Intelligencer & Journal.

Lancaster, March 2, 1852.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

Dangerous Counterfeit Notes.

There is a number of Counterfeit Notes now in circulation, (some of them heretofore noticed in our columns,) which requires the closest scrutiny by good judges to detect their character. We append the best description of them we can obtain; and would caution our readers to be on their guard in receiving notes of the banks on which these spurious ones purport to be, without satisfactory evidence of their genuineness:

BANK OF MIDDLETOWN, PA.

(Mercer Brown, Pres.—Simon Cameron, Cash.)

5s, re-issue—vig. head and bust of a female in a frame—large figure 5 each side of it—a medallion head and three figures 5 on the right—on the left a medallion head, and a figure 5 above and below it. This is so close an imitation of the genuine that persons not WELL acquainted with the bills should refuse all $5 notes of this plate. The word FIVE on the bottom margin appears 26 times—on the genuine 27.

5s, good imitation of the genuine, having an eagle for the centre vig.—a large female on the right, and reapers on the left end—large female is rather poor—the clouding around the eagle poor—and the reapers on the left particularly poor—has no (.) after the word DEMAND, and no (,) after the name of *Danforth*, the engraver.

5s, engraving coarse. In the first batch, the "*M*" in "*Middletown*" on the upper left margin, had an extra flourish, which has since been taken off to make it correspond with the genuine—this leaves the "M" an eighth of an inch farther from the margin than in the true bill, in which it is close on to it.

HARRISBURG BANK, PA.

[Thomas Elder, Pres.—J. W. Weir, Cash.]

2s, imitation of relief re-issue, let. B—the faces in the vig. are poor—the stars on the shield on left end of note are very faint—in the genuine they are plain and the faces are well done—the shading of the words "Harrisburg Bank" is not regular—the letters in the word "INDEPENDENCE" on the right lower corner slant like italics—in the genuine they are straight.

5s, re-issue relief notes—good lithographic imitation of genuine—in the engravers' names SPENCER is spell SPENER. In the genuine there is a space between the flower on the left hand and the line of small FIVE—FIVE. In the counterfeit the flower touches both above and below.

5s, a tip-top imitation of genuine—vig. a female with a sword and scales, resting on a short column, and the letter V in a square die each side—with a female and two figures "5" on each end—this note should be thrown out by persons not acquainted with the true bill, and let the bank issue a new plate.

LANCASTER BANK, PA.

[D. Longenecker, Pres.—B. C. Bachman, Cash.]

1s, relief note—good imitation of genuine, and very likely to deceive—the neck of female on left whose hand encircles the anchor, appears strung with beads; not so the genuine—her right hand and arm are imperfect and indistinct, in genuine they are well done.

2s, poor imitation—re-issue relief notes—vig. a female with a child in her arms—the spaces between the word TWO on the upper and lower margins do not correspond, and the word TWO on the lower margin appears 21 times—the genuine has the spaces alike, and the TWO only 20 times. A new batch of these is said to be in circulation.—Refuse all notes corresponding with this description.

5s, good imitation of genuine relief notes—vig. State House, with figure 5 on a medallion head each side of it—medallion head and three figure Fives on each end—some of the letters of "Lancaster," touch the medallion on the left of the vig.—not so in the genuine.

FARMERS' BANK OF LANCASTER, PA.

[C. Hager, Pres.—G. Clarkson, Cash.]

2s, counterfeit relief notes—the re-issue—the ground work around the figure 2 on each side of the vignette is made up of small DOTS, while the genuine have FINE CROOKED LINES; R. F. Rauch, Cash., is engraved—the genuine is not. Another batch of these have been issued, which look more like the genuine—the word "*Co.*" in the engraver's names quite touches the "*N*" in *New York*; not so in the genuine.

WYOMING BANK, WILKSBARRE, PA.

10s, vignette, an ox and plow at rest, with a man reclining against the ox. On each end of the note a female figure, and at the bottom a small coat of arms of Pennsylvania. Letter A., and dated May 7, 1851. Purports to be engraved by Draper, Tappan & Co., whose imprint is at the top of the note. The general appearance of the note is bad, and the engraving poorly executed, though calculated to deceive those not accustomed to the handling of Bank paper. The shading of the title and the denomination is very coarse and irregular. In genuine notes the shading is always in fine parallel lines. Several persons were arrested in Philadelphia and New York, within the last ten days, for attempting to put these notes into circulation.

YORK BANK, PA.

5s, have not seen them, but said to be poorly done—in the engraver's name "BALD" is spelt "BALU."

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, BALTIMORE.

10s, female with key, shield, &c.—a large female, eagle, goblet, &c., on left end—anchor, female, &c., on right end—plow and sheaf of grain between the signatures.

STATE BANK OF OHIO.

2s, letter A—the lathe-work on left margin and head of Wm. Penn are poor—the right foot of the Indian in the vignette is poor, and looks more like a stump than a foot. The letters in the word CINCINNATI are crooked and irregular. The above gives the particular defects of the note—its general appearance is good, and very likely to pass unless closely scrutinized.

We regard the $5's on the Middletown Bank to be the most dangerous, and they should not be received by any one not well acquainted with their character. The 2's on the Harrisburg Bank, are excellent imitations—and so are the 2's on the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, and the 2's on the Lancaster Bank.

☞ ERBEN'S "United States Clothing Store," No. 35 North Queen st., presents unusual attractions just now. All sorts of ready made fashionable clothing can be obtained there, at prices the most reasonable, and their customers may always expect to be well served in every respect. For particulars of the establishment, see advertisement in another column.

☞ A TEMPERANCE MEETING is to be held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in Duke st., this evening, at 7 o'clock, which will be addressed by Rev. Messrs. Barnes, Chambers, Crooks, and other Clergymen from Philadelphia.

☞ A MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in the same Church, on Thursday evening. An address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. URIE, of Harrisburg.

WHITE HALL ACADEMY.—This Academy, located three miles west of Harrisburg, is in a very flourishing condition, and is rapidly acquiring under its excellent management, a high character in the community. The advantages it possesses offer strong inducements to the public. For particulars, see advertisement.

☞ A new Volunteer Company, called the "LANCASTER LIGHT INFANTRY," Capt. W. K. Leonard, has been organized in this city. The Lieutenants are B. W. Lantz, John M. Amweg and Samuel H. Price; Orderly Sergeant, R. C. Weir.

☞ The First Presbyterian Church of this city, have elected Rev. Mr. SCHENCK, of Princeton N. J., as their Pastor. We have not learned whether the Reverend gentleman has signfiied his acceptance of the call.

☞ The Democratic State Convention will meet at Harrisburg, on Thursday next. Its duty will be to appoint Delegates to the National Convention, nominate Presidential Electors, select a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and appoint a State Central Committee. There are also some ten or twelve candidates for Canal Commissioner spoken of by their friends, all of whom are good men, and the Convention can hardly fail in making a good selection.

☞ The celebrated NEW ORLEANS OPERA TROUPE are to give their second and last concert, to-night, at the Mechanics' Institute.

Banks—Shinplasters.

Whilst the legislatures of Maryland, Virginia and several other States of the Union, have commenced a movement which looks to the exclusion of all notes of a denomination less than five dollars from circulation, the law makers of Pennsylvania seem to be taking a retrograde step, and are seriously deliberating upon the propriety, not only of chartering a batch of new Banks, with power to issue small notes, but also repealing the act of a former Legislature which excluded the small notes of other States from circulation amongst us! When we say the Legislature, we do not mean all the members; for there are some "good and true" men in both branches who will neither "touch, taste, nor handle the unclean thing." But, we are very much afraid that a majority will be found who are willing to bow the pliant hinges of the knee to the paper god, and who will compromit the substantial interests of the people at the shrine of the money changers.

So far as the action of the Legislature has yet been h d, things look gloomy in the extreme. But we still have hope that better counsels may prevail, and that our good old State will yet be saved the humiliation which is sought to be inflicted by some, at least, from whom we expected better things. At the worst, our hope is strengthened and our fears are allayed from the pleasing reflection that we have a Democratic Executive who can apply the proper corrective, and whose firmness and integrity are a sufficient guarantee that he will use his constitutional prerogative in such a way as to protect the people from the infliction of a curse that would inevitably follow the enactment of the measures above alluded to.

We want no more banks or shinplasters. The currency of the State is now sound and reliable—barring the counterfeit notes that are in circulation—and any tampering with it, or inflation of it by the creation of additional Banks of issue, is calculated to again produce the same state of things which, commencing with 1837, was only terminated by the establishment of the Independent Treasury a few years ago.

"Let well enough alone," is a good motto, which is peculiarly applicable to the currency question.

The Court House Question.

This seems to be the all engrossing subject among our citizens, since the purchase of the "Breneman Lot," by the County Commissioners for the erection of a new Court House. Remonstrances are being numerously signed against the location, and the State Legislature is asked to interfere so as to leave the decision to a vote of the County. An injunction is also talked of to prevent action on the part of the Commissioners. Whilst all this is going on, we understand the Commissioners are determined that the buildings shall be erected there, and have already taken measures to commence operations as soon as the Spring season shall have fairly set in. What is to be the upshot of this matter time only will determine. It is a very exciting controversy as the thing now stands, and bids fair to become more and more interesting as the season for building approaches. The whole difficulty might have been avoided by locating the new Court House in Market Square. If that had been done, we presume there would have been but little or no objection from any section of the county. Still, as we said last week, we incline to the opinion that the Commissioners have the power to locate the building where they please, and we apprehend that all these efforts which are being made to prevent them will prove unavailing, unless they choose, of their own accord, to change the location.

Union Canal Company.

The Reading Gazette says that the Managers of the Union Canal Company, whose works extend from Reading to Middletown, a distance of some eighty miles, and connect the waters of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers, have just made their annual report public. This Company has no permanent debt, though for the purpose of improvement and enlargement a preferred stock has been created, and means in this way have been raised partly to effect the object desired. The business on the Canal, during the past year, was necessarily limited, in consequence of the enlargement going on between Pine Grove and Portsmouth, thus confining operations to the Eastern portion, between Lebanon and Reading. The tonage on that portion, was but 46,786 tons, and the tolls collected $17,316 74. The enlargement being now completed on the western end, and ready for opening as soon as the weather will permit, a large trade is looked for the ensuing season, to supply the lumber, coal, &c., that will be required on every part of the line, the stock of these articles having been entirely exhausted. The coal trade, the coming season, it is estimated, will not be less than 150,000 tons, and may be increased to 300,000 tons, should the demand warrant it. A basin has been constructed at Pine Grove, which, when supplied with the railroad tracks and chutes, will be capable of shipping 1,000,000 tons per annum, a trade as large as can be conveniently accomodated with but one set of locks. When we look at the Schuylkill coal trade which in 1825 was but 6500 tons, and was last year 2,184,240 tons, and consider the rapid increase of consumption of coal for steamships, locomotives, and iron works, it is not unreasonable to expect this canal to be filled to its utmost capacity in a few years. The report argues at some length in favor of raising means to enlarge the eastern portion of the Canal, from the Lebanon water works to Reading.

From Washington.

New Presidential Movement—Buchanan and Butler—Free Soil Disappointments, etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1852.

The announcement that General Butler has written a letter disavowing free soilism, has created great commotion among the Free Soil Democrats. They have determined to cut Butler, and take up Houston and Marcy.

The latest regular Democratic ticket now, is Buchanan for President, and Butler for Vice President. It is stated that Butler will run on Buchanan's ticket, but would not again play second fiddle to Cass. Buchanan will go into the Convention with the full Southern vote.

Of course, this is only the present aspect of affairs, and may change before the time for action arrives; but shrewd politicians are inclined to believe the movement will be adhered to.—*Letter to New York Herald.*

"OBSERVER," of the Ledger, whose propensity for falsifying is so well known all over the country, don't like the above item of news, and tries hard to break the force of it, by saying that Gen. BUTLER would be willing to run again on the same ticket with Gen. CASS. He is forced to admit, however, that "Mr. BUCHANAN seems to be popular in Virginia and North Carolina"—a fact which, in all his previous letters, he took especial pains to deny.—He will probably find, before he is much older, that even in Kentucky and Tennessee the same state of things exist that do in the first two-mentioned States

☞ The large Ware House of Mr. Daniel Kapp, in Marietta, situated between the Canal and the River, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, together with all its contents, embracing about 1500 bushels of wheat, a lot of California Whiskey, Furniture and Farming Utensils, and a lot of Tobacco. The fire occurred about 10½ o'clock, and s supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There was a trifling insurance on the building—but it will not near cover the loss of that, to say nothing of the loss of the grain, &c.

ROBBED.—On Saturday night week, Mr. John McCaskey, of Leacock township, at Bletz' tavern, in Mount Pleasant, of a pocket book containing $150 in cash, besides three checks on the Lancaster County Bak for $650. The robber is supposed to an an Irishman who staid at the same house over night.

"Honor to whom Honor," &c.

A paragraph in the Ledger of Tuesday last, does great injustice to J. B. BAKER, Esq., the Superintendent of Motive Power on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. Mr. HAUPT, or rather his friends connected with the Central Railroad, claim the credit of an arrangement entirely matured and established by Mr. BAKER—which has extended great facilities to transporting merchants on the railroad line of the State improvements, besides being an actual saving to the Commonwealth of nearly one hundred dollars per diem. The paragraph alluded to says:

The allowance heretofore made for each car was 13,000 pounds; and through the instrumentality of the Superintendent, it has been agreed to increase the allowance of freight to 16,000 pounds for each car. This will make a vast difference in the shipment of freight to and from the West; and in a short time a much larger amount of business will be done, as the 300 new cars contracted for by the Pennsylvania Railroad will be completed and immediately put in use. There are now 550 freight cars running on the road, belonging to the Company.

The "Superintendent" through whose instrumentality the above arrangement has been effected, was Mr. BAKER; and it is due to the business community that they should be rightly informed to whom they are indebted for so great an accommodation. Mr. B. made his calculations for this allowance on the 13th inst., and presented them to the Canal Board on the 14th inst., requesting them to pass a resolution, which they did, permitting 8,000 lbs. to a four wheeled, and 16,000 to an eight wheeled car. He also suggested that no journal should be less than $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, but would have had them limited to three inches, were it not that the freight cars on the Central Railroad are never more than $2\frac{7}{8}$. These are the real facts of the case, and it is proper that the public should know them.

The State Printing.

ANOTHER SINKING FUND.

A recent debate in our State Legislature, has disclosed the fact that the letting out of the State printing to the "lowest bidder," is a project of economy deserving of rank equal with the Ex-Governor's "sinken-fund;" it having turned out quite as mysterious in its operation and as costly in its results. The present printer, Mr. FENN, a Whig, took the printing at a rate *fifty per cent.* below that paid to M'KINLEY and LESCURE, Democrats, and though FENN had less work to perform, his bill was about *twenty five per cent.* heavier than that of his predecessors. In five years the average charge of M'K. and L. was a little over $15,000, the highest in any one year being short of $18,000, but the Whig economist, for rather less work, and at charges fifty per cent. less, has some how or other managed to work up a bill rising $20,000. Upon the whole, we think the worthy Ex-Governor's financial operations, shrewd and mysterious as they were, were no touch to the above. The Legislature is looking into it and into the delay of the printing, also.—*Pennsylvanian.*

How it was Done.

During the last campaign the whigs attempted to make the people believe that Gov. Johnston had paid over $600,000 of the State debt by means of the Sinking Fund. Now we have arrived at the *how* it was done. The loan under Gov. Johnston of the 10th of April, 1849, was $400,000; the deficit left in the treasury when Johnston left office was considerably over $300,000, for which Bigler had to sign a bill authorizing the State Treasurer to contract a loan. These two loans, over $700,000, far overbalances the money paid by Johnston into the sinking fund. Does this show economy on the part of the Whigs? Far from it. It has been shown that Gov. Shunk really did reduce the State debt, and although it was not in such large amounts as claimed by the Johnstonites, yet it was really done, and not by taking from one place and turning it over to another.—*Lebanon Advertiser.*

That is the Whig plan of paying State debts.—During the late canvass Gov. Johnston declared in his speeches that Ritner had not increased the State debt during his term of office, in the face of the fact that he left unsettled liabilities amounting to some ten or twelve millions of dollars for the Democrats to pay, in addition to the funded debt, besides squandering over six millions of revenue. Johnston claimed to have paid six or seven hundred thousand dollars of the State debt, yet the liabilities of the State were no less at the time of his going out of office than they were when he came in.—Such is whig reform.—*Keystone.*

Franklin Marshall College.

As the Legislature of this State, on the 19th day of April, 1850, passed an act for the union of Franklin and Marshall Colleges, under the above title, to be located in the city of Lancaster, or its immediate vicinity, which College by said act, was to be incorporated by the Governor of the State, issuing letters patent for that purpose, as soon as the sum of 25,000 dollars should be paid by the citizens of Lancaster city and county, to a joint Committee of Franklin and Marshall Colleges; and an amount equal to the one-third of the valuation of the funds and estate of Franklin College, should be paid by the Germen Reformed Church in the manner directed by said act, to the Trustees of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg; and as the sum of 25,000 dollars and upwards, has been subscribed by the citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, "*to be paid in twelve months from this date,*" that is from the 5th day of January, 1851, the date of the subscription paper, "*in four equal quarterly instalments;*" and as it was not deemed advisable, on the score of economy and for other reasons, to push the collections of the said quarterly instalments, but receiving them from any by whom they were offered, to wait until the whole became due, for a full and final collection; it is hoped, that as additional time has thus been given for the payment of the subscriptions, all of which are now past due, they will now be at once cheerfully and promptly paid to the Rev. JOHN C. BUCHER, agent for Franklin College, or left at the Farmers Bank of Lancaster, or at the Lancaster Bank, as early as practicable; inasmuch as no further proceeding, *however important and desirable,* can be had in the organization, location or erection of the new College until the said 25,000 dollars shall have been collected and paid over to the joint committee of Franklin and Marshall Colleges, as above mentioned.

JOHN L. ATLEE,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
SAMUEL HUMES,
DAVID LONGENECKER,
C. HAGER,
Committee of Franklin College.

The Public Works.

Mr. MUHLENBERG, of Berks, has presented a bill to the Senate for a change in the regulation and management of the Public Works. It provides, amongst other things, for the abolition of the present Board of Canal Commissioners, and for the appointment by the Legislature, of a Secretary of Public Works at a salary of $2500, Clerks at $1500 each, an Engineer at $2500, to have immediate control of the lines of improvements, &c., &c. Whether the change, if adopted, would result beneficially to the Commonwealth we are not prepared to say; but, we incline very strongly to the opinion that, if more efficient than the present system of management, it would be also more expensive. It is, therefore, a matter of doubt whether the change would, in the long run, be for the better.

Mr. Buchanan in Maryland.

The State Capital Gazette, a sound and reliable Democratic paper published at Annapolis, Md., has in its issue of Wednesday last, a very able communication in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN for President. The writer says:

"The people of the South, with remarkable unanimity, have fixed their hopes upon this gentleman, [Mr. B.] In the National Convention, which will soon assemble at Baltimore, he will receive, it is believed, the undivided vote of every Southern State, with the exception, perhaps, of our own."

And the writer goes on to say that he has very strong hopes that Maryland also will cast her vote in the National Convention for Mr. BUCHANAN.

☞ A resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature, authorizing the Governor to employ counsel, on the part of the State, in the case of the colored girl, RACHEL PARKER, recently abducted from Chester county, and now in jail at Baltimore, where she is held as a slave. A true bill has been found by the Grand Jury of Baltimore against the alleged kidnapper, M'CREARY, and hence the employment of Counsel on the part of Pennsylvania to prosecute the case.

Reminiscences of 1843.

On the 8th of January, 1843, a Democratic State Convention was held at Harrisburg, which unanimously nominated Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency. Three days thereafter, on the 11th of the same month, Mr. BUCHANAN was re-elected, for the third time, to the U. S. Senate,—and the next day, the following letter, signed by every Democratic member of the Legislature, save one, (Morrow B. Lowrey!) was forwarded to him at Washington:

HARRISBURG, January 12th, 1843.

To the Hon. James Buchanan:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, cannot avoid the expression of their pride and gratification in announcing your re-election to the Senate of the United States. As a renewed testimonial of our high regard for your undeviating adherence to the great principles of Democracy, your stern integrity and eminent talents as a Statesman, we once more most cheerfully entrust you with the interest and honor of your native State. Nor do we claim any merit in selecting you to fill this exalted station. It was the united voice of the Democratic Party, and our act was but the legitimate representation of its wishes.

We witness in the distinguished Statesman and Champion of popular rights, the ripe and matured excellencies of the youth who marched during the late war in defence of his country, and in the Legislative Halls ably advocated and nobly sustained the proper and efficient means of defence against the common enemy, and, who has since by a long series of brilliant services in the Councils of the Nation, earned a reputation which will endure as long as the history and glory of the Republic.

On account of these services, as Pennsylvanians we cordially unite in the sentiment that you are not only entitled to fill the distinguished post of honor to which you have been elected, but we should desire to see you elevated to the highest office in the gift of the People, and we would therefore proudly tender you to the Union as Pennsylvania's favorite candidate for the next Presidency.

We remain, very respectfully, your friends,

B. Crispin,	D. B. Long,
Joseph Russel,	H. B. Wright,
Thomas M'Cully,	William Bigler,
Jas. X. M'Lanahan,	Chas. A. Black'
E. A. Penniman,	Joseph Baily,
W. P. Wilcox,	Benj. Champneys,
Sam'l A. Smith,	Asa Dimick,
Franklin N. Avery,	Henry C. Eyer,
A. L. Roumfort,	Samuel Fegely,
Jacob Geerhart,	Wm. R. Gorgas,
Thos. O'Brien,	Samuel Headley,
Henry M'Bride.	John Hill,
L. Kidder,	J. C. Horton,
Richard Bacon,	Daniel Snyder,
John Shenk,	Joseph J. James,
Daniel Sherwood,	M. M'Caslin,
George Bush,	J. H. Deford,
John Sipes,	Thos. J. Postlethwait,
John Potteiger,	David Glenn,
G. R. Barrett,	Samuel Reber,
George M'Culloch,	John Marshall,
Samuel Moore,	Henry Myers,
Thomas Tustin,	Jacob Walter,
J. L. Hancock,	Geo. T. Boal,
Emmor Elton,	Wm. B. Hahn,
Asa Packer,	S. N. Bailey,
Joseph Kerr,	Joseph Thomas,
Wm. S. Picking,	Charles Kugler,
Edward M'Gowan,	Wm. Bell,
Samuel Kerr,	J. K. Heckman,
William Karns,	A. Heebner,
T. K. Kline,	William Bean,
Geo. Frederick,	M. Overfield,
Franciscus Clinton,	Samuel Goodwin,
W. M. M'Kennon,	Joseph Deal,
Joseph Baughman,	John Morgan.

But this was not all. On the 13th of April, 1843, a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature was held at the Capital, "according to the accustomed usages of the party," for the purpose of making arrangements for the meeting of the 4th of March Convention in 1844, and expressing their opinion as to the proper time and place of holding the National Convention. Hon. BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS was chairman of the Committee, and reported an excellent address and resolutions to the meeting, which were adopted. We are sorry our limits will not permit us to publish the whole.

At that time no person entertained the absurd idea, (as some appear to do at the present time,) that our great Commonwealth should present a candidate for the Presidency, to the Union, and then send Delegates to the National Convention selected by each of the Congressional districts, some of whom might exert themselves to defeat the will of the State and the instructions of their constituents. Accordingly, after adopting a resolution presenting Mr. BUCHANAN, in the strongest terms, as the candidate of the Keystone State, they also unanimously passed the following additional resolution:

"Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania should adhere to its ancient usage of selecting Delegates to the National Convention by a Democratic State Convention of Delegates assembled according to the invariable custom of the party, who will select a Delegation to represent the State, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress; *and, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we entirely disapprove of the election of Delegates, by Congressional Districts.*"

Such was the sentiment of the Pennsylvania Democracy in 1843,—and such, we trust, will be its action, through the State Convention which meets at Harrisburg, the present week.

For the Intelligencer.

Capt. Sanderson:—The Lancasterian of last week has been just placed in my hands by a friend, in which I find the following language:

"Why was Hambright defeated?"

The reply (by the Editor) is that I have been an open Whig for years—that I have voted for Johnston for Governor and against Mr. Longstreth—and that I voted for Taylor for President and against Gen. Cass.

Now, Sir, if the Editor of the Lancasterian is a Gentleman he will, I am certain, give me the name of his correspondent, whom I distinctly charge as a slanderer, a liar, and a cowardly Guerilla who fights from behind the bush. I await a reply from the Editor, who I have no doubt will endeavor to make the charge good. If he does not, I shall have something more to say in your next.

FREDERICK HAMBRIGHT.

March 1, 1852.

For the Intelligencer.

MARIETTA, Feb. 25, 1852.

Friend Sanderson—Will you lend a Democrat a place in your valuable paper, to introduce the name of a man for the office of Canal Commissoner, without disparagement to the claims of either of the gentlemen already mentioned, from various parts of the State. Allow me to name REUBEN MULLISON, of Lancaster county. He is a gentle man who is well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, is a sound and unwavering democrat, who has never sought office, and if nominated would be the man to lead the Democratic party to battle and to victory. I think it would be the duty of the delegates from this county, to bring his name before the 4th of March Convention, and, if nominated by that body, it would be hailed by acclamation, not only in Lancaster county, but throughout the State.

A MARIETTA DEMOCRAT.

Monroe Wins the Banner!

The Democratic State Central Committee have decided that Monroe county shall have the Banner promised by our Democratic brethren of California—she having given the largest Democratic majority, in proportion to her vote, of any county in the State for Governor WILLIAM BIGLER.

Success to little Monroe, say we—and double success to our friend RINGWALT, of the Democrat, who contributed so largely to the result. Governor BIGLER should commission him an Aid forthwith, and by general consent he must be selected as the "Standard Bearer."

☞ An interesting correspondence appears in the Baltimore Jacksonian, of Saturday, between a number of the prominent Democrats of that City and the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, who was invited by them to partake of a public dinner, but which he he declined. We will publish the correspondence next week.

LADIES' KEEPSAKE.—The March no. of this beautiful little monthly is already issued from the office of John S. Taylor, Publisher, New York. This no. is embellished with a highly finished engraving, representing "General Warren taking leave of his wife and child on the eve of the battle of Bunker Hill."

The "Keepsake" is always a welcome visitant. It is furnished to subscribers at $1 per annum.

☞ Col. J. B. WELLER (formerly of Ohio) has been elected, by the Legislature of California, U. S. Senator. Col. W. is a first-rate Democrat.

☞ The Canals are to be opened on the 12th of March,

LETTERS ON SLAVERY, ABOLITIONISM, &c.,

BY A GENTLEMAN OF MISSISSIPPI, TO HIS FRIEND IN THIS CITY.

LETTER II.

NEAR NATCHEZ, Nov. 5, 1851.

My Dear Friend—I called your attention, in closing my last letter, to the fact, that motives of philanthrophy never actuate the British statesmen in measures of State policy; and that their conduct towards the Chinese, as well as other State measures, was evidence of this assertion. The production of opium in the British East India colonies, as you are doubtless aware, is worth some twenty millions annually to the East India Company, and the Chinese take nearly or quite the whole of it. The Rev. Mr. Malcom, a missionary of the American Baptist Church, who travelled through the East some years ago, thus alludes to this trade: "No person can describe the horrors of the opium trade. The drug is produced by compulsion, accompanied with miseries to the cultivators, greater than slaves endure in any part of the earth. The prices paid to the producer scarcely sustain life, and are many per cent. less than the article produces in China. The whole process of carrying and vending is an enormous infringement of the laws of nations, and such as would immediately produce a declaration of war by any European power. The grandest and grossest smuggling trade on the globe! The influence of the drug upon China is more awful and extensive than that of rum in any country, and worse to its victims than any outward slavery. That the government of British India should be the prime abetters of this abominable traffic, is one of the grand wonders of the nineteenth century. The proud escutcheon of the nation, which declaims against the slave trade, is thus made to bear *a blot broader and darker* than any other in the Christian world." [*See Malcom's Travels, vol. 2, page 160.*

Although the enlightened men of the Chinese nation saw and deplored the demoralizing effects of opium eating upon their people, and passed the most stringent laws to prohibit its importation, they found themselves out-witted by the ingenuity of the British smuggler; and when, in self-defence, they seized upon and destroyed the obnoxious drug, war, with all its appaling accompaniments, burst upon their country, and *deadlier pills* than opium soon compelled them to yield again to its introduction.

Here, then, is a specimen of England's boasted philanthrophy; and has conduct so atrocious roused the British nation to redress the wrongs of these deeply wounded people? Not at all. There is nothing in this cruel policy, so long as it brings twenty millions annually into the coffers of the East India Company, *black* enough to disturb their feelings of humanity.

Another matter. It is not generally known that in these same British East India possessions, there are millions of Hindoo slaves. Let me in proof of this assertion quote you another page from Malcom, who travelled through Hindostan, and published his work in 1838. Here it is; just look at it: "The number of slaves in the Carnatic, Mysore, and Malabar, is said to be greater than in most parts of India, and embraces nearly the whole of one caste. The whole number in British India has never been ascertained, but it is supposed by the best informed persons I was able to consult, to be on an average at least one in eight, that is, about ten millions. Many consider them twice as numerous. The number is kept up not only by propagation, but the sale of children by their parents. It is strange that the British public should be *so slow* to *open their eyes* to this great subject. For twenty years appeals and pamphlets have frequently appeared. In 1828 a volume of 1000 pages of parliamentary documents on East India Slavery was printed; and within four or five years, some strenuous efforts have been made to call attention to this enormity, but as yet *nothing has been done to any purpose.* Surely the zeal which has achieved the freedom of a few hundred thousand slaves in the West Indies, will now be exerted in behalf of *twenty-five times* that number in the East."—[*See Malcom's Travels, vol. 2, page* 71.

Allow me to call your attention to another fact. Contemporaneously with the emancipation of her slaves in her West India colonies, the British government sent agents into these southern States, and employed numbers of young men at large salaries, to go out to her East India possessions, to instruct the natives the most approved methods of cotton culture. If she effected by her emancipation act and the influence of her emissaries, the downfall of slavery in this country, she well knew our cotton crop must fall with it; but with millions of acres, and millions of slaves in her India empire, she hoped readily to replace the loss of the American crop; and, at the same time effectually to carry out her gigantic project, she claimed (under the pretence of suppressing the slave trade) to engraft the right of search upon the law of nations. Well did an honest Frenchman, who wrote a pamphlet, calling the attention of his countrymen to England's ambition during this juncture, exclaim: "Pour quoi sa Philanthropie n'a pas daigne, doubler le Cap De Bonne Esperance?" Why has British philanthrophy never deigned to look beyond the Cape of Good Hope?

But I revert to still louder calls upon her philanthrophy at home—to the frightful destitution, and utter want of morals which characterize her laboring poor. I will give you authorities which cannot be gainsayed or controverted. I extract from the reports of commissioners appointed by Parliament and published by order of the House of Commons:

Collieries.—"The pits are worked by boys with a dog chain and belt on all fours. These poor boys have to drag the barrows with 100 wt. of coal sixty times a day, sixty yards, and the empty barrows back along a passage with only two feet headway, without ever once straightening their backs."—Report on Mines. *Robert North*—"Aged sixteen: Went into the pit at 7 years of age—I drew about 12 months. When I drew by the girdle and chain my skin was broken, and the blood ran down. I durst not say anything, if I did so the butty and the reeve who works under him would take a stick and beat us. The usual punishment for theft is to place the culprit's head between the legs of one of the biggest boys, and each boy in the pit (sometimes there are 20) inflicts twelve lashes on the back and rump with a cat. They work 12 hours a day." I might go on extracting from reports of laborers in cotton and woolen mills, where children are kept at the spindles from 14 to 16 hours continuously, and when exhausted nature flags, are "sprung up" by the lash. I will now quote from these reports upon other subjects, and first.

Destitution.—Commissioner's report "that forty thousand persons in Liverpool and fifteen thousand in Manchester live in cellars; both sexes crowded promiscuously together, while in other parts of England twenty-two thousand pass the night in barns or in the open air." Again. "There have been found such occurrences as eight and ten persons in one cottage, I cannot say for one day, but for whole days without a morsel of food. There they lay upon straw under the impression that in a recumbent posture the pangs of hunger were less felt."

Morals.—"Elizabeth Barret, aged 14. I always work without stockings, shoes or trowsers. I wear nothing but a slip. I have to go up to the headings with the men. They are all naked there, but I am got used to that." The report again adds: "Illicit sexual intercourse universally prevails. A lower condition of morals could not be found, not that there are not many more prominent vices among them, but that moral feelings and sentiments do not exist."

Education.—"Robert Guchiion, aged 16. I don't know any thing of Moses. Never heard of France. Don't know how many weeks are in the year." "Ann Eggly—I never go to church; never heard of Christ at all. I don't know who made the world. I never heard of God. I don't know Jesus Christ: I never saw him, but I have seen Foster who prays about him." And so I might go on and fill pages from these parliamentary reports, but I desire to introduce another authority. I will quote you a page or two from "Colman's European Agriculture;" the work of an accomplished clergyman, a New England man, who spent some years recently in England, investigating her improved methods of agriculture, and the condition of her laboring classes. He tells us that a distinguished nobleman asserted in the House of Peers, that fifty thousand individuals perish annually in England and Scotland from diseases arising from want and privation; and that this same nobleman, in discussing this important subject, stated that in ten years a larger number perished in *England alone* from these causes, than the whole number of slaves emancipated in their colonies. He further remarks: "I was conversing with a friend on this subject, a gentleman of great intelligence and not wanting in benevolence, and his remark was, that an increase of production would do little for the lower classes, for they would get no more; with the price of bread their wages if lower be possible, were likely to be reduced; the advantages of such increased products would, of course, go into the hands of the landholders and mill owners, and that for his part he saw no ultimate remedy but starvation; that is, such an actual reduction of the means of living, that multitudes should gradually perish from want, and so thin off the surplus population. He said this too, with all the coolness and indifference with which he would speak of brushing off the flies from the dinner table. 'Good God,' I said within myself, 'has it come to this, that familiarity with want and misery can render the heart of man capable of contemplating such a result with calmness, and that human life on earth should come to be deemed utterly worthless?' If there be any humanity, or any religion left in the world, they must be roused to prevent such a catastrophe."—*Vol. 1, page* 139.

The quotations just made refer alone to England and Scotland. Hear what Mr. Colman says of Ireland:

"Nothing can exceed the destitution and wretchedness in which millions of these people live. I have been into many of their cabins, and have seen the habitations of thousands and thousands of these miserable people; and in regard to external accommodations, I can scarcely think that there is upon earth a lower condition of human existence. Certainly the wigwam of an American savage may often be regarded with envy for its comforts, compared with many an Irish cabin. I have been into those which were mere holes dug into the sides of a peat bog, and have put my hand upon the wet and velvety walls, that I might be certain that my senses did not deceive me. In these caves, covered with sticks, sods and straw; without chimney, windows or floor; with a turf slowly burning upon the ground and filling the place with smoke; without table, bed, chair, or knife or fork, with indeed no article of furniture save a kettle in which to boil their potatoes; with no other seat but a bit of turf, and no bed to lie down upon but a flock of straw (shared in common by the children and the pigs,) I have found a crowded family, with rags for clothing that scarce hid their nakedness, living from one year's end to the other upon potatoes and water, and never more than *once a year* tasting either bread or meat."—*Vol.* 1, *page* 291. Again, page 338 he says "our horses and oxen are well fed and cared for, in proportion to the labor they are compelled to perform; what should we say to the man who refused them this? But alas for the poor *Men!* I have seen hundreds and hundreds of the laborers, who after a most scanty breakfast, in the midst of their labors, sometimes severe and always unremitting, had nothing for their dinner but a bit of dry bread and a draught of water, and who would return at night, when the toil of the day was over, to a supper as scanty. Even the inferior batter is not suffered to reach them, but is mixed with *tar* at the custom house, that it may be destroyed as human food. In one of the great breweries in London, where 40 of the famous dray horses are kept, they are worked but for six years, and then sent into the country to enjoy rest and comfort the remainder of their lives. What an enviable condition is this compared with that of many of the human laborers, in a country enriched by their toil, and flooded with a wealth unknown before in the history of the world."

If time permitted, I would give you further extracts, especially his description of the "gang system," where out door laborers, men, women, boys and girls are put under a cruel task-master; the shocking state of their morals, and the painful and protracted, and unremunerated labor to which in these gangs they are subjected. Contrast now the statements of Mr. Colman with the picture of American slavery as drawn by Mr. Solon Robinson, one of your agricultural writers, and a northern man, who a year or two ago visited nearly every plantation of importance in the planting States. His essays are too lengthy for insertion here, but you will find them in the New York Agriculturist. I hope you will read them, as I can vouch for the accuracy and truthfulness of his delineations in respect to the physical comforts of our slaves. See how his enthusiasm was fired at the sight of our hale, hearty, robust, well fed and well clad slaves; how universal their cheerfulness and contentment; how the joyous laugh and merry dance greeted his ear upon nearly every plantation; and then their tidy appearance on the Sabbath day as they sat in the negro chapels along side of their masters, to listen to the words of eternal life. How picturesque and comfortable their lodging houses or quarters, in many instances surrounded by gardens and poultry yards of their own. He tells us also, that he had eaten the crust of the British laborer, and been an eye-witness to scenes that Mr. Colman has but faintly pictured. That he has seen these same gaunt and haggard millions kept in subjection only by the bayonet. That for this purpose regiments of horse, or foot, were quartered in nearly every town and city in the kingdom; while in the planting States of this country, he saw a single white man, isolated for miles from any neighbor, keep hundreds of slaves under perfect discipline and subjection.

He states too, that in all his intercourse and time he spent upon Southern plantations he saw no instances of cruelty in punishment, and none that was not abundantly merited, and yet, when he came to the South he expected to see nothing but chains and whips, and the deepest moral and physical degradation among our slave population.—In closing Mr. Robinson's essays, I was reminded of an anecdote I have somewhere read of a raw paddy, who had found his way into one of the large manufacturing establishments in our country, where meat three times a day and all the plenty which graces the laborer's table in our happy land was paddy's portion. With the generous heart of an Irishman he longed to bring over his kindred to share his happiness and bounty. He gets a friend to write them a letter to tell them of all his riches, and meat *once a week.* His employer chancing to review what was written, took paddy to task for not telling the *whole truth.* "Hist! my honey!" was his reply, "lave me alone for that. Ef I towl'd them mate three times a day, divil a word would they believe in it; but mate once a week will bring them quick enough." And so of Mr. Robinson's glowing pictures of negro slavery among us; if he had told but half what he saw, he would doubtless have made a deeper impression upon the northern mind.

But I revert again to English slavery. Let the Thompson's, and Garrison's, and Marryatt's, and Martineau's tell us what they have done to emancipate the down-trodden millions at their own doors, before they upbraid our negro slavery. If their philanthropy is not all a mockery, there at home are objects for them—objects that they have never yet raised from the condition of brutes, to the level even of our slaves.

Have we organized societies in this country to send over emissaries to enlighten the English landholder upon the enormity of the evils which their system of primogeniture and other laws entail upon their starving millions? or have we loaded their press with burning appeals to rouse the passions of the oppressed laborer, against the nobility and government? And yet such proceedings would be but a counter-part of the insults they have dared to heap upon our government and citizens.

I have dwelt then, my friend, at some length upon the condition which the laboring poor of Great Britain presents to her philanthropists, from the fact, that from her borders first originated this crusade against American slavery; and I express my sincere belief, that the abolition of negro slavery in her West India colonies would never have been sanctioned by her statesmen, had they not believed it would tend to call off attention from the grinding oppression of the white race at their own doors, and create an agitation in this country which might eventuate in a dissolution of our Union. Let us then, tear the mask from these hypocritical philanthropists, and show to our countrymen, who are deluded by them, that it is not sympathy for the slave that has actuated them; but that it is the example of our free institutions, and the greatness and strength we exhibit to an admiring world, that has filled them with fear and trembling for the safety of their own. Well do they know if they can embroil us in a civil war upon this slavery question, (a war that would cause us all, eventually, to sink exhausted into the arms of military despots,) that *Constitutional Liberty* becomes extinct upon the face of this globe. That the kings and despots of the earth will then sit securely upon their thrones, and a long night of centuries of oppression become the inheritance of their people.

Do not understand from all I have written, that I consider our system of negro slavery as entirely unexceptionable, or that it is even desirable in an economical point of view in all the slave States. But I do contend that the negro race have proved to be happier, and in every respect better off as slaves, than when thrown upon their own resources. I also contend that slavery is neither a sin or a crime. As well might we condemn the relation of husband and wife, or parent and child, or civil ruler and the ruled, to be sinful and criminal. We daily see instances of shocking cruelty on the part of husbands to wives; of desertion and drunkenness, and of violence resulting even in death to the wife; yet who pretends to contend from these evils that the relation is sinful and criminal and ought at once to be abolished. Again. Some parents compel their children to haunts of vice and prostitution, to commit theft and other crimes, and yet no rational man would contend from these evils that no parent should exercise authority over the child. The same may be said of the civil ruler and the ruled. Restrictions upon our liberties and other evils attend upon all systems of government, and yet we know that government is not only sanctioned by the Bible, but is necessary for the happiness and well-being of our race. But this popular outcry of the abolitionists that slavery is a damning sin, does not appear to have found favor with the great body of Christians at the North. It is enough for me to know that all the eminent commentators on the Bible are against them, and that our great denominations of Christian sects agree that slavery was clearly sanctioned by both the Old and New Testaments. Indeed, so plainly is this the case, that the only consistent abolitionists have rejected the Bible as a fable, and have flung their banner to the breeze with the motto, "Let the Bible fall, but not the rights of human nature."

But I have said that slavery was not desirable in an economical point of view. Slave labor in our northernmost slave States is acknowledged to be dear labor. Many of your people make as an objection to slavery the fact, as they say, that the slave gets no wages. Was there ever an idea so preposterous? Hear what Professor Vethake says in his Political Economy, upon the subject of wages: "We must be careful not to confound the real wages of the laborer with his money wages. The latter as has been before stated, are only instrumental in procuring the former. The laborer who receives money for his services, exchanges it again for the necessaries and comforts of life, both of a material and immaterial nature, which he is enabled by means of it to obtain; and the money is only transitorily in his possession."—*See Vethake's Polit. Econ. page* 33.

The real wages of the laborer then are food, clothing, house-room and all the comforts and necessaries of life. Now your most violent abolitionists are forced to admit, that our negro slaves are the most heartily fed, and most comfortably clad of any laboring population on the face of the earth. And this is not all. They enjoy many of the *luxuries* even of life. Upon my own plantation in a single year, the money made by the negroes in the holidays, and their own time, would furnish them with luxuries such as the free white laborer at the north does not often enjoy. The slaves in all this region, and I may safely say all over the south, are allowed to raise crops for themselves, for sale.—Corn & poultry and vegetables, which they sell either to their masters or to the towns in their vicinity. Upon many of the river plantations they are allowed to cut cord wood, and sell to the steamboats, which gives to the industrious an opportunity of handling more money at the end of the year, than even the free laborers of any other country.

In the northern slave States it is proverbial that slaves consume more than they produce, and that in many instances they keep the master poor; in a word that they receive *more wages* than they *earn.* Their food, clothing, house-rent, fuel, taxes, religious education, their support in infancy and old age, and medical attention, all impose an immense tax upon the master.

Now the English employer pays the laborer barely enough to keep body and soul together. If the laborer appropriates his wages in the purchase of comfortable clothing, he must deny his muscles the stimulus of meat. If, on the contrary, his wages are expended in a sufficiency of food, rags scarce hide his nakedness. And thus millions toil on, until life's best energies are wasted, when they are "turned out" to meet a premature grave, or the walls of the pauper's prison, while expectant crowds are ever ready to fill their places, all glorying in the farce that their masters "dub them freemen."

Let me now go back to the topic with which I started, the Fugitive Slave Bill, but which, I see, I must reserve for another letter. We will then take a cursory review of all that I have written. I have shown you then, that the mighty impetus given to the northern labor and capital in this country, has its foundations in our slave labor; and that, under the benign influences of our institutions, we present to the world a sublimity of greatness and strength, that is shaking the thrones of Europe. That Great Britain, alarmed for the stability of her government, has struck a gigantic blow in an attempt to prostrate us, by destroying the basis of our labor, and thus to transfer to her East India possessions all the productions of the tropics, which would enable her to monopolize the commerce of the world. I have shown you that in her East India colonies there are ten millions of slaves, and if you will read that parliamentary document to which Mr. Malcom refers, you will find them sunk to a depth of ignorance, degradation and want, compared with which *our slaves are princes.* I have shown you the heart-rending picture which the laboring poor of Great Britain present to their philanthrophists, and that to *this day* nothing has been done to emancipate either them or the slaves in the East. I have shown you that slavery is clearly sanctioned by the Bible, and that the abolition excitement had its origin in Great Britain, and that this excitement has been transferred to our own shores, and fed and fostered by British gold, with the unrighteous intention of undermining the glorious temple of American Constitutional Liberty.

Meeting of Innkeepers.

At a meeting, comprised of Innkeepers, resident in the city and county of Lancaster, held in said city, on the 14th of February, A. D. 1852, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for Lancaster county, of January Term, 1852, adopted and directed the publication of an order of said Court, requiring the Constables of the several wards and townships throughout said county to enforce the provisions of the act of 1705: and whereas, the provisions of said act of 1705 are, in themselves, clear, easily understood, and relate, simply, to the suppression of the practice of *Tippling* on *Sunday:* and whereas, there appears to be a mistaken view, with regard to the requirements of said act, honestly entertained by some, while by others a desire is strongly and unmistakeably manifested, not only to injure our character and standing as citizens, but to interfere with us in the pursuit of a calling, as well recognized by the laws of the country as it is necessary to the wants of the community; therefore,

Resolved, That as citizens of Lancaster county, having a due regard for the interests and well-being of society at large, we highly approve the action of the Court in making it incumbent on the several Constables throughout the county, to enforce the provisions of the act of 1705.

Resolved, That while we yield to no class of citizens in respect for and obedience to the laws, we are indisposed to consider ourselves bound by any construction not warranted by the terms of its provisions; and this being the case, any measure recommended by the Court and calculated to suppress the growing evils of intemperance, shall receive at our hands what is due from all good citizens—respect and support; but in questions affecting either public or private rights, we claim to be guided by the express requirements of the law, and nothing short of them.

Resolved, That we do not believe the Court, in publishing the order above referred to, contemplated the necessity of closing our houses and entirely suspending our business on Sunday: The suppression of *Tippling* is all the law *authorizes*, and we are inclined to hope that such only is the desire of the Court. To this extent the measure shall have our support, freely and unqualifiedly, but no further.

Resolved, That we will continue to keep our houses open on Sunday, as heretofore, taking due care, in doing so, that no violation of the law be allowed or encouraged, by countenancing tippling or any indulgence approaching intemperance: *believing* that we can comply with the requirements of the law as well with open as with closed doors: and *knowing* that if we now agreed to suspend business on Sunday, the next demand made on us would be that we should not open or resume at all.

Resolved, That in case any one of our number shall, at any time hereafter, have his application for a license refused, on the *special* ground of his having kept his house open on Sunday, we hereby pledge ourselves to aid and assist him by all the means in our power to have a full and fair ajudid- of the question before the highest tribunal in which the matter can be heard.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the papers in the city and county of Lancaster.

☞ The Treasurer of the Ladies Dorcas Society, of this city, acknowledges the receipt of donations from Mr. Jacob Gable, Mr. Michael Lapp, Mrs. Eichelberger, Messrs. J. N. Lane & Nephews, Mrs. Wm. Carpenter, Mr. H. Wright, Mr. D. Longenecker; also $20,74 from Mr. T. S. McDonald proprietor of the Panorama lately exhibited in this city, and $65,21 from the Subscribers to the Cotillion party.

☞ From the Toll List, just published by the Canal Board, we select the following, relating to the Columbia Railroad:—

Resolved, That the toll on live stock, from Columbia, Dillerville or Lancaster, to Philadelphia, be fixed at $1 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, including all tolls on cars; empty cars to return to Columbia free of toll. *Provided,* That no car containing live stock shall be permitted to clear for less than 8,000 pounds.

Resolved, That no owner or conductor of cars on the Philaddlphia and Columbia Railway shall have precedence for the same, under the denomination of "Market Car," unless the loading thereof consists of articles liable to perish or depreciate in value within 48 hours from the time they are presented for transportation over the road. Nor shall any person travel in such cars, except the conductors thereof, without paying the toll established for passengers travelling in the regular passenger trains.

CLOSING OF CANALS ON SUNDAY.—The Pennsylvania Board of Canal Commissioners have adopted a resolution that the locks on the several divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal shall be closed on every Saturday night at 12 o'clock, and remain closed until 12 o'clock on Sunday night, except for the passage of packet boats.

☞ Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, President of the U. S. Senate, has recently written a letter to Bradford county, in this State, in which he expresses great confidence that Mr. BUCHANAN will be nominated for the Presidency, by the National Convention.

THE PORTSMOUTH (VA.) BANK ROBBERY.—*Important Arrest.*—A man named Jack Stevens, one of the flash gentry, was arrested in Philadelphia on Thursday, at the instance of Mayor Gilpen, charged with being one of those concerned in the recent bank robbery at Portsmouth, Va. The Bulletin says some strong testimony, pretty clearly connecting him with the robbery, as well as daring burglaries in Philadelphia, was elicited at the examination before the Mayor.