## Intelligencer & Iournal.

### GEO: SANDERSON, EDITOR. Lanca ster, December 18, 1849.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The members of the Democratic State committe are requested to meet at BUEHLER's Hotel in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 29th January, 1850, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the meeting of the next Democlatic State Conventeon

J. GLANCY JONES, Chrirman. G. G. WESTCOTT, Secretary.

ILT Absence from home during the greater por-

tion of last week, must be our apology for any deficiencies in this week's paper. We are again at our post, however, and shall spare no pains to make the paper interesting to our numerous readers.

Mr. MATTHEW A. BERK, a converted Je from Poland, will deliver a lecture this (Tuesday) evening, in the session room of the Lutheran Church, on the present condition of his people, the Jews. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.

The proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Lancaster County Bible Society, held in the upon their integrity and intelligence. The poor ing privilege, and says: Methodist Episcopal Church, in this City, on the man is "irresponsible," and ought not to vote at all

THE FRATERNAL HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION.-We direct attention to the advertisement of this Association, in another column. Its leading object seems to be, through monthly contributions of the members, to purchase ground and erect comfortable dwellings for all who are united with the Associaion. The plan, we understand has been adopted in other places, and the beneficial effects have already been felt. Those who are desirous of ascertaining all about the nature of the Association, will do well to call upon the officers who will give them every

Mr. Buchanan---The Abolition of Blavery in the District of Co- hostility is manifested by these gentry towards the lumbia

At the present time when Congress and the whose honesty and intelligence in reality they tear? country are distracted on the subject of slavery, The disgraceful paragraph we have quoted furnishes and when the question of its abolition in the Dis- the answer-"they decide our elections, and these are trict of Columbia is thrown as a fire-brand into the largely on the Democratic side." Here, then, the councils of the Nation, threatening the very exist mystery is solved-the truth (perhaps inadvertently) is spoken. They-these "irresponsible" laborersence of the Union itself, we think it proper to republish some portions of a speech delivered by the these poor men vote the Democratic ticket, and HOIL JAMES BUCHANAN, as early as January, 1836, thus generally decide our elections in favor of the Democratic party. Right for once! the masseson this very question of the abolition of Slavery in the District. The remarks made by Mr. B., nearly and they are formed by these "irresponsible" workfourteen years ago, were true and appropriate ing men, do generally vote the Democratic ticket . they have ever done so and will continue to give it then-they are so now-and if his warning voice were heeded by the representatives of the people, this whole question, which threatens to principles do not recognize the odious and antishake the Confederacy, from centre to circumferrepublican distinctions between man and man of ence, would be speedily settled, and the stability the Whig leaders. They vote the Democratic ticket because Democratic administrations, and Demoand integrity of the Union perpetuated through all cratic legislatures, recognize their claims and pro. time to come.

tect their interests; because Democrats do not In connexion with the remarks of Mr. B., w shrink at any time from associating with the laborpublish a short abstract of the proceedings of the enate at the time, with the ayes and noes upon ing man-and because in their assemblies his inthe motion to reject the prayer of the petitioners. The whole will be tound in another column of this than he who bases his only claim to consideration paper, and we think the time opportune for again upon his wealth and the false position that may spreading those proceedings before the people .- give him in society. The working man, even when Let the remarks of Mr. B. be read by every person pursuing his daily avocation; the laborer in the produce that effect. A brief trial of this experiment into whose hands this paper may fall. They are field, and the blacksmith at his forge, reflect upon the "words of truth and soberness," and we hope these truths: he thinks and feels that the sympathies heir re-publication at this time may assist in set. of the Democratic party have ever been with the ponding provision from the Treasury adopted until tling the question above referred to in such a way "sons of toil," while the prejudices and hostility of after this has been tested by experiment. as shall give peace and security, and be satisfactory the Aristocracy have been uniformly directed against to every section of the Union.

The Contest for Speaker. It is now two weeks since the members of the

The Whigs and the Working This paper is of too great length, and its details The low and irresponsible portion of the country too dry for our columns. We therefore content who ought not vote at all, do is fact, decide our elec-tions, and these are largely on the democratic side ourselves with giving the leading features, as briefly as possible, to convey a clear conception of Every vile instinct of an intemperate, vile, embru ed nature, is naturally opposed to a party embracing a larger proportion of wealth, talent, and character of the country.—New HAVEN COURTER. the views advanced. The Report says: The number of post offices in the United States

te country.—New HAVEN COURTER. The above, says the New York Republic, is a was 16,747; there have been 921 established and specimen of Whig sympathy for the poor and la. 333 discu ntinued within the year—making an increase of 558. boring classes. Property and wealth alone, in the boring classes. Property and wealth alone, in the estimation of these New England nabobs, should the year ending June 30, 1849, was 6,333. Of give a man a claim to respectability, and entitle him to suffrage. The rich should legislate for him to suffrage. The rich should legislate for themselves—take care of themselves, and leave the poor to get along the best way they can. Do we not see the truth of this in the specimens which the

people have had of Whig legislation? Do not Length of post routes now in operation 42,544, all their measures tend to benefit the wealthy- 069 miles-cost of transportation \$2,428,515-pay affording little or no protection to the poor man's of messengers \$61,513.

rights, or redress for his grievances? The senti-Gross revenue for the year ending June 30ment contained in the above paragraph, is not that \$4,905,176 28-100. Expenditures for the yearentertained by the Courier alone; it is the same \$4,479,128 15-000. Excess of the revenue for the which is cherished by very many of the leaders of year-426,127 15-000. The expenditures of the the Whig party-a party that claims to embrace current year are estimated at \$4,750,18313, being all "the wealth, talent and character of the country." an increase of \$227,000.

Let the honest and hard-working classes of our The Report alludes to the vast amount of matter fellow citizens of all parties ponder over this insult passed free over the country, by the present trank-

The amount of this matter cannot be ascertained Methodist Episcopal Church, in this City, on the 29th ult. will be found on our first page, to which 'we invite attention. with "every instinct of an intemperate, vile and emappears that during the two sessions of the 30th Congress, ending in March last, the extra number bruted nature !" Has it come to this, that in a government like ours, which recognises no distinction of public documents for distribution was 380,350 of classes, where the avenues to preferment are open to all who are morally and intellectually which are estimated at one ounce each-411.531 qualified, that the poor man is thus to be stigmatized pounds. The one half of this shows the annual and excluded from the enjoyment of those privileges amount of this matter from the House of Reprewhich are guaranteed to him by the constitution of sentatives the two past years. This does not in our common country ! Are the men whose labor or the mail matter by them received. No report and industry contribute to the wealth and power of the nation, to be told by those who have been report from the Post Office in this city, it appears that during the year ending June 30, 1849, The number of free written mail enriched by the fruits of their toil, that they are unfit to vote, and should have no voice in the elec-

matter sent was tions of the people? Why is it, we ask, that such The number of free written mail matter *received* was working classes, whom they affect to despise, but Making

Printed Senate Speeches, 367,630 Printed Senate Documents, 180,715---568.345 House Documents, 3,448,25 5.320.098

The letter postage and pamphlet postage to which this matter would have been subjected, if not franked, is computed by that report at \$792, In treating of the reduction upon letter postage so often proposed, and the establishment of a uniform

rate, the Report gives the following facts: From a careful examination now made of t their houest and candid support, because Democratic data in the Department, it is estimated that the whole number of charged letters sent through the mails the past year was 62,000,000, and of this number about 15,000,000 were subject to the ten cent postage on account of distance. If, then, the the reduction were to bring no more letters into the mail, the diminution of revenue therefrom the first year would be \$775.000.

It is already shown that the surplus on the first day of July last was \$691.682 70, and that on the first day of July next will be \$858,710 57, which fluence is as great, and his voice more potential, will undoubtedly increase in future years by natural accumulation, and by increase of the number o etters arising from this reduction will, in the first year, occasion no change in the Treasury, and it is extremely uncertain whether its operation n can ev will show its effect, and if it should not produce any important draught of the Treasury, then further reduction of postage should be made, and a corres.

The Report exhibits the following comparis them. He looks over our broad and beautiful Con- as to the labor required now and in former years:

federacy, and feels that its greatness and prosperity In 1837, the number of Post Offices was 11,767 have been promoted and extended under successive anov 17,164-four hundred and seventeen having Democratic administrations, and that it has never the urgent solicitations and tears of his neigho anguished save when the Whig party have been in letters in -now, 2 power; and the more he ponders on these truths, ber of quarterly returns in 1607, 40,000 no. 1, 1007, 40,0000 no. 1, ber of quarterly returns in 1837, 48,000-now, 73, -now, 167.603. Annual mail transportation i principles and his devotion to the Democratic cause. 1837, 32,597,006—now, 42,544,069.

Report of the Post Master Gen'L. Failure to Pay Appropriations on In the Senate of the United States. circle, of every white man in the Southern States the Public Works. MONDAY, January 11, 1836. We have learned with astonishment, that the Mr. BUCHANAN presented the Memorial of the hands in the employ of the state in the Parksburg Caln Quarterly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, requesting Congress to abolish Slavery shop, on the Columbia railroad, turned out last Thursday, and refused to work on account of not and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, and moved that the memorial should be read and

having received their pay for some months .-During the last session of the Legislature, it will that the prayer of the memorialists be rejected. be recollected, says the Keystone, that Col. Painter, After a long and able discussion on the question, after a considerable contest, succeeded in getting it was decided on Friday, March 11, 1836, that the the legislature to make, what was then supposed to prayer of the memorial should be rejected by a be, sufficient appropriations to pay off all the old ote of 34 in the affirmative and 6 in the negative. debts of former years, and to sustain a monthly The following are the ayes and noes on the question: system of cash navments for all labor and materials during the fiscal year just closed. The propriety of this course was so obvious, that the legislature in the end, made the appropriations with great unanimity ; but notwithstanding this, the paymenter Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tall-madge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, White. as designed by the legislature, have not been prompt ly made.

NAYS-Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, Knight, Pren-On the 30th ot November last, the close of the tiss, Swift, Webster-6, fiscal year, there was in the treasury a very large In support of his motion to reject the prayer amount of unpaid appropriations for the expenses the memorialists, Mr. BUCHANAN made the followof the canals and railroads for the past year, while ing, among other remarks, which we copy from the creditors of the state, and persons employed in

various capacities, remain unpaid, to the amount of more than two hundred thousand dollars. There remained in the treasury on the 30th of November last, to swell the aggregate balance in the treasury on that day, of the appropriations made for the Columbia railroad and Portage road, the sum of \$178,599, which is due to the creditors of the com- due to them, to myself, and to the Senate, respect monwealth, and which should have been drawn and disbursed long since-to wit: \$102,895 belonging to the creditors of the Columbia road, and \$75,704 to those of the Portage road. In consethis day, be considered as settled, it is, that Congress have no right, no power, over the question of sla-very within those States where it exists. The quence of this gross and culpable negligence, which nust rest on some of the commonwealth's agents, the credit of the state, in the purchase of materials, force before the Federal Constitution was adopted. It was a subject which then belonged, as it still has been seriously injured, and her laborers and creditors compelled, in order to secure the necesbelongs, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the severa saries of life, to submit to the payment of extrava

gant prices and extortionate shaving. This is disgraceful in the highest degree to the character of the State, as well as prejudicial to her best interests. 484,210 The treasury, ever since the payment of the nterest on the 1st of August, has at all times, had 819,293 an abundance of funds on hand to meet all demands pas 1.303.503 on it, promptly. Why has it not been done? Has

the treasurer wilfully withheld the money which he it makes the existence of slavery the foundation o bught to have paid out to the superintendents and political power, by giving to those States within which it exists representatives in Congress not only in proportion to the whole number of free upervisors, to swell his balance at the end of the year? Or have they been neglecting their duty, persons, but also in proportion to three-fifths of the while the laboring hands and creditors have renumber of slaves.

mained unpaid and been compelled to make serious An occasion very fortunately arose in the first acrifices to obtain the necessaries of life? This Congress to settle this question forever. The Society for the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania brought it before that Congress by a memorial, which was presented on the 11th day of February, 1790. cems to us to be a matter worthy of serious enquiry, and ought to engage the attention of the legislatur the subject had been discussed f

as soon as it meets. This we do know, that we have, during the past ummer and fall, frequently seen supervisors and Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, on superintendents who have stated that they had come for money and could not get it. Their complaints have been general and numerous. We have any of the States; it remaining with the several heard Colonel English of the Columbia road, com-States alone to provide any regulations therein. plain very often and recently, on this subject. It is due to the public that the saddle should be put on this decision, which was made almost half a cen-

the right horse. If the state treasurer has impro- tury ago, distinctly to the view of the American people. The language of the resolution is clear, precise, and definite. It leaves the question where the Constitution left it, and where, so far as I am perly withheld the appropriations from their officers. it is the duty of the canal commissioners to ascer tain the facts and to give them, in authentic and concerned, it ever shall remain. The Constitution reliable form, to the public; and if their own officers of the United States never would have been called

## An Intended Elopement and a

the scene of one of the most melancholy tragedies, that it has been our lot to record in many a day. An old and substantial farmer of this county. named David Jones, a married man, someti since experienced a passion for the young wife of a neighbor named Cantwell, and notwithstanding seriously made by the free States in Congress.

What, then, are the circumstances under which

Circle of every while man in the Southern States. This day, this dark and gloomy day for the Repub-lic, will, I most devoidly trust and believe, never arrive, Although, in Pennsylvania, we are all opposed to slavery in the abstract, yet we will ever violate the constitutional com t which we have made with our sister States. Their right will be held sacred by us. Under the constitution Their rights t is their own question; and there let it remain.

> Estimates of the Treasury Department.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury published in this paper, are precisely of the character which we supposed and predicted they would be. When the deficit of fifteen or twenty millions YEAS-Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchan-an, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hubbard, Hill, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Porter, was formally announced through the organs of the cabinet in this city a few days since, we then expressed our belief that it did not in fact exist; but if it did exist, we expressed our belief that it had

> we are not correct. A In the first place, he estimates the deviciency of appropriations for the present fiscal year, which ends on the 30th of June 1850, at \$6,136,310 Whole amount of appropriations asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, 44,997,992

\$51,233,402 Thus it appears that the whole amount of apropriations called for by the Secretary to be made y Congress at its present session, is \$51,233,402. should be borne in mind that Congress, at its las ssion, made all the appropriations that were property of the master in his slave existed in follo deemed necessary by both the late Secretary of the Treasury and Congress for the expenses of the present fiscal year, with the exception of the sala-States. These States, by the adoption of the Con-stitution, never yielded to the General Government ries and contingent expenses of the new Department of the Interior, all of which could not exceed any right to interfere with the question. It remains where it was previous to the establishment of our \$100,000 at the farthest. In addition to the usual confederacy. The Constitution has, in the clearest terms, reand ordinary expenses of the government, an appropriation was made of the sum of \$7,260,000 ognized the right of property in slaves. It prohibits any State into which a slave may have fled from to pay the instalments of the indemnity falling due passing any law to discharge him from slavery, and declares that he shall be delivered up by the under the Mexican treaty, for the fiscal year of 1849 and 1850. Ample provision was made by authorities of such State to his master. Nay, more he last Congress, not only for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, but for the army, navy. Indian department, and for every other branch of the public service. Amplie provision was

just claims. Yet the Secretary of the Treasury overflowing. has come forward and demanded of Congress to add over six millions more to the expenses of the present year. And, for the next year he has dedays, and after solemn deliberation, the House of manded over forty-four millions-making an aggrethe 23d day of March, 1790, resolved "That Congate amount of more than FIFTFONE MILLIONS OF gress have no authority to interfere in the emanci-DOLLARS, to be saddled upon the people in the shape of pation of slaves, or in the treatment of them within additional taxes and debt, in the very first year of the existence of the present administration. For, incismuch as the current revenues of the year will not proba-

bly exceed \$35:000,000, there will, of course, exist other column. a deficit in the treasury of at least sixt een millions of dollars, which is to be supplied by additional taxation, or by an increase of the national debt. Now arises the inquiry, How has this deficit been

have been negligent of their duty, they should be promptly dismissed — Pennsylvanian. An Interpled Elopement and a made, or believed to have been made, by the last acy is composed, had not the free States abandoned **Fatal Termination.** The north-western border of this county has been may be my opinions upon the abstract question of the present year, it is incumbent upon the administraslavery, (and I am free to confess they are those of tion who have expended all the means in their possession, the people of Pennsylvania,) I shall never attempt to violate this fundamental compact. The Union and demanded six millions more, to show to Congress

#### **Proceedings** of Councils.

LANCASTER, Dec. 15, 1849. Select and Common Councils met. The Presidents of Council. in pursuance of a resolution. signed six cirtificates of city loan, of \$100 00 each.

umberen from 649 to 654, both inclusive. In Convention. The report of the committee<sup>4</sup>appointed to consider the propriety of enlarging the present Market House, was read. A petition, recommending the purchase of

ground on the north side of Vine street, from Duke o Water streets, for the erection of market houses, was read.

A petition praying Councils to cause the market buildings to be erected on the jail property, fronting on East King and Prince streets, was read. Mr. Lightner stated that he was requested to direct the attention of Councils to two sights for been produced by the extravagance and profligate the Market Houses, one in Lime street, between management of the administration itself, with a East King and Orange streets-Lime street to be view to furnish a pretext for increasing the tariff widened by toe purchase of Dr. Atlees and Dr. Brenfor the benefit of the monopolists, or adding to the emans lots-the other in Duke street, between public debt, for the convenience of the speculators East King and Orange streets-Duke street to be of the stock exchange. The statement of the Sec-? widened by the purchase of Mr. Shroeder and Dr. retary fully bears out the opinions which we then Humes' lots. He has been assured that the cost to expressed. Let us examine his figures and see if the city in procuring Drs. Atlees and Brenemans lots would be \$7,000, and Mr. Shroder's and Dr.

Humes' lots \$13,000. The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved. That it is the opinion of Councils that better and more commodious buildings should be erected for the city market.

erected for the city market. Resolved, That it is the opiniou of Councils that only one new market house should be erected, provided a central site, sufficiently spacious, can

obtained. Resolved, That, the further consideration of the Resolution reported by the Committee recommend-ing the purchase of Mrs. Reichenbach's property postponed until the next meeting: and that committee of two from each body, one member to be taken from each ward, be appointed, to ascertain all the advantages and disadvantages with respect to cost, convenience, and extent, connected each plan or site that has been submitted to Councils, or may be suggested to them; and report the same, together with such facts as they may deem essential to enable Councils to make a suitable seection on next Wednesday evening. Dr. Carper ter and Mr. Arnwake were appointed on part the Select Council and Measure Bartholamew and Weidler on part of the Common Council. Councils adjourned to meet on Wednessay next at 6½ o'clock P. M.

JAMES BLACK CLK. S. C. JAMES L. REYNOLDS CLK. C. C.

IF Mrs. KEMBLE's reading of Shakspeare, at also made for the payment of the interest on the the Mechanics' Institute, on Wednescay evening public debt, for the contingent expenses of the de last, is highly spoken of by all who had the pleas partments and bureaux, and for the payment of all ure of listening to her. The hall was crowded to

> ID Lancaster Bank stock was sold in this City, n Saturday week, by public auction, at \$65,75 er share-being \$15,75 over and above the par alue. This speaks well for the Institution, and shows the confidence reposed in its management by the community.

TF We direct the attention of the Ladies to a iew system for cutting dresses, advertised in an

IF We understand that Dr. ABRAHAM BITNAR Washington borough, has been appointed to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, in the Philadelphia College of Medicine. created? The Secretary's report does not give the -Spy.

#### PERIODICAL NOTICES.

Shelley's Poetical Works .- We are indebted to the tindness of J. GISH & BROTHER for a copy of this most excellent work. It is is an elegantly bound volume of nearly 400 pages-and is embellished with a portrait of the gifted poet, as also an engrawill be dissolved, and incalculable evils will rise how the necessity of this additional demand has been ving representing his tomb. The work is edited rom its ashes, the moment any such attempt is recated. They must do this, in order to satisfy by Mrs. Shelly, the widow of the illustrious bard, Congress that a sufficient reason for the additional and, on account of its superior merits, should have appropriations asked for exists. And they must a place on every parlor table in the county of Lan caster. We shall not attempt to enumerate the contents, for want of rohm-as they are "too numerous to mention";-but will conclude our notice by advising all our readers, especially our lady friends, to call at GISH's and examine the book for themselves, We are very sure they will all be pleased with it-and not only so, but they will there have an opportunity of seeing all the best and most popular annuals and magazines of the day, together vith hundreds of other books, at the lowest prices -every thing in short to suit the taste and charm he eve of the most fastidious.

the National Intelligencer :-The memorial which I have in my possession is entitled to the utmost respect, from the character of the memorialists. As I entirely dissent from the opinions they express, that we ought to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, I feel it to be fully, but firmly, to state the reasons why advocate their views or acquiesce in their conclu-If any one principle of constitutional law can, a

Thirty-first Congress assembled at Washington and, as late as Saturday evening, they had not succeeded in electing a Speaker for the House of Rep. the stronger becomes his attachment to Democratic resentatives. They have met daily-the Senate to await the action of the House, and the latter body to elect a presiding officer. Forty-seven ballots have already been had, and how many more are yet to come, before a choice is made, it is impossi ble to predict. Every thing seems to be in inextricable confusion since the correspondence between Mr. BROWN of Indiana, and Mr. WILMOT leaked out, and there is no anticipating now what a day may bring forth. After Mr. Cobb declined, the November, or immediately thereafter. This line Democrats tried to concentrate their vote upon Mr. of conduct is indispensible to the honest and econo-POTTER. of Ohio-failing in this, they then fixed mical management of the improvements, and ought unon Mr. Bnown. On the fortieth ballot Mr. B. to be rightly enforced. had 112 votes, lacking two of an election :- but just at this juncture, when another ballot would. doubtless, have placed him in the Speaker's Chair, having all the debts of the year paid and settled it became known that he had made certain pledges to the Free-soilers, whereupon the Southern us that the state treasurer had, in several instances, members took fire and refused to support him any refused or withheld payments to the superintendents longer. This gave rise to excited feelings and and supervisors, of the moneys necessary to enable angry discussions-mutual criminations and recriminations took place, and continued to a greater We then inquired whether the appropriations were or less extent during the last week. After leaving Mr. BROWN, the Democratic members generally

began to concentrate their vote upon Mr. LYNN Boxn, of Kentucky, who, on the last ballot on Saturday had run up to 86 votes. Since the withdrawal of Mr. WINTHROP, which occurred after the thirty-ninth ballot, the Whig vote has been scattered upon Messis. STANLEY, STEVENS, and others-no one of them, however, has had more than 66 votes.

What the upshot of this whole matter is to be time only can determine.

Plundering the Treasury.

The indecent haste with which the Cabal, surmatter fairly and honestly explained. rounding Gen. Taylor, says the Argus of Baltimore, despatched James Watson Webb on his mission to Austria, when they know the Senate cannot, in jus tice to itself, sanction such a selection, is nothing more nor less than a direct and palpable robbery of the public treasury. They were determined to give him a voyage across the Atlantic, and a partial European tour at the expense of the American people, no matter how loud the public clamor against so high-handed a proceeding. And why not to be tolerated for a single moment. It has cannot the Senate sanction his selection, some may ask? For the best possible reason in the world. Because he was under a written pledge not to ask or accept office at the hands of Gen. Taylor-because he had represented the General to the people as one aspiring to the Presidency, only for the purpose of putting a stop to the rewarding of political friends and the punishing of political foes-and because he is not a man of the character and calibre mited to a Foreign Minister. To appoint him in the face of the pledge thus mentioned, and to hasten his departure at the very moment when the Senate was about to act on his nomination, and with a full knowledge that that body could not sanction his appointment, is an abuse of power scarcely paralleled in the nation's entire history. It is a case o public pluuder, as well as of startling corruption, as Auditor and it cannot fail to be remembered to the lasting detriment of those who authorized and sanctioned it -Spirit of the Times.

#### The Parkman Tragedy.

The Jory of Inquest, which recently sat at Boston, have, atter a protracted and laborious investigation, found a verdict against Professor Webster, charging him ditectly with the murder of Dr. Parkman . The evidence is said to be very strong against him, and no doubt seems to be entertained of his guilt

The North American of Saturday is very severe upon Mr. Toomas, of Georgia, and the other Southern Whigs who refused to vote for Mr. Win-

throp. The North American is known to be the month piece of Secretary CLATTON-therefore, its ination of those high-toned Southerners is to be taken as the sentiments of the Cabinet, and is indicative of any thing else than harmony in the Cabinet, with many more engravings. The reading matter is unusually good. Whig counsels.

The number of communications received at the rtment annually cannot be less than 370,000. To perform this service, the present force is We have been urging, almost constantly, upon made inadequate, and it has been found absolutely the canal commissioners, the importance of prompt necessary to employ temporary clerk service, com-pensation for which should be made, and which monthly payment of all the expenses upon the cessity, it is hoped, will be prevented, by some public works, and of having every thing connected permanent provision for supply, that the public with the year's operations finally closed and settled service may not suffer. with the termination of the fiscal year-the 30th

#### Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: On making inquiry, the other day, of  $\tilde{a}$  member "The Report of the Secretary of the Interio of the board, as to what prospect there was of

with the Commissioner's Report, will exhibit an immense fund of useful information for the public. and will contain recommendations that will comwith the close of the present month, he informed mand general approbation. The latter State paper, I learn, shows that the whole area of public nds ever held by the government of the United States from its organization to that acquired under the treaty of 1848 with Mexico, is equal to fifteen hundred and eighty-four million acres. That of this them to comply with the instructions of the board. vast domain, but one hundred and forty-six millions exhausted: he said not. In the absence of explaf acres have thus far been disp osed of, leaving ye of acres have thus far been disposed of, leaving yet unsold, and as the property of the United States— fourteen hundred and thirty eight millions of acres of land. He recommends, in view of this subject, that an additional donation for school purposes, besides nation, this seems to be most extraordinary conduct on the part of the treasurer. We have had occasion to notice the conduct of this officer on more than one occasion, when we believed it merited. the sixteenth section, be made by Congress to each a recommendation that will find a heart t afforded us no pleasure to do so : nor would we esponse in the bosom of every friend of education refer to it on the present occasion, if we did not throughout our wide spread land. Another recom lation which I learn is urged by the Commis deem it a duty. There is certainly, at this time, money enough in the treasury to meet all the desioner in his report is, that suitable rewards should be held out by the General Government for improve mands upon it, and if the appropriations are not important branches of agric exhausted, what good reason can there be for rewell as of the arts and sciences. This it is proposed to do, by an appropriation for the purpose a small portion of the proceeds of the public land fusing payment of the canal commissioner's drafts to their officers to pay the current monthly expenand it is to be hoped that the suggestion will meet ses upon their lines? We should like to have this the early and favorable action of Congress. Th evenue derived from the sales of the public lands

We regret that any cause should exist to prevent has most materially diminished, notwithstanding e number of acres sold is much greater during e past than the year peceding it. This arises complete settlement of the concerns of the year. the past than the year peceding it. It is high time that the people should know how om the large number of bounty land warrants their accounts stand in regard to the improvements, located, which have been received in lieu and the officer or officers who fail to perform their much money. The whole number of warrants located does not vary a fraction either way from forty thousand, leaving yet in market and unlocated duty and their whole duty in regard to this matter, will assume a high responsibility. The idea of twenty-eight thousand five hundred warrants of the having an unknown amount of debts left unpaid, aggregate number issued up to the first of Nov.' each year, to be provided for the next year, ought

The Spirit of the Times.

been the source, heretofore, of immense fraud, and This spirited daily has recently changed hands, the cause of increasing expenditures to an incalcuand is now owned and edited by Messrs. A. H. SMITH, lable amount. It is full time it was ended .-- Keystoneformerly of the Chambersburg Sentinel, and C. W. CARRIGAN, of Philadelphia. The new editors are

#### Louisiana Election

The Public Works.

alented gentlemen, with considerable experience We copy the following from the True Delta. neat, spirited, and ably conducted paper of the make the Times a strong and fearless advocate of penny size, recently established in New Orleans. Democratic principles. We wish them abundant the following paragraph, giving the official results uccess in their undertaking. of the late election in Louisiana:

THE OHIO SENATE .- We learn from the Ohio LOUISIANA ELECTION .- The Official Reta Statesman that the Whig Senators defeated an organ-Claiborne parish has at length been heard from, and the official returns from every parish in the ization on the 11th inst. The Statesman adds State have now been received. The result is ascertained to be the election of Gen. Walker, as Gover tor, by a majority of 999; Gen. Plauche, as Lieu Governor, by a majority of 425; and Mr. Bordelon s Auditor, by a majority of aajority in Claiborne is 209. rity of 247. Gen. Walker's

s to be done? The people must answer that The majority given to Gen. Taylor in the Presi question at the polls!" dential election in November last, was 2,893.-

Taking the majority of Mr. Walker, the democratic 17- Counterfeit \$10's on the State Bank of Ohio candidate for Governor, as a test, the democrati Newark branch, A. J. Smith, Cashier, are said to net gain since the November election is 3.892 .-be in circulation. The signatures and filling up Glory enough for the gallant Louisianians. The are represented as being poorly executed. The defeat of Gen. Taylor in the State of his own resinotes are coarsly engraved, but not specially defect. dence is more signal and decisive than any which ve; vignette, six Indians and four whites-and at he has sustained during the present year. The the left end is the head of Gen. Harrison parish in which he resides gave an increased mai.

against him. He gets worse treatment from his ALABAMA SENATORS .- The Legislature of Ala. own neighbors than he did from the Mexicans-Dama have elected Col. WILLIAM R. KING and

JEREMIAN CLEMENS, Esq., U. S. Senators. They The "Pictorial Brother Jonathan," for Christma are both Democrats, but the latter was elected over and New Years, has been kindly sent us from J. the regularly nominated caucus candidate. Gish & Bro's Cheap Book Store. It is a fine number containing a picture of General Taylor and his TTDr. JOHN J. MYERS, of Carlisle, has been appointed Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, at Pittsburg.

is and relations, he ily and elope with her. Accordingly, on Sunday evening, the 11th inst., he told his wife of his intention, stating that he was

going to meet the woman at a certain place, about mile from his residence, whence they elope. His wife endeavored to dissuade him from going, saying that she feared it was only a plot get him out from home with his money, and rob him, but he persisted, and about ten o'clock mounted his horse and started.

On the following morning he was missing, although Mrs. Cantwell still remained at home, and some wer of the opinion that he had gone off alone; but, trablood found near the place of assignation ces of aroused a suspicion in the minds of his neighbors that he had been foully dealt with, and a search was made for him. This proved unsuccessful, however, for several days. On Sunday morning, the 16th, a more general

search was instituted, and on the afternoon of that day the body of the unfortunate man was found, partially covered up in a small pond on the prairie. about three quarters of a mile west of the proposed place of assignation. He had been shot through the heart with a rifle ball, which had entered near the left nipple, and taken a downward course, brealing one of the ribs in its passage.

An inquest was held by the coroner of White ounty, (the body having been found a short distance west of the Tippecanoe county line,) when the jury returned a verdict that he came to his death the hand of some person or persons to them unknown.

Jones' horse and saddle bags have not yet been ind: neither has his money, of which it is supposed he had a large amount with him at the time of his leaving home

On Monday morning, writs were issued, and sev eral arrests were made, among whom were Alfred P. Cantwell and his wife, and a young man named pencer Dayton, and they were brought before Squire ussell, of White co., on a charge of murder We learn from a person, who witnessed a part of the trial, that the evidence, so far as he heard it, tended very strongly to fasten the guilt of the n Cantwel murder u

Mr. Jones was a man of some 40 or 50 years of age, possessing a most amiable wife, and a family of grown children. Mrs. Cantwell is a young coman, probably about 25 years of age, and, as we are informed, of rather preposses Lafayette (Ind.) Courier, 23d ult ing appearance.

Railroad Iron.

#### The Danville Democrat complains because rail-

road iron is imported into this country under the tariff of '46. And yet only a few years ago the whigs made an effort to have railroad iron come in free of duty, and every Whig U. S. Senator, ex

cept Mr. Miller of N. Jersey, voted in favor of that proposition. The Democrats sustained the tarifi on railroad iron, and even from Danville petitioned to have the tariff retained on it. A petition to that effect was handed to Mr. Cook and other whigs of Danville, and they refused to sign, excusing them-

pot within the slaveholding States which would n newspaper writing, and will no doubt be able to selves that the petitions were "a locofoco trick." a city of refuge for runaway slaves. You create The whigs went even further than to ask repeat edly for "Free trade" in the railroad iron business

They made efforts to have the duties already paid upon imported railroad iron remitted to the companies who had paid them. This proposition was sustained by the Whigs in Congress, and opposed by such democrats as Cass, Buchanan, & Dickenson The die is cast, and we feell it a duty to say Verily these Whigs are hard to please. Like the hat we have good cause for announcing that there loafer who vowed to thrash his wife whether she a no prospect of an organization, and hence the was in bed or sitting up to wait for him, they are New Constitution is lost, notwithstanding the determined to find fault. First they are for Free

try at all. Shame on such contemptible hypociscy.

The only kind imported is cinder iron, an inferior quality, dangerous and unfit for use. It is unsaleable at home and for that reason brought here so cheap as \$37 per ton. Good Brtish railroad iron cannot be manufactured and delivered in this coun try for less than \$57 or \$58 per ton. An equally

good quality can be made in this country for \$48 ton, with a fair profit to the manufacturer. The companies in this country who have imported cheap British cinder iron, find that in many cases it is totally unfit for use. They now see that they have the

probability that this cinder iron will again be imported. In a fair competition the Yankees can always undersell the British protectionists .- [Star of expediency, but of self preservation. It is a tion brought home to the fireside, to the dom the North.

fanatics, led on by foreign incendiaries, have been scattering "arrows, firebrands, and death" throughgive the details. General statements will not ans wer. The Secretary must show how the money out the Southern States. The natural tendency already appropriated has been expended, and what their publications is to produce dissatisfaction and e wants to do with the additional sum for which revolt among the slaves, and to incite their wild passions to vengeance. All history, as well as the he has asked. Of course, this involves a rigid and present condition of the slaves, proves that there can be no danger of the final result of a servile scrutinizing inquiry into the entire action of every department of the government since the present adwar. But, in the mean time, what dreadful scenes ministration came into power, which we have no nay be enacted, before such an insurrection, which doubt the present Congress will make, before they ald spare neither age nor sex, could be suppressed! What agony of mind must be suffered, especially by grant the administration another mill for the exthe gentler sex, in consequence of these publications! Many a mother clasps her infant to her bosom pense of the present fiscal year. The Secretary will have to explain how it han when she retires to rest, under dreadful apprehen

nens that so many of the departments and hureau ons that she may be aroused from her slumbers by the savage yells of the slaves by whom she is have expended all the contingent funds provided These are the works of the Aboliti for them at the last session, and now want more ; That their motives may be honest I do not how it happens that extra clerks have been emloubt, but their zeal is without knowledge. The history of the human race presents nume ployed in violation of law; how it happens that ples of ignorant enthusiasts, the purity of whose norè than thirteen hundred thousand dollars are ntentions cannot be doubted, who have spread de equired for the collection of the revenue, in addivastation and bloodshed over the face of the earth

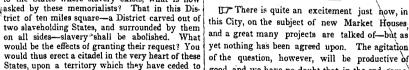
THE SNOW FLAKE, a magnificant manual, has ion to the provision already made for that purpose: These fanatics, instead of benefiting the slaves also been kindly placed upon our table by SPANGnow it happens that extra inspectors and other who are the objects of their regard, have inflicted serious injuries upon them. Selt preservation is officers, have been employed at the custom-houses the first law of nature. The masters, for the sake to collect the revenue, in violation of law, and of their wives and children, for the sake of all that without necessity; how it happens that so many is near and dear to them on earth, must tighten the agents have been employed to traverse the country reins of authority over their slaves. They must thus counteract the efforts of the Abolition sts. The without apparent reason, except to give them some all tastes. slaves are denied many indulgences which their emolument from the public treasury; how it hapmasters would otherwise cheerfully grant. They

nust be kept in such a state of bo pens that so many claims, rejected under former dage as effectu dministrations, have been allowed under this. ally to prevent their rising. These are the injurious effects produced by the Abolitionists upon the slave And in relation to his estimates for 1851, he Whilst, on the one hand, they ren nust explain how it happens that he calls for condition miserable, by presenting to his mind vague notions of freedom never to be realized, on early thirteen millions of dollars for the civil and he other, they make it doubly miserable, by comliplomatic expenses during the next fiscal year, pelling the master to be severe, in order to prevent when the appropriations for the same description y attempts at insurrection. They thus reof expenditures during the present year, do not for the master to treat his slave accord come up to six millions of dollars? What does ng to the dictates of his heart and his feelings Besides, do not the Abolitionists perceive that the spirit which is thus roused must protract to an inthe administration design to do with these additional seven millions? And how does it happen, that the Cheap Book Store. definite period the emancipation of the slave? The necessary effect of their efforts is to render desperate

civil and diplomatic expenses of the government 17 The American Law Journal for December is have been more than doubled in the first year of a fed. those to whom the power of emancipation exclueral administration? These matters need explanasively belongs. I believe, most conscientiously, in whatever light this subject can be viewed, that the tion, and they will have to be explained before the best interests of the slave require that the question people will consent to have their taxes and debts should be left, where the Constitution has left it, to thus enormously increased.-Washington Union. the slaveholding States themselves, without foreign less be highly interesting to the legal protession. interference.

LOCAL ITEMS.

This being a true statement of the case, as applied the States where slavery exists, what is



good, and we have no doubt that, in the end, some you for a far different purpose, from which abolithing will be done to meet the growing wants o onists and incendiaries could securely attack the wace and safety of their citizens. You establish ; our City.

### New Markets !

by law a central point from which trains of gun At a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster Friday evening, the 15th of December, at the pub-lic house of Moses Wenger, ROBERT MODERWELL, wder may be securely laid, extending into the ounding States, which may, at any mon oduce a fearful and destructive explosion. By Fsq., was called to the chair, Capt. JAMES Dox-NELLY and HUGH MAXWELL, Vice Presidents-Col. WM. S. AMWEG and E. H. RAUCH, Secreta-J. FRANKLIN REIGART, Esc., stated the object of meeting, the meeting, being for the purpose of adopting measures of securing the erection of two new Market Houses, and produced a plan of the whole city, showing the great disadvantages under which the great majority of our citizens labor in consequ of the present location, &c. Messre. Jacob Myers, Hugh Maxwell, Col. Wm. S. Amweg and E. H.

Rauch, were severally, called on and requested to address the meeting, and they each eloquently urged prompt action in favor of New Merkets. FRARKLIN REIGART, Esq., then off sred the fol

Resolved. That a committee of s' x citizens, three om the West Ward, and three from the East, be appointed to select the most 'advantageous sights for the location of New Morket Houses, and after ing and making the mselves acquainted with the wishes of the citizer s generally, they shall make report of the same, and also of the most speedy man ner to secure the erection of two new Markets, to the next meeting to be held at the public house of Emanuel Van Kawan, on Saturday evening next December 29

Emanuel Van Kawan, on Saturday evening next December 22. Un animously agreed to: Whareupon tha President appointed the follow-ing named gentemen to act as said committee;— Mesars. J. Franklin Reigart, Moses Wenger, and Jacob Myers, West Ward, and Mesars. John Carr. J. H. Kurts and Capt. James Donnelly, East Ward, Adjourned. Attest—S. Amweg, E. H. Rauch, "Sceretaries." hildren, for all that is near and dear to them upon he earth,-and the Union is from that mome dissolved. It does not then become a question o It is a ques Secretaries

WOMAN'S LOVE," and "A DREAM THAT LOVE CAN NEVER FORGET," two pieces of beautiful music, breathing sentiment and harmony, have been sent us by SPANGRER & BRO. They have every description of music and the sweetest, fo piano and guitar.

LER & BRO. It is ornamented with splendid engra. vings, and contains very interesting tales. As the Holydays are fast approaching, we would advise one and all to call and examine Spangler & Brother's extensive stock of books, as they have them to sui "GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK" for 1850 has been received and surpasses that of 1849. We cannot, in words, express our gratification at the appearance

of this work, filled with beautiful engravings and entetaining and instructive tales. Among the former of which, are "Introduction of Christianity in Britain, A. D. 177." and "Juvenile Fancy Dress Party," which particularly attracted our attention. These are not all its beauties, but we have not space to enumerate them. For sale at J. GISH & BRO'

n our table, through the kindness of Mr. Hamersly, he Publisher. It is principally, but not exclusively, nade up of abstracts of recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Pennsplvania, which will doubt-

MARRIAGES.

In Phila delphia, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Car ale, Mr. Emanuel Metzgar of this city, to Miss Ma rtha Matilda, daughter of A. Cochran, Eso., of the former place.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. N. A. Keyes, Mr. Christian Kreuder, to Miss Elizabeth Conley, both f Martic.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 9th inst., after a few days ess, George H. Whitaker, Esq., in the 64th yea f his age.

In this city on the 14th inst., Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. John Drepperd, aged 64 years, 6 months, and da 98.

On the 3d ult., in Pittsburg, John M. Stambaugh ormer.ly of this city. Yet again we hope to meet thee, When the storm of life has fled,

And in Heaven above to greet thee, Where no farewell tear is shed.

In Philadelphia, on the 6th inst., Mary, the only aild of Wm. A. Stokes, Esq., aged nine months. In this city, on the 4th inst., Mary Elizabeth, laughter of John and Elizabeth Garrecht, aged 7 ears, 10 months and 12 days.

In this city inst., George Briggs, infant son of B 3. Briggs, aged 4 months and 25 days.

In this city, on the 7th inst., John Albert, only child of John Wetzel, aged 8 months and 7 days.

Conestoga Steam Mills

THE semi-annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Conestoga Steam Mills, will be held at the public house of Peter Reed, in the city of Lan-aster, on Monday the 7th day of January next, at Detector B. M. E. C. REIGART. th day of January next, at E. C. REIGART, PM dec 18 '49-47-3t] Chairman.

Local & Travelling Agents Wanted TO INTRODUCE AND TEACH A NEW SYS-TEM OF DRESS CUTTING.

T is so simple that a girl 12 years old can learn it in a few hours and so perfect that it will suit I forms and change with the fashion. Every lady have it as a matter of convenience of mount may it as a matter of convenience of econ-omy. For further information call soon on Mrs. C. M. COGGINS at the city Exchange. Agents annulated an Utania

Agents supplied on liberal terms. Lancaster, Dec. 18, 1849 47.11\*

# aent suppo They caded it for your use, for your co

worst of the bargain, and for the future, there is no

Congress would ever use it for any such purpose

people gave 56,000 majority in its favor. What trade in railroad iron, and then they complain piteously because that article is imported into the coun-

But a word about the imported railroad iron.

#### assing such a law, you introduce the enemy into he very bosom of these two States, and afford him every opportunity to produce a servile insurrection. Is there any reasonable man who can for one mothat Virginia and Maryland would have ceded the District of Columbia to the Unite States, if they had entertained the slightest idea that

and not for their own destruction. When slavery ceases to exist, under the laws of Virginia Marvland, then, and not till then, ought it to be bolished in the District of Columbia

Sir, said Mr. B., this question of domestic slavery the weak point in our institutions. Tariffs may e raised almost to prohibition, and then they ma e reduced so as to yield no adequate protection t the manufacturer: our Union is sufficiently strong o endure the shock. Fierce political storms ma the country may be

rise—the moral elements of onvulsed by the struggles of ambitious men for -the sun highest honors o shine does not more certainly succeed the storm than that all will again be peace. Touch this question of slavery seriously—let it once be made manifest to the people of the South that they cannot live with us, except in a state of continual ap prehension and alarm for their wives and their