

Democratic State Central Com.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at McKean's Merchants Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, the 20th of November, at 7 o'clock P.M., to consider the propriety of calling together a separate State Convention to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court.

County Committee Meeting.

The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster county, are requested to meet at the public house of W. J. Strzys, in the city of Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 20th of November, at 11 o'clock A.M.

General Assistance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the Committee.

WM. B. FORDNEY, Chairman. Lancaster, Nov. 5, 1850.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:

- Wm. B. Fordney, City; James Patterson, Little Britain; John P. Shelly, Rapho; Christopher Graham, Bart; Ephraim Shober, Brecknock; John Kingsland, Germantown; Isaac Butcher, East Cocalico; Charles M. Howell, City; Henry Haines, East Earl; Paul Hamilton, Columbia; Adam Keegan, Conestoga; Henry Haines, East Earl; John McSparran, Drumore; Isaac Hill, East Earl; John W. Moore, East Earl; Abraham Redeker, Elizabethtown; Dr. Geo. B. Kerfoot, City; John King, East Lampeter; Adm. Trout, Lancaster twp.; H. P. Light, Leacock; Mark Lemell, jr., Upper Leacock; Henry Lemell, Manheim; Jacob Hamilton, Conroy; G. M. McVaine, Paradise; Wm. F. Baker, Sulphur; James L. Neff, Strasburg twp.; Wm. Eicherhart, Strasburg twp.; John W. Jackson, City; Dr. David Agnew, Sadsbury; Geo. G. Bradb, Manor.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY FOR THE YOUNG.

We have been presented with a neat little volume bearing the above title, which is embellished with sixteen fine colored engravings. The reading matter embraces the leading points in sacred history, told in the simplest style, and is especially designed for the young. It is issued in numbers at twenty-five cents each. The engravings are worth more than the money.

HON. POWER.—We write the attention of Farmers and Machinists to the advertisement of Mr. Patros in another column, relative to his newly invented horse-power. Those who have examined it speak in the highest terms of its superiority over every other kind now in use, as it combines lightness of draught, durability and cheapness in an eminent degree. We advise our readers—those in particular who are interested in procuring a first-rate horse power—to call and examine for themselves.

Col. Snowden.

On the first of the present month Col. Snowden surrendered the keys of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, to his successor, and paid over the balance of funds in his hands, which in the aggregate, amounted to gold and silver coin, to \$1,223,501 17. The receipts and payments during the term of office of this most faithful officer, were about six millions of dollars. The Colonel discharged the duties of this most responsible office to the entire satisfaction of the public. He returns to his former residence at Franklin, Yernano co., to resume the practice of his profession among his old friends and acquaintances.

Judiciary Convention.

A large number of the Democratic papers of the State favor a separate State Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Supreme Bench. We think the suggestion a good one, inasmuch as the Judiciary is a vast important branch of the government, and the candidates ought to be selected with the most care, and after the most liberal deliberation. This, perhaps, could not be done by a Convention which has been more particularly called for the purpose of nominating a Governor and Canal Commissioner, and to which nearly one half the delegates throughout the State are already appointed.

Terrific Steamboat Accident.

On Thursday evening last, a terrible accident occurred on the river Delaware, near New Castle, by the explosion of the boiler of the steam propeller "Telegraph," by which about 15 persons lost their lives, and a large number were badly scalded. The vessel being somewhat cool, the most of the passengers were collected around the furnace and about the boiler to keep themselves warm, nearly all of whom were killed or badly scalded. None of the passengers in the cabin above the boiler, sustained any injury.

Speaker of the House.

A number of Democratic papers of the State are out in favor of Gen. WILLIAM BALDWIN, of Lycoming county, for Speaker of the House. Gen. B. is a good man, and deserves well of his country for the skill and bravery he exhibited during the Mexican War. In addition, he is a sound and reliable Democrat, talented, and fearless in the discharge of his legislative duties, courteous and kind in his general deportment, and withal a fine looking gentleman who would grace the presiding chair of the House, and be a very popular officer.

Prison Inspectors.

The Board of Inspectors of the Lancaster county Prison, chosen at the recent meeting, met at the Commissioners' Office, on Monday last, and organized by the election of SLATER BROWN, Esq. as President, and CHARLES BOUGHTER, Esq. as Secretary. One of the sections of the law providing for the election requires the Inspectors chosen the first year to divide themselves by lot into three classes, serving respectively one, two and three years. The following is the allotment of the drawing made on Monday:

For three years—Charles Boughter, Abraham Landis.

For two years—Abm. Leaman, John Bushong.

For one year—Slater Brown, John H. Bassler.

The next meeting of the Board will be held on the second Monday of December next. No appointments of persons to fill the respective offices have as yet been made. Applicants can have their papers prepared by C. Boughter, Esq., Secretary of the Board.

A great Union Meeting is to come off in Lancaster, on Monday evening next.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

We publish below an extract of a letter from the Hon. SAMUEL A. MERRILL, successor to Mr. Winthrop as member of Congress, which is published in nearly all the Boston papers. It takes patriotic and American ground—is for maintaining in their full force the constitution and laws of the country, and opposed to the agitation now existing in Boston and other northern cities on the slave question. He is right, says the Baltimore Clipper, in supposing that the outrageous proceedings of the abolitionists have been prejudicial to the interests of the colored race, and have given a check to emancipation. If there be fetters on the slave he is indebted for them, the abolitionists—if they be riveted tighter, it will arise from the same cause. And whilst the abolition agitation has this injurious effect upon the slave population of the South, it is also acting to the disadvantage of the free colored people. The laws in regard to them are made more and more stringent; and we shall not be surprised, if the abolitionists yet force the South to banish that whole class of people to the free States. It is a measure easily effected if resolved on, and it is adopted if it becomes necessary to the peace of the South. Such a measure should be acceptable to the abolitionists of the free States, as it would greatly enlarge their sphere of sympathy, and enable them more readily to carry out their scheme of amalgamation—that is, if the colored people could be induced to degrade themselves by such domestic associations.

But to the extract—

It is said that the new law suspends the operation of the writ of habeas corpus. Legal authority of the highest kind is declared to be untrue. We all know without being jurists, that no law can supersede the constitution.

It is said, too, that the new law is unreasonable, because it throws the responsibility of safe custody upon the Marshal, at all events. This may be a hardship upon the Marshal, but does not affect the position of the fugitive particularly; and it respects only the liability of every sheriff to the custody of every prisoner, that no such broad distinction exists as is sometimes asserted.

But it is maintained that the violent charges brought against the law are, in reality, charges against the principle of the provision of the constitution requiring the delivery of the fugitive from labor. The reasons for original making of the law are, that it has been already stated, and it appears to me that they are as strong for continuing it in force, as they were for making it at first. The Union cannot be preserved by a state of anarchy in any community without it. The abolition of slavery is not retarded by it. It is the discussion of the subject in the non-slaveholding States which delays emancipation. This it is which alarms the South, as well as it may. This it is which leads him to rivet the chain more firmly, and look to the links more carefully; and when we shall have ceased to irritate him by rancorous language, he may then, but certainly not until then, begin to calculate coolly the advantages and disadvantages of the institution, and to preserve, without prejudice, the right and the wrong of the practice. Denunciation and violence are not likely to remedy any of the wrongs for which we complain of the South; and it is especially to be deprecated by those who have an interest in the welfare of the colored man, an interest which I feel as deeply as any of my friends and constituents. It must be recollected that emancipation, if it comes at all, must originate with those masters who are so often assailed with opprobrious language; and that the best influence the North can exert on the subject, in behalf of the slave, is moral influence.

The sentiments and wishes of Massachusetts, as expressed by her legislators, are in the highest degree honorable to her philanthropy, and her patriotism; and are consistent with the obligations she owes to the Union. But they can impose no duty which she can not discharge as citizens of the United States, and unless she means to adopt and practice the principles of nullification, she must consent to the delivery of the fugitive from labor. In short, the whole matter resolves itself into the plain question, shall the promises of the constitution be observed, or shall they be violated, and with the violation shall the bond union be broken?

I know there are those who say and think that there is no longer to the Union; that we may talk and write, and petition, and refuse to perform what we have assumed our constitutional obligations on the subject of slavery as much as we please, and that nobody will do anything but bluster in return; but as I think differently, I must shape my course differently. It is my opinion that this very language is insulting, and therefore improper and gross. Those who use it cannot advert to its irritating character, nor to the indistinct fact that a state of violence, and long continued excitement, is inevitably a state of danger to any community.

It is now the duty of good citizens, as I conceive, certainly it is my own duty, to do everything that is practicable to calm the passions, and to realize them in good will, and the spirit of mutual aid, and to transmit to posterity the inestimable blessings we have enjoyed from the Union, while we avoid the mixed and immeasurable evil that must flow from its dissolution.

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NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

Glorious Democratic Triumph!

6,600 MAJORITY!!

The "Jersey Blues" have covered themselves all over with glory. A Democratic Governor by over 6,000 majority—four of the five Democratic Congressmen—and a majority of two on joint ballot, in the Legislature, which secures a United States Senator of the right stamp in place of W. L. Dayton, Whig.

During the term of the Governor elect, the office of Chief Justice, Chancellor, three Judges of the Supreme Court, and a number of other Judgeships became vacant, all which are now filled by Whigs, and thus the entire Judiciary of the State will pass into the hands of the Democrats.

This is a victory worth crowing over.— Truly, this is the first time, we believe, in many years that the Democrats of New Jersey have carried a majority in the Legislature.

The following are the reported majorities on the vote for Governor:

Table with 3 columns: Name, For, W. Dem. Majorities. Includes Hunterdon (1162), Warren (1100), Monmouth (1350), Salem (318), Middlesex (225), Essex (560), Morris (48), Mercer (48), Burlington (200), Gloucester (140), Sussex (261), Bergen (510), Passaic (252), Hudson (200), Cape May (200), Cumberland (83).

The following bird's-eye view of the result is taken from the Pennsylvaniaist of Saturday:

The Democratic candidate, Dr. FORT, is elected by over five thousand majority.

RECAPITULATION OF CONGRESSIONAL RESULT.

Table with 2 columns: Present Congress, Next Congress. Shows Dem. gain since last year: Senate (40 to 38), Assembly (8 to 8).

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 2.

Which secures Democratic U. S. Senator in place of DAYTON, Whig.

CONGRESS.

1st District—NATHAN STRATTON, (Dem.), has 428 maj. over WHITNEY, (Whig) Democratic gain.

2d District—CHARLES SKELTON, (Dem.), has 1,237 majority over RICHARDS, (Whig) Democratic gain.

3d District—ISAAC WILDRICK, (Dem.) has about 4,900 majority.

4th District—BENJAMIN VAN VALT, (Dem.) has 100 majority.

5th District—RODMAN M. PATER, (Dem.) has 163 majority over REYNOLDS, (Whig) Democratic gain.

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Mr. Buchanan's Democracy.

The enemies of Mr. BUCHANAN in this county have attempted to impugn his democracy. As well might they attack his moral character. Both are far beyond the reach of their puny, but malignant and treacherous assaults.

It is to volunteer his services and march as a private soldier, to the defence of Baltimore in 1814; if to have never cast any other than a decorated vote, in either house, from the time he first entered Congress in 1821 until he left the Senate, (a period of twenty-four years)—if to have enjoyed the confidence of Mr. BUCHANAN, from whom he received the offer of a foreign mission in 1833; if to have been the early, constant and unwavering friend of General JACKSON, from 1823 to the day of his death, from whom he received the unsolicited appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia in 1831, and at whose urgent suggestion, President POLK called him to the head of his Cabinet in 1845—(if to have been the friend of President VAN BUREN, (by whom he was tendered a Cabinet appointment), and the leading man upon whom he mainly relied for the defence of his administration against the tremendous assaults of the opposition—if to have been the best friend and counsellor of the lamented JAMES K. POLK, and the right arm of his eventful and brilliant administration—if to have returned to the quiet of private life after a long period of twenty-eight years public service, with a character, both moral and political, pure and unspiced by a single disreputable or impious act—it all these things be a passport to public favor and constitute a good Democrat, then is JAMES BUCHANAN that man, and his calumniators are dared to show, in the whole history of his public life, anything to the contrary.

It is said that the new law suspends the operation of the writ of habeas corpus. Legal authority of the highest kind is declared to be untrue. We all know without being jurists, that no law can supersede the constitution.

It is said, too, that the new law is unreasonable, because it throws the responsibility of safe custody upon the Marshal, at all events. This may be a hardship upon the Marshal, but does not affect the position of the fugitive particularly; and it respects only the liability of every sheriff to the custody of every prisoner, that no such broad distinction exists as is sometimes asserted.

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