The Lancaster Intelligencer.

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS, WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."—BUCHANAN.

VOL. XLIX. CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1848. NO. 4.

Commissioners and Treasurer's Account,

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of Lancaster county, from January 3, 1847, to January 3, 1848.

J. HOWETT, Esq., *Treasurer of Lancaster county, in account with said county:*

RECEIPTS.

Dr. 1847.

To balance in his hands agreeably to the Auditors report of the 14th day of January, A. D, 1847.		
For county purposes,	$10,956 06	
school purposes,	957 25	
To cash received of David Hartman, esq., for fines collected	$48	
Do for do	58	
Do for do and taxes	153	
Do for do and jury fines	55	
		314 00
Of Amos Kinzer and John Weaver, in full, for one-third of bridge at Weaver's mill,		476 33
B. B. Herr, in full for one-third of bridge between East Lampeter and Strasburg township,		95 04
J. B. Bitzer, on account of subscription to bridge at Bitzer's mill in West Earl township,		108 00
John Herr, in full for bridge at Lintner's mill in Manor township,		266 00
Christ. Oberholtzer, on account of subscription to bridge at Wolf's mill		70 00
Alexander & King, in full for bridge across Octorara,		100 00
D. Brown, on account for subscription to bridge at Wolf's mill,		70 00
D. Brown, in full for bridge at Wolf's mill,		108 00
Isaac Shertzer, for strays sold in Harrison township,		6 76
J. Myers, for a stray steer sold,		8 00
James McPhail, for two strays sold at Strasburg,		5 16
H. H. Kurtz, for strays sold in Manheim township,		56
Carpenter McCleary, for fines, &c., in Quarter Sessions,		76 00
Do for do		7 00
Do for do		65 00
Jacob Weaver, for fines received $4 00		
Do for costs &c., in city vs. Shaum,	4 00	
		8 00
Loan in Lancaster County Bank, nett proceeds		4,944 17
Do in Farmer's Bank of Lancaster, nett proceeds,		1,978 67
Cash of John Varns, for lumber of Middle creek bridge,		5 00
Per centage on account of taxes advanced out of the County Treasury to the State Treasury:		
Whole amount of tax advanced	$9,286 93	
Paid thereon cash,	8,822 59	
		464 34
Abated 5 per cent. thereof.		
Excess of taxes received for 1846.		
Of Elizabeth township,	$9 54	
Cærnarvon,	4 00	
West Lampeter,	2 11	
Conoy,	7 24	
Upper Leacock,	8 84	
Little Britain,	49	
East Lampeter,	3 28	
Dromore,	1 53	
Brecknock,	2 58	
Colerain,	1 88	
Earl,	25 81	
East Hompfield,	2 70	
Paradise,	1 29	
Strasburg borough,	1 37	
		73 66
Excess for 1847.		
Of Cærnarvon,	9 39	
East Lampeter,	2 47	
Strasburg twp.,	1 98	
West Cocalico,	7 12	
Mount Joy,	2 37	
Paradise,	7 96	
		32 29
Amount of outstanding taxes for 1844, per Auditor's report,		117 30
Do for 1845		722 54
Do for 1846		9,310 80
Assessment levied for the year 1847, total,		45,319 27
Court bills and certificates which have not been drawn per statement of last years Auditors:		
Unpaid to 1844	102 74	
Do 1845	15 25	
Do 1746	15 99½	
Do 1847	18 33½	
Do 1848 (new addition)	35 56	
		187 88
Commissioners' orders remaining unpaid viz: No. 44, 129 & 350, amounting to		25 70
		$76,871 42

EXPENDITURES.

Assessors' Pay.		
Bart,	Geo. I. Baughman,	$ 52 00
Brecknock,	Anthony Good,	48 00
Columbia bor.	Michael Strine,	60 00
Colerain,	Wm. Galbraith,	46 00
City,	M. Bundle, on acc't.	50 00
City,	M. Bundle,	205 00
Cocalico East,	John Hower,	64 00
Cærnarvon,	John Tripple,	60 00
Conoy,	Hiram Brown,	40 00
Cocalico West,	Samuel Eberly,	50 00
Conestoga,	Benj. Urban,	61 00
Donegal East,	Samuel Shireman,	75 00
Drumore,	A. Dubree,	43 50
Donegal West,	Henry C. Ober,	48 00
Ephrata,	Wm. Bentz,	64 00
Earl,	John Styer,	90 00
Earl West,	Samuel Weaver,	50 00
Elizabeth,	George Bentz,	60 00
Fulton,	Lewis Haines,	42 00
Harrison,	Samuel Minichen,	40 00
Hempfield West,	George Bernitheisel,	47 00
Hempfield East,	Wm. Parker,	52 00
Lampeter West,	Henry M. Rohrer,	48 00
Lancaster '46,	Jacob Huber,	12 00
Lancaster,	J. M. Frantz,	25 00
Lampeter East,	John Smith,	50 00
Little Britain,	John S. Kimble,	48 00
Leacock,	George Skiles,	52 00
Leacock Upper,	Thos. Evans,	53 00
Manheim,	John Garber,	51 00
Martic,	James Simpson,	55 00
Manor,	John Immel,	90 00
Mount Joy,	Jacob B. Brubaker,	50 00
Penn,	John F. Hummer,	45 75
Paradise,	Rudolph Hunsecker,	48 00
Rapho,	Samuel Brubaker,	54 00
Salisbury,	John Livingston,	65 00
Strasburg West,	George Wiker,	50 00
Strasburg bor.	Jesse Hoffman,	42 00
Sadsbury,	Jacob K. Smoker,	47 00
Warwick,	George Geyger,	55 00
Total,		$2288 25
Erecting Bridges.		
Elliott & Russell, in full for building bridge at Pine Grove, and extra work,		$824 50
James C. Carpenter, for building bridge at Lintner's,		214 85
Fink & Hinkle, in full for bridge at Steeleville,		907 00
Charles Milhorn, in full for bridges at Schenk's and Herr's mills,		1888 75
Jos. Russell, on act. for bridge at White Rock,		900 00
		4735 10
Repairing Bridges.		
Martin Miller, for repairing bridge at Good's mill,		4 36
David Shirk, services at Wolf's mill,		2 50
Benj. B. Herr, for work done bridge at his mill,		5 00
Jacob Hahn and others, for work done to Hinkletown bridge,		143 46
D. Herr, repairing bride near New-Providence,		2 50
Marks G. Grove, materials and sundrics at Hinkletown bridge,		185 70
Isaac Harding, for work at Hinkletown bridge,		10 96
Frs. H. Carpenter, pointing wall of do.		15 00
John Leed, lumber and repairs at Middle creek bridge,		102 56
John Lintner, pointing and whitewashing bridge at his mill,		20 35
John Roberts, spikes and nails for Hinkletown bridge,		3 75
		$496 14
Quarter Sessions.		
W. Mathiot, Esq., Att'y Gen. fees,		$239 00
C. M'Cleery, Esq., Clerk fees,		271 62
Jurors' pay,		1573 13
Witness' do.		978 24
Constables' and Justices' costs,		328 15
Crier and Tipstaves,		263 00
		$3653 14
Mayor's Court.		
George M. Kline, Esq., Atty Gen. fees,		$102 00
Jacob Weaver, Esq., Clerk fees,		106 40
Jurors' pay,		464 00
Witness' do.		343 02
Alderman and Constables' pay,		92 02
Tipstaves,		51 00
Crier,		19 50
Bench fees,		66 00
		$1243 94
District Court.		
Jurors' pay,		$1333 92
Crier and Tipstaves,		318 75
		$1652 67
Common Pleas.		
Jurors' pay,		$653 50
Crier and Tipstaves,		263 50
		$917 00
Court House.		
Mathias Zahm, care and keeping Court House 1 year,		$31 07½
Ditto for sundries,		32 82½
Jacob Garber, for glazing,		4 75½
John Getz, for brick work,		2 00
Edward Eshleman, sawing wood and carrying coal,		8 05
		$79 31
Coroner.		
Jacob Weitzel, Esq., Coroner and Justice of the Peace, holding inquests on 26 cases of persons found dead in Lancaster county,		393 96
Commissioner's Office.		
Peter G. Eberman, for 1 year salary as clerk to the Commissioners due Oct. 19th, 1847,	$500	
Ditto on account,	55	
Henry G. Long, Esq., 1 year salary as solicitor,	175	
Samuel White, for books and binding,		14 50
John Varns, Esq., for services as Commissioner and mileage,		173 32
Thomas Patterson, Esq., do		256 20
John Landes, Esq., do		172 92
John Gish & Co., for Purdon and sundries,		10 52
Mary Dickson, for postage,		1 40
C. Hager, for store boxes,		1 12½
John F. Long, for ink, sand, twine, &c.,		2 98½
John Eberman, for shelves and book case,		18 20
A. G. Helfenstein, quills,		50
C. Kieffer, for stove and pipe,		11 00
Mrs. Kreamer, 1 load chips,		1 25
Lazarus Frey, carrying coal,		25
		1404 17
Constable's Pay in Criminal Cases.		
George Hughes, constable services in criminal cases,		$81 97
Joseph Brintnall, do		100 00
Lewis Bailey, do		5 75
I. Souder, for arresting R. Way and conveying to jail,		1 40
Solomon Miller, for conveying Jacob Drover to jail,		3 37½
George Carpenter, costs in Commth. vs. B. Smith,		2 68½
John V. Deshong, do do vs. D. Zimmerman,		2 25
Wm. Zittley; do do vs. Shreiner and Loudon,		3 81
John M. Shaw, arresting and conveying Frs. Seiler to Lancaster jail from the State of Rhode Island,		85 51
Jacob Forney, for serving subpœna out of county,		6 47½
Joshua Dill, costs for conveying James Horton to jail,		35 04½
Edward H. Rauch, for arresting John Pitman,		26 20
Wm. Russell, costs in Com'th vs. Chew & Shreiner,		6 50
Frs. Carpenter, do do Rosenbush,		2 00
James Gilleland, do do Hodgson,		5 42
Frs. Carpenter, do do George Hauck,		5 00
John Myers, do do James Hamilton,		9 49
H. F.Ately, for arresting James Hamilton,		25 56
Valentine Kreamer, costs in Hamilton's case,		9 18
George Carpenter, costs in Com'th vs. Rosenbush,		10 22
Hugh Montgomery, do do Hauk		3 00
James Martin, for conveying Jno. Hensley to jail,		12 00
Wm. Wiley, serving subpœna out of co.		11 52
		455 46
Elections.		
Return Judges for holding Gen. Elec'n.		$949 06
Officers of township elections,		786 51
Assessors' pay,		308 07
Constables' do.		128 71
		$2172 35
Fuel.		
Thos. Baumgardner, for coal,		$153 31
Chas. Hauffler, wood for jail,		104 54
David Bender, 3 cords hickory wood do.		15 00
M. G. Piper, 34 tons coal for jail, court house and Commissioners' office,		130 62
Geo. Leman, bill for wood for jail and court house,		65 25
		$469 22
Jail.		
D. Hartman, Esq., sh'ff, maintenance,		$1936 31
Key fees,		160 63
Soap, oil, candles, &c.		200 00
Clothing, blankets,		337 87
Conveying convicts to E. Penitentiary,		260 00
Summoning jurors,		264 00
Fees in suits in Mayor's and Q. sessions,		165 63
Sundries, including maintenance of Hagerty and Hamilton, and execution of Hagerty,		251 92
John F. Remley, smithwork,		15 05
Dr. Ely Parry, one year's salary as physician,		150 00
G. Zahm, for brushes,		9 18½
		$3750 60½
Loans and Interest.		
Rev. W. Beates, in full, principal & int.		$200 00
Lan'r. co. Bank, in full, of loan & int.		5009 00
Farmers' Bank, in full, of loan,		2000 00
Do. for interest,		65 34
Lancaster co. Bank for interest,		127 50
		$12402 17
Printing.		
Jacob Myers, publishing annual acc'ts, notices, &c.		$ 92 00
E. C. Darlington, do. blanks, notices, &c,		121 50
C. L. Barnitz, court proclamations, &c,		12 00
John H. Pearsol, adjourned courts,		3 00
P. Donnelly, do.		3 00
R. W. Middleton, an'l acc'ts & sundries		66 00
F. G. May, do. notices, &c,		47 50
J. B. Garber, do. notices, and adj. courts,		25 00
John Bear, do. do. blanks, &c,		130 76
		$500 76
Postage.		
Mary Dickson, for postage,		$1 53
Public Offices.		
Samuel White, for books and binding,		$19 50
Geo. L. Doersh, do do		70 12½
Jacob Gable, for sheet iron work,		10 55
John Gemperling, tin work, &c,		8 29
P. J. McColm, repairing window blinds,		1 50
Lazarus Fry, cleaning cellar,		50
C. Widmyer, for case of drawers,		3 00
Wm. Duchman, sundries for office,		4 18¾
R. Gilmore, for whitewashing & cleaning		4 87½
Richard Waters, cases and drawers for Prothonotary office,		35 00
Allen Richards, painting and graining,		7 00
Sebastian Graw, for work and labor,		12 00
S. Resh, bill for brick and pavement,		47 46
Jacob Ehler, hauling dirt,		2 50
H. Pinkerton, covering two stools,		1 75
George Gundaker, hauling sand,		24 00
John Gish, for Purdon's Digest,		7 50
		$259 73½
Penitentiary.		
For support of convicts for 1846,		$528 52
Poor.		
Godfried Zahm, esq., in full of estimate for support of poor for 1847		$10,000 00
Roads.		
Richard Coats, for road damages in Colerain township,		$36 00
Daniel Brown, serving notice relating to roads		75
Abraham Martin, road damages in West Earl township,		65 00
Abraham Diffenbaugh, road damages in West Lampeter,		50 00
Henry Doner, road damages in West Lampeter,		50 00
John L. Wright, road damages West Hempfield,		55 00
Michael Wissler, road damages in West Hempfield,		20 00
Susanna Bethel, road damages in West Hempfield,		80 00
Samuel Bracht, road damages in East Donegal,		390 20
Christian Yost, road damages in Upper Leacock,		65 00
Jacob Kreider, road damages in Martic,		131 00
John K. Smith, et al road damages in West Hempfield,		155 00
Joseph Musser, road damages in West Hempfield,		36 00
Martin Musser, road damages in Colerain and Little Britain,		100 00
Jonas Garber, road damages in West Hempfield,		90 00
Ezra Weisler, road damages in Elizabeth,		34 00
Daniel Potts, road damages in West Lampeter,		74 00
Levis H. Jackson, road damages in Colerain and Little Britain,		25 00
William Buckins, road damages in Colerain and Little Britain,		25 00
James King, road damages in Colerain and Little Britain,		50 00
		$1520 95
Miscellaneous.		
Hugh Montgomery, making return of stores,		$1 00
Henry Apple, for county tax refunded		32 05
Cooper & Lichty, boarding jury in Hagerty's case,		104 56
John M'Pherson, costs in suit for militia fines,		2 63
Dr. G. B. Kerfoot, post mortem examination on the bodies of Melchior Fordney and Catharine Tripple,		40 00
Porter & Elliot, for expenses in case of Joseph Collins,		5 00
J. G. Hiestand, for distributing assessments,		19 00
Dr. Henry Carpenter, post mortem examination of bodies of M. Fordney and C. Tripple,		40 00
Mayor and Constables, costs in vagrant cases,		167 25
John Cosgrove, fine and jury fund refunded him,		5 00
John C. Van Camp, Esq., depositions in road cases,		3 00
Frs. Keenan, Esq., auditing accounts in public offices,		72 00
J. C. Van Camp, Esq., depositions in a bridge case,		1 00
Benjamin Witmer, for copying duplicates,		13 00
R. F. Rauch,		10 00
H. G. Long, Esq., professional services,		25 00
John Smith, copying assessments,		15 00
Jacob K. Smoker, assessing colateral estate,		6 00
Lancaster city, 1 year water rent,		40 00
Joseph Lenix, services in adjusting Mt. Joy duplicate.		2 00
M. Bundle and others, assessors for ascertaining No. of taxables,		3 00
Dr. P. Cassidy, post mortem examination of Jacob Hunter,		20 00
J. B. Newman for ground rent,		5 44
Dr. E. Johnson, examination on the body of a man found dead,		5 00
G. M. Steinman, for subscription for arching run near jail,		50 00
P. G. Eberman, for arranging Pro'thy papers,		100 00
A. McGinn, for repairing gallows and making coffin,		11 25
R. F. Rauch, for copying militia and assessment lists,		10 00
John Smith for ascertaining No. of taxables,		1 00
M. Strein, for assessing militia of Columbia,		8 12½
H. H. Kreider, for services in case of Com'th vs. Hauk,		5 00
J. Hostetter, horse hire and services for commissioners,		1 00
J. Michael, for boarding jury, &c., in Com'th vs. Hamilton,		33 00
Geo. Musser, Esq., costs in criminal cases		13 26
J. Breneman, correcting duplicate of Harrison township,		2 00
Jos. Eberman, care and winding town clock 1 year,		16 00
John Varns, for cost in road case,		2 48
Geo. Wiker, distributing tally papers, assessments, &c.		60 00
John Smith, for tax refunded for 1847,		4 65
S. Maxwell, do. do.		1 62
H. G. Long, for professional services,		25 00
Joseph Reall, for shovelling snow at public offices,		25
Peter Spong, serving subpœna,		2 00
Evan Thomas and others, for witness fees,		36 69
		$1,020 25
Payment of 2 court orders for Aud'rs,		108 12
Constables returns,		199 85
Road viewers orders,		505 27
Payment of 6 orders, granted in 1846 and paid in 1847,		49 39
Exonerations and Commissioners 1844, '45, '46 and 1847,		2,787 21
Outstanding taxes for 1844		19 86
do. 1845		96 88
do. 1846		1,006 69
do. 1847		10,528 35
Treasurer's commissions,		432 40
Balance in Treasurer's hands for county purposes,		10,058 10
Do do do school purposes,		957 25
Court bills and certificates which have not been drawn per Auditors report,		187 88
		$76,871 42

THOMAS PATTERSON,
JOHN LANDES,
JOHN WITMER,
Commissioners.

Attest—P. G. EBERMAN, Clerk. [Feb. 8 tf-2

Bank of Chester County.

JANUARY 12, 1848.

THE public are notified that the money stolen from the President of this Bank has not been recovered, and that the Bank has issued new notes, differing from the old as follows, to wit:

The Fives, Tens, and Twenties, have printed, in *Red ink*, on the backs, a combination, lathe work design, with the amount of the notes in figures, and the words "New Issue" across the middle of the design.

The Fifties and Hundreds, of former issues, were printed in black ink—the new issues are printed in *red ink*.

The Five Hundreds have for the Vignette, three male figures in the front of the picture, one of them sitting on a block of stone—a medallion head, with 500 on it, to the right of the vignette. The left end of the note has a head of Washington, with 500 above and below. The right end has a full length female figure, representing Ceres standing on a square lathe work block, with the figures 500 in it. These are printed in *blue ink*.

The former issues of $500 have a farming scene, with haymakers for a Vignette, with figures 500 on each side, each end has a medallion head in the middle, with 500 top and bottom, on square lathe work blocks, and printed in black ink.

The One Thousands of the new issues have for a Vignette a Railroad, view of locomotive and cars coming round a curve, &c., on the left end of the note an engraved female head, top and bottom, and a square block with figures 1000 between them; on the right end a head of Washington, with 1000 top and bottom, on square blocks, and printed in *blue ink*.

The former issues of $1000 have for a Vignette a drove of cattle passing through a toll gate—a man paying toll to a woman at toll house door—figures 1000 on each side of Vignette—both ends have a medallion head in the middle, and figures 1000 in square blocks, top and bottom, and printed in black ink.

The new notes will bear date in the year 1848. The stolen notes bear date in 1847 and prior years. Caution on the part of Banks, Brokers and others, in receiving notes of the old issues, except from persons of known integrity, would assist in detecting the robbers. DAVID TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Jan. 25, 1848. tf-52

New Goods.

THE subscribers are opening a full assortment of Fall and Winter Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which will be offered at the lowest market prices.

ALSO—Lovering's Syrup Molasses in hhds. and bbls. Lovering's Crushed and Pulverised Sugars. Low priced Brown Sugars. Rio, Java, and Laguayra Coffee. Fresh New England Hops. Bed Feathers, &c. &c. C. HAGER & SON.

sep 21 34

Lancaster Intelligencer,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

BY E. W. HUTTER.

Office in "Union Court," in the rear of the Market House, adjoining Centre Square.

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars per annum, payable in advance; two twenty-five, if not paid within six months; and two fifty, if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Accompanied by the CASH, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in proportion.

JOB PRINTING.—Such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

Select Poetry.

Christ Walking on the Sea.

BY MRS. M. T. W. CHANDLER.

"Fear not—it is I."

In the dark hour, when the shades of night
Had gathered gloomily upon the wave,
And the huge billows' snow-crested light,
But seemed as torches pointing to the grave;
While the loud surge, which beat against the shore,
Gave utterance to its hoarse voice in the blast,
The weary mariners still plied the oar,
Though lost the hope to reach the shore at last.

Yet toiling on, they watched in wild despair
The waters, dashing by in horrid glee; [air,
While their loud shrieks, which rent the troubled
Were lost amidst the roaring of the sea.
As thus they gazed, ere the fourth watch was past,
Each cheek was blanched anew with awful dread,
For, amidst the howling of the blast,
They saw a shadowy form the waters tread.

And yet it nearer drew, a softened light
Shone o'er the brow, and round the angelic head,
And through the storming of that fearful night,
They heard his voice, "'Tis I, be not afraid."
"If it be thou, bid me come unto thee!"
One doubting said, who on the frail ship stood;
And Jesus answered "Come;" and on the sea
He walked, and safely trod the opposing flood.

But when he saw around, wave piled on wave,
His fears o'ercame him, and he, sinking, cried,
"Lord, save me, or I perish," and Christ gave
His hand, and raised him to the vessel's side.
So thou, my soul, in the dark hour of doubt,
Shall to thy God for help and mercy turn,
Roll back the waves that compass thee about,
And from his succor, faith's sweet lesson learn.

A Word in Season.

BY DICKENS.

They have a superstition in the East,
That Allah, written on piece of paper,
Is better unction than come of priest,
Of rolling incense and of lighted taper.
Holding, that any scrap which bears that name,
In any characters, its front imprest on,
Shall help the finder through the purging flame,
And give his toasted feet a place to rest on.

Accordingly, they make a mighty fuss,
With every wretched tract and fierce oration,
And heard the leaves—for they are not like us,
A highly civilized and thinking nation.
And, always stooping in the miry ways,
To look for matter of this earthly leaven,
They seldom, in their dust-exploring days,
Have any leisure to look up to Heaven.

So have I known a country on the earth,
Where darkness sat upon the living waters,
And brutal ignorance, and toil, and dearth,
Were the hard portion of its sons and daughters;
And yet, where they who should have op'd the door
Of charity and light for all men's finding,
Squabbled for words upon the altar floor,
And rent The Book, in struggles for the binding.

The gentlest man among these pious Turks,
God's living image ruthlessly defaces;
Their best high churchman, with no faith in works,
Bowstrings the Virtues in the market places:
The Parish Christian, whom both sects curse,
(They curse all other men, and curse each other.)
Walks through the world, not very much the worse—
Does all the good he can, and loves his brother.

Desolation.

BY H. T. TUCKERMAN.

Think ye the desolate must live apart,
By solemn vows to convent walls confined?
Ah! no; with men may dwell the cloistered heart,
And in a crowd the isolated mind:
Tearless behind the prison bars of fate
The world sees not how sorrowful they stand,
Gazing so fondly through the iron-grate
Upon the promised, yet forbidden land;
Patience, the shrine to which their bleeding feet,
Day after day, in voiceless penance turn;
Silence the holy call and calm retreat
In which unseen their meek devotion burn;
Life is to them a vigil that none share,
Their hopes a sacrifice, their love a prayer.

Miscellaneous.

JACK CADE.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

Have the editors who use the name of Cade as a word of scorn, looked into the history of that heroic man? Have they sifted out, from the mines of prejudice, bigotry and servility, which load the pages of the old chronicles, the *facts* in relation to his extraordinary career?—Have they acquainted themselves with the oppressions of the times; the folly and rapacity of the monarch; the extortion and cruelty of his ministers, and the general contempt which was manifested for the plainest and dearest rights of humanity? Have they consulted the pages of Stow, Hall, and Hollingshead, who, parasites of royality as they were, and careful to exclude from their chronicles whatever might grate harshly on the delicate ears of the privileged orders, have yet not been able to conceal the justice of the cause for which Cade contended, the moderation of his demands, or the extraordinary forbearance of his conduct?—Have they looked into these matters for themselves, and divesting the statements of the gloss of prejudice and servility, judged of the man by a simple reference to the facts of his conduct, and the nature and strength of his motives? Or have they been content to learn his character from the scenes of a play, or the pages of that king-worshipper, that pimp and pander to aristocracy, the tory Hume, who was ever ready to lick absurd pomp, and give a name of infamy to any valiant spirit that had the courage and true nobleness to stand forward in defence of the rights of his fellow men?

Let those who use the name of Cade as a term of reproach, remember that the obloquy which blackens his memory flowed from the same slanderous pens that denounced as rebels and traitors, and with terms of equal bitterness, the Hampdens and Sydneys of England—glorious apostles and martyrs in the cause of civil liberty! Let them remember, too, that, as the philosophic Mackintosh observes, all we know of Cade is through his enemies—a fact which of itself would impress a just and inquiring mind with the necessity of examination for itself, before adopting the current slang of the aristocracy of Great Britain?

The very name of Jack Cade, if we take the pains to look into contemporary historians, is but a nickname conferred upon the leader of the Kentish insurrection, in order to increase the obloquy with which it was the policy of Henry the Sixth, and his licentious nobles to load the memory of that heroic and treacherously murdered man. But whatever was his name or origin, and whatever might have been his private motives and character, if we judge of him by the authentic facts of history alone, we shall find nothing that does not entitle him to the admiration of men who set a true value on liberty, and revere those who peril their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to achieve it from the grasp of tyrants, or defend it against their encroachments. Nothing can exceed the grossness of the oppressions under which the people labored, when Cade took up arms. Nothing can exceed the arbitrary violence with which their property was wrested from their hands, or the ignominious punishments which were causelessly inflicted upon their persons.—The kingdom was out of joint. An imbecile and rapacious monarch on the throne; a band of licentious and factious nobles around him; a parliament ready to impose any exactions on the commons; and all the minor offices of Government filled with a species of freebooters, who deemed the possession of the people their lawful prey—in such a state of things, the burdens under which the great mass of Englishmen labored must have been severe in the extreme.

If Cade was the wretched fanatic which it has pleased the greatest dramatic genius of the world (borrowing his idea of that noble rebel from old Hollingshead) to represent him, how did it happen that twenty thousand men flocked to his standard the moment it was unfurled?—How happened it that his statement of grievances was so true, and his demands for redress so moderate, that even according to Hume himself, "the Council observing that nobody was willing to fight against men so reasonable in their pretensions, carried the king for safety to Kenilworth!" How did it happen, that as related by Fabian, that the Duke of Buckingham and the archbishop of Canterbury being sent to negotiate with him, were obliged to acknowledge that they found him "right discreet in his answers; howbeit they could not cause him to lay down his people, and to submit him (unconditionally) unto the King's grace."

But we need not depend upon the opinions of historians for the reasonableness of his demands. Hollingshead has recorded his list of grievances and stipulations of redress; let those that think the term Jack Cade, synonimous with ignorant and ferocious rebel and traitor, examine it; let them compare it with the grievances which led our fathers to take up arms against their mother country, nor lay them down until they achieved a total separation; let them look at it in reference to what would be their own feelings under a tithe part of their wrongs; and, our life on it, they will pause before they again use the word in such a sense. Nay more; let them follow Cade through his whole career; let them behold him in the midst of insurrection, checking the natural fierceness of his followers, restraining their passions, and compelling them by the severest orders to respect private property; see him withdrawing his forces each night from London, when he had taken possession of that city, that its inhabitants might sleep without fear or molestation; mark him continually endeavoring to fix the attention of the people solely on those great ends of public right and justice for which alone he had placed himself in arms against his king; let them look at Cade in these points of view, and we think their unfounded prejudices will speedly give way to very different sentiments.

Follow him to the close of his career; see him deserted by his followers, under a general but deceitful promise of pardon from the government; trace him afterwards, a fugitive through the country with a reward set upon his head, in violation of the edict which but a few days before had dissolved him of the crime of rebellion on condition of laying down his arms; behold him at last entrapped by a wretch and basely murdered; weigh his whole character as exhibited by all the prominent traits of his life and fortune, remembering too, that all you know of him is from those who dipped their pens in ink only to blacken his name! and you will at last be forced to acknowledge that instead of the scorn of mankind he deserves to be ranked among those glorious martyrs, who have sacrificed their lives in defence of the rights of man. The derision and contumely which have been heaped on Cade, would have been heaped on those who achieved the liberty of this country, had they been equally unsuccessful in their struggle. It till then becomes republicans, enjoying the freedom which they have achieved, admiring the intrepidity of their conduct, and revering their memory, to use the name of one who sacrificed his life in an ill-starred effort in defence of the same glorious and universal principles of equal liberty, as a by-word and term of mockery and reproach.

Cade was defeated, and his very name lies buried underneath the rubbish of ages. But his example did not die:

For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though often lost, is ever won.

Those who are curious in historical research, may easily trace the influence of the principles which Cade battled to establish, through succeeding reigns. If they follow the stream of history from the sixth Henry downwards, they will find that the same sentiments of freedom were continually breaking away from the restraints of tyranny, and that the same grievances complained of by the leader of the Kentish insurrection were the main cause of all the risings of the Commons, till at last the cup of oppression, filled to overflowing, was dashed to the earth by an outraged people, the power of the throne was shaken to its centre, and the evils under which men long had groaned, were remedied by a revolution.

Let readers not take these things upon trust. Let them not be turned away from doctrines which have for their object the more complete establishment of the great principle of equal rights, by the reproachful epithets of aristocratic writers. Let them, above all, not take the worn out slang of other countries as equivalent to argument; but subjecting every thing to the touchstone of good sense and candid examination, try for themselves what is current gold and what is spurious coin. If they look well into the true meaning of words, they will discover that neither the Agrarian nor Utopian is a term of very deep disgrace: that to be called a Jack Cade is rather complimentary than discreditable, and that even the dreaded name of Jacobins has not half so odious a meaning as people are apt to suppose. In studying the histories of other countries, he shows a true American feeling, who separates facts from the prejudices of the writer, and forms conclusions for himself as to character and events in the great drama of existence.

God Made the Smallest.

We seldom value the office and importance of the apparently interior things in the universe.—With our great goggle eyes we go staring about the earth, seeing only its outward structure without comprehending the causes of so much effect, or discovering the infinite variety of living, breathing, minute agencies which furnish the finest materials and the most beautiful colors of nature's panorama.

We trample on the little worm that spins out its delicate silk for the robes of Queens; we heed not the bee that yields us its nectar sweet and teaches us the great lesson of labor, and so on through the earth, we neglect as of little account the myriad brief-lived instruments which in endless succession lie at the base and form the nerves of the material world, making glorious music as they ring their harmonious endeavors on the great shell of the universe and our lives. Delve into your mines, lover of gold, and you shark-daring diver, to your pearl beds—there is wealth for you there, and so there is wealth in the hive of the bee, the cocoon of the silk-worm and the rich dyed cochineal. Tiny insects, humming on your round of destiny, who marks your career?

It is the diamond and pearl that flash on the brow of "my lady fair;" so may you be diamonds and pearls, pretty insects, when you pass through the hands of the merchant. For the cochineal insect, which flourishes on the fields of Mexico, Britain has annually paid a million dollars, and for another insect, the gum shellac, a similar amount. Two million human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of silk, and the silk worm creates an annual circulating medium of 200,000,000 of dollars. To these small but mighty agents in the accumulation of wealth, add to the bee, the gallnut and the Spanish fly, and it will be found that the insects of commerce yield a revenue far exceeding that of the lions and elephants.

TRUTH.—We must not always speak all that we know—that were folly; but what a man says should be what he thinks, otherwise it is knavery. All a man can get by lying and dissembling is, that he shall not be believed when he speaks the truth.

A DOSE.

BY T. HOOD.

"Ellen, you have been out."
"Well, I know I have."
"To the King's head?"
"No, John, no. But no matter. You'll be troubled no more with my drinking.
"What do you mean?"
"I mean what I say, John," replied the wife, looking very serious, and speaking very solemnly and deliberately with a strong emphasis on every word. "You—will—be—troubled—no—more—with—my drinking—I have took it at last."

"I knew it!" exclaimed the wretched husband desperately tossing his arms aloft, as when all is lost. "I knew it!"—and leaving one coat flap in the hand of his wife who vainly attempted to detain him, he rushed from the room—sprang down the stairs at a time—ran along the passage, and without his hat, or stick, dashed out at the street door, sweeping from the step two ragged little girls, a quarteen loaf, a basin of treacle, and a baby.—But he never stopped to see if the children were hurt, or even to see whether the infant dripped with gore or molasses. Away he ran, like a rabid dog, straight forward down the street, heedless alike of porter's load, baker's basket, and butcher's tray.

"Do that again," growled a placard man, as he recovered the pole and board which had been knocked from his shoulder.

"Mind where you're goin," bawled a hawker, as he picked up his scattered wares, whilst a dandy suddenly thrust into the kennel, launched after the runner one of those verbal missives which are said to return, like the boomerang, to those who launched