommendation we most cordially concur, and should be glad to see the nomination ratified by the The details would be very simple: At the place assembled representatives of the nation. The se-lection would, in our opinion, not only be judicious and proper, but would also be a tribute to the of general assemblage in each community a collec-tion would be taken just before the Oration. Such a collection being announced some days before the clorious democracy of the "Old Dominion."—the celebration, under direction of the proper committee. Parent of the "earlier" and later Presidents, for the noble reward she recently gave the old man o straw, who now holds an illegal lien upon the COTTON FACTORY AT READING .- The Berks Co. House at Washington, for his deceptive at-Press is unflagging in its endeavors to stimulate tempt to lure the Democracy of Virginia

The York Gazette, whose senior editor for severa years held an important post in the gift of the House of Representatives, at Washington, recom mends the Hon. Howell Cobb of Georgia for the rear in these great enterprises, yet Reading has only nursed her means and will soon awake from her torpor to make the giant efforts which Speakership of that body.

The Pittsburg Post contradicts the rumor, the he Cholera prevails in that city-so that the delegates to the State Convention need entertain no apprehensions from visiting it at the time appointed

On Mannon!-Some of the New York paper are lamenting the injury to business, occasioned he prevalence of the cholera in that city.

☐ Governor Johnston has gone to Kittanin rmstrong county, his former place of reside on a visit of a few weeks

Election of Judges by the People NO. III.

I have said that I believed this amendment he Constitution is directly opposed to the spirit of our political institutions, and that its adoption as the simile,) are liable to go "too fast"—are in great part of our fundamental law would mar the beautiful armony of our system, perhans annihilate all the checks and balances" which the framers of that estrument have devised and arranged with so much visdom an ! success. If I did not think so, I should certainly not feel called on to give a reason for my pposition to it. As a mere question of expediency might and most probably would cast my vote against it, when submitted to the people, but would est satisfied with that, and acquiesce most cheerfully in the decision of the majority. But I am nstrained to regard it in a different light, and am fully persuaded that simple, and democratic, and plain as it appears to be, it contemplates, and if adopted will effect, an entire and total revolution o our present form of government, giving us not merely an amended Constitution, but a NEW one, is all its leading and most important features as different from that under which we now live as it pos sibly can be. Let us look at it for a moment.

The government of this Commonwealth, like that of the other states and of the II States, is di- ultra Democratic, is to be rash, headlong, and desvided into three grand powers or branches-the tructive. Let us profit by the lesson, and avoid Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial. It both extremes. A well-balanced government is the has thus far been deemed a great political desideral great problem of the age. Be assured, we shall tion of audacious and evil-intended men. tum to keep these three powers separate and independent of each other-that thus distinct and independent their action and reaction might serve to check all improper attempts to extend their powers and keep each branch in its proper orbit

The name of despotism is by universal conserapplied to all governments in which these powers are united in one man, and should be applied to all governments which do not keep them separate For these three branches, including as they do all political power, when united, do give to the person r persons in whom they centre unlimited many and insequently place the life and property of the individual subject or citizen completely and entirely under his or their control. If the power that makes the law, (or if you please that sways and governs the law-maker,) be by any constitution or form of government allowed to control in a similar way the branch that construes the law, as well as that which executes it, a strong, and energetic, and has ionious government is the result-but it will be nevertheless a despotism of the worst kind, no mat ter by how many these combined powers are exer cised. This great truth being well known to our fathers, when our present form of government was framed, they ought most certainly to avail them selves of its teachings.

Our fathers knew that all civil power was in the that this will could only be ascertained by elections -in which, (as men cannot be expected to think alike on all subjects,) there would be a majority on the one side and a minority on the other. If they had deemed it proper for the majority to rule in all things-to recognize no other power in government than this-they could have said, and they would have said, with the advocates of the proposed amendment-the Majority shall regulate and control irectly every branch of government!

As I have said before, this would be the first idea f the rudest and most barbarous community-but in idea by far too common and imperfect to meet the approbation of statesmen, who had met to frame a government that would do, what all previous ones (civilized and savage) had failed to do viz: secure to each individual, however poor and weak, the right of personal liberty-the right of ersonal security, and the right of private property -rights, by the way, that are older, and dearer and holier, by far, than even the right of the ma jority to govern.

They resolved in the first place to frame a Cor stitution, not for the purpose of giving the majority the power to govern—for that wa vond a doubt—but to limit the power of this ma jority-to say how far, and on what subjects, their will should be supreme—and where that will, subject as it is to the higher law of God and Nature, should be arrested. They framed a "bill of rights," corporated it into the new frame of government and "to guard against the transgression of the high powers" which they had delegated by the Constituon, they solemnly Declared that "every thing in this bill of rights is excepted out of the general powers of government and shall forever remain inviolate.

They resolved that the Legislature' should b elected directly by the people, and represent, when ssembled, the will of the majority; because it was ideniably right that in every thing not affecting the natural unalienable private personal rights of the individual, their will should be supreme. In natters of policy, or questions of mere expediency, here is no higher power on earth. They resolved, too, that the Executive power

nould be elected directly by the people, because it was highly proper that the laws which the people were willing to enact, should be sustained and enforced by the whole moral and if necessary the physical force of the majority. Two thirds of the whole power of civil government was thus placed lirectly in the hands of the people, a majority of whom were by this arrangement authorized to comnel the minority to implicit obedience-a privilege, w the way, which they are never loth to exercise The third power of government remained to be lisposed of-and this was placed, as far as possible from the direct influence of the governing power -the majority. In what other way could it have been so properly disposed of! It must exist somewhere. By the very act of making a Constitution and a bill of rights, the existence of personal rights worthy of constitutional protection, was admitted Without some tribunal, or power in government to which recourse could be had by any citizen complaining of an invasion of these rights, it were a mockery to define them, and folly to attempt to secure them by a Constitution. Its existence was, therefore, indispensable. If the same power which was authorised to make the law and execute it, had also been been empowered to sit in judgment on those affected by it, is it not plain, that "constitutional guards" and a "bill of rights" would be the veriest humbugs on the earth. And now, do these "reformers" not see, that the adoption of this amend ment then would have completely destroyed the grandand beautiful system under which we now live that the only conservative branch of governmen would have been annihilated, and our whole system have resolved itself into that worst form of tyranny a government of the majority, unshackled, ur limited, and unrestrained!

It cannot be said with truth, that the Judiciary rould not have been swayed by the will of the najority, to the injury of the minority. The nature of poor fallen man and the history of the world rove but too clearly, that this result would have followed. The legislative power is completely under their control. They bend it as the storm the tree. The Executive is their's too, and through it their tone is given to the most important department of overnment. And can any one believe, that the udiciary, composed as it is of mere men, would have been a whit more independent of the power that breathed into their nostrils the breath of official life? Would it not be so even now? I fear it would. If the design of this change be not to bring the Judiciary more completely under popular control, why make it? It it be for this purpose, let me entreat those who advocate it to pause and ponder the matter well, before they so completely revolutionize our political system-before they strike out of existence this conservative restraining power in government. Let them be very sure that it has done more harm than good thus far-that the "checks and balances" of our system can be dispensed with-and that all our personal, civil, and religious rights will be better secured to us than they now are. Let them remember, to adopt a familiar illustration, that the "brake," though occupying falls.

comparatively an obscure and humble position, is as useful and indispensable an engine as the swif and powerful locomotive, that drags its hundred cars triumphant in its train. That, without this restraining and opposing power, we (to carry out danger of "running off the track." That our natural tendency is towards ultra Democracy, and away from constitutional and legal restraints, in all which there is great and imminent danger-that, instead of fostering and encouraging ultraism, in any form it is the interest and the duty of every man, who values his natural personal rights, to resist and oppose it-that the happiness and safety of the minor. ty cannot be increased by throwing all power in the hands of the majority-nor that the people can be prosperous, who do not hold as sacred and protect with all their powers the personal private rights of every citizen-are propositions which I religiousy believe and affirm. The laws of nature should instruct us in this matter. Opposing forces are used by Deity to effect His grand designs-and the harmony, and regularity, and beauty, of our solar system, as we all know, is produced by the action of centripetal and centrifugal forces. To dispense with either, is to destroy all. So in government. To

Latest Remedy for Cholera. The Eastern States appear to be greatly excited. ust now, about a new, philosophical remedy for

ical system under the same controlling power.

the Cholera, that is said to cure with certainty a atient even in the very last stage of the dreadful It is a pill composed of simply four parts of sul

hur and one part of charcoal! This is easily prepared, and easily taken, but the

mponent parts being by no means spasmodic, set t all defiance more than a guess at their curative node of operation. Still it never fails-so it is

The philosophy of the disease and of this remedy s thus given. All epidemics, it is contended by a German chemist, and has been proved by experiment here, are dependent upon the quantity of arone present in the atmosphere. Sulphur is specific remedy in all cases of disease occasioned by the presence of oxone. We quote from the communication of a distinguished medical gentle-

In searching for facts to support this conclusion t was found that cholera had never prevailed in he vicinity of sulphur springs, or in situations people—that their will should be the law—and where this substance abounds; hence the conclusion; that sulphur might be, and probably was the antidote for cholera.

itidote for cholera.
During the last few days, Drs. Bird. Blaney and myself have continued to use this apparently sim-ple remedy to the exclusion of nearly all others in l cases with choleric symptoms. The result has been wonderful. All the premonitory symptoms, such as pain, a sense of fullness, unnatural move-ments, slight diarrhæa, &c., have uniformly yielded at once to a single dose of three to four grains of

In cases where either cramps, diarrhœa or vomiting have been present, and in fact where all these symptoms have existed in conjunction, the use of phur, the above named doses every three or four irs, has had the effect to ameliorate the patient's ndition, at once, and when used in a few hours. o dissipate entirely all Choleric summ

So far as its efficacy has been tested in the worst lapse, most satisfactory results have been ob tained. In two or three cases of the kind the effect the remedy has been to bring back pulse to the wrist, restore warmth to the surface, and stop the profuse diarrhoa and vomiting. In truth, the results obtained so far, have been such as to convince all of us, who have administered its effects, that it any remedy deserves the appellation, this is the

The Hungarians Victorious.) RUSSIANS.

Boston, June 7. steamship Europa reached her dock last night. Her mails were sent South A letter to M. Rothschild, dated Frankfort, May 7th, says that the Hungarians have totally defeated the Russians, and forced them to fall back upon

between him and the Kings of Prussia and A proclamation from Kossuth, says that the bat-le took place in the defile of Rothenthrum, and that 36,000 Russians surrendered! The Austrians are

ortifying Vienna. Important from Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 6. The greatest excitement has prevailed throughat the city for the past two days, in regard to the tone assumed by the English papers relative to Canadian affairs. With the issue of the city papers

this morning, containing full details, the exciter was increased. party in favor of annexation call more idly than ever, and the greatest indignation and disgust prevails amongst the ultra loyalists. Aparances in the Lower Provinces seem to justify supposition that no appeal to arms will be

made just yet. The principal men of the Tory party desire that the result of the mission of Sir Allan McNab should be known before ulterior measures are re-sorted to. It is found, however, exceedingly diffiult to calm the lower orders.

The news will hurry on the National Convention frightful are the threats uttered against him, that t is feared he would be murdered. Should this eling not subside, he may not be safe even at It is in vain, however, to predict what an hour

Important from the South.

wages of the Cholera at Fort Gibson-Depredations of the Indians on the Rio Grande-Col. Kinney killed-Indian Attack on Camargo-The Cholere among the California Emigrants, &c. NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 1849.

We have dates here to day from Fort Gibson he 25th ult., which state that the cholera is raging n that region to a great extent. On the Walnut branch, Mr. Seckell has lost 15 of his negroes, and Mr Briscoe as many on an adjoining plantation, himself also being among the victims. In this case the disease proved fatal in three or four hours, it being the opinion of the physician that vitality was destroyed the moment h was attacked. Others in the same neighborhood We have lengthy accounts from Corpus Christi. of the depredations of the Indians between the Nu ess and Rio Grande. They entered the town of San Pad Legan on the 18th, stole a number ses, and carried off large quantities of stock. In affair Col. Kinney and another man were

A number of Mexican Indians crossed the river. red the town of Camargo, killed several persons, and carried off a number of horses and catt

alveston, and left for the Sabine pass.

The cholera had broken out at Victoria, and car ied off 34 members of the "New York Fremont California Association." Four cases had also occurred in Washington county, on the Brazos, all

Cholera Despatches.

CINCINNATI, June 8. iths have been reported at noon, to-day, Sr. Louis.—Two reports from six Cemeteries, on Wednesday, numbered twenty-five interments—eighteen of whom died of Cholera, and seven, other

NEW YORK, June 8 .- The Board of Health, a oon, to-day, report twelve deaths by cholera.

Baltimore, June 8.—Two deaths by cholera ave been urauthentically reported to day.

Salem, Mass, June 7.—A sailor recently disharged from the razee Independence, died of chol-

June 8.-No cases of cholera have been eported to-day.

The New Orleans Overflow. New ORLEANS, June 2.

The crevasse at Tunis has been abandoned, as il attempts to stop it have proved fruitless. The

water is now rushing through the breach with Capt. Grant has abandoned the attempt to stop

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP EUROPA. RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC BY RUS-SIA-EXCITEMENT IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

ATTEMPT TO KILL VICTORIA. ST. JOHN'S N. B. June 6-11 A. M The steamship Europa, Capt. Lot, reached Hali-x at noon on Tuesday.

The Europa brings fifty-three passengers, but no specie. She will be due at Boston early on Thursday morning.

The Cambria reached Liverpool on the 21st ult.

The French had not, at last accounts, entered Nothing important from Hungary.

iament.
The Emperor of Austria has gone to meet the zar of Russia, at Warsaw.

Farther Matthew sailed in the Ashburton on the 26th ultimo.

The war between the Danes and Prussians continued without any decisive result or prospect of an early issue. The Emperor of Russia has recognized the French Republic, and simultaneously issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to intefere in the Ausbe ultra conservative, is to stagnate, to die. To be trian and Hungarian quarrel, in which he speaks of the mission of his God-pres the name of the Almighty Leader of Battles and Lord of Victories, commands his armies to move

forward for the extinction of rebellion, and destrucnot solve it, by bringing every branch of our polit-ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN. LONDON, May 18, 1849.—Shortly after six o'clock, this evening, her Majesty and Prince Albert, while returning in an open landua from Hyde Parke, down Constitution Hill, to Buckingham Palace, a ring man, wearing a white flannel jacket, and laboring that, welling a want a mechanic, levelled bearing all the appearances of a mechanic, levelled a pistol at the Queen from within the railings of the Green Park, while the carriage was passing the the Green Park, while the carriage was passing the curve of the hill, close to the triumphal arch.

The Queen and the Prince did not appear much alarmed, and the carriage, by order of the Queen, proceeded to the palace.

Both were uninjured. proceded to the palace. Both were uninjured.

The miscreant, who is an Irishman named John Hamilton, was immediately seized by one of the park keepers, and by a soldier who jumped over the rails. The pistol, it was believed, was loaded with ball. He was immediately taken to the King street station, where, at the time our report left, the scoundrel was under examination

The greatest excitement prevails in the metro-The man, who is about thirty or thirty five years of age, appears to be a rational individual. FRANCE

In the Assembly, on the 18th, an order was passed to abolish the duty on portable liquors, which will prove a loss to the revenue of about 103,000. 000 of francs. On the 22d, the eing under consideration, M. Sarrans said that with regard to the Russian intervention, every one knew the ambition of the Cabinet at St. Petersburg, as well as the spirit which guides it. This inte vention was a blow to European principles, and chiefly to those that at present regulate France. It is sufficient, in order to the Czar's intentions, to read his last Manifesto, which was a declarati war against all democratic interests.

If to that document were joined the declaration of the King of Prussia to his army, no doubt could be entertained respecting a combination a spiger be entertained respecting a combination and step racies against democracy. It is impossible that the irruption from Russia of 170,000 menual be solely for the subduing of Hungary. Best in summer, there was a reserved. should be solvely for the subduing of Hungary. Be-sides this number, there was a reverse of 180,000 men, thicking a total of 315,000 men, who had been called to arms. Hungary was a mere pretext. A coalition of kings was again being fran he now wanted to know what would be th

of the French government. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that with regard to Italian affairs, the Assembly had manifested its will, and that on the morning of its having tone so, an agent had been sent to Italy, bearing a detailed account of the deliberations, and orders to execute the wishes of the Assembly. He would not return to a discussion which had then been closed. With regard to Hungary, something had already been said; at the Tribune he had already said that what took place in Hungary had excited the solicitude of Government which had written about it to St. Petersburg, London, Vienna

It had been said that the time for negotiation as passed, but as for them, meaning government, they continued to negotiate. M. Guichaim followed the Minister, saying that France had evidently joined the coalition of Kings. M. Joly said that he preferred war to the humiliation of France, and with a view to test the sense of the Assembly upon

with a view to test the sense of the Assembly upon the subject under consideration, he proposed the following order of the day:

"The National Assembly considers the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia and the treaties passed as a blow to the principles of the French Constitu-tion and the rights of nations, and contrary to the resolution of the National Assembly, &c."

After a speech from M. Maquin, Gen. Cavaignac

ascended the tribune and moved an order du jou "The National Assembly calls the serious attention of the Government to the events and move ments of troops taking place in Europe, and seeing in the state of affairs, dangers for liberty and the Republic, recommended the Government to take energetic measures necessary for their protection. Cavaignac said he thought this vould have the effect of engaging the Republic ir a recognition which it could not accept yet, of showing that the Assembly felt what a serious matter to it were to the events now occurring i

Europe.

M. Joly objected to Gen. Cavaignac's motion as not sufficiently strong, and declared to adhere to his own. M. Odillon Barrot said it was necessary to reflect on a decision which would be a manifesto of war. M. Ledru Rollin followed, and urged the most stringent resolution of M. Joly. nifesto of the Emperor of Russia as a ered the ma leclaration of war against the French Republic Were his excellency to appear in this city, so When a question was placed on such grounds, the only answer to it was a counter manifesto-to say France would defend herself. It was the duty

the Assembly to pronounce itself in answer to the Emperor of Russia.

M. Ledru Rollin then turning to the party on the right, concluded by saying, I know well that you would wish not to reply—encouraging a decision you do not assume. On yourselves reats a terrible responsibility. If you win war energetically and promptly answer this defiance

[Approbation on the left.]

M. Odillon Barrot again ascended the Tribune to answer the Democratic leader, and after a speech of considerable length, concluded by calling for the simple order of the day.

M. Cremieux followed, and spoke in the midst of an uproar scarcely surpassed in the annals of the Assembly At the termination of his speech,

the voting commenced upon the proposal t

the simple order of the day, and at 7 o'clock, when the voting closed, the number for the simple order of the day was 53: against it 450 of the day was 53; against it, 459-majority Discussion on Foreign Intervention On the 22d, a discussion on foreign intervention was resumed; at the conclusion of which, a vote of the Assembly was taken on the final proposition

f Gen. Cavaignac, which resulted in the of the order of the day. After some uninteresting local business, M. Fol-con asked for the taking into instant consideration of the proposal for liberating the transported convicts, subsequent to 7th May, 1838. This request was refused.

PLOT TO DESTROY THE REPUBLIC. M. Cremieux called the attention of the Assembly to an article published in the Democratique Parcifique, by M. Considerant, in which he said a plot was in preparation by certain members of the government and some political men to destroy the Republic on a certain day, and called on that gentleman to give some explanation of the subject

THE EXPLANATION OF THE PLOT. M. Considerant replied that the details had been communicated to him by a person on whom he could rely, and he had considered it his duty to nention this subject to the President of the Cou and had by that means defeated the plot. Scene in the Assembly.

A remark of M. Considerant aroused the anger M. Pierre Buonaparte, who gave him the lie in the most unceremonious manner. The subject led o a warm discussion, in which Gen. Bedeau de ed the conduct of the army, saying that it would be always found ready to support the law and the

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR ITALY. The shipment of troops for Civita Vecchia con-nued actively at Toulon and Marseilles General Rosthala has left Paris for Italy. . He is the fifth General officer sent there to join Gen. Oudinot. ROME.-ATTEMPT OF THE FRENCH TO CROSS THE

We have news from Rome to the 15th. On the 13th, the French having attempted the passage of the Tiber at Melvian Bridge, it was found that it had been blown up, in order to prevent them crossing—leaving the French forces on the two banks the crevasse at Sauve's plantation, expressing the opinion that it cannot be checked until the river falls. The water is now rising rapidly in the city.

On the Tiber, between Polo and Rome,

At the latest advices, the vanguard of the French was four miles from the city, and that of the Nea-

Tiben.