

honest men of all parties. Another prominent man in the democratic party, said the other day, in our hearing, that he believed there had been as much money directly stolen from our public works as would have paid our State debt. Such frankness and honesty we admired. It goes to prove, too, that even in Westmoreland where the odds generally are fearfully against us, there are men in the democratic party who cannot countenance, and we will not support such a system of wholesale plunder upon the State Treasury.

A writer in Lancaster—a Democrat—also makes the charge, and remarks, after the bars got fairly under way, that the Conductor went round as usual to collect the fare, but in place of dimes, *free ticket after free ticket was thrust into his hand, until the pile became so large that he had to hand them over to the State Agent.*

Look on this Picture.

The Locofocos pretend to be horribly opposed to "small notes." They have been waging a war upon them, whenever it was politic so to do, for some time, and have attributed all this to an affectionate regard for the interests of the Poor Man, who ought to have gold and silver as his currency. Place that profession alone side of their practice given below, and any one can see the difference between promise and fulfilment. The Susquehanna Register of the 31st of July contains the following:

"Why is it that the Canal Commissioners are continually paying out to the laborers upon the public works, the money of North Carolina, Virginia, and Ohio Banks? Why is it that every cent they use in paying the men of the shovel and pick-axe and barrow, money that is parceled up in this State, or any other, except at their own banking shops? Why do we not use good funds of our own? What becomes of the discount which some one gets by the exchange of bad funds for the depreciated currency of other States?"

These are "plain" questions, and we want plain answers. We want no details of the facts. *The facts are notorious;* and the people will be satisfied with no shuffling evasions."

A law is in existence which prohibits public officers from paying out the small notes of banks of other States! How then do these foreign small notes reach the Judge of the County Court? This is A B C law, which every student knows. Nevertheless, Judge Campbell admitted the certificate.

The case went to the Supreme, and the touchstone was applied, and the base metal exposed. Mr. Brightly, who is a candidate for the Judgeship of the Common Pleas, and therefore now courts the favor and influence of Judge Campbell, then argued strongly against the decision on the subject. So insensible was it that the counsel on the other side abandoned the case, and did not attempt to sustain Judge Campbell's opinion. Judge Bell, delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, re-affirmed the well-known doctrine that judgments of justices of the peace are not records, and cannot be proved by exemplifications, even if the certificates are correct; but there was an additional defect, because the certificate of the County Judge was not appended. Thus the touchstone was applied. Judge Campbell proved to be ignorant of familiar principles, and the judgement reversed.

The next reported case is Hall vs. Rupley, 10th Barr., 231—a very plain matter indeed. A builder contracted to erect a house for a person, who agreed to furnish materials. He did not furnish all that was required, and the builder sued for the value of his opposition and has saved about four HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to the Public Treasury!

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Campbell J. told the jury that the only question was whether the plaintiff made the promise.

This is the entire charge, and in briefness almost equals his other favorite charge. "Gentlemen of the jury, the case is with you. But the case went to the Supreme Court, and the touchstone was applied to the base metal" in the following manner:

Coulter J. said there was no consideration for the promise, and the court below, therefore, misconstrued the law. It is the duty of a constable to pursue, search for, and arrest offenders against whom criminal process is put in his hands. The office of constable is created, not for the private emoluments of the holder, but to conserve the public peace and to execute the criminal law of the country.—He is not the agent or employee of the private prosecutor, but the minister of the law, doing the work of the public, which he is bound to do faithfully for the sake prescribed by law, to be paid as the law directs. And it would be against public policy as well as against law, to hold otherwise.

It would open a door to profiteering, bribery, and corruption, if the officers appointed to carry out the criminal law were permitted to stipulate by private contract, it would open a door to the escape of offenders by culpable supineness and indifference on the part of those officers, and compel the injured persons to take upon themselves the burden of public prosecutions. It ought not to be permitted. Constables must do their utmost to discover, pursue and arrest offenders within their township, district or jurisdiction, without other fee or reward than that given by the law itself.

Judgement reversed, and a venire de novo granted.

The next case recorded is that of Shaffer v. Wise, 10th Barr., 157. In that trial, judgement of a justice of the peace of Indiana was certified to by a clerk of the County Court, and the exemplification offered in evidence. The act of Congress regulating the admission of such papers is school boy law, which the youngest attorney at the bar would blush to be ignorant of. It provides that every such certificate shall be not only signed by the clerk of the court, but, by the Judge of the County Court. This is A B C law, which every student knows. Nevertheless, Judge Campbell admitted the certificate.

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there was pure gold in the case, which the Judge of the Common Pleas could not discover.

Now what do the public think of a candidate for the Supreme Court, who, in the course of ten years, has displayed so little industry that only four cases decided by him appear in the reports?

What will they think of the judicial capital of the aspirant with four cases—two of which were reversed for gross ignorance of the law, the third of which was affirmed whilst at the same time an error was pointed out, and the fourth of which was affirmed for reasons different from those given by the judge, who decided in favor of the right party altogether by accident?

Are independent citizens willing to trust their lives, their fortunes and their honor in the hands of one who has shown himself incompetent to discharge the duties of an inferior tribunal? Are they prepared to scourge themselves merely to subserve the purposes of selfish politicians? The question of election of judges is superior to every privilege which should be exercised in stern and thinking independence.

The Irish Emigrant.—For myself, I confess I feel sympathy for the Irishman. I see him as the representative of a generous, warm-hearted, and cruelly oppressed people. That he loves his native land—that his patriotism is divided—that he cannot forget the claims of his mother island; that his religion, with all its abuses, is dear to him; does not decrease my estimation of him. A stranger in a strange land, he is to me an object of interest. The poorest and the rudest is a romance in his history. "Amidst all his apparent gaiety of heart and national disorder, and wit, the poor emigrant has an internal greenness in his memory; for there, perhaps, lies the "ould mother of him," sitting lonely in her solitary cabin by the bog side; recollections of a father's blessing and a sister's farewell; that sister loved so devotedly; and haunting him, a grave mound in a distant church-yard, far beyond the "wide waters," has an internal greenness in his memory; for there, perhaps, lies a "darlin' child," or a "sweet crathen," who once loved him. The New World is forgotten for the moment, blue Killarney and the Liffy sparkle before him; Glenalad stretches beneath him its dark, still mirror. He sees the same evening sunshine rest upon and hallow alike with nature's blessing the ruins of Seven Churches of Ireland's apostolic age, the broken mound of Druids, and the round towers of the Pheianian sun worshippers. Beautiful and mournful recollections of home awaken within him, and the rough and seemingly careless and light-hearted laborer melts into tears. It is no light thing to abandon one's own country and household gods. Touchingly beautiful was the injunction of the prophet of the Hebrews: "Ye shall not oppress the stranger, for ye know the heart of the stranger, seeing that ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."—Whittier.

Let the People Remember.—Several days since we found by the *Journals of the Senate*, that Wm. Bigler had for three successive years voted against giving the Public Printing to the lowest bidder. The fact stands beyond contradiction, and convicts Wm. Bigler of steadfast opposition to a reform which was finally adopted in spite of his opposition and has saved about four HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to the Public Treasury!

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PREMIUM LIST Of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, for 1851.

The Susquehanna County Agricultural Society presents the following premium list to competitors at the Annual Show and Fair to be held at Montrose on Wednesday the 24th day of September, 1851.

NEAT STOCK.

For the best Bull, 2 years old and upwards, \$100.

2d best ditto \$90.

Bull Milch Cow \$90.

2d best \$80.

Best 2 years old Heifer \$80.

2d best \$70.

Best lot of store Calves, (not less than five) \$80.

2d best \$70.

Best pair of working Oxen \$80.

2d best \$70.

BEST pair of working steers \$80.

2d best \$70.

BEST pair of 2 years old steers \$80.

2d best \$70.

BEST pair of yearling steers \$80.

2d best \$70.

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