GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR: COL. WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention

School Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster, held on Saturday evening, the 3d inst., at the Court House, on motion, Hon. Thaddeus Styvens was called to the chair, and Francis Keenan, Esq., appointed Secretary. On motion of William Mathiot, Esq., the chair appointed a committee of three, to nominate twelve citizens to serve as School Directors, to be voted for on Tuesday, May 6th. The Chairman appointed the following committee, viz: William Mathiot, Thos. H. Burrowes and J. C. Van Camp. Esgs. Camp, Esqs.

The Committee after retiring for a short time,

The Committee after returns for a short time, reported the following gentlemen, to be supported and voted for as School Directors for three years, on Tuesday next, viz:

Rev. Robt. de Schweinitz, Chas. Gillespie, I Lescal Phrancical

A. L. Hayes, E. C. Darlington, A. G. Helfenstein, Joseph Ehrenfried, Robt. Moderwell, Geo. Sanderson, Daniel Lagan, Chas. M. Howell, Adam Wolf, Geo. B. Withers. On motion, the proceedings of the meeting be published in the city papers, when on motion, the neeting adjourned.

115 Compositors sometimes make editors say queer things. In the second sentence of the article in our last, headed "A Slander Nailed," we are made to say "the disingenuousness of 'honest' John Davis, of Massachusetts, and his Whig of Alabama," instead of the disingenuousness of 'honest' John Davis, of Massachusetts, and his Whig followers, which was in the copy, and which we had written as plainly as any thing we ever did. And to make the matter still more provoking, it was neglected to be corrected, although we had marked it in the proof. Typographical errors will occasionally occur-but such ridiculous blunders as the above are absolutely inexcusable.

THE LECTURE. -The lecture of Lieut. Robert C. ROGERS, of the U. S. Navy, delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday evening last, was listened to for two hours with delight by a very large and fashionable audience. He gave a graphic description of the burning of the Mexican Brig Creole, under the guns of the Fort at Vera Cruz, in which exploit he participated-also of his capture, imprisonment and escape from captivity-his joining the American Army at Puebla-the march and exploits of the Army in the Valley of Mexicothe battles of Contreras, Churubusco and Molino del Rey-the surrender of the Capital, &c. &c., the whole forming one of the most interesting and instructive narratives it was ever our good fortune to listen to. The free and easy style of the lecturer, the fact well known that he had "seen the elephant," and the undoubted truthfulness of his descriptions, were all well calculated to arrest the attention o the audience, and to produce an impression which cannot soon be erased from the memory.

"THE POCKET COMPANION."-The publishers Dewitt & Davenport, New York, have kindly furnished us with a copy of a most useful little work bearing the above title, by Oliver Byrne, Professor of Mathematics, &c. The work is embellished with three steel engravings of Steam Engines-the Stationary, Locomotive and Ship Engine, in the very best style of engraving, all the parts of which are accurately pointed out and explained by numbers, so that any person of ordinary intelligence may learn to manage them.

The book also contains an Almanac for all time, of Logarithms, Planetary Tables, the thickness of Water Pipes, Wind and Wind Mills, Mechanical Powers, Gearing and Teeth Wheels, and a great many other useful things-a knowledge of which would be of immense advantage to the Mechanic. the Farmer, and working man of every grade. The book contains 144 pages, and will be sent by mail for \$1 per copy.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACK ETS .- We direct attention to the advertisement of George M'Henry & Co., in another column. These Packets are all first-class ships, and form a regular line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, leaving Walnut Street Wharf on the 15th, and returning The eave Livernool on the 1st of each month. ntmost attention is paid to the comfort and conveniences of passengers, and everything is done by the officers and crew to make the voyage a pleasant one. Those of our readers who may wish to visit Europe, cannot do better than engage their passage in this line. It is decidedly preferable to the common practice of going to New York and sailing from that port. We should by all means give the preference to our own metropolis, especially when we can be accommodated quite as well, (perhaps better,) and at as cheap rates as can be done there.

11 Look at our friend Kerren's advertisement, He has Cakes, Confectionaries, Ice Creams, Water Ices, &c. &c. in the greatest profusion, and done up in the best style and with the richest flavors. His Saloons are fitted up in the handsomest manner, and he has spared neither pains nor expense to make his establishment attractive.

CARRIAGES .- We direct public attention to the advertisement of Alfred M. Herkness. Auctioneer. gies. Those of our readers in want of such articles | nearer home than the mongrel sheet alluded to.would do well to attend the acution, as great bargains will no doubt be had.

Our friend, WILLIAM GUMPH, has removed two doors east of the Farmers' Bank, in East King street, where all who desire to be neatly fitted with fashionable coats, pants or vests, will do well to call. See his advertisement.

ID" THE GUARDIAN," for May fully sustains the character attained by its predecessors. It is a periodical admirably adapted to the wants of the young especially, and deserves a liberal patronage

Cadets of Temperance.

The Cadets made quite a handsome display on Thursday last. There were delegations present from Columbia, Marietta, Harrisburg and York.-The Procession numbered about three hundred strong, with music and banners. After parading through the principal streets, and partaking of a rich repast served up at the Mechanics' Institute, by the Ladies of this City, the Cadets were marched to the German Reformed Church, where they were addressed in an appropriate and eloquent manner by the Rev. Mr. Harbaugh.

The whole affair passed off very pleasantly, and the juveniles from a distance appeared to be much delighted with the kind reception they met with.

Incendiaries About! A villainous attempt was made a few days ago to burn out the painting establishment of Samuel W. Taylor, in E. Orange street, by placing a quantity of explosive material in the cellar. Fortunately the match did not ignite. Our citizens should keep a sharp look out, in order that the villain or villains may be detected.

IF A violent Hail Storm passed over the north ern section of this county on Sunday Week, which was somewhat destructive to vegetation. The hail stones were many of them an inch in diameter.

The Pews of the new Presbyterian Church in this city, are to be rented or allotted at public auction, on to-morrow evening at $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock.

At the dedication of the new Lutheran the building, amounted to about \$1200!

The New Coalition-"How Apples Swim!"

sterian publishes what it ca pration of James Buchanan, Esq., delivered before the Washington Association in this city, on the 4th of July, 1815,"-and the Examiner, of the same date, only printed before the other, directs the attention of its readers to this same oration which is o appear in the Lancasterian. Perhaps the proofheets of the latter were handed to Mr. Darlington for examination! Now, whether such a speech was made at all—or, if made, whether this is a correct copy of it, we do not know, nor shall we take the trouble to ascertain; but this much we do know, that, unless there was a collusion between the two papers in question, the Whig organ of this county could not have known in advance what was forth coming in its ally, the Lancasterian. The old adage has it, that "birds of a feather flock together. The latter paper, in its abuse of Mr. BUCHANAN, is doing good service to the Whigs, and it is to be expected, as a matter of course, that their organ should lend its aid and join jiblets with the organ of Thomas H. Burrowes, in their mutual endeavor to tarnish his fame and character, so that, in the event of his nomination, (a circumstance at length admitted to be possible by the Lancasterian,) the scurrility and abuse of a pretended Democratic paper may be used by them hereafter to endanger is election.

The coalition, however, must be hard put to for material wherewith to assail Mr. Buchanan when they have to hunt up the musty records of a pas age, and go back the long period of six and thirty years to find something, in the shape of an oration, which they cannot approve of. They might have gone a year farther back, and found that this same youthful orator gallantly volunteered his services as a private soldier, and marched to the defence of Baltimore, in 1814; or they might have taken a look at the Legislative Journals of that year, and discovered that Mr. B. advocated a thorough organization of the military force of the State, in order to a more energetic prosecution of the war then raging with Great Britain. They might have done all this-and then have instituted a critical examination of his brilliant Legislative, Congressional and Diplomatic career, (including his able, management of the State Department,) extending over a period of thirty-five years from its commencement to its close to see if they could lay their fingers on a solitary speech, vote, state paper, or act of his, that was not in the strictest accordance with the Democratic creed. But this did not suit their purpose. They carefully pass over all his good acts, which are legion, and, vulture-like, pounce down upon a solitary one which occurred more than the third of a century ago, and which, if true, only goes to show that he was opposed to the policy of President Manison, who, he thought, did not conduct the war with proper energy-and not that he was opposed to the war itself. This is the sum and substance of his offence-committed, if at all, when a very young man, and might well be set down as one of those youthful indiscretions which are so very common in the history of every man, and from

which not one in ten thousand is exempt. But the charge comes with a bad grace from the Federal Examiner and its new ally; and there is no better evidence of the sound political integrity, and sterling Democracy of James Buchanan, than the fact that he has been made the target against whom the shafts of Whig calumny and Shillewallee vituperation have been hurled for more than twenty years, and who, perhaps, has suffered more abuse from these and kindred sources of defamation than any Democratic statesman now living. The speech in question, admitting it to be genuine, if it amounts to anything, only proves, what has never been denied by himself or his friends, that, in early life, a description of a Universal Thermometer, a table Mr. Buchanan was considered a Federalist. What kind of a Federalist he really was may be gleaned from the following extract of a speech delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, by our estcemed and eloquent friend, Judgé CHAMPNEYS, in the month of January, 1843-more than eight years ago. It is from a gentleman who had an intimate knowledge of Mr. B., personal and political, and whose character for veracity was such that he would have scorned to make an assertion on the floor of the Senate which was not abundantly sustained by the proof. In reply to the attack of Mr. Gibbons Indge CHAMPNEYS, amongst other things equally strong and complimentary, said:

It is a singular and extraordinary fact connected with the history and exalted reputation of Mr. Buchanan, and evinces the sterling qualities of his mind, and the consistency of his political principles, that from the time of his entry into public life, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1814, up o the present period, his enemies have been unable o point to a single vote which conflicts with the great principles of the democratic party as avoued by Mr. Jefferson. In 1814, when a member of the legislature, he supported both democratic men and measures, and ably sustained the successful efforts

measures, and ably sustained the successful efforts that were made to provide all the necessary means of defence against the enemy.

He exhibited the sincerity and patriotism of his views by marching as a private to the defence of Baltimore. When in the Legislature in 1815, he adopted the principles of Mr. Jefferson, in avowing his hostility to a Bank of the United States, as an institution which could not exist without giving a latitude of construction to the powers delegated by the constitution which would conflict with the integrity and permanency of Republican government.

The True Spirit!

The Ebensburg Sentinel a sterling Democratic paper published in Cambria county, whese editor is friendly to the nomination of Gen. Cass, has the following excellent remarks in reply to the vile attacks made upon the Hon. James Buckanan If the friends of Gen. Cass are really sincere in their through the polluted columns of the Philadelphia of Philadelphia. He will offer for sale, on the 14th | Statesman. Our friend Rhey might have embraced inst., a splendid assortment of Carriages and Bug- in his denunciation certain other papers a little The Sentinel says:

Since the campaign of 1848, we have been the admirer and constant supporter of Gen. Cass, and we are of the belief that he is the strongest man for the next Presidency. But, in forming our opinion, we were not in the least prejudiced against that bright particular star of the Democracy of this State, JAMES BUCHANAN, a pure patriot, and an enlighted statesman, a man who towers above the puny editor of the "Statesman," and all ahose concerned with it, as the monument on Bunker's Hill above the meanest creature that crawls around its hard. The contemptible course of that taken its base. The contemptible course of that pape is an injury to the cause, which it purports to advocate, and, if persisted in, will lead to consequences injurious to the Democracy of the State, and will, with its fall, drag down to the lowest depths of degradation all those in any manner connected with it. Why cannot it pursue an honorable course towards those members of the party with whom i liffers, as is the case with all the Democratic jou ls that favor the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN le should recollect that,

Slander meets no regard from noble minds; aly the base believe, what the base only utter.

The Guillotine at Work!

We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that quit number of removals were made in the Custon House last week—mostly Democrats, and some fev of those who are called Cooper Whigs. It was al leged at the time of the late investigation, that the condition upon which Mr. Lewis was permitte o retain his office, by President Fillmore, was that ne should remove every Democrat in the Custom House! We hardly credited the rumor then, but the events of the last week satisfy us fully that there vas too much truth in it. Mr. Fillmore has a captal headsman in Tom Corwin, and now that the work of decapitation has again commenced, we expect every Democrat about the establishment, to ose his head, and that, too, without benefit of clergy. The mandate has gone forth from the

White House and it must be obeyed to the letter. Robbery and Arrest!

A western merchant, named Bowen, was robbed at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, on th. 26th ult., of \$2,300. A young man named Chas H. Williams, was arrested at Easton, on Tuesday on suspicion, and immediately made a full confes sion of the transaction to the officers. About \$1600 Church, in New Holland, on the 27th ult., the col. of the stolen money was found in his possession. lections towards defraying the expenses of erecting He was taken to Philadelphia and imprisoned to undergo his trial. nably untrue!!"

Mr. Bonham's Speech.

The last Harrisburg Keystone contains the speech of this distinguished Representative from Cumberland, on the bill to repeal the 6th section of the act of 1847, relative to fugitive slaves, &c. The speech makes nearly ten columns of that paper-and to say that it is an able and conclusive argument oughout against the constitutionality of the act referred to, is to say what every body would expect from its talented and eloquent author. We give the concluding paragraph of this masterly production and our only regret is that the length of the speech prevents us from publishing it entire. Mr. BORHAM But to return. If legislative action on the part of the states is inexpedient to aid the execution of the powers of the general government, it is clearly

the province of prudence and patriotism to throw no obstacles in its path. The rights of the southern people may be secured under regulations im d by the general government itself; yet without legislative interference on the part of the states, the citizens thereof may assist in the carrying into effect the paramount law as a matter of lary regulation; if for no other purpose. No one seriously doubts the power of citizens of one state to protect the citizens of other states in their rights property, when it may be found within their rritory. Nor can there be any doubt that in the case of fugitives from justice, it is the duty of good citizens and the authorities of each state to assist in their arrest and restoration to the states from which they may have escaped. The 2d section of the 4th article of the constitution of the United States provides for the delivering up fugitives from justice by one state, and their removal, on the de-mand of the executive authority of the states from

which they fled. In accordance with this consti-tutional provision, the 2d section of the act o Congress of the 12th Feb., 1793, was passed, being a portion of the same act which relates to fugitives from labor. Would the states therefore be justifiable in passing enactments to prevent their local authorities from aiding and assisting in the execu-tion of this paramount law? Would they be jusventing justices of the peace, sheriffs and other peace officers, under severe penalties, from carrying this paramount law into effect? Certainly not.— And yet, with as little show of reason can we infliet penalties on the same persons, and forbid the use of our jails in the case of the "delivering up" of fugitives from labor. The cases are precisely parallel, as the restoration of the two classes of persons, fugitives from justice and from labor, is provided for in the same section and article of the constitution of the United States, and the method defined of exercising these respective powers in the same act of congress. Good neighborship, and the between nations should be sufficient of nemselves, to influence us to aid and assist neighporing states by these acts of nothing more than common courtesy. Yet we are to be cursed by a set of fanatics, who are daily sending in remontrances against the repeal of the obnoxious and unconstitutional law of 3d March, 1847; men who would in effect not only disregard the common amenities of life, but would trample under foot a vital provision of the constitution of their country, and tear in pieces the solemn enactments of cor gress passed in conformity with that constitution Yes, we have now a statute of Pennsylvania which punishes our citizens with fines and imprisonments, and legal disabilities of a high grade, for doing that which in honor and good conscience, and by the supreme law of the land, they are bound to do; and yet there are those who remonstrate agains its repeal—and members on this floor who will record their votes against the passage of the bill now pending for that purpose. And yet we complain of the sensitiveness of our southern brethren on the subject of their peculiar institutions, and

their many grievances. I tell you, Mr. Speaker, while the act of March 3d, 1847, disgraces the statute look of Pennsylvania, and similar acts disgrace the legislation of other northern states, the people of the south have a quarrel with us, and have good cause to complain of our Punic faith, and to up-braid us as violators of the compacts of the con-stitution, promoters of discord, and as disturbers of the peace of the nation. Legislation of this kind is a direct and powerful blow aimed at the government itself, and the integrity of our blessed Union —and the same spirit which enacted that law would scatter this nation in "disintegrated, discordant, belligerent, fragments." Let us, therefore discard such miserable fanatical heresies from our midst, betrue to the faith which was pledged by our fore-fathers, at a time when the bonds of fraternal ove were strong and bright, when the blood of patriots flowed in one common stream, and the hearts of millions were engrossed in one great struggle—when the voice of the east and the west, the north and the south mingled together as many waters, and was heard in holy union amid the conflicts of nations, above the clangor of war, and gave consolation and hope and strength to an infant

people, with the nobler triumphs of peace.

We may then say to our glorious Union, in the sublime language of the poet Tupper, who has but recently landed upon our shores, and whom we took by the hand but the other day in these halls "Giant aggregate of nations,

Glorious whole of glorious parts, Unto endless generations Live united, hands and hearts! Peaceful calm or battle jar, Stand in beauteous strength together Sister States, as now ye are.

The Reading Convention.

We have heard it intimated that an attempt will e made at the Reading Convention, by the admirers of a distinguished candidate for the Presidency, residing in another State, to pass a resolution in tha body, declaring him the first choice of Pennsylvania, as the democratic candidate in 1852. If such a foolish attempt is made, we hope it will at once be promptly and effectually put down. The delegates elected to the Reading Convention have been chosen to nominate candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, and when that duty is performed they have nothing more to do but to adjourn and go home. It would be exceedingly improper for men who have been elected for a different purpose, to sow dissension in the democratic ranks, by agitating a question that is not to be settled until a year hence.professions of attachment to him, they will let alone a movement which, even if successful, could result in nothing but injury to his cause. Let the question rest until 1852, and then let it be settled upon its own merits,—Easton Argus.

The Equestrian Statue, bronze, of Gen. JACKor, which has been in progress for the last four years, at Washington City, under the direction of Mr. Mills, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready to be placed on its pedestal, in Lafayette Square, opposite the President's House, on the 4th of July next. It will be one-third larger than life, and will weigh 35,000 lbs. The material consists of old brass cannon, condemned by the

CARLISLE.-This "ancient and venerable Box ough," must be improving in morals very fast, if we are to judge from the following items which we glean from our exchanges:

—A furious and bloody riot took place at the Circus in Carlisle on Monday evening, which resulted in some very severe injuries to one of the men connected with the Circus. He was so much bruised and maltreated, as to be unable to leave with the Company on the following morning, and is still detained in Carlisle, in a very precarious condition. —A large portion of the iron railing which surrounds the Court House square in Carlisle, was found to be torn down on Sunday morning last, "the act" says the Herald, "of some of the midnight miscreants who almost nightly leave marks of outrage or depredation in some part of the town. We can conceive of no particular motive for this last act of violence, and presume it was promoted by the satanic spirit of mischief alone."

The N. Y. Herald, (a Taylor paper,) in commenting on the election of Mr. Figu to the United

States Senate, says: "The Whig party, once a national and a constitutional organization of the intelligence, the wealth and respectability of the free States, is gradually assuming the position of a mere Abolition faction composed of various colors and stripes, from the pure black of Douglass to the mixed complexion of William H. Seward and his political associates.

BENNET knows the Whig party like a book. A BRITISH SLANDEBER-The English Abolitio missary and scoundrel, George Thompson, M. P. said in one of his recent Canada speeches:-LI do not believe there is one minister in the United States who believes what he says. I know ough of ministers in that country to believe tha they preach wilfully and designedly what they know to be false! The men deliberately go to their closets, and, for purely political and pro-slavery purposes, write sermons for the Sabbath-day, which

ney all the while know to be palpably and dam

The Boundary Commission. Our readers will recollect the outcry that wa made against Col. WELLER, in his capacity as Com missioner to run the boundary line between Texas and Mexico, including the unfounded charges o incompetency, profligacy and faithlessness to the Government—but it appears, says the Dayton Em

pire, that the Administration has made a most miser able failure in the appointment of his Whig succes sor, a certain Mr. BARTLETT. The same paper tells us that R. H. Caffee, Esq. of Lancaster, Ohio, who went out with the Com mission, has returned, and while in Cincinnati, h communicated to the editors of the Enquirer a number of important and interesting facts, all going o prove the utter inefficiency and unfitness of Bartlett for the station he occupies. From the yet been done to facilitate the object of the Comnission—at least nothing but what had far better been left undone. The funds belonging to the Government have been shamefully squanderedts interests have been wholly disregarded, and the gentlemen composing the party, sick of the reckessness and mismanagement of Bartlett, are anxious

The whole party engaged in the service com prises about one hundred and eighty men, besides a military escort of eighty more—about three times the force under the Democratic Commissioner, Col

o leave him and return to their homes.

Weller. "Mr. Caffee," says the Enquirer, "although horough whig, has left the Commission, as did several others, all, in truth, who could get away, thoroughly disgusted and outraged with the imbe cility and shameful mismanagement of its head who seems to have abandoned all idea of honorabl deportment towards the government, or fair dealing with the men in his control. The whole party, civilians and military, are greatly dissatisfied. The Commission is there with all its means squandered good feeling and harmony, so essential to a service of that character, entirely broken up, and the proon the plains. Supplies that have been sent for cannot reach them before October, and until then no movement in their enterprise can go forward. There they must stay, leading the vagrant life of the frontier, and of course imposing the same delay upon the Mexican Commission, already incensed almost beyond endurance by the indifference and tardiness of our Government in prosecuting the requisitions of the treaty."

The following remarks of the Enquirer, (one of hose editors has been on the ground) will give the reader some notion of what our Government may reasonably calculate upon, from the mismanagement of its Commissioner in the final settlement of the boundary, it he is permitted to go forward with the business

"It is not all, that the American Commiss has outrageously squandered the public funds and wasted the public property! He has squandered the public domain! He has thrown away American soil!-ours by the clearest marks of nature and our treaty, and ours by the united testimony of the people inhabiting it! This is a pretty grave matter, and let us look at it a little closer

"After several interviews at El Paso the two commissioners decided that the starting point of the boundary between Mexico and the United gree of north latitude, which is 64 miles north of El Paso. This line will run due west to the branch of the Gila called Rio Membres, near the 108th leg. of longitude. If instead of starting at 22 minutes north of the 22d degree, it had started or the 32 degree, as nature points out, and the people there claim to be right, the line would have reached a branch on the Gila, called the San Pedro, and ouched the Gila at the 111th degree of longitude Saving to our government one of the finest portions of the valley of the Rio Grande, the only section of the country through which a road can pass, and the town of Mesica, settled within a year by some three hundred families, who incensed at the weak ness of the American Commissioner in unjustly transferring them and their town to Mexican own ership and dominion, were preparing to leave for some other portion of the country where their some other portion of the country where their rights and nationality could not be sacrificed to the cunning and diplomacy of one exacting party, and the imbecility and indifference of another."

Spirit of Fanaticism.

While certain of the presses in the interest of fanaticism are rejoicing over Charles Sumner's election, sensible men will read such a paragraph vomit him forth, never again to disturb the repos as this, from that sterling paper, the Richmond Enquirer, with unaffected pain: 1

We regret to believe on the inf intelligent man who has just returned from a tour through a great portion of South Carolina, that there is very great and universal excitement in the State, in favor of separate secession. Instead of public sentiment being "very far below the fever eat of the politicians," he informs us that the ex citement and determination of the people are much beyond the tone of the newspapers, which is rabid

enough in all conscience.

A few more acts, like the election of Sumner, would so impress the South with the unsoundness of Northern sentiment and the fixed purpose to insult and aggress the South, that the advocates of secession will not be confined to South Carolina.— This fatal blindness, if continued, must shake the Union, which will surely move on harmoniously and safely, if the North will only keep quiet and cease its mad and silly agitation. Every day confirms the belief that the battle of the Union must be fought at the North-upon her head be the aw-ful consequences of disunion, if such a catastrophe s forced upon the country.

The 11th Congressional District. It will be recollected by our readers that in the bove district, the Whig candidate, HENRY M. FUL-LER, Esq., was declared elected by a majority of 59 otes. Col. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, the Democratic candidate, believing that he was defrauded out of his election, will contest his right to a seat, and for in the case before the Court at Danville, under the provisions of a late act of Congress. Already fortyfive distinct cases of illegal votes have been proven. and, it is believed when the whole testimony is elicited, that not less one hundred will be made ap parent. The illegal voters were composed of un naturalized foreigners, non-residents and minors, and mostly polled at Danville, in Mountor county-although several votes were cast in Columbia county. Mr. Valentine Best and his Whig allies may find, in the long run, that "honesty is the best policy."

The Contested Election.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, on Saturday, Judge King delivered the opinion of a majority of the Court, setting aside the election of Mr. Kneass, and declaring Wm. B. Reep elected to the office of District Attorney. Judge CAMPBELL lissented from the other two Judges, and gave a very elaborate opinion in favor of Mr. Kneass.

An Editor in Luck!

Our neighbor, JACOB MYERS, Esq., of the Amercan Republican, has received from the Governor the appointment of Notary Public. Mr. M. is a clever man, barring his politics, and will make an obliging and competent officer.

117 President FILLMORE has issued a Procla mation, warning persons not to engage in any hos tile demonstrations against Cuba, and pointing out the penalties, which he is resolved to enforce, for such violation of the laws. IT CHARLES M. OTTINGER, a Clerk in the Phil-

oppearance at Court, in the sum of \$4,000, to ans wer a charge of robbing the mail. THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Esq, of this City, has ocen appointed Attorney General of the State, is

delphia Post Office, has been bound over for his

place of Cornelius Darragh, Esq., resigned. This is a good appointment. Mr. F. ranks amor the first members of the Bar, in Lancaster, and is withal a highly moral and respectable citizen.

The Chester County has instructed her delegates to Reading for Col. WILLIAM BIGLER, and those to Harrisburg for Judge Thomas S. Bell.

The South-Western Frontier.

The accounts of Indian outrages along the South Western frontier show a condition of things in that quarter which calls loudly for the efficient interposition of the Government. The fierce tribes along the confines of Texas and New Mexico are mpelled to acts of violence and plunder by two onsiderations or motives. In the first place, the ncrease of emigrating parties from the United States, together with traders and trappers, has had the effect to drive off or to destroy a great deal of game, upon which the Indians depended to a considerable extent for subsistence. Travellers to California and to Santa Fe. during the spring and summer months, are constantly traversing the prairies, chasing and shooting the buffaloes; their horses and mules consume also a great deal of statement of Mr. Caffee, it appears that nothing has the grass upon which the buffalo is accustomed

commetton with the reading of the patriotic, talented and truly Pennsylvania letter of ROBERT TYLES, Esq.; when the Secretary announced on behalf of the committee of arrangements the cheerful compliance of Col. JORN W. FORENT to address the Club, and, who was then present. Mr. Forney was then invited to the stand and was received by his old personal and political friends with the most dearning and enthusiastic cheering. After acknowledging in a very feeling and truly eloquent manner, his obligations for the reception he met with by those who had been his companions in many political contests, and reverting to many democratic reminiscences associated with the "Old Town Hall," in which it gave him pleasure once more to meet the friends of his former days, he spoke at length, for the space of an hour and a half, discussing the most important political subjects of the day—incidentally alluding to local matters, and personal cupidity and personal ingratitude. His remarks elicited frequent interruptions of applause from the "Town Hall full of people," particularly when he adverted to the high and holy In the early part of the first session of the las Congress the sum of two hundred thousand dollars was voted by the Senate as a compensation to the Indians for the injury done to their grounds by the frequent passage of large bodies of whites through their country. The appropriation, however, did not pass the House. It was a measure of justice and might have had the effect of conciliating and keeping quiet the very tribes that are now engaged in committing depredations.

In connection with these intrusions and encroach ents of the whites in the Indian territories, and the consequent diminution of game, the weakness of the forces of the United States in that quarter no doubt operates as a sound reason to account for the recent and still continuing outrages of the savages. The responsibility in this matter rests upon Congress. That body refused to raise the additional force of mounted men called for and still further to weaken the efficiency of the service the estimates of the Quartermaster's Departmen was so reduced that the Secretary of War find -all its provisions exhausted-its credit gone-its himself compelled to disband a portion of the army, small as it is, for want of the means of subsistence and maintenance. A wretched system perty of the government, purchased for the service, of economy it is which thus impairs the very sin at heavy expense, wasted, abandoned and perishing ews of defence whilst profusion in less essential matters goes unquestioned !-Balt. American.

Bold Federal Doctrine.

Mr. Meredith, the late Whig Secretary of the Treasury, in an address before the Court, in a cor tested election case in Philadelphia, recently, as w learn by the Pennsylvanian, " avowed that voting by ballot at our general elections is not secret vo ting, and that it is within the power of the Legis lature, without violating the Constitution, to enac that the ticket of every voter must be endorsed with the name of the voter, as in England, under

the municipal corporation act."

This doctrine would have suited the view Alexander Hamilton and other old federalists; bu we hardly thought that in this day of progress and enlightenment, there could be found a man in the limits of the country who would dare to advocate such bold anti-republican doctrine. It is striking at the dearest privilege of freemen—the secret bal lot—and should such doctrine obtain, the freedon f the ballot would be but a mockery, and briber and corruption would be the order of the day. rine is detestable, and worthy only of the The docts leaders of the federal party, who secretly admire the sentiments maintained by the old federalists vho thought the people "ignorant and turbulen and incapable of self-government."—Mount Verno

(Ohio) Banner.
Rhode Island, as one of the first fruits of the re cent Democratic victory, will give to her people the secret ballot—so long opposed by the whigs while in Massachusetts, the same great reform i sought to be put into the hands of th wielded against their oppressors; and there also, i opposed by the whigs. Mr. MEREDITH talks in the same way; and he is well understood by Demcrats, for he does not speak in parables.-Pennsyl

The following is an extract from the speech of this man, the newly elected Senator from Massachusetts, delivered at a Free Soil mass meeting i Boston, last October:

"Into Massachusetts he [the slave owner] shall not come. The contempt, t indignation, the abhorrence of the communi The contempt, the shall be our weapons of offence. Wherever h moves he shall find no house to receive him—n table spread to nourish him—no welcome to chee him—the dismal lot of the Roman exile shall b his. He shall be a wanderer without roof, fire, or water. Men shall point at him in the streets, and on the highways. The cities, towns and villages shall refuse to receive the monster; they shall

Sad Occurrence at Danville.

On Sunday the 28th ult., about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while the congregation were assembled at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Danville, and during the exercises of prayer, immediately preceding the reception of the communion, the church was struck by lightning, the fluid passing down the steeple through the roof and down a lamp rod to near the centre of the church, in the midst of the assembly. One lady, Mrs. Penzyl, was instantly killed, and some fourteen or fifteen others, seated in different parts of the church, were more or less injured. The steeple was shattered to pieces. Several pews were torn loose, and other damage done to the building.

MURDER IN BUTLER COUNTY .-- On Monday evening the 21st ult., two brothers named Duff were coming from Westmoreland county, where they formerly resided, with some cattle, intending to take up their residence in Butler county. One of them reached the farm house of Mr. Kelley with the cattle, where he remained until near day light, and stated that his brother William was back at the mill. In the morning he stated that a man was lying dead in the road a short distance ahead o them. It was then ascertained that it was the body ome time past has been engaged taking testimony of William Duff, his brother. From the wound and other marks of violence, it was rendered certain that he had been murdered by some person or persons. Duff, the brother of the deceased, was immediately arrested and taken before a Justice of known by reputation to the most of our citizens.the Peace, who committed him to the prison of He represented Venango county in our State Legis-Butler county to await his trial. We glean these particulars from the Lawrence co. Journal, of the Mint, at Philadelphia, by President Polk, and

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS .- The Washington Republic says certain statements are going the rounds in held that office until about a year ago, discharging the Philadelphia Ledger and other journals, which, we are authorized to say from an official source, do not correctly represent the action of the Pension Office on the bounty land claims under the act of that his residence here will prove both pleasant and September, 1850. It is true, that the applications already received exceed one hundred thousand in number, and are increasing at the rate of five hundred a day; but so far from the claims themselves being permitted to slumber, they are subjected from their first reception to a rapid progress of classification and arrangement, which, though to superficial observers it may appear tedious and unnecessary, is essential to guard against error and confusion and actually conduces to despatch. There are now nearly three hundred warrants issuing daily, and means are in constant exercise to swell the number to four hundred and upwards. Nearly fifteen thousand warrants have been issued to various parts of the country since the plates were first received from the engravers.

The Iron interest, says the Pottsville Register, s gradually improving throughout the country with a healthy market, though as yet there has been but little advance in price. Iron producing estab lishments which have been suspended for months past by the depression of the market, are again being set in motion. This act will give increased vigor and tone to the coal trade.

ILFJERRY LIND's concert in Pittsburg, on Friday evening the 25th ult., yielded \$9,000. She had intended giving another concert, but some mischievous boys threw a few pebbles into the window of her dressing room, and at her carriage, and she left in a miff the next morning for Baltimore, where she sang on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. She is now in Philadelphia.

Official Outrage.

Enthusiastic Meeting of "Bigler

The third regular meeting of Bigler Club No. 2, was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening last. The President in the chair, on motion of Mr. John Murpher, Dr. N. B. Wolff, was appointed Secretary for the evening. The routine of the Club business was then gone through with, in connexion with the reading of the patriotic, talented and truly Pennsylvania letter of ROSERT TYLES, Eq.; when the Secretary annuaced on habit of the patriotic states.

tude. His remarks elicited frequent interruptions of applause from the "Town Hall full of people," particularly when he adverted to the high and holy mission of the great Democratic Party of the country—the sublime truths and the concomitant extension of the principles of human liberty—the preservation of those great fundamental principles which lay at the base of the Constitution and the organization of the democratic party; and which secure protection alike to all American citzens, whether North or South of Mason & Dixon's line—whether North or South of Mason & Dixon's line—

whether North or South of Mason & Dixon's line

his denunciations of white and black negro fanat

icism—his exposition of English capidity, policy and abolition missions to distract the harmony of our great family of States—his allusion to the high

character and important public services of that "bright particular star," of which there is no fellow in our political firmament, the Hon. James Buchanan, the magnitude and brilliancy of whose towering intellect, has thrown rays of light upon the earth's surface, wherever liberty finds a resting

place and her benign principles inspire the hearts of men—his tribute to the merit and high order of talent, political integrity and stateman-like sagacity of Col. WILLIA BIGLER; and many other topics

of which it would be impossible to give even a synopsis, much more, an accurate detail of argument and deductions.

The discourse was listened to with the most re spectful attention, and at its conclusion was enthu siastically applauded. The following resolution was unanimously adopt

ed by the Club.

Resolved, That the thanks of "Bigler Club No.

2," be and are hereby tendered to Col. John W.

FORNEY, for his learless, eloquent and manly exposition of the principles of the Democratic Party

J. J. GAULT, Pres't.
N. B. Wolfe, Sec'ry. p. t.
Columbia, May 3d, 1851.

(Ia.) Ledger, gives an account of a den of robbers.

on an island in Beaver Lake, Jasper county, in that

State, discovered by Mr. Weiss, who went after four

stolen horses. In order to save his life, he swore

not to divulge what he saw; but he exposed the

"He was taken to a large cave on this island

provided with supper, and then shown false keys bank note presses, metal for making bogus money

&c. Mr. Weiss says there were over one hundre

men in the gang—many of whom he knew—they had been residents of this and adjoining counties

and that they had occupied high stations among the citizens. He states that there were about

twenty-five women in the gang—the wives of some of the rascals. They had one hundred and thirty

BLOODY CONFLICT.—The Galveston (Texas

Civilian, of the 18th ult., says that Capt. McCul.

lough's company of Mounted Rangers overtook on

the 10th, a gang of runaway negroes near the river

Nueces, on their way to Mexico. The negroes

were challenged by the Rangers to surrender, but

refused, and in return opened a fire upon the Ran

gers, killing two, and wounding a third badly. A

general engagement then ensued, in which all the

negroes were killed. Their number is not men-

SENIOR CAPTAIN IN THE NAVY By the recen-

eath of Commodore Barron, the seniority of rank

the Republic, devolves on Commodore Chas. Stewart

previous to our second war with Britain, no less

than their mental qualifications, manifested in

various emergencies before and since, have challen-

ged the admiration of the world, and given them

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Pittsburgh

Tournal says the work on the Western Division of

the Pennsylvania Railroad is progressing steadily,

and even between Pittsburgh and Turtle Creek, it

s going forward finely. At the crossing of the

Pittsburg and Greensburg Turnpike, in East Liberty,

a rather expensive viaduct has been an impediment

to progress. The Railroad Company, however

have decided to erect a permanent and spacious

stone structure at this point, with a roadway of

orty-two feet. The contracts are closed, stone

ngaged, and the work is to begin forthwith. Three

and by that time, the road will be ready for the

superstructure from Pittsburgh out, as far as the

Cor. J. R. Snowden.-The Pittsburg Morning

Post says :- It will be seen by a card in this day's

paper, that Col. James Ross Snowden has taken ur

his abode in Pittsburgh, with the view of resuming

the practice of the law. Col. Snowden is already

lature for a number of years, and distinguished him

self in that body by his able advocacy of Democratic

measures. He was afterwards appointed Treasurer

its duties with the most scrupulous fidelity. He i

a gentleman of fine talents, and an able and eloquent

advocate. We welcome him to our city, and hope

At the Annual Election for the Lancaste

Savings' Institution, held on Saturday May 3, according to the provisions of the Charter of said In

stitution, the following Gentlemen were elected Tru

ees for the ensuing year: Emanuel Schaeffer, Christian Keiffer, Reah Fra

r, Newton Lightner, John S. Gable, Geo. Ford

INTERPRETATION OF THE CHEAP POSTAGE LAW

-The Post Master General has decided that under

he new postage law which takes effect on the 1st

f July, weekly papers only are entitled to circulate

n the mail free of postage, in the county where pub.

ished, and that in estimating the various distances

nentioned in the act, the office of publication is the

county line. The phraseology of the act on these

points is not very clear. Its meaning is however,

IF A horrible murder was committed in Phila

lelphia county, on Friday night last. A German

named Bartel, his wife and infant child, were found

by some of the neighbors on Saturday morning, all

or fiends who are yet running at large. The sup-

posed murderer is a young Italian, who had been in

he employ of Mr. Bartel, and with whom he had

The steamboat Webster, when about a hund

ed miles below Vicksburg on the Mississippi, on

Friday last, took fire and burned to the water's edge

explained by the Department as above.

ad an altercation.

in the flames or by drowning.

profitable.

design is to bring the road in use this year.

onths will witness the completion of this viaduct

an enduring niche in the temple of fame.

tioned.

whole when he got home. The Ledger says:

ments shall designate.
On motion of P. Mouris, adjourned.

ed by the Club

upon this occasion

Club No. 2!

We were surprised to find the following language in the late Presidential proclamation relative t

upposed Cuban Expedition: "It is believed that this expedition is instigated nd set on foot by foreigners who dare to make our shores the scenes of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek by false hood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citi-zens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes, an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum

permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospi-tality thus extended to them. We should like to know by what authority, the highest official dignitary of the nation, assumes the right to make invidious distinctions between for-

igners and natives?

The President has no right to denounce in unneasured terms any class of our citizens. He has no right to know officially, any distinction. More than all, he has no right, as the head of a great than all, he has no right, as the head of a great Republic, to charge those who flee to our land as an "asylum from oppression," with "ingratitude and the abuse of hospitality." They come not here merely by "permission," but by right. When here, they exercise no privileges, but participate in the natural rights of all freemen. This asylum was founded by refugees from the tyranny of the old world, and cemented by the blood of freedom's martyrs from every ration. The titleded of the martyrs from every nation. The title-deed of the European emigrant was signed by the swords of such heroes as Lafayette and Kosciusko, Dekalb and Montgomery—and shall he be told that he is a mere tenant at will? Away with such selfish arrogance—shame on such unwarranted reproach.— This glorious Republic was established for the benefit of the world, not for the exclusive use of a nation. The true American says, "ho! all ye that thirst, come and drink of the waters of Freedom—all ye that are heavy laden, come and rest from oppression."-Trenton Daily American.

HORRIBLE MURDER .-- A man by the name of Moses Bramhall, was committed to the jail of this county, on Wednesday last, charged with the murder of his wife. The prisoner was a resident of Asylum township and the following particulars of the affair are substansially as given by himself substantiated by the testimony of his neighbors, as far as they had cognizance of the fact.

Bramhall, has threatened the life of his wife, who

on several occasions, has taken refuge at the neigh-bors. He had warned her that if she left his house again she never would return alive. On evening, from his treatment she fled from his house when he, taking a shorter course overtook her in the road, and it is supposed from the marks, having first stunned her by a blow with a club across the temple, choked her with his hands, until the horrid was accomplished. He says that having left her, and gone a short distance, on looking back he thought she showed signs of life, when he returned and choked her again until she was quite dead.

On motion of Mr. John Slack, when this meet-ing adjourn, it meet again on the 17th of May, at such time and place as the Committee of Arrange-He gave himself up, confessing the commission of the crime to the neighbors, and apparently being unaware of the enormity of the deed he had com mitted. It is proper to state, that he was intoxica-ted at the time, and that he is represented as a peacable and affectionate man to his family when at under the dominion of the Monster Alcohol.— ANOTHER DES OF ROBBERS.-The New Albany Bradford Reporter.

A FAST FUNERAL-A RACE TO THE GRAVE. On Saturday last two funeral processions, of unusual length, on their way to the Catholic Cemetry in Cambridge, neared each other a little above Po A rivalry immediately set up between the drivers of the hearses, to see which should read the gate of the Cemetry first! By a great applica-tion of the whip a sample of tast driving developed itself-but the race was of short duration. ped itself—out the race was of short duration.— The coffin in one of the hearses was thrown out on the ground, and before the cortege following could draw up, it was run over by three or four hacks, and seriously mutilated. This accident suddenly put an end to the mad career of the Jehus. The ody was restored to its proper place, and the two funerals proceeded in order. Fast driving to the grave often occurs in Cambridge.-Boston Mail.

The Savannah Georgian, which stands at the head of the Democratic journals of Georgia, and in fact is one of the most influential pap whole South, speaks of the Hon James Buchanan as a statesman whom the editor would prefer to any other Northern man for the Presidency. We have kept careful note of the expressions of public sentiment in various parts of the country, in reference to the Presidency, and it has become apparent to us that Mr. Buchanan is the only Northern statesman who need expect anything from the South.— We were told the other day, by a very intelligent gentleman from Tennessee, formerly a resident of this county, that in his region Mr. Buchanan was almost the only man talked of for the Presidency. —Chambersburg Valley Spirit.

THE KENT COUNTY (MD.) TRAGEDY.—The Elkin the navy of the United States, as we learn from ton Democrat states, that the black woman who was shot at the time of the Cosden murder, has nearly recovered. A portion of the wrist bone which was shattered by the ball fired at her, will who is a native of Pennsylvania, and appointed from that State, though at present a citizen of the have to be taken out, for which purpose, her master. E. Crouch, Esq., will take her to Baltimore this State of New Jersey. Commodore Stewart entered the service as a lieutenant on the same day as the week. We learn from the Elkton Whig, that Geo Shelton, said to be implicated by Drumm late Commodore Barron-to wit, on the 9th of murder, is in Elkton jail, having voluntarily given March, 1798, and his present commission bears the himself up. He says he knows nothing of the matter, and can satisfactorily prove where he was date of April 22, 1806. Commodores Morris, Warrington, and Downes are next in the series of those on the night of the murder. sterling old naval heroes, whose prowess in and

A Monsten Ox .- We see it stated that Col. N. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been fattening an ox for eight years, until at length he has attained the enormous weight of 4,000 pounds. A mile per day is the fastest rate the monster can walk.—He is to be transported. Base has o be transported East by water, and will be sent to London for exhibition during the World's

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC LOCOMOTIVE. -The periments of Prof. Page, at Washington, with his electro-magnetic locomotive, have been completely successful and fully demonstrate the practicability of the application of electro-magnetism to the propul sion of railway trains. The Locomotive proceeded out from Washington as far as Bladensburg, making the distance 5 miles, in 35 minutes. When the power of the battery was fully up, on nearly a level plane, the rate of 19 miles an hour was attained eing 7 miles faster than the greatest speed yet atrained. MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED .- William F. Williams

was arrested at St. Louis on the 18th inst., on a charge of robbing the mail at Lacon, Ill., in January or February last, of which office he was Post master. When arrested, he was disguised with a heavy pair of false whiskers. In h pair of false whiskers. In his possession undred dollars were found, identified as a part of the money taken from the mail. John C. Lesevre, of Paradise township, lost a

valuable cow and hog, on Sunday week, by a stroke of lightning.

Rev. John M. Duncan, for many years Pastor of the First Independent Presbyterian Church, of Baltimore and one of the most gitted pulpit orators in that City, died there on Wednesday last, after a lingering illness.

Millinery. SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS. MRS. KURTZ invites the attention of the La-dies of this city and county, to the large and varied assortment of

varied assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS
which she has just received from Philadelphia. They consist of the latest and most beautiful patterns, and can be had at prices as reasonable as any other Millinery establishment in Lancaster. The attention of the Ladies is also invited to her plendid assortment of RIBBONS of every style and color; and also to her Bonner Caps, Arrifi-Millinery Rooms-North Queen Street, nearly opposite Wentz's Bee Hive Store.

307 A share of public patronage is respectfully blicited. [May 6-2m-15

Presbyterian Church. NOTICE is hereby given to the public:—1st.
That the Pews in the Presbyterian Church, neatly cushioned and prepared, will be offered for sale and rent, (at the church,) on next Wednesday and Thursday evenings. 2d. That this beautiful Church Edifice will be dedicated to Godon next Church Edifice will be dedicated to Godoon next Sabbath, the 11th of May. Dedication Sermon in the morning, at 10 o'clock, by Rev. R. W. Dickinson, D. D. Sermon in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the Constitution of the Church, by Rev. E. ERSKINE. Sermon in the evening, at 7; o'clock, on the Advantages of a well regulated Sanctuary to the People, and the Duty of the People in regard to it, by Rev. C. M. Johnston, of Carlisle.

3d. That a Sermon, prepared for the occasion, will be delivered on next Friday evening, in the large Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church; and also a Sermon on Saturday evening, at the same place, to the Young Men of this city, in particular.

place, to the Young Men of this city, in particular.

May 6. dead and their bodies horribly mangled by some fiend

To My Creditors.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County for the benefit of the several Acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday the 16th day of June, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, for the hearing of me and my creditors, when and where they may attend if they think proper. -and, horrible to relate, about forty persons perished they think proper. may 6-15-3t] BENJAMIN M. BAIR, Lower Leacock Township