The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XLIX. CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1848. NO. 11.

Lancaster Intelligencer,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY E. W. HUTTER.

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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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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. 6-52

W. O. Hickok,

(Successor to Hickok & Cantine,) BOOK BINDER, and Blank Book Manufacturer, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now carrying on the above business in the old stand, formerly occupied by Hickok & Cantine. As the business has for the last eight years been conducted by him, he flatters himself that, by careful attention to business, he will merit and still receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally enjoyed by the old firm.

Particular attention will be paid to the ruling and binding of every description of BLANK BOOKS, for banks, county offices, merchants, and private individuals, such as Discount Ledgers, General do., Discount Note Books, Check Books, Trustees' Statements, Ticklers, Scratches, Weekly Statements, Letter Books, Cash Books, Copy Books, Judges' Dockets, Appearance do., Quarter Sessions do., Execution do., Election do., Orphans' Court do., Naturalization do., Sheriff's do., Justices' do., Section Index do., Deed Books, Pass Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Invoice Books, Time do., Will do., Bond do., Mortgage do., Common do., Minute do., Miscellaneous do., and every variety of Full and Half Bound Blanks.

He has made perfect arrangements to supply Prothonotaries with the new and approved Judgment Docket and Register, with the new Statement of Administration Acct., Old Books, Pocket-books, Law Books, Music, Newspapers, &c., bound to any pattern, and in any style required. He has made full and ample arrangements to bind Harper's Illustrated Edition of the Bible, and Harper's Illuminated Shakspeare, in a style of magnificence not to be excelled in the cities, in either Velvet, Turkey, Morocco, Calf or Sheep, and at very reasonable prices. Copying Presses supplied to order.—Paper Ruled to Pattern. All work warranted.

Harrisburg, jan 4, 1848.] W. O. HICKOK.

Sprecher & Rohrer's Cheap Hard-Ware Store.

HARDWARE, Glass, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes at that long established stand, East King st., Lancaster, formerly occupied by Howett & Krieder, a few doors east of the Court House, next door to the Drug Store of James Smith, and opposite Gen. Messenkop's Hotel, which they have recently taken and where they will carry on the business.

They most respectfully beg leave to invite the attention of their friends and acquaintances to their stock of Hardware, which they have just opened and will sell at the most reasonable prices, including every variety of Iron and Steel, Latches, Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, and all kinds of building materials, every description of Files, Blacksmith's Bellows, Saddlery, best warranted Edge Tools, Planes, and Veneers. Also a complete assortment of CEDAR WARE, such as tubs, buckets, butter churns, together with every article in their line. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of Coal and Wood Stoves; also a highly approved COOKING STOVE.

The attention of young beginners is particularly called to their full and complete assortment of household utensils.

Determined to spare no pains to accommodate purchasers, and by steady adherence to business, they expect to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon them.

GEORGE D. SPRECHER,
REUBEN S. ROHRER.

Old Metal and Flaxseed taken in exchange for goods. jan 13-50

Notice to Distillers.

AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, I, Jacob Weitzel, of the city of Lancaster, coppersmith, have received letters Patent, recorded in the Patent office in the city of Washington, certain useful improvements in the construction of Stills, which improvements consist of an additional tub, called a doubling tub, which is placed partly above the still, in which tub the doubler is inclosed, the beer which is pumped into the upper tub passes down by a plug pipe into the doubling tub, where it is brought to a boiling state before it is let into the still, which pipe is opened or stopped when requisite by means of a plug made of wood, copper, or any other material.

What I claim as my improvements are the above described doubling tub and the plug by which the beer passes from one tub to the other, or from the tub into the still.

Having received information, amounting to proof, that my patent for the above described improvements has been violated by several distillers in this county and in various other places, I hereby give notice, that unless those persons who have made use of my invention, or have it now in use, without being authorized by me, come forward and make full reparation for having infringed my patent right, on or before the first day of March next, suit will be instituted against all and every such person or persons. JACOB WEITZEL.

Feb. 22, 1848. ts-4

Chair Maker, Paper Hanger and Painter.

Corner of South Queen and Vine streets.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now on hand, and is constantly manufacturing to order CHAIRS of all kinds and descriptions, from the highest to the lowest price. They have been generally admired—are elegantly finished, and are of the most durable character.

House painting in all its varieties executed by the undersigned. His prices will be found extremely moderate.

All orders for Paper Hanging will be promptly executed. GEORGE F. ROTE.
dec 22 1847 44-1y

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Lancaster, April 1, 1848.

Persons calling for letters will please say they are advertised.

A
Asher Martin 2
B
Brubaker Geo
Brubaker Jno
Brubaker Daniel
Brown Joseph
Brown J
Black Jas M
Barr Miss Elizabeth
Barr Benjamin
Bender Benj S
Beighoert Saml W
Burns Wm
Barnard Robt
Barton Saml
Banks Joshua
Brady Edw
Broughton James
Buyers and Kennedy
Baily Jno
Buckwalter Benj
Bushong Miss Mary A
Bayard Henry M
Bingham W B
Breneiser Jacob
Beltzhoar C B
C
Caffrey James
Clark Jno C
Charles C H
Charles Saml
Couplin Philip
Cail Wm
Cast Henry
Camp Mrs Mary
D
Dripp Robt
Devlin Jno
Durlach A D
Dietrich David W
Diffenderie H
Debolt Miss Catharine
E
Eichelberger J A
Everett Wm E
Eshelman Jno
{Estey Michael A &
{Diffenbach Jno
Eckert Isaac
Engel Benidict
F
Foote Isaac
Frey J H
Foltz J G
Fogly Sarah
Francisens Thomas
Fray Jno
Ford Thomas
Finley Dr T
{Funbrock Jacob or
{Saml
Fisher Julius
Flickinger Jonathan
G
Goff Thos G
Goutz John
Gayner Jno
Gamber Jno
Gerhi Peter
Groff, Bear & Brubaker
2
Gallacher Mrs Jane
Good Saml
Gallcher Miss B
Garber Miss Mary
H
Hess Joseph
Harlacker Jacob
Hess Jacob A
Hamler Chas
Harnish David
Hoecetter J S
Hobbs A C
Herr Abraham
Herr Cyrus N
Herr Jno Joseph
Miner David
Hand right C
Harnes S
{Hess Henry or
{Barr Saml
J
Johnson Wm 2
Jacobs Cyrus
K
Kaufman George
Kneey Jacob
King Rebecca 2
Kline C M
Kenner Geo
Kling Joanna
Kilgore J or Gilchrist
L
Landis Isaac
Landis Jacob
Landis Jno
Long Jeremiah
Letty Catharine
Lamen Edw H
Luber Catharine
Lauber M L
Leonard Miss Catharine
Lewis Thos
Linton David
Leaman Rev Dr 2
Leidigh David
M
McLanahan A G
Merrit Mrs Jane
Martin Henry B
Miller G J
Miller Fred
Miller Wm
Miller David F
McIlroy & Thompson
Myers Jno
Metzgar Geo W
Martin Jno S
McGlaughlin Miss Jane
Mitchell Wm E
N
Neh Jno
Nicholson W
Nengart Lorenz
O
O'Neill Patrick
O'Neill Jno
Ochsner Jno
P
Porter Jno
Plank Daniel
Painter Jno
R
Reily Thos
Reilly Saml
Ramsey Saml G
Ringwalt David
Reid Jas Jacob
Replin Joseph G
Robeson Hunter
Rohrer Martin S
S
Shank Jno
Snider J W
Steck Dani F 2
Sheaff Martin
Struve Henry
Stine Jacob
Seebolt Henry
Smith Mrs F
Smith Wm W
Shank Jno
Snuffer G
Sawyer Mrs Eliza
Stevens Olivar
Steinan Mr
Stauffer Abraham
Stoner Geo
Scariz David G
Struve Henry
Smith Wm
Smaling Saml
Stoner Jacob
Sprowl James
Snyder Saml
T
Troyer Catharine A
Taylor Miss C A
Tomlinson Miss Maria
Tracey Miss Sarah
V
Valentine Dennee
Vogel Frances
W
Walker Miss H
Wolf W
Wilson Mrs Mary
Waste Herman H V
Wilks Philip
Waters Geo
Witmer Jno
Wereme Rev C
Weidman Jno
Witmer D W
Williams Saml
Wood Robert
Z
Zimmerman Thos
Zook D
MARY DIXSON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Mount Joy, Lancaster co., April 1, 1848.

Brant Samuel
Buckey John
Behman John
Bender Rebecca
Baker Peter
Blymer Jacob
Buchanan H Wm Rev
Brennaman Henry jr
Brown George
Caldwell Samuel 2
Charles Joseph
Cover John
Donaugh Jas
Davis Saynaker
Dyer A
Eberle Henry
Eberside France
Funk Jacob
Faire John
Funbrock Benj 2
Fletcher Adam
Gilroy Hugh
Garman Jacob
Gish T John
Gebford Jacob
Gence George
Good John
Grisien Margarette
Haslip John
Haag Michael
Hammond D Edmund
Hampnakge Daniel
J
Hep Jacob
Hostgentobler Joseph
Hahn Jacob
Hustman D John
Hamaker Elias 2
Keyser Michael
Keeler Jacob
Liggot Joseph
Long A
Landis Elizabeth 2
Mosur C Michael
Myers Henry sen
Micely Samuel
Muser Michael
Miller Jeremiah Rev
Munaugh Jones
Naylor Samuel
Plank John
Redinger Frederick
Roland Ann
Rosier Samuel
Snyder Peter
Scheetz Batazar
Sholl Jacob 2
Shellhamair Frances
Sholl Christian
Simpson Joseph
Trout John
Tanner Richard
Trout Joseph
Willower Ann Mary
Watson C Margarette
JAMES LAIRD, P. M.
April 4, 1848. 3t-10

Winslow Glass Works, Camden county.
Millville Glass Works, Cumberland co.
NEW JERSEY.

THESE Works comprise five Factories, with their appendages, of sufficient magnitude to make over 100,000 boxes of Window Glass annually, embracing every variety of size, from 6-8 to 33-16.

The proprietors are determined to leave no means untried to make their Glass equal in all respects to the European Cylinder Glass. They have engaged the most skilful Blowers and Flatteners, and particular attention is paid to the assorting of the qualities.

The Cutters are held to a strict responsibility, and for this purpose the glass assorted by them has their respective names branded on the boxes in which it is packed. Purchasers having just causes of complaint, are requested to report them to the subscribers, with the names on the boxes complained of. Strict attention will be paid to their communications, and a remedy applied. Accounts will be opened for sums over $100, with punctual men, residing at places where we can draw for their accounts when due. An average credit of six months will be given, and settlements made semi-annually by drafts drawn at one month after date, so as to give the payer timely notice to prepare for it. All orders will be promptly attended to, addressed to HAY, BOWDLE & CO.

34 North Front street, Philadelphia.
March 28, 1848. 6t-9

Farm for Sale.

500¼ ACRES OF LAND, situated on Elkridge, 4 1½ miles from the village of Ellicott's Mills, where there is a market for all kinds of produce, and 11½ miles from the city of Baltimore; 260 acres of this place is cleared and in good order, the remainder, (240) in wood, the greater part of which is fine timber, and will meet with ready sale at the village. Enough of wood could be cleared, (with advantage to the farm) to pay for at least one-third asked for it. On this place there are no improvements, having but lately come into possession of the subscriber. The situation is beautiful and perfectly healthy, with an abundant supply of fine water.

If not sold by 12th of April, it will be offered at public sale, at J. H. BROWN'S, Patapsco Hotel, Ellicott's Mills, on that (12th of April) day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

P. S.—Both the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike pass through Ellicott's Mills. Apply to MICHAEL PUE,

32 Hanover st., Baltimore, or on the Farm adjoining.
March 28, 1848. ts-9

CLOTHING.

AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.

SIGN OF THE BIG PANTS.

By George Spurrier, North Queen Street, next door to Bear's Printing Office, and nearly opposite to Michael's Hotel.

GEORGE SPURRIER would return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and a determination to sell nothing but what is well made and of good materials, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

I have just returned from Philadelphia with an entire new stock of goods, selected with great care, and consisting in part of

Superfine French Cloth,
Do. French Doe Skin Cassimeres,
Fine French Summer Cassimeres,

And a splendid assortment of *Fancy Satin Vestings*, which I will be happy to make up, for those who prefer being measured, in the best and most fashionable manner.

I have also on hand a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of my own manufacture, which I will warrant to be well made and of good material, and which I can sell at the very lowest cash prices.

Customer's work made to order in the most fashionable manner and by the best workmen.

☞ Don't forget the place, sign of the BIG PANTS, North Queen street, nearly opposite Michael's hotel.

GEO. SPURRIER.
[April 4-3m-10.] Merchant Tailor.

The United State's Clothing Store.

Sign of the striped coat, by REUBEN ERBEN, No. 35 North Queen street, corner of Orange, one square from the Court House, East side, Lancaster, Pa.

THIS mammoth establishment, now contains by far the largest and cheapest assortment of men's and boys' well made clothing in the city of Lancaster, and will positively not be undersold by any other. The stock includes every description of clothing worn at the present day. The most fashionable, as well as the most plain, so that all classes may be suited. The subscriber being a practical and experienced tailor, gives his entire personal attention to the business, and has every garment made under his immediate inspection by the best workmen in the State, and as he buys all his goods in the Eastern cities for cash, can confidently recommend the inhabitants of Lancaster city and county, one and all, to call at the

SIGN OF THE STRIPED COAT,

and convince themselves that it is the right place to buy cheap and well-made clothing.

A large variety of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c. of the very finest as well as common qualities, always on hand and made up to order in good styles at a very small advance on wholesale prices. The latest London and Paris Fashions always received, and CUSTOMER WORK made according to the latest patterns and in the highest style of the art by the very best workmen.

A fine assortment of shirts, shams, collars, cravats, stocks, and Stiffener's gloves, handkerchiefs, suspenders, hosiery, and all kinds of Flannel and knit under shirts and drawers. Also, umbrellas, &c., &c.

Thanking for past favors I respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage, and feel confident that purchasers will find it to their advantage to deal with me as I am determined to avoid all humbug and misrepresentation, and sell goods for what they really are. REUBEN ERBEN, Tailor,

United States Clothing Store, Sign of the Striped Coat, No. 35 North Queen street, corner of Orange, one square from the Court House, East side, Lancaster, Pa. sep 28-55

Fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing.

Cheap! the New Clothing Establishment, West King street, between a Cooper & Liesley's and C. Hager's store, opposite to Steinman & Son's Hardware store.

HOLDITY, Merchant Tailor, has always on hand a stock of ready made clothing, of the cheapest and best to be had in the city. He would call attention to the following articles and feels assured he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who will favor him with their custom. His stock consists in part as follows:

Dress and Frock Coats, Cassimere Pants, Vests, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cloth of all kinds, Drawers, Suspenders, &c. together with every article of clothing for gentlemen's and boys' wear, which he will sell at the very lowest rates. Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings always on hand.

Having just received the New York and Philadelphia Spring and Summer Fashions, he is prepared to size to customer's work, which will be warranted to be done in the best manner and with dispatch. apl 26—39

E. M. BRIGHT,

MERCHANT TAILOR, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed at his room, for a number of years occupied by Gotlieb Hubach, deceased, as a shoe store, in North Queen street, next door to the Examiner & Herald office, a large assortment of ready made CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in the neatest fall and winter fashion.

He would also inform his friends and the public that he pays particular attention to customer work, and is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, in the latest and most fashionable style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Scouring and Renovating attended to on the shortest notice. He pledges himself to give satisfaction to all who may wish garments renovated and scoured. He desires to present his acknowledgements for past favors and solicits a continuance of the public favor.

E. M. MAMBRIGHT.
September 21, 1847. 35-tf

Removal of the Cheap Cash CLOTHING STORE.

J. GORMLEY, Merchant Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of the city and county of Lancaster—his customers and the customers of Simon J. Young, that he has taken the stand so long occupied by S. J. Young, two doors south of Grosoff Street, and next door to J. Gish & Co.'s Book Store, where he has the largest assortment of ready made clothing ever offered in the city of Lancaster. This stock consists of Cloaks, Bangup, Sack, Dress, Frock, Walking and Riding Coats, Roundabouts for boys of all sizes and descriptions.

J. G. returns thanks for the many favors and hopes that his friends and the customers of S. J. Young and the public in general will continue to favor him with their calls. [nov 16-42

Removal.

GEO. SPURRIER would respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he has removed his Clothing Store from his old stand next door to the Post Office, to one door south of John Bear's Printing Office, and nearly opposite J. Michael's Hotel, at the sign of the Big PANTS, where all would do well to call that want to buy CHEAP AND WELL-MADE CLOTHING.

☞ Customer's work attended to at the shortest notice, and made in a workmanlike manner. Don't forget the place, sign of the Big Pants.

dec 7 [47-15-tf] GEO. SPURRIER.

Slate for Sale.

ALL persons wishing to roof either new or old buildings with slate are hereby informed that the subscribers have now on hand at their quarries at Peach Bottom, Lancaster county, a large quantity of *ROOFING SLATE*, of a superior quality; also a proportion of second quality; all of which they will dispose of on very accommodating terms, either by the ton or by the square when put on the roof.

Persons wishing to roof buildings of any description can always be supplied at the shortest notice by calling on the undersigned partner, at his Slate yard, near Goshen post office, Fulton township, in person, or address him by letter, directed to that office, and they will be promptly attended to. They also further request those who may find it more convenient to call on John Ehler, Esq., of the city of Lancaster, or on Mr. Jeremiah Brown, of Columbia, they being fully authorized to contract for said company.

SLATER BROWN & CO.
Fulton twp., Feb. 29, 1848. 4m-5

Look Here! Clocks and Watches.

THE undersigned has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and splendid assortment of Clocks, Watches, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, Gold Pens, &c., which he is prepared to dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Among his assortment may be found Gold and Silver Levers, Imitation Levers, Quartiers and English Watches, and a new article of Clocks, and all articles usually kept in his line. He respectfully invites the inspection of his friends both in town and country to his stock of goods with the assurance that from his assortment they cannot fail to make a selection of any article they may want.

Repairing attended to as usual, and all work warranted. JOHN BROWN, Agt.
Feb. 15, 1848. 3

Select Poetry.

The Toil-Hardened Hand.

Let the fool plume himself on a delicate hand,
Excelling the snow-flake in pureness of white;
Of a softness like velvet, exquisitely bland
To the feeling of touch and enjoy his delight.

I envy him not a possession so rare,
My ambition aspires something higher than this,
Though dandies and dunces may think and declare
A snowy soft hand the perfection of bliss.

Let the fop with his lotions, cosmetics, cologne;
Eau de rose, and pearl powder, and sweet otter gul,
Lave, anoint and perfume, and the softest hands own,
He owns in addition, a much softer skull.

He sees in the soft hand the texture of wit;
He deems it the measure of talent and worth;
Fond fool, he possesses of neither a whit,—
His hand is his intellect, empire and earth.

Away with his wisdom, that is but skin deep:
Fops, dandies, and dunces, off, each to his den,
I take not the hand of a coxcomb, but keep
My respects and salutations for much better men.

But give me the grasp of the toil-hardened hand;
How honest its pressure; how frank its rough hold;
There's truth in its welcome,—though ragged and tanned,
I value it higher than silver or gold.

The toil-hardened hand gives no proof of a soul,
Not to vanity wedded, conceit and false shame;
But faithful and fearless, with God for its goal,
And justice its object, its practice and aim.

The toil-hardened hand is the index of truth,
Independence, integrity, intellect, pride—
Not the pride born of folly, the romance of youth,
But the pride the heart teaches with truth for its guide.

The toil-hardened hand is the hand of the free,
The bold, the deserving, the manly, the good;
Who clings to the fetters? who bows the slack knee?
To the tyrant as none but a slave-spirit could?

Not he with the toil-hardened hand! no, he stands
Erect in the image of God; and the chain,
Though its links be of silver, and golden its bands,
He spurns—will be free, and his freedom maintain!

The toil-hardened hand, though its owner be poor,
Farmers, artizans, laborers, how humble soe'er—
Is the hand clasping honor, and honored the more,
And the hand the almighty must hold the most dear.

Then give me the grasp of the toil-hardened hand.
How honest its pressure! how frank its rough hold!
There's truth in its welcome, and rugged and tanned,
I prize it much higher than silver or gold.

Miscellaneous.

From the Memphis Gazette.

The Ognum Torum Writ.

The following description of a very formidable writ *in its day*, we offer to our readers as a reminiscence, not vouching for the legality of the instrument. We glean it from an old scrap book, and are unable to acknowledge its author. We mention this, lest we might be suspected of presenting it as an original paper.

In 1827, long antecedent to our coming to Memphis, when North Mississippi was cleared of Indians, partially, the whole of this country was then called Yazoo county, extending over one hundred and fifty miles square. The law had not taken effect for want of organization, except in the militia. One Colonel Casson commanded in this regiment the whole country over, and he was all the officer, either civil or military, that lived in that large tract of country. The country, as was to be expected, was filled up with a horde of trifling fellows, and thieves, and the like. About this time there were missing two horses in the neighborhood, and Col. Casson called a meeting of the citizens generally to consult upon the best measures to adopt in relation to it. Accordingly, a large collection met at the house of the Col. on Big Black, (where Holmes county now is,) and called the Col. to the chair. Suspicion soon fell upon a young man by the name of Dobson, who was not present. After consulting and discussing the subject, pro and con, it was agreed that Dobson should be brought forward for trial. An old gentleman, rather more intelligent than his cotemporaries, asked how the meeting could get hold of him? Col. Casson drew down his eyebrows in a dignified manner, as if casting about in his mind previous to giving "the opinion of the court," and said, "Gentlemen, I will issue an *Ognum Torum* Writ, and have him corporally before me." "But what kind of a writ is that, Colonel?" said one old man with caution. "It is a writ," said the Colonel, gravely, "to take him as well where he ain't as where he is, and have him corporally before us." This was satisfactory to the meeting, and six men were despatched with this awful writ, who returned in about an hour with the renowned Dobson in strings. He was arraigned—witnesses sworn—but no evidence of even a secondary nature could be obtained, yet after taking the vote, a majority found him *guilty*. The Colonel then put on an awful solemn visage, and said, "Isaac Dobson! by authority of the ninth section of the laws in these cases, I pass sentence of death upon you—to be hung by the neck till you are dead, *dead, dead*!—not for stealing horses, but that horses may not be stolen."

That evening Dobson was led to a blackjack, and hung according to the sentence of "the court," admitting that he had stolen the horses, and that he had intended to have taken them to Red River Raft, and acknowledged the justice of the sentence. This country is now well settled, and divided into twenty counties, but the old Colonel was heard the other day to say, "These are shocking times—a man must be tried three or four days for stealing and the like, then get clear by some quirk in the law, when he stole the horse as plain as the nose on my face—I will go to Texas and get among civilized folks."

☞ The following extract is strong but true, and may be read by all men with profit. We commend it especially to the young men, those who are just embarked on the great sea of life, and are forming those principles of action which are to govern them in their future course:

"Woman shrinks with intuitive dread from the libertine glance, and it is only from man, never from her own heart, that she learns to become at once the object of his eager pursuit and his scoff! And no sooner does she lose that immediate jewel of her soul, self-respect; than to silence the sensitive consciousness of her nature, she plunges into the profoundest depths of vice. Man is different. A cloud may darken for a period his mental vision, but the first ray that gleams from the sun of prosperity, or ambition, on any leading motive of live, will dispel the gloom, and he proceeds in his career of business or pleasure as if nought had occurred to darken his moral horizon. A crushed heart, on which he has trod with a heel of iron may be sobbing away its last breath in an atmosphere of pollution, and he heeds it not. 'Why did she not respect herself?' he triumphantly asks, 'and then I would have respected her also.' The world echoes the sentiment and the self-condemned, self-accused wretch, sinks away from the cold sneer of untried virtue, to the oblivion of infamy; her murderer probably stands in the hall of legislation, of the temple of justice, and his sycophants point him out as a god-like man."

AN HONORABLE AND REVEREND GENT.—The Liverpool *Mail* says: "The Hon. and Rev. Augustus Cavendish has been taken into custody, charged with having obtained fraudulently £60 worth of diamond brooches, the property of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, jewellers and silver-smiths, New Bond street.

Special Message of the President of the United States in reference to the French Revolution.

The following is the message of President Polk, transmitted on Monday last a week to Congress, apprizing it of the course pursued by Mr. Rush in recognizing the new French Government, which the President fully approves:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—I communicate to Congress, for their information, a copy of the despatch, with the accompanying documents, received at the Department of State, from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, giving official information of the overthrow of the French monarchy, and the establishment, in its stead, of a provisional government, based on republican principles. This great event occurred suddenly, and was accomplished almost without bloodshed. The world has seldom witnessed a more interesting or sublime spectacle than the peaceable design of the French people, resolved to secure for themselves enlarged liberty, and to assert, in the majesty of their strength, the great truth that, in this enlightened age, man is capable of governing himself. The prompt recognition of the new government by the representative of the United States at the French Court, meets with my full and unqualified approbation; and he has been authorized, in a suitable manner, to make known this fact to the constitutional authorities of the French Republic, called upon to act upon a sudden emergency, which could not have been anticipated by his instructions. He judged rightly of the feelings and sentiments of his government and of his countrymen, when, in advance of the diplomatic representatives of other countries, he was the first to recognize, so far as it was in his power, the free government established by the French people. The policy of the United States has ever been that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, leaving to each to establish the form of government of its own choice. While this policy will be maintained towards France, now suddenly transformed from a monarchy into a republic, all our sympathies are naturally enlisted on the side of the great people, who, imitating our example, have resolved to be free. That such sympathy should exist on the part of the people of the United States with free government in every part of the world, and especially in France, is not remarkable. We can never forget that France was our early friend in our eventful revolution, and generously aided us in shaking off a foreign yoke and becoming a free and independent people. We have enjoyed the blessings of our system of well regulated self-government for near three-fourths of a century, and can properly appreciate its value. Our ardent and sincere gratulations are extended to the patriotic people of France, upon their noble, and thus far, successful efforts to found for their future government liberal institutions similar to our own. It is not doubted that, under the benign influence of free institutions, the enlightened statesmen of republican France will find it to be for her true interest and permanent glory, to cultivate with the United States the most liberal principles of international intercourse and commercial reciprocity, whereby the happiness and prosperity of both nations will be promoted.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, April 3, 1848.

The letter of Mr. Rush gives a statement of the events of the revolution, and the course he pursued in recognizing it so early. He says:

"This succinct narrative will correctly apprise the President of what I have done. I shall anxiously await his judgment upon it. All the events were so new as they were momentous; they have transcended all expectation in recognizing the new state of things. Thus far I was without your instructions, and in doing it promptly and solemnly, I had the conviction that I was stepping forth in the great cause of order in France and beyond France; and that I was acting in the spirit of my government and country, the interpreter of whose voice it fell upon me suddenly to become. If I erred, I must hope that the motives which swayed me will be my shield. The provisional government needs all the moral support attainable, after a revolutionary hurricane that shook society to its base, and left every thing at first portentious and trembling in such an exigency.

"I am not unaware that the course I have pursued is a departure from diplomatic usage, and separates me for the time being from the European diplomatic corps, accredited like myself to the late government of France, all the members of which will first await instructions before adopting any step of recognition. I acted under the sense of individuality in the emergency. I am, however, not the less aware that the diplomatic corps represent countries on friendly relations with the United States, and that it will be as much my duty as inclination, to go on maintaining that footing with all its members which is ever dictated by reciprocal good will among the representatives of foreign powers, whatever different forms of government they may represent."

The Turnip Culture.

"No person ever deserved better of his country, than he who first cultivated the turnip."—LORD KAMES.

The introduction of the turnip among the cultivated crops, constitutes an era in the art of husbandry. Of the several varieties, there may be selected as most worthy of attention, the yellow, the white, and ruta-baga.

1st. Ruta-baga or Swedish turnip is the most important of these varieties, and yields the largest quantity of vegetable matter for the use of farm-stock; it should be remarked also, that there are varieties of this root, the best having a yellow color, globular form, and no neck or stem. The seed should be black and full; one pound being sufficient for an acre, half that quantity producing plants enough; but as the seed is liable to fail, a pound is not too much to insure a crop; the time for sowing being from the 20th of June to the middle of July; the soil best adapted for their cultivation, being a light, dry and friable loam, or almost any dry soil, with the exception of strong and heavy clays. The land is best prepared by throwing it into drills with the plough, in which compost or short manure may be placed and covered with a bout of the plough, forming a ridge, upon the top of which the seed might be drilled. The ruta-baga flourishes well on a clover lay, which may be broken up after the first crop of hay is carried; the plants making their appearance in a few days, if the season be favorable; the cleaning being performed by means of a cultivator; the thinning of the plants being done by hand, to the distance of eight or ten inches in the rows. The quality of this crop depends upon the size, and what is remarkable, the largest roots possess the most nutriment. The value of the crop is very variously estimated, the product being on an average, on good land, 600 bushels per acre, the profits being sometimes estimated as high as 80 dollars per acre, their value varying in different seasons and places. It is one of the most valuable crops raised by the farmer, although they are less esteemed than formerly; still, they are excellent food for all kinds of cattle, sheep and horses, and produce large quantities of the best manure.

2. The white turnip requires the same soil and treatment, and the sowing may be delayed for a longer time. It is not so nutritious as the preceeding, but is still excellent as a second crop, and for cattle feed in the fall of the year, by which course light soils may be improved. The Tankard variety of white turnips, often yields an enormous crop, and is closer in its texture than the Norfolk white.

3. The yellow varieties may be sown about the 15th of July, and are richer than the whites, although inferior to the ruta-baga. Sinclair estimates the amount of nourishment in 64 drachms, as follows:

	Grains.
White Tankard,	76
Common White Ioat,	80
Norfolk White,	73
Store or Garden turnip,	85
Ruta-baga,	110

This table shows the superiority of the rutabaga over all the other varieties; it yields about six or seven per cent. of its whole weight of nutritive matter, while the white varieties afford but four per cent., and in the largest roots, only three and a half per cent. of their whole weight; hence one acre of the whites,—*Gray's Practical Agriculture.*

Anecdote of John Jacob Astor.

His wealth is literally beyond calculation, enormous; for it is impossible to give true ideas of the value of his multifarious resources. Forty millions of dollars would scarcely cover the worth of his real and personal property. Stephen Girard's estate was compared with Astor's, but was always far below it. At the time of the former's death, John Jacob asked:

"How much did he leave?"

"Seventeen millions," was the reply.

"That won't do," said the survivor—"that won't do."

Since Girard's death, Astor's wealth has nearly doubled. Three summers ago, he made, in the profits of certain purchases of real estate within the city limits, for more than sixty days consecutively, $40,000 a day.

The old millionaire was reported to be mean: he was not so: he was merely particular. He gave freely; he was most bounteous in his private charities. To his countrymen, the Germans, he was ever munificently kind. It is not to be denied that his ancient habits clung to him—habits of saving, a dislike to pay out his money. Take a true anecdote as illustrative of this:

Among the subscribers to Audubon's magnificent work on Ornithology, the subscription price of which was $1000 a copy, appeared the name of John Jacob Astor. During the progress of the work, the prosecution of which was exceedingly expensive, Mr. Audubon of course called upon several of his subscribers for payments. It so happened that Mr. Astor—probably that he might not be troubled about small matters—was not applied to before the delivery of all the letter press and plates. Then Mr. Audubon asked for his thousand dollars; but he was put off on one excuse and another.

"Ah, Mr. Audubon," would the owner of millions observe, "you come in a bad time; money is very scarce; I have nothing in bank; I have invested all my funds."

At length, for the sixth time, Mr. Audubon called upon Mr. Astor for his thousand dollars. As he was ushered into his presence he found William B. Astor, the son, conversing with his father. No sooner did the rich man see the man of art, than he began—

"Ah, Mr. Audubon, so you have come again after your money; hard times, Mr. Audubon, money scarce;" but ere he had time catching up inquiring look from his son, he changed his tone: "however, Mr. Audubon, I suppose we must contrive to let you have some of your money, if possible." "William," he added, calling to his son, who had walked into an adjoining parlor, "have we any money at all in the bank?"

"Yes, father," replied William B., supposing that he was asked an earnest question, pertinent to what they had been talking about when the ornithologist came in, "we have two hundred and twenty thousand dollars in the bank of New York, seventy thousand in the City Bank, ninety thousand in the Merchants', ninety-eight thousand four hundred in the Mechanics', eighty-three thousand—"

"That'll do, that'll do," exclaimed John Jacob, interrupting him, "it seems that William can give you a check for your money."

Washington and the French Revolution of 1796.

The message of President Polk, announcing the change in the French government, recalls the reply which Washington made to the French Minister (Adet) on the 1st of January, 1795:

"Born, sir, in a land of liberty, having early learned its value, having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it, having, in my youth, devoted the best years of my life to secure its permanent establishment in my own country; my anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings, and my best wishes are irresistibly attracted whereso ever, in any country. I see an oppressed nation unfurl the banners of freedom. But, above all, the events of the French revolution have produced the deepest solicitude, as well as the highest admiration. To call your nation brave, were to pronounce but common praise. Wonderful people! ages to come will read with astonishment the history of your brilliant exploits. I rejoice that the period of your toils and of your immense sacrifices is approaching. I rejoice that the interesting revolutionary movements of so many years have issued in the formation of a constitution designed to give permanency to the great objects for which you have contended. I rejoice that liberty, which you have so long embraced with enthusiasm—liberty, of which you have been the invincible defenders—now finds an asylum in the bosom of a regularly organized government; a government which, being formed to secure the happiness of a free people, corresponds with the ardent wishes, of my heart, while it gratifies the pride of every citizen of the United States, by its resemblance of their own. On these glorious events, accept, sir, my sincere congratulations.

"In delivering to you these sentiments, I express not my own feelings only, but those of my fellow-citizens. In the commencement of the progress, and the issue of the French revolution; and they will certainly join with me in the purest wishes to the Supreme Being that the citizens of our sister republic, our magnanimous allies, may soon enjoy in peace that liberty which they have purchased at so great a price, and all the happiness that liberty can bestow.

"I receive, sir