

de Chazal ruined, like him, in the revolution; and that, by his will, he had ordered an advertisement to be inserted every week for three years, that the brother might come forward and claim his ample fortune. The Jacques de Chazal stands now before you; it is I.

Without delay I set out for London and only returned yesterday. You notary, continued he speaking to Madame Reval, 'is mine; from him I heard of the intended marriage of your daughter. To that angel I owe my life, and the least I can do is to present her with a part of that fortune, which without her, never would have reached my hands.'

'But, Monsieur,' said Madame Reval, with emotion, 'perhaps you have a family?'

'Yes, Madame replied he, bowing low as he spoke, 'if you will admit me into yours.'

'Ah, you have made part of our family for such a long time!' said Anna, pressing in her hands those of M. de Chazal; then, with a gesture full of elegance and grace, pointing to her intended husband, she added in a low voice, 'It is he who took you up. Do you recollect him?' Ah! you say that to me you owe your life; if you only knew how much I am indebted to you—if you only knew it!—But we will separate no more, and I shall have time to tell you all about it.'

Jules came forward to present the pen to his bride, and they both signed the marriage contract. Formed under such auspices, who can doubt that it was a happy one.—*London Court Journal*

HORRIBLE MURDER AT WEST CHESTER PA.—A friend who returned in the night line from Chester County last evening, brings us the following particulars of a horrible tragedy, enacted near the borough of West Chester, in that county, yesterday morning.

It appears that on Sunday morning, about half past ten o'clock, a man named James Boyd, went to the farm house of James Patton, a very respectable farmer, living about a mile out of the borough, and while there committed one of the most cold-blooded and black-hearted murders that it has ever fallen to our lot to record. Mr. and Mrs. Patton had gone to church, and left in the house a young servant girl, their son, Westley Patton, a youth some 15 years of age, an infant lying in the cradle.

They had been gone but a short time and, after locking the door, Boyd placed his hand upon the boy's head, said, 'how are you getting, Westley?'—(the lad had been sick for some time.) He had scarcely time to answer his question, ere Boyd seized the tongs, and with a violent blow levelled him to the floor, fracturing his skull in the most horrible manner. The girl, alarmed, flew to the cradle, seized the infant, hustled the window, jumped out and run to alarm the neighbors. As she reached the window, she declared afterwards, before the Alderman, that she distinctly heard the boy scream, 'Jim, don't kill me! then a blow, a tall and all was still.

On arriving at the house, the neighbors found every door on the first story fast, and they were compelled to enter by the window.

Here a sight presented itself at which the blood curdles to relate. The inhuman monster, after having beaten out the boy's brains, threw him into the fire, and when discovered, from all appearances, it seems he had been so thrown in before life was entirely extinct, as he gave evidence of having struggled severely and partly succeeded in working himself out of the fire. The flesh upon his face & indeed the whole upper part of his body, was burnt entirely off, and presented a most dreadful and heart-rending sight.

Immediate search was made for the murderer throughout the house, and persons sent in every direction to search. He was arrested, about two hours after ward at the house of his father, an honest laboring man, living in the neighborhood. When arrested, he stoutly denied the charge and said he had 'not been at James Patton's house for two weeks.' Upon examination however, marks of blood were discovered upon his patoons and also upon his boots. He was committed to answer the charge of murder. While in the office, he manifested the most perfect indifference and laughed and joked with his acquaintances as though nothing had happened. He is about 22 years of age, and a brick layer by trade. He resided in West Chester, some time ago, but having committed some offence, he was put in prison, broke jail, and had not been afterwards heard of until within about 3 or 4 weeks back, when he suddenly made his appearance again in the borough. He is a young man of rather dissolute habits and bore a very bad character.

The object that actuated him in the commission of this horrible deed appears to have been to rob, as the cup-

board up stairs, in which there had been a considerable sum of money in notes and gold, was forcibly entered and the money gone.

At the time our informant left the borough, the money had not been recovered. It appears that some week or so since, Mr. Patton had missed a small sum of money, and as he had discovered Boyd prowling about the house, suspicion fell upon him—and a desire of revenge, added to the hope of enriching himself still farther, must have been the reasons—he could have had none other—for committing this diabolical outrage.

But for the presence of mind of the girl, they would all most certainly have been murdered; and in all probability to cover his enormity, the house would have been fired. The feelings of the father and mother may be imagined, but cannot be described, when they were called out of church, and the dreadful particulars communicated to them.

The greatest excitement prevailed among the people during the day, and but for the intervention of some of the citizens, the prisoner would have been hung upon the spot, and the law cheated of its victim.

We suppose by to-morrow to have fuller particulars.—*Ledger*

INSOLENCE.

Whether the London Times, in its elaborate and vituperative articles upon our relations with Texas, speaks officially or not, is more than we can say with confidence. But as that Journal bears the same relation to the British Government that the Madisonian bore to the late Federal administration, the Globe to the preceding, and that the Union bears to the present in other words, as it is the organ of the party now conducting the government, we take for granted that whatever it says, at least on foreign relations, bears, in some degree, an official character. And we are more especially justified in so considering it at the present time, when its tone on America affairs is so consistent with that of the British Prime Minister in Parliament on the same subject. The London Times of May 21, in an editorial article upon Oregon, Texas and England, utters the following language:—

'The part taken by England and France on this question for we are happy to find that the most entire concurrence prevails between the two great powers by which Texas was first recognized individually, the annexation of Texas offers no very formidable dangers and her independence promises no very certain or conspicuous advantages. But they are actuated by a sincere desire to uphold in America that respect for territorial rights which is the only sure basis of peace, and in maintaining the independence of Texas, they may hope to establish an important element in the distribution of power over North America. There, as well as in Europe, an universal dominion is impracticable.'

Whether official or not, this language is very significant. If official, it is an insolent interference with our affairs, with our national independence, which all who bear the honorable name of AMERICAN are bound to resist to the utmost extremity. If not official, it involves a principle against which every enlightened and patriotic American will protest. It is a declaration, that the European governments must interfere with the affairs of this continent, and regulate them as they do those of the old world. We deny any such right, we protest against any such practice, and we call upon the whole country to resist the principle at the cannon's mouth of resistance in any other mode will avail. They hope to establish an important element in the distribution of power over North America! They! And who are they? France and Britain. And what right moral or political, have they to interfere in our affairs, between us and our neighbors? France neither owns nor claims a foot of territory on the continent of North America, and therefore could have no more right to interfere with any nation upon it who did not molest her, than the highwayman to interfere with the traveller.

Britain possesses colonies upon this continent, and has the right of a nation to defend them. But while we do not molest them, she has no more right to quarrel with us about our relations with any other nation on this continent than she had to wage war against China for refusing to be poisoned with her opium.

And what is this important element which they hope to establish on this continent? That national subdivision which has been, ever since the destruction of the Roman empire, the curse of Europe, which has deluged it in blood for centuries, and which, while it endures, will be an instrument of dire oppression to humanity. 'There, as well as in Europe, an universal dominion is impracticable.' Indeed! And what if it be impracticable? That is exclusive-

ly an American affair, with which Europe has no concern. Whether it be practicable or impracticable is exclusively an American right. If, on trial, it be found practicable, Europe has no right to offer an objection. We claim no right to interfere with European questions; and acknowledging the right of Europe to manage its own affairs we claim and must assert; the same right for America.

But we deny the impracticability of universal dominion on this continent and affirm that nothing else will save us from the scourge of Europe's subdivision into contiguous nations. On this point we must meet Europe on the threshold, and assert not only the practicability but the necessity of universal dominion on this continent, as the only instrument of enduring peace, the only mode of avoiding the bloody strife of the old continent. We must assert this as an American principle and be prepared to maintain it with the sword, if milder means are unavailing. Why cannot one nation, one people occupy this continent? Why cannot the whole be bound together by unity of language, political institutions and interests? The federal system of government can operate as efficiently upon the whole continent as upon the Old Thirteen States; and the language of our country can be the property of a thousand millions as well as of twenty millions. And when the whole continent is united in language and laws, from whatsoever flow diversity of interests? From none. The Caucasian race have solved one problem upon the old continent the impossibility of lasting peace among contiguous nations. They can and must solve another on the new; the impossibility of war upon a continent under the universal dominion founded on identity of language, laws and interests.—*Public Ledger*.

Experiments were made at Louisville a few days ago with a machine for testing the strength of cordage manufactured from hemp, which showed that American hemp, instead of suffering by a comparison with the Russian article, gained by the investigation. In the test of larger cordage, the Kentucky article sustained a much greater weight than that imported from Russia.

THE WARREN MURDERERS.—Sentence of Peter W. Parke, and Joseph Carter.—We learn from the Trenton Empirium, that the Supreme Court of New Jersey has sentenced to death Peter W. Parke and Joseph Carter, who were convicted of the murder of Peter W. Parke, a merchant, who was shot in the back, and died in the hospital, on the 22d of August, between 10 two o'clock. Carter was much affected the tears flowed freely, and burying his face in his hands, he continued to sob for some time after his sentence. The trial of Abner Parke for participating in this awful murder will take place in June.

The Dorrites in Rhode Island are actively agitating the question of his release from prison. The people are petitioning the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature, to sit as a court of pardon.

DEATH OF A CENTENIAN.—Mrs. Chase died in Boston 19th inst, at the age of one hundred and six years. She had been married three times and had ample fortunes left her by her two first husbands, which were unfortunately spent by a third, leaving her to depend upon the charity of strangers. She has no one living related to her.

Telegraphic Communication between Baltimore and New York.—A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states that the York Magnetic Telegraph Company having fitted their stock, are ready to proceed to the completion of the line of communication between Baltimore and New York. This design may however, be frustrated by the railroad companies, the use of whose track is wanted. In that case, the funds of the Company are to be employed in establishing a telegraphic line between New York and Boston. Should the experiment succeed, a line from Bangor to New Orleans will so be established and another, probably, westward to St. Louis. Mr. Kendall, it is calculated that the stock of the company will yield a dividend of twenty-five per cent. per annum. This estimate is founded on the postage received from the Government Express Mail.

A very singular Law Case has been pending before one of the Courts in New Orleans, in which a child is claimed by two sets of parents—the one asserting that the child was born in New Orleans in 1835 and the other that he was born in New York in 1837. The testimony adduced in the trial, says a New Orleans paper, is very conflicting. The case was brought up by a writ of *habeas corpus*, the parties were John and Martha Paul, on the one side, and Mrs. Hughes, on the other. The Court decided that Mrs. Paul was the mother of the child in virtue of which decision she took him under her maternal protection.

DEMOCRAT
"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"
MOONSBURG
SATURDAY, May 31 1845

Fee Bills
FOR JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES,
Printed on a sheet for the purpose of Posting on in their Offices.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

The Law requires every Justice and Constable to have his bill of fees posted up in his office.

ERRATA.
In the communication in our last upon Spring, some errors occurred. In the second line of the fifth paragraph, instead of opening read 'spring,' in the third line for 'cheated' read 'cheating,' and in the sixth line for 'hustling,' read 'hurding.'

By a late arrival at N. Y. we learn that the friends of Santa Anna are rapidly extending their influence throughout the Republic, and his restoration to power is looked upon as highly probable, if not certain. The late earthquake, which was very destructive to property and life in the Villa de Rio Blanco, swallowing the inhabitants as though huge monsters were feasting upon human beings, was one of the causes which have extended to produce this extraordinary change in public opinion, the clergy having preached upon it as an evidence of the wrath of Heaven towards the people of Mexico for their ingratitude to a great chief. The New York Sun says:

The influence of Signor Almonte, the former private Secretary of Santa Anna, and late Minister in the United States, has also been exerted in favor of the fallen President. The next arrival may bring us accounts of Santa Anna's peaceable restoration to power. In the mean time the acting Government has sent to Texas an ultimatum offering independence guaranteed by France and England, provided Texas rejects annexation; which offer being de facto a recognition of independence will be rejected, & the present Government of Mexico becoming unpopular at home, advocates into the Union, and we pay a few hundred thousand to Santa Anna, to heal the wound inflicted upon Mexican honor by the course of the provisional administration. Such appears to be the probable course of events and the restoration of Santa Anna, though acceptable to England and France, may prove advantageous to all parties.

The Mexican Congress remained in session. The President had proposed a loan of three millions of dollars, to meet the expenses of a war with the United States, should Texas agree to annexation. The people are exceedingly anxious for a war with the United States.

From Matamoros—Change of Feeling.—The N. O. Picayune of the 17th says the schooner Equivy arrived the day previous from Matamoros, whence she sailed on the 8th inst. The war fever to oppose Annexation is said to have subsided. In fact, the inhabitants of that city were becoming infected with another description of fever—terrible alarm lest the United States should bombard that port. It is positively asserted that some of the passengers of the Equivy came over in consequence of such apprehensions.

THE BISHOP ELECT.
The Episcopal Convention, after several adjournings, have succeeded in electing a Bishop. The original candidates, Dr. Fynn and Dr. Bowman, were dropped, and a third candidate taken up Dr. Alonzo Potter, at present the Professor of Belles Lettres, and Moral Philosophy in Union College, Schenectady, New York, and was formerly the Rector of St. Paul's Church, in Boston. Dr. Potter is represented to be a ripe scholar and an ardent Christian. He was once elected to the Episcopate of Massachusetts, but declined the appointment. Whether he will accept the present one, we believe is not yet certain.

Dr. Potter is the son-in-law of the much respected Dr. Nutt, of New York, his views on Church policy, the Philadelphia Gazette says, agree, with almost uniform coincidence, with those of our late venerated and apostolic Diocesan Bishop White, and the whole tenor of his life, as a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian, is an assurance that under his guidance the Church will command the respect of the world.

Three merchant ships arrived at Boston on Friday, with 915 steerage passengers—of whom 310 are Russians from St. Petersburg.

COMMUNICATION.

Our Government.

The government of the United States (if I may be permitted to use a mechanical phrase) is a complete and perfect machine, arranged together in all its parts with excellent skill and each one working out harmoniously the great purpose of the union. This is a novel idea of a government, but I hope to be able to explain the matter, so that my views of the subject may be pretty clearly understood. In the government of the United States the sovereign power resides in the people, and the officers are only their servants.

And the government is two fold in its character; Federal and Democratic. It is Federal because it has one common bond of union, and because in its many interests are united a sectional character all tending to advance the best interests of the whole. It has one common bond of union, and that bond is the constitution of the United States which constitutes a grand *ligament* for common society and welfare, yet so admirably contrived as to leave each free in its legitimate and less general sphere where local peculiarities render this necessary.

It is Federal too, because many interests of a sectional character are united to advance the general and permanent interest peculiar to itself, or what may be termed exclusively its own. Thus the North has an interest distinct from the South, the East one distinct from the West, and so on, no two portions of the union having in all respects the same sectional interest, but all having one great interest in common, and that the preservation of the compact or union of all the parts of government. The constitution compels each state to pay due regard to the authority of the others, and to the authority or law emanating from the common head, or the power vested in the President and the two branches of Congress and the national judiciary.

Thus it will be seen that this government is Federal in having a common bond of union, and drawing together several distinct interests so as to advance the permanent good of the whole.

Again, our Government is Democratic. 1stly.—It is Democratic because the will of the people is the power by which the whole political machine is kept in motion. And this will is expressed through the ballot-box, by which the will of the people is proclaimed on many important questions.

2dly.—It is Democratic because the poor as well as the rich man have the privilege of giving his voice in the choice of rulers. 3dly.—It is Democratic because each portion of this great union is represented in the state and national councils.

4thly.—It is Democratic because the humblest citizen as well as the most exalted and ambitious, may if possessing talents, be elevated to offices of high distinction. Thus exists a common brotherhood where the humblest and highest may exchange situations, the lowest citizen be elevated to the highest offices, and the highest offices, after having engaged the cares, anxieties, and disquietudes of office with its emoluments and honours, retire to the humble walks of private citizen.

5thly.—It is Democratic in the constitutional provisions of the veto power. This should be exercised only when hasty & injudicious legislation is evidently about to inflict upon the people a measure at the solicitation of the minority and for partial and local benefit. It is true that all power may be abused, but in the veto power the matter is referred back to the servants of the people (the members of the Legislature) & through them to the people themselves, and in the form of petitions and memorials they may forward instructions to the members, and if it concurs with the wishes of the majority of those concerned, the measure can become a law without the concurrence of the executive.

Thus when we attentively consider the government of the United States in all its parts—its nice adaptations to the spread of intelligence and its accuracy and harmony—we are naturally struck with admiration, and are ready to exclaim, how vast the undertaking, how wise the plan, and how happy has been the consummation of the experiment made by its founders! How illustrious the task of contemplating its mechanism and how extended the fields of observation!

The liberty of the press, the right of trial by jury, the privilege of free discussion and the freedom of exercising conscience in all matters political and religious, are among the blessings flowing to the people of these states through our happy form of government, and which no union with which we have intercourse enjoys in so eminent a degree. y. m. c. 2. N.

The Southern Baptist Convention, have put forth an address to their brethren of the United States and the congregation connected with the respective churches, and to all candid men, relative to the causes which have occasioned a separation from their Northern brethren, and gives a history of these occurrences. The address says:

'Let not the extent of this disunion be exaggerated. At the present time it involves only the foreign and domestic missions of the denomination. Northern and Southern Baptists are still brethren. They differ in no article of the faith. They are guided by the same principles of gospel order. Fanatical attempts have indeed been made, in some quarters, to exclude us of the South from Christian fellowship. We do not report these attempts, and believe their extent to be comparatively limited. Our Christian fellowship is not, as we feel, a matter to be abridged on any one. We abide by that of our God, his dear Son, and all his baptized followers. The few ultra Northern brethren to whom we allude must take what course they please. Their conduct has not influenced us in this movement. We do not regard the rupture as extending to foundation principles, nor can we think that the great body of our Northern brethren will so regard it. Disunion has proceeded, however, deplorably far. The first part of our duty is to show that its entire origin is with others.'

The Southern Methodist Episcopal Convention at Louisville adjourned *sine die* on Monday last. Before the adjournment, the report from the Committee providing for a separate organization, previously adopted in parts, was taken up as a whole, and adopted with but two dissenting votes. Bishops Soule and Andrew were, by a unanimous vote, requested to unite with and become regular and constitutional bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, upon the basis of the plan of separation adopted by the late General Conference. To this resolution the Bishop responded, notifying the Convention of their acceptance.

LOVE AND MURDER.
A writer of the Detroit Advertiser writes as follows from Milwaukee, date May 9.

Not many months since, there was married in the city of Detroit a silver-smith or jeweller, to a very pretty woman, who lived with him a fortnight when she left him to visit a sister, a Mrs. Ludwig, in Milwaukee. Some two months since he broke up his business in Detroit and established himself at Milwaukee, where his wife had sued for a bill of divorce. Vain attempts at reconciliation were made, the divorce effected, and the woman about to be married to another. It appears that this morning he had resolved on one more effort to induce her to marry and live with him, and, failing, to kill her and then put an end to his own existence. Accordingly, he had repaired in the morning to the residence of Mr. Ludwig, and, failing to induce her to change her mind, persuaded her to walk on the outside of the garden, where he first shot at her and then stabbed her in several places. Mrs. Ludwig hurried on, hearing the report of the pistol, to the relief of her sister, when she was violently stabbed in the back of the neck. Supposing his work accomplished, the wretched man leaped into the river and tried to drown himself; he was however soon taken out bound and conveyed to prison. When we left Milwaukee, the victim of this man's desperate passions was pronounced out of danger. Mrs. Ludwig not having been seriously injured.

SINGULAR CASE.
Mr. Hector Perkins, of Baltimore, who was wounded in the Battle of Chippewa thirty years ago, had to have his leg amputated on Friday last. For nearly one year he has suffered occasional pain, but for several months past he has suffered most intensely, until, at last, he consented to lose his leg. He has been doing well since the amputation.

Professor Gouraud, the memotechnist, has received information of a legacy left him by a relation in France of the amount of 115,000 francs. So says a New York paper. So-ta-ne-me-re-be-sha-ke-fe!

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—The Norfolk Beacon on Monday says:—We are informed by Captain Henderson, of the steamer Star, that a schooner, name unknown, belonging to Suffolk, was capsized on Friday night in Lynhaven Bay, and two of the crew are supposed to have been drowned, the bodies were recovered and landed at Old Point; three of the crew are to the hospital at that place.