

# THE STAR AND BANNER.

FEARLESS AND FREE.

GETTYSBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1850.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

NEW SERIES—NO. 193.

## REAL ESTATE

### MILL PROPERTY

On Friday the 11th day of October next, the subscriber, Assignee of JOHN TRIMMER, of Reading township, Adams county, Pa., will sell, at Public Sale, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the valuable

### MILL PROPERTY

of said Trimmer, situate in Reading township, on the Big Conowingo, about one-fourth mile from the Hanover and Carlisle turnpike, where Blake's bridge crosses said stream, about 8 miles from Hanover and one from Hampton; and adjoining lands of John Duncan and others.—The mill is a three-story building, upper part frame, and lower part brick. It has long run of stones, a Dry Kiln, and all other necessary apparatus in good order and ready for use. There is a good S. A. W. MILL attached to the Merchant Mill. There are connected with the property

### LOG HOUSE,

24 Acres of Land, more or less, cleared and well improved, with a

### LOG HOUSE,

a well of water convenient to the door, a log Barn, &c. This Mill is surrounded by a rich grain-growing country and commands a heavy amount of custom.

At 10 o'clock, at the same time and place, The undersigned will expose to sale the

### VALUABLE FARM

of said Trimmer, in Reading township, adjoining the Mill Property, and containing

### 107 ACRES,

more or less, the improvements on which are a two-story

### HOUSE,

(weather-boarded,) a Log Barn and other out-buildings. There is a well of never-failing water near the door of the dwelling; also a young Orchard of superior fruit trees on the premises.—There is a good proportion of Meadow and Timberland—the whole being under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation.

At 10 o'clock, on Saturday the 12th day of October next,

### Timber-Land,

the property of the said Trimmer, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, containing

### TEN ACRES,

more or less, near the road leading from Whitestown to Pinegrove, formerly owned by Conrad Allwine, and adjoining lands of Mr. Swyers and others.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on the days of sale by the subscriber, to whom, in the meantime, application can be made for any desired information.

JOHN BROUGH, Assignee.  
Hampton, Aug. 16, 1850.—14

### PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg,

On Saturday, the 5th of October next, at one o'clock, P. M.,

### LOT OF GROUND,

containing something over an ACRE of ground, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the angle formed by the intersection of the Emmittsburg and Taneytown roads, on which is erected a good ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY

### DWELLING HOUSE,

part Stone and part brick, with a well of water near the door. Terms, one third of purchase money in hand, and the residue in three equal annual payments. A good and indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, and possession given in one month after sale.

The property may be purchased at private sale, should an opportunity offer at any time before the day of public sale. Application may be made to Abraham Bryson, of Gettysburg, who will also show the premises to any person desiring to view the same.

ALFRED ROBERTS, AUGUSTUS ROBERTS.  
Sept. 20, 1850.—15

### NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

The Assessors selected at the last Spring Election are hereby notified to attend at the Commissioners' Office in the Borough of Gettysburg, to receive Blank Assessment Duplicates and the necessary instructions, as follows:—The Assessors for Union, Conowingo, Berwick, Oxford, Hamilton, Reading, Mountpleasant, German, Scharf and Mountjoy, will attend on Wednesday, the 9th of October next; and the Assessors for the Boroughs of Cumberland, Freedom, Liberty, Franklin, Franklin, Hiller, Mendenhall, York, Huntingdon, Lemire, will attend on Thursday, the 10th of October next.

W. W. PAXTON, Esq., Clerk.  
Sept. 18, 1850.—16

### CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to my daughter, MARY WISNER, on my account, and who have not yet paid their debts, to come forward and settle the same with me, or my attorney, BENJAMIN WISNER, Mountpleasant, Pa. Sept. 20, 1850.

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 10th of October next,

### 107 ACRES,

more or less, about 20 Acres of which are woodland, and about 16 acres Meadow, and more can easily be made. The improvements are a two-story

### LOG HOUSE,

Frame Barn, with shedding, and other out-buildings; there is a never-failing well of water near the House, with a pump in it, and a never-failing spring within a short distance of the house. There is a young

### Apple Orchard,

of choice grafted fruit trees; also pear, peach, plum, and cherry trees in abundance. Persons wishing to view the farm are requested to call on Mr. George Smith, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when attendance will be given and the terms made known by

HENRY YEAGY.  
Sept. 27.—17

### A Valuable Property for Sale at Petersburg, Y. S.

The House and Lot now occupied by the Rev. H. Aurand, in Petersburg, (Y. S.) in this county, opposite the Lutheran church, of that place, will be disposed of at private sale. There is a very commodious

### BRICK HOUSE,

Stable, barn, with extensive grain-cribs, a garden and large yard, through which a beautiful spring of water is flowing—with an acre of ground, more or less, adjoining the barn, with fruit trees on it. Terms to suit purchasers.

Enquire of Mr. Wm. GARDNER, at Petersburg, or of S. H. BUEHLER, at Gettysburg.  
Sept. 27, 1850.—31

### A SMALL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at Private Sale a small TRACT OF LAND, of from 15 to 35

### ACRES,

just as may be desired. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and has a reasonable share of good Meadow. The buildings are a two-story

### WEATHER-BORDED HOUSE,

with a stone Kitchen attached. The out-buildings are a good BARN, with wagon shed, corn-crib, hog-pen, spring-house. There is a good Orchard containing a variety of fruit trees, a never-failing spring near the door. The property lies on the Big Conowingo creek, on the road leading from Reading to Gettysburg. It adjoins Becher's Paper Mill. The neighborhood is thickly populated. There are mills, stores, and churches convenient to the property. The terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

DANIEL D. GITT.  
Butler tp., Sept. 20, 1850.—14

### CONTINUANCE.

The Firm of CULP & PAXTON, having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst., the subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he intends to continue the business, in all its branches, at the old stand in Chambersburg street, near the opposite of H. Buehler's Drug and Book Store, where he will be prepared at all times to fill all orders for

Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, &c. with promptness and on reasonable terms. The subscriber will direct his efforts to producing work which will compare favorably with any that may be turned out by any other establishment, and hopes by attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

JOHN CULP.  
June 7, 1850.—3m

### NOTICE.

Estate of Barbara Levere, deceased. LetTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Barbara Levere, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, residing in said Borough, for settlement.

W. W. PAXTON, Esq.  
Aug. 23.—6t

### NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JAMES ADAMS, late of Liberty township, Adams county, Pa. deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay, and to those having claims to present the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement.

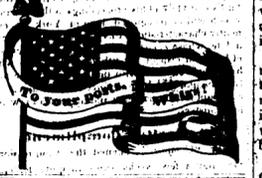
MAXWELL SHELDES.  
Aug. 23, 1850.—6t

### THE LEGISLATURE.

JACOB HANKEY, of Cumberland county, is an Independent Candidate for the Legislature. He is a Farmer, and respectfully offers himself to the Voters as their candidate.

## THE STAR & BANNER.

Friday Evening, Oct. 4, 1850.



### WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOSEPH DUNGAN, of Bucks county.  
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HENRY W. SNYDER, Union county.  
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOSEPH HENDERSON, Washington.

### For the Amendment to the Constitution.

### WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, Daniel M. Snyder, (for full term.)  
William McHerry, (unexpired term.)  
SENATOR, Thomas Carson.  
ASSEMBLY, William McHerry, COMMISSIONER, Jacob Gratz, AUDITOR, Frederick G. Hoffman, DIRECTOR, Nicholas Bushey, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, James G. Reed, COUNTY SURVEYOR, Jacob Diehl.

### ADDRESS

OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY WHIG COMMITTEE, TO THEIR BROTHER WHIGS OF LANCASTER AND OTHER COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Our republican government is founded upon popular opinion. To ascertain that opinion, the Constitution and laws have provided annual elections. The freeman expresses his opinion; and the officer of his choice moulds that opinion into law. Hence the strength and beauty of our institutions rest upon the expression of popular will; and any neglect to give utterance to it at the ballot-box may weaken, perhaps destroy them. All elections are important. The one now at hand is especially so; and every citizen should reflect upon the issues involved, and duly consider the duty which he owes to his own best interests and to his country, before he ventures to neglect the exercise of the elective franchise.

To exert every citizen to that consideration of his duty in the coming contest is our present purpose. We wish to excite every honest man to a proper fulfillment of his high trust. In seeking for motives of action, we shall endeavor briefly to show the importance of this election, the great interests and results at stake; and to demonstrate that a full vote secures a full triumph.

1st. Whig success secures to the National Administration (placed in power by Whig votes) the moral force which a knowledge of the possession of popular confidence inspires, and endorses and sustains its measures; among which are embraced the restoration of the government to the republican purity and simplicity of its better days; a just and pacific system of intercourse with foreign States; a sound domestic policy which shall protect and support our home industry, improve our rivers and harbors, circumscribe the limits of human bondage, and invite into our cherished Union the residents of the mighty West, with Constitutions unstained by the crime of slavery.

2d. Whig success this fall expresses approbation of the course and policy of the State Administration. Thus far it has proved itself eminently deserving of our confidence and support. It has been efficient, honest and economical; it has devised and put into execution a plan for the payment of the State Debt; it has preserved the rights of the citizen and saved the Constitution by a judicious exercise of the veto power in the case of the appointment bill; it has modelled a wretched military system; it has, without additional taxation or increase of debt, in making provision for the completion of the North Branch Canal, rescued from abandonment a valuable part of the public works in which millions of the people's money has been permitted to remain unproductive and valueless; it has sustained the time-honored principles of our beloved Commonwealth by its opposition to the extension of slavery over soil now free; it has given its aid to every effort to protect the labor of our citizens from the oppressive influences of foreign competition, and has largely extended the benefit of education to the industrious poor. Moreover the State Government is entitled to popular approval in view of the admirable administrative talents and virtues of Governor WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, whose official services have redeemed the honor and credit of the State, given a fresh impetus to its prosperity, and by a wise system of financial economy and reform, largely participated in the improvement of public improvements, without an increase of debt or taxation.

There are many other acts of the National and State Administrations, which commend them to the continued confidence and regard of the people. But if the important measures already referred to, fail to convince the honest mind, it would be useless to enumerate others.

3d. The next election decides the character of a Legislature upon whom will devolve among other things the performance of the following duties:—

1. The election of a United States Senator. The choice of a Whig Senator this fall will give Pennsylvania a force and power in the National Councils which must be obtained for her neglected and oppressed iron and coal and industrial interests attention and respect.

2. The appointment of the State for members of Congress. The past has taught us how unscrupulous our opponents are in this respect, and how important it is to leave in hands equally polluted a trust which they have heretofore so basely abused.

3. The discharging of the State for the election of judges, should the proposed amendments to the Constitution prevail. The selection of an honest and intelligent judiciary—the surest and safest guard of our lives, liberty and property—is too momentous a question to be entrusted, in arrangement of districts, to that partisan dishonesty which has heretofore so recklessly attempted the disfranchisement of a large portion of our citizens.

4. The proposed amendments to the Constitution will be submitted to you at the next election. It is a question of vital importance. No true Whig, whether he opposes or favors the change, will neglect or refuse to vote at such a time. Every good citizen should vote, in order that the decision when ascertained, be for or against their adoption, shall be the judgment of the whole people.

5. Members of Congress are to be elected. By negligence now Pennsylvania may lose the saviors of her strength. For years a majority of her Congressmen have been instructed by the votes of her people to stand firmly by a protective Tariff, and thus secure the means of employment to her willing and industrious sons. By low cunning and bold falsehood our opponents have cheated and deceived our people, and a free tariff has silenced the busy hum of our workshops. If Pennsylvania lends her aid to this odious policy, her prosperity and the hopes of her industrious and enterprising citizens have fallen, it may be, to rise no more.

6. An Auditor General and Canal Commissioner are to be elected. For years a member of one party has paid out the money of the people to his own partisans, and another member of the same party has settled the accounts. The common sense of every careful man teaches him, unwise, it is to allow, in the every day business of private life, the same account to pay out money, contract debts, and settle, audit and adjust his own accounts. Prudence would suggest some check, in private affairs. Should the Whigs succeed in electing their candidates, the people's interests will be watched and guarded in the Canal board, and the accounting officers will detect the unfair results of party bias, should party favoritism in the canal board perpetrate injustice. Each party will guard the other, and thus the money of the tax payer will be saved, and the treasure of the State be secured from favoritism and consequent waste.

For Auditor General the candidate of the Whigs is HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union county, from whom a more pure, upright and capable man cannot be found. A son of Simon Snyder, reared under the teachings of that honest and faithful patriotic Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, he has all his father's integrity of purpose and pure democratic love of the people's interests. The plain republican of the father, has taught the son that extravagance and profligacy in affairs of State are as ruinous as in private life.

For Auditor General the candidate of the Whigs is JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washington county. Educated on the farm and bred to toil, he is a noble specimen of a Pennsylvania Farmer, and knows the wants and feelings of the tillers of the soil. Although unassuming, his worth, honesty and unflinching regard for the friendship and respect of all who know him, and the fairness of his methods, have placed him in the honorable position of President of the Agricultural Society of that county as a mark of their esteem for his virtues and ability. His sound and unbiased judgment, his stern integrity and his more than ordinary capacity, especially fit him for the important office to which he has been nominated.

The nominee of the Whigs for Surveyor General is JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washington county. To many of our citizens he is well known. For several years in the Land Office, he not only filled himself to ably fulfil the duties of this responsible station, but his accommodating spirit and purity of heart as public officer, has secured him the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. His superior business capacity and untarnished integrity—were made apparent and acknowledged. No better man could have been selected.

The results of a Whig victory are many and important, and should excite all to energy and action. With the election of a Whig Senator, Pennsylvania's voice for the next five years is undivided for PENNSYLVANIA POLICY in the National Senate. In the halls of Congress Pennsylvania would still be on the side of American industry. Our State would for ten years escape from unjust and oppressive appropriation. As a Whig State, she would be recognized as worthy of reward for her fidelity to republican faith. And all this would give strength and vigor to our State Administration, and increased confidence and new hope to the laboring masses. Triumph now would bring zeal and energy to the subsequent contest for Governor, and secure an easy victory. Our patriotic Governor will have proven the merits of Whig measures, and Whig men, that the people will demand their continuance in official position, and a crowning victory in the Presidential campaign of 1852 would be but the beginning of the good results.

### A Full Vote Secures a Whig Triumph.

We give the figures why we say so. We must however be permitted to say

that the Whig party is peculiarly liable to the charge of selfishly desiring to vote, and this has passed more injury—more permanent wrong to our institutions than any other cause. We would prevent a recurrence of this evil by impressing on the minds of our citizens the importance of the duty. The obligation to defend our country at the expense of life and property is not more binding than the duty to exercise the elective franchise. To vote is as obligatory on the good man as is the performance of any duty. There is no stronger example of moral courage to his country than to follow—himself and to his posterity—than the culpable laziness and listlessness that keeps a voter from the polls. Neglect of a known duty is evidence of indolence to every obligation. He that neglects to vote ceases to be a republican—ceases to be a part of the people's government, and is a recreant to the hallowed trust which his father's committed to his guardianship. If one man may neglect his duty, all have the right to do so, and the vigilant and seeming would soon subvert the Republic, and the active and tricky politician would direct the destinies of the country. It is manifest that he that neglects to vote at the first failure will be shut to those opportunities which give glory and power to us as a nation. How can he who fails to exercise this important duty claim the protection of a government in his person or property, which he, by his negligence, so materially aids to subvert and destroy?

### Let every man resolve to Vote,

whether it be sunshine or storm, permitting neither business nor pleasure to prevent him. A day given to your country is not lost. To perform this duty once only in three or four years is a shameful discharge of so priceless a privilege—so sacred an obligation.

### A Full Vote is a Whig Triumph,

because the Whig party is in a majority in this State, as is evidenced by the following statistics, which show that the Whigs have the strength of numbers and need but the will to secure success.

### Election Results from 1840 to 1849:

Year	For President	For Governor	For Canal Commissioner
1840	Harrison, 144,010	Van Buren, 113,374	Miller, 110,290
1841	D. R. Porter, 136,335	John Banks, 113,374	Gulford, 96,917
1842	No election showing the popular vote.	Markle, 156,120	Markle, 150,403
1843	Clay, 161,903	Markle, 156,120	Markle, 150,403
1844	Clay, 161,903	Markle, 156,120	Markle, 150,403
1845	Clay, 161,903	Markle, 156,120	Markle, 150,403
1846	Clay, 161,903	Markle, 156,120	Markle, 150,403
1847	Clay, 161,903	Markle, 156,120	Markle, 150,403
1848	Clay, 161,903	Markle, 156,120	Markle, 150,403
1849	Clay, 161,903	Markle, 156,120	Markle, 150,403

These statistics show that if all the Whigs who voted in 1840 for Harrison had performed their duty, the Whig candidate for Governor in 1844 would have been elected by a 7,000 majority. The Whig candidate for Governor in 1844 would have been elected by a 7,000 majority. The Whig candidate for Governor in 1844 would have been elected by a 7,000 majority.

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### The Election of Judges.

We hope that our friends when voting on Tuesday week, will bear fully in mind the proposed amendment of the Constitution, providing for an Elective Judiciary. The question is an important one, and it seems to us that the policy of adopting the amendment is clear. This we have endeavored briefly to enforce as time and opportunity permitted. We have not touch of either to "blow upon the question now, and even if we had, we could not meet with more force, and point the grand object, which is, interested, in the change than it has already received from our neighbors, the Editor of the Gazette, a portion of whose last week's article on the subject we take the liberty of copying, and at the same time express our full concurrence in the views so nobly expressed by him on this question.

The election of Judges is opposed chiefly on the alleged ground that it will interfere with the independence of the Judiciary. "The independence of Judges," is one of those pious phrases, which are used without any definite meaning being attached to them. It originally meant independence of the King of England. When the English Judges were removable at the pleasure of the crown, and when the people of England were at the mercy of the judicial tools of James II., the independence of the judges—their independence of the King—was a consummation devoutly to be wished. While the people of England had yet fresh in their remembrance the judicial tyranny and cruelty of Jeffrey, the promises of William III. and George I. that the judges should be independent, were very significant. It was in that period of English history that the phrase acquired its popular meaning, which is now used, and entirely different political institutions and circumstances, as an argument for withholding from the people one of their most important, indefeasible rights. The inapplicability of the phrase, and the principle expressed, in our totally dissimilar system of government, is too plain to require argument. We have in this country, no King, Emperor, or despot of any kind, from whom cruelty, rapacity, and tyranny, we need the protection of those independent judges, with whom some philosophers think we cannot dispense. The people here are sovereign, and to say that they need independent judges, or trustees of any sort, to protect them from themselves, is to say what the enemies of an Elective Judiciary do in effect say—that we are a nation of lunatics, and cannot safely be entrusted with the care of ourselves and our own interests. "The madness of the people" has not yet, we trust, reached that point. The objection receives its greatest force from the fact that so many of the Judges themselves seem to be possessed with such great self-distrust, and to be filled with such horror of the alleged consequences which will ensue if their independence is interfered with, either by reducing their salaries or changing the nature or length of their official tenure.—Propose but to reduce their salaries, or to change the tenure of their office, and you are stoned with the din that is raised about the independence of the judiciary. But the people think that those judges are quite as efficient and have more confidence in their virtue, integrity and firmness, than judges seem to have themselves. As a result, it is hoped, that it will not be impossible to find men to supply the places of those who are now in office, and willing to accept their consanguinity to the honors and emoluments of an Elective Judiciary, and to profit as they ought after with much ability, when so many men are seized with a burning desire to devote themselves to their talents, and their learning, to their country, the fear that men cannot be found, who think that they have not Roman virtue enough to discharge the duties of a judge, may safely be dismissed.

Independent of power, judges ought to be independent enough to do what is right, at all times, and under all circumstances. But him, who is not independent enough in spirit, and honest enough to be so without regard to the amount of his salary, or the character of his official tenure, we would despair of making much better, even by giving him a life office with an unrequitable salary. If he is a man that cannot be trusted when he receives his office from the people, we would not trust him if he receives it from the Governor. But judges should not be too independent. They should not, for instance, be independent of the rules of good breeding; they should not be independent of the duty of attending to the business of their office, and of hearing and examining, as well as deciding, the cases which are brought before them; they should not be independent of the duty of being consistent in the principles of their decisions. For the manner in which they discharge those duties, which require them to take notice of business, have made a pretentious disapprobation of the people pursued by the last Legislature of this State, in making provisions for calling a State Convention in the event California is admitted into the Union as a State.—That is the way to treat such disorganizing disunion action.

### FEELING IN ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

At Mobile a grand Union meeting had been called. Another meeting called upon Gov. Collier to convene the Legislature. In the State of Georgia the papers generally go for "resistance," though the most able and influential stick to the Union.—Mr. Tombs is at home addressing his constituents.

### PHILADELPHIA MAJORITY COURTESY.

There are three candidates for Mayor at the present time in Philadelphia—Charles Gilpin, nominated by the Whigs—Blick, nominated by a portion of the Democrats—and Judge Jones, nominated by the Independents.

### NEW YORK NOMINATION.

The Whig Convention of New York met at Syracuse on the 20th, and the New York Commercial learns by telegraph that Hon. Washington Hunt received the nomination for Governor, and was chosen by acclamation.

### WONDERFUL HAIL STORM.

The following letters are from gentlemen for whose veracity we can vouch, though the statements they may make somewhat of the wonderful.—Balt. Star.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 27, '50.  
Messrs. Editors:—We had a great hail storm here last evening, between 4 and 5 o'clock. Some of the cakes of ice, for they were nothing else, were from six to eight inches long and four inches in diameter. Some of the most incredulous tales are told about them, that none but those who saw them would believe. I measured one that after laying fifteen minutes on the ground was 4 1/2 inches in diameter, and I feel satisfied that if it had been weighed in due time it would measure 18 inches in circumference.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sept. 25, 1850.  
Messrs. Editors:—Having been caught in the storm of this afternoon, and noticing the size of the hail that fell, induced us to forward you an account of it, as it was longer than we ever saw or heard of. Indeed, we feel some delicacy in stating the size of it, but we are willing to be qualified that some that fell near us would not pass through a 3/4 inch ring, and we would touch a 1/2 inch ring, and after carrying it 1 1/2 miles on foot, it measured seven and three-quarter inches in circumference.

D. H. & J. J.  
PUBLIC LANDS.—The amount of the public lands already granted by the present Congress, and those which have been asked for in aid of the various projects, and for various gratuities, will not be less than fifty millions of acres.

COL. FARMER'S BILL, restricting the working of the California gold mines to American citizens, was so modified as to embrace Europeans who may have declared their intention to become citizens. All other foreigners are left out.

ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Waynesboro' Record, of Thursday last, that Mr. T