Intelligencer & Iournal.

Lancaster, April 27, 1852.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, OI LUZERNE.
WILSON M'CANDLESS, Of Allegheny. ADDITIONAL DISTRICT.
ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICTS.

13. H. C. Eyer, 1. Peter Logan,
2. Geo. H. Martin,
3. John Miller,
4. F. W. Bockius,
5. R. McKay, A. Apple,
 N. Strickland, 8. Abraham Peters, 9 David Fester,

14. John Clayton,
15. Isaac Robison,
16. Henry Fetter,
17. James Burnside,
18. Maxwell McCasiii
19. Joseph McDonald
20. W. S. Collahan,
21. Andrew Burke,
22. William Dunn,
23. S. & McCalmont R. E. James, John McReynolds, P. Demon. 22. William Dunn, 23. J. S. M'Calmont, 24. George R. Barrett. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

William Searight.

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Gov. Bigler and the Banks.

We have read nothing for a long time that afforded us more real gratification, than the Message of Governor BIGLER vetoing the batch of new Banks which had been run through the Legislative mill It is a state paper worthy the best days of the Republic, and does infinite credit to the head and heart of our Democratic Executive. Our banks now, generally speaking are in a sound condition, with an aggregated capital and circulation sufficient for all useful purposes, and any considerable increase at this time would only operate injuriously to the whole system, and in the end prove disastrous to the public at large. We had our misgivings all along that the money power would prove an overmatch for the Legislature, but we had on the other hand an abiding faith in the firmness and integrity of the Governor, and we felt sure that he at least acting as a Tribune of the people, would be proof against all the machinations and corrupt appliances that would be brought to bear at Harrisburg, and would fearlessly maintain the proud position taken by the patriotic SIMON SNYDER, and his no less distinguished predecessor, the lamented FRANCIS R. SHUNK. We have not been disappointed. WIL. LIAM BIGLER has proved himself to be the man for the crisis, and we record the fact with delight, and exultingly point to the Message as a document of more importance to the welfare of the people than any that has been promulgated since the days of the celebrated veto of the United States Bank by General Jackson. Speculators may rail at the Governor for thus spoiling their calculations, but the great body of the people will sustain him. Let him but continue the course he has commenced, firmly and fearlessly, and his administration will redound to his own fame, and to the prosperity of the Commonwealth.

Death of Judge Coulter.

Hon. RICHARD COULTER, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, died at his residence at Greensburg, on Tuesday evening last, after a brief illness of a few days. He had left Philadelphia (where he had occupied his seat on the Bench during the entire winter) about two weeks ago on a visit to his family. It will be recollected that Judge Coulter had the longest term, and had nearly fifteen years to serve.

The vacancy on the Supreme Bench will be filled by the Governor, until the next General Election, at which time the people will have to elect a Judge to fill the balance of the term.

It is rumored that the Governor has tendered the appointment, to supply the vacancy, to Hon. THOMAS S. BELL, late of Chester county, but now, we believe, a resident of Philadelphia.

The Temperance Question.

We have all along been of the opinion, and have so expressed ourself repeatedly, that any attempt to promote the cause of Temperance by legislative enactment, would, in the end, result in more harm than good. In other words, while it would not prevent drinking and drunkenness, the effort being made to coerce the community into a total abstinates from all intoxicating drinks would react with tremendous effect, and thus counteract to a fearful extent the proper and legitimate efforts of those who are sincerally desirance of hostilizations. The Memory of John Robinson, The Spirit Land." who are sincerely desirous of banishing, by an appeal to the reason and moral sensibilities of the people, the vice of drunkenness from amongst us Nor are we alone in this opinion. It is entertained by hundreds and thousands of our sober, respectable and intelligent citizens, not only in Lancaster county, but throughout the entire country. The following article, from the St. Louis Signal, on th subject of legislation for the suppression of the li quor traffic, is so appropriate to this meridian that we cannot retrain from giving it a place in our columns. That paper of the 9th inst., says:

We published, on Saturday, an appeal to the friends of Temperance in the State of Missouri.— Among such we would wish ourselves to be reckbut we must deprecate any attempt made whether in this or any other State, to prohibit the sale of liquor, by legislative enactments. Let individuals exert themselves to the utmost to pro-mote the cause of temperance; let ministers of the gospel preach it from the pulpit, and let lecturers demonstrate its beneficial influence before large gatherings of men; but let no Legislature, whether local or central, meddle with things beyond its legitimate province. Governments have nothing to gitimate province. Governments have nothing to do with prescribing the course of individual action in such things. If it be made criminal to vend liquor, it should also be so to abstain from going to church on the Sabbath. No such interference ever did or ever will result in good. Compulsory virtue and compulsory religion are worth nothing. The great aim of social reformers should be to elevate the habits and the character of men, by teaching them all that is great and noble in individual exstence, not in compelling them to seem decent peo-ple, whilst they have yet latent within them all the dispositions of vice. The world has had enough of shallow and superficial morality. Is it yet too late to make an effort for a soul-raising of the people? That is the great question before the people? That is the great question before which all else is trivial. Let our ministers of rewhich all else is trivial. Let out the property of ligion, our poets and our pournalists, our philosophers and our philanthropists, our judges and our statesmen, set his before them as the one grand. aim of their lives, to make greatness of character the distinguishing characteristic of an American

By reference to our advertising column i will be seen that W. H. SPANGLER has received the long sought for "Queechy," by Miss Wetherill, author of the "Wide Wide World." More than 7000 copies of this book were sold, previous to the day of its publication.

MR. BONHAM'S SPEECH.-We have read with much gratification the able and masterly anti-Bank speech of this gentleman, in the House of Repre sentatives. Mr. Bonham deserves the more credit for his firmness, for the reason that one of the Institutions whose charter was pending is located in Cumberland county, and we happen to know that every sort of influence was attempted by its triends in that quarter to swerve him from his duty as a faithful Democratic representative. His speech is an elaborate production, occupying twelve of the broad columns of the Harrisburg Keystone. I should be published in pamphlet form and distrib uted throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth.

LEATHER INSPECTOR .- W. M. ARMSTRONG, ha received his Commission as Inspector of Leather for the city and county of Philadelphia, from Gov ernor Broken; and has appointed ANDREW NOBLE of the Northern Liberties, and WM. FLAKE, of the city, his deputies.

Public Sentiment.

Horn's U. S. Railroad Gazette, a weekly paper of large size, devoted mainly to a description the various railroads, water courses, arrival and leparture of vessels, trains of cars, &c., has run up the flag of JAMES BUCHANAN to its mast-head, and ccompanies the act with the following article: "We have run up to our mast-head the name of Hon James Bucharar, of Pennsylvania, for President of the United States—not that we intend to devote our columns to the discussion of political subjects, but that we wish to show our preference for a man, under the auspices of whose talents, patriotism and guidance, we believe the interests of our country would be better subserved than by that can be the gentleman whose name stands promise. "We have run up to our mast-head the name of of any other gentleman whose name stands promi-nent before the country for the highest office which

it is in the power of the people to bestow.

"In James Buchanan we recognise an office who has ever been zealously alive to the interests of our own country in preference to that of any oth er throughout the globe; and his talent for macy, which has been fully exemplified under the Polk administration, gives assurance that the desti nies of this vast continent could not for a time b entrusted to better hands."

This is the third paper in the city of New York that is now advocating the claims of Mr. Buchan-AN. First, the Sunday Allas, a large and ably edited weekly sheet, which, for the last twelve months has been warmly urging his nomination. Next the Morning Star, a spirited little daily, has, for five or six weeks past, been advocating his claims with great ability. And now, the Railroad Gazette has taken the same position. They are all professed ly neutral papers, politically speaking, but with strong Democratic tendencies, and are perhaps more correct exponents of the wishes of the Democracy of New York than papers thoroughly partisan. It is certain that for some time past, there has been a strong current running in favor of Mr. Buchanan, not only in the City, but throughout the State of New York, and we should not be at all surprised that, next to Governor Mancx, he will be found to be the choice of a large majority of her delegates tion referred to cannot be true. Mr. Buchanan has New York, and we should not be at all surprised be the choice of a large majority of her delegates

in the National Convention. IIT Mr. HOLBROOK has retired from the Lancaserian, and is succeeded by Mr. WAM. B. WILEY, for several years foreman in the office. The last paper contains the valedictory of the retiring editor, and the salutatory of the present editors, Messrs. Mx-ERS & WILLY. The paper is reduced in size and price; but judging from the tone of two or three of the editorials, there is to be no change in its As usual, we suppose, it is to continue its assaulfs upon Mr. Buchanan. We would not, however, pre-judge the probable course of our young friends, and shall, therefore, patiently await further developements.

Book Notices.

BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE, for April, from the nress of Leonard Scott & Co., New York, has been on our table for several days. We have only had time to glance hastily at its contents, but that is sufficient to justify us in saying that it is a more than usually interesting number, and fully sustains the high character the work has long since at tained.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL, for April, is a capital number, and we are glad to find, from the remarks of the Editor, that his success so far fully equals his most sanguine anticipations. The number before us is equal to either of the preceding ones in matter and appearance.

MEMOIRS OF ANNE BOLEYN .-- We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Wm. Spangler, of the Book store, for a copy of this excellent work just issued from the press, and published by A. Hart, Phila .-It is a handsomely bound volume of 342 pages, and contains a highly interesting biography of the beautiful, but ill fated Queen of Henry the Eighth. It is written by Miss Benger, an English authoress of some celebrity, and is a tull and, no doubt, correct account of the subject of the memoirs. The work is embellished with a portrait of Anne Bo-

For sale at Spangler's.

THE SHEKINAH.—We have received the 3d num ber of Vol. 1, of this Quarterly Review, published at Bridgeport, Ct., by S. B. Brittain, at \$2 per an num, in advance. Each number contains an engraving and about 100 pages of reading matter, devoted chiefly to an enquiry into the Laws of the Philosophy of Vital, Mental, and Spiritual Phenomena. The tollowing are the contents of the passed through life unassailed by detraction, we are Spiritual Universenomena. The tollowing are the contents of the present number, viz:

G Lives of the Seers, The Instinct of Progress, Transition Age, Elements of Spiritual Science Life Beyond, Laws Tending to improve Soci God's Perpetual Inspiration, The Gallows Mir

The Floods.

PITTSBURG, April 21 .- The freshet in the rivers here is the most disastrous since 1832. From eight to ten lives have been lost, and a much larger amount of property has been destroyed than at an revious flood. However, the river is now falling ast, so the greater danger is over. It will be some days time before we will be able

to tell the actual number of lives lost, or amount property destroyed.

The steamboat navigation on the river is entirely suspended, as the boats cannot pass under the Wheeling Bridge, owing to the high stage of water. t of the point of this city and the water front of Allegheny city, are both under wa

The little towns of Birmingham and Temperanceville, have suffered much damage, and are par tially under water.

Thatly under water.

The damage in the interior must have been very great, judging from the vast quantity of drift stuff which floated past the city.

It is estimated that from three to five hundred

rafts have been carried away and broken up by the The towns of Rochester, Bridgewater, Sharon and Fallston, on the Beaver river, thirty miles be low this city, are under water to a great extent.

The accounts from all directions show that the

flood has been most disastrous on its course The western cars, on account of the freshet, have uspended running this week.

The Pennsylvania canal, as far as known, is not

The engine of the city water works is under Washington, April 20.—The water in the Po

tomac river has risen during the past night to a great height, and this morning the greater portion of the Long Bridge, which unites this city with the Virginia shore, was swept away, and floated down the river. The remaining portion of the bridge is entirely under water, and will no doubt be also swept away.

SECOND DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 20—8 o'clock P. M.—The treshet in the Potomac to-day has been most destructive, sweeping off an immense amount of property near the wharves in Georgetown, and along the line of the city. There has also been a great destruction of flour and sugar by the floating of the warehouses, which will prove ruinous to merchants.

The chain bridge at the little falls of the Potomac, above Georgetown, was carried away, and in its downward descent, caused the destruction of that portion of the long bridge opposite this city, between the further draw and the Alexandria side. As the bridge is now impassable, we are cut off from communication with the Ancient Dominion, except by water.

Immense quantities of drift lumber, wood and barrels, have been flooting down the river all day.

barrels, have been floating down the river all day, which the wreckers have been capturing. It is universally believed to be the greatest flood ever known here,—exceeding that of 1847.

THIRD DESPATCH.

It is just reported that an additional section of It is just reported that an additional section of the Long Bridge has been carried away, together with six persons who were upon it, and who are supposed to have been lost. The remaining por-tion of the bridge it is thought will also be swept off, as the river is still rising.

An immense amount of lumber has been carried off by the rushing tide and the loss from the same

off by the rushing tide, and the loss from the same ove very heavy to some of our lumber me

DESTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL THEATRE Boston.-Boston, April 22.-The National Thea tre, of this city, an immense modern structure caught fire this morning about 3 o'clock, and was norning about 3 o'clock, and wa entirely destroyed. It was owned by Esq., and under lease to Wright & Fenno. Th origin of the fire is not known.

The State Central Committee.

The State Central Committee met on Saturday, he 17th inst., at the Merchant's Hotel, in Phila delphia. Present, Mr. Hinst, Chairman; Hon. W Dock, of Dauphin; Messrs. Fernon, Curtis, Kneass, and Badger, of Philadelphia; Mr. Stambaugh, o Lancaster; Mr. Parke, of Harrisburg; Mr. Mixsell, of Northampton; Mr. Welsh, of York; Mr. Clarke, of Westmoreland; Mr. Marshall, of Lebanon. Mr. Nevin, of Susquehanna; Mr. Leisure, of

Greene; Mr. Lamberton, of Venango, were represented by other members of the Committee. WM. CURTIS, of Philadelphia, and WM. HENRI

Wzlsh, of York, were appointed Secretaries. Several communications were received, and res olutions were adopted requesting the officers of the Committee to call on the Democratic Electors and

Delegates for the usual pledges for publication. The Chairman submitted the following address which was read and unanimously adopted: To the People of the U. States. FELLOW CITIZERS:—The Central Committee of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania appointed by the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg,

their constituents and to their brethren throughout the Union, to address you on a single point relating to the question of the next Presidency.

The choice of the party in this State, has been very emphatically expressed. Pennsylvania is now she has been for ten years past, in favor of James Buchanan. Some of the Whig presses, however and a few of Mr. Buchanan's personal enemies have endeavored to create the impresssion abroathat he is not popular here. Some have gone so far as to assert, that if nominated he could not car-ry the electoral voice of this State.

n the 4th of March last, have thought it due to

The purpose of this address, is to give that as sertion a distinct and emphatic contradiction. In our own names and in the name of the great party which has made us its representatives, we pro-nounce all such statements wholly false.

The present attitude of the Democratic party i not been brought forward as a candidate by his enemies. The earnest and sincere attachment of his fellow citizens, who are urging him, will not be Is it likely, that with such feelings, they would seek to expose him and themselves portification of a defeat? Still more absurd would the the onlinen, that a people as true hearted and zealous in the support of Democratic principles, as those who compose the great body of his friends, would be willing to endanger the success of the party by the nomination of a weak candidate.— When has the Democracy of Pennsylvania beer wanting in fidelity to their brethren? When have we tried to destroy the hopes of our political asso ciates, or attempted to impose on them by any false pretence whatever? We feel that we can confident ly, if not proudly, claim for our party in this State, a character too high to be suspected of uncandid, double dealing. Besides, our motives for desiring the nomination of the strongest man in the Union are as powerful as those which operate on other We are embarked in the same ship with you, and have as deep an interest as any of you in choosing a pilot who will take us safely through the perils of the voyage. It is because we believe that Mr. Buchanan's availibility is greater than that of any other man (though not for that reason

alone) that we urge his nomination. If we are entitled to the credit of sincerity, it re mains only to show that we are not mistaken in our adgment. We claim to know what the state of blic feeling on this subject is. It is not possible that nine-tenths of the party can be laboring under a delusion about so plain a fact, as the popularity of one of our own cifizens, who has been the sub-ject of more or less discussion in public and private for a quarter of a century. To say that three-fourths of a Convention, fairly chosen from among the people, and coming together from all parts of the State, misrepresented their constituents in mere enorance, is only a little less degrading than the

ssertion that they have done so by design.

Again: it is known to every tolerably well inrmed man in the country, that there is no reason o be tound in Mr. Buchanan's history or character which would have the least tendency to make him unpopular... His great great talents are acknowledged. He has been faithful to every trust with which he has been charged. His private integrity s unsullied, and his walk and conversation blan less, while his public career has excited universal admiration. It is true he has been the subject of some vituperation and abuse. But this has been the fate of all distinguished democrats. Those who the rate of an distinguished democrats. Those who have been the people a greatest favorites have been the most calumniated. It is "the rough brake which virtue must go through." To say that the people of this State will be at all influenced by the people of this state which personal malice or political hostility can coin so easily is an insult upon their intelligence and justice so gross, that we have a right to repel it with indignation. We have yet to to repel it with indignation. learn that any of Mr. Buchanan's competitors for passed through life unassatted by detraction, that such a prepared to express our conviction, that such a man is unfit and unworthy to be the candidate of man is unfit and unworthy of President; "Wo the democracy for the office of President; unto him of whom all men speak well." Amona the many elements of popularity which Mr. Buch-anan combines, not the least is the character of the opposition to him. It is not based on any charge, which if true, would prove him to be wanting in nonesty, ability or fidelity to the Constitution, and shows only that he has been fearless and faithful in the performance of his political duties. It is ab-

surd to believe that a man cast in such a mould could fail to enlist the enthusiastic support of a people like ours. Thus far we have dealt in arguments a pri in reasons which show how utterly improbable it is that our candidate can be other than the most popular man among us. But the history of Pennsy vania for the last twenty-five years, proves it as an incontestible fact. He was five times chosen to the House of Representatives, in Congress, the last time under circumstances which made his election a triumph to the friends of Jackson, such as no other man in the State had achieved. No appointment which President Jackson made gave more pleasur to the people of the State than that which showed his confidence in Mr. Buchanan by making him Minister to Russia He was three times elected to the Senate of the United States, an honor which Pennsylvania has never conferred on any other man. His appointment as Secretary of State by Mr. Polk, was well known to have been made with the warm concurrence and approbation of General Jackson, and if any thing could have increased our affectionate regard for the hero and statesman of the age, his uniform endorsement of Mr. Buchanar would have had that effect. But better and more would nave nad that effect. But better and more direct evidence than all this of Mr. Buchanan's standing at home is afforded by the action of the people on the very question of the Presidency. Mr. Buchanan's friends in Pennsylvania have three times presented him as a candidate for that great office, and each time they were sustained by the full tide of public approbation. The greatest and best men of the nation have been set up against him, and vigorously pressed by their supporters. But in the primary meetings of the people, and in the County and State Conventions, no name has stood for a and State Conventions, no name has stood for a moment before the competition of his. We fear-lessly assert that since the days of Washington, there has lived but one man in any part of the Union who could rival Mr. Buchanan in the affections

rtion of the of his own State. We have not addressed you for the purpose o we have not addressed you for the purpose of proving that his claims to the Presidency are entitled to your respect. If you doubt his talents, his patriotism and his honesty, our appeal at this time of day would be in vain. If his life of labor in your cause and ours, has made no favorable in pression on the country, it is too late to create a reputation for him now. He comes before you eputation for him now. ither with something better than a manufac character, or else with none at all that is worthy of your attention. We ask you to subject his life to e severest inquisition that justice will allow, and if he does not sustain it, reject him. But we demand that he shall not be struck down by paltry slanders and, least of all, by the absurd falsehood

which charges him with want of popularity.

If the National Convention shall decide against our candidate, we cannot promise that our people will bear the decision without bitter mortification will bear the decision without bitter indicated and for their State pride is thoroughly acursed. If the man they now offer is set aside, they have no hope of succeeding at another time. If Pennsylvania must wait until she presents a more unexceptionable man than Mr. Buchanan, she must wait forever.

Still the Democracy of this State will be true and faithful to their party, and their country. It will not be their fault if the rule of our opponents is to be perpetuated. Whatever the Convention may do, he Democrate of Pennsylvania will be at their hosts ready to perform their whole duty, and to bresent, as they always have presented, a living ampart between the Constitution and its foes. But if they are permitted to do battle under the leader-ship of their own fellow citizen—the well tried friend, whom they know, and trust, and love—it will energize their efforts, and add thousands to their

najority.

His nomination would give them an opportunity not only to vindicate him, but to demonstrate how false is the dishonoring charge against themselves, of being so ignorant, so unjust, or so ungrateful, as not to appreciate a man whose merits are acknowledged by all the world besides the control of the control edged by all the world besides. Their hearts will arrived by this time last year.

hrob to meet the encounter on such terms. The vill be a rapture in the strife

owned with a victory like that. Adopted by the State Central Committee of Pen sylvania, on the 17th April, A. D. 1852, and published by order of the Committee.

W. L. HIRST, Chairman.

WM. CURTIS,

A resolution was passed requesting the Delegates lected to represent Pennsylvania at the Baltimore Convention, to issue an address to their fellow mem

pers of the Convention and to the Union. The Committee resolved to meet at Barnum's Hotel, in the city of Baltimore, on the 1st day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

City and County Items.

The Rev. EDWARD C. JONES, of Philadelphia ill deliver a Lecture upon Typography, or the Art of Printing, at the Mechanics' Institute, on To-Mornow (Wednesday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents

Mr. Jones has just concluded a series of Lectures on various subjects, at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

The Borough of Mount Joy, in this county ontains a population at the present time of 1228. Of this number 1168 are whites, viz: 584 males and 584 temales. Of the colored persons 32 are malesand 28 temales.

The Court of Quarter Sessions, on Monday last week, confirmed the license of Mr. JAMES C. Ewing, to keep a public house at Quarryville. At the January sessions the license was actually ranted, but owing to some informality in the record, and by reason of a violent opposition from a portion of the citizens in that section of the coun y, it was not issued, and an attempt was made to have him indicted for keeping a Tippling House, a the present term. The charge, however, was withdrawn by the District Attorney, there being no sufficient cause assigned for its preferment, and the Court unanimously confirmed his license.

ID-On Wednesday last, as the workmen were engaged in tearing down the old German Reform ed Church, in this city, a portion of the wall fell or three men, slightly bruising two, and crushing th right leg of the third, Putrick Brady, so as to render amputation necessary above the knee, which was skilfully performed by Drs. Ehler and Richards, in whose vicinity the accident occurred .-The wounded man is doing as well as could be ex pected, and it is thought will recover. Being a poor man and having a family dependent upon his labor for their support, makes his case a peculiarly disressing one. We are pleased to record the fact, owever, that a handsome sum has been raised nongst our citizens for their relief.

N. B .- Just as our paper was being put to press on yesterday, we heard a report that the wounded man was dead.

The Jurors who were absent at the opening the Court last week were fined \$10 each.

The Ladies connected with the Presbyterian Church, in Marietta, design holding a Fair on Thursday and Friday next, for the sale of useful and fancy articles.

II A heavy thunder gust passed over this sec tion of country on Sunday night last between 1 and 2 o'clock.

Grand Jury Report.

The Grand Jury Report, submitted to the Court it the close of their labors, states that the number of bills acted upon by them was unusually large, embracing indictments for crimes of almost every grade. Several of the bills were ignored, and the Prosecutors made to pay the costs.

Their visit to the new County Prison was satisfactory so far as the arrangement and discipline of the Institution are concerned; but, upon a close inspection, they found some of the interior work and material of the building defective, which will require considerable expense to rectify.

They strongly recommend to the County Com pissioners to erect such a Court House as will be a credit to the county, and large and commodious enough to accommodate all who may attend the essions of the Court. The Poor and House of Employment was also

management, and the good order, &c., maintained bill because he no doubt supposed, from the fact to save the expense of erecting new buildings for cordance with public sentiment here; and as it was their accommodation, the poor insane only be ad- a mitted hereafter, and that all others be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum. The Judges of the Court, District Attorney and

efficiency in the discharge of their several duties. The above are all the principal points in the Re

port. Its unusual length forbids its entire insertion in consequence of the crowded state of our col-

The Quarter Sessions.

We had intended giving a full report of the criminal business transacted in the Quarter Sessions last week—but the great length of the Governor's Mes sage vetoing the batch of Bank Bills passed by the Legislature (a very important, able and interesting locument) and the Address of the State Central Committee, also a very able production, both of which are looked for with much anxiety by our readers, necessarily prevent us. We have, however compiled the following synopsis of the most im-

ortant cases disposed of: Com. vs. Henry Lieber—Stealing an Umbrella om Cooper's Hotel. Found guilty, and sentenced

o pay a fine of \$1, restore the stolen property, and be imprisoned for three months.

Com. vs. David Maxwell, Jacob Miller & Wm. Stealing Flour from the Mill of Adam Harbor. Found guilty, and sentenced Jones (col.)—Stealing Miller, Safe Harbor. pay a fine each of \$1,00, and imprisonment

eleven months Com. vs. Jacob M Darr—Stealing a board raft, valued at \$600, the property of Dr. Blexly, of Co-

valued at \$600, the property of Dr. Blexly, of Columbia. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, and imprisoned for one year.

Com. vs. Abram M'Coy (col.)—For the murder of W. Shriver, (col.) near Reamstown. It appeared from the evidence that they had a quarrel, both being intoxicated, and that M'Coy stabbed Shriver is the neck which caused his death. Found guilty the course of the pack which caused his death. in the neck which caused his death. Found guilty of Manslaughter, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of six years. M'Coy

only about 16 or 17 years of age.

Com. vs. Henry Franck—Selling Lager Beer on
the Sabbath in violation of the new law. The main point of law involved in this issue was, whether the Defendant was liable to pay the fine for each and every drink sold during the day, or whether the covered the aggregate number of drinks one ine covered the aggregate intuities of this sold during the day. The Court decided that he was liable for each drink. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay the fine of \$20. His counsel, Mr. Stevens, then stated that they would ask for conviction upon another indictment for a similar of fence, and then take out a plea of autre fois convid and carry the issue before the Supreme Court for final decision. In this the Court and District At-

torney concurred.

Com. vs. John M'May - Assault and Battery with tent. to commit a Rape on Mary Gibson, near Safe Harbor. Found guilty, and sentenced to \$1 fine and 2 years to the Eastern Penitentiary.

Com vs. Philip Groth et. al—Indictment Conspiracy and Forcible Entry and Detainer. This was an action brought by Rev. Mr. Dudas, some time since officiating Priest of the German Catholic Church of this city, against the Defendants (members of the Church) for conspiring together and ta-king possession of the Parsonage, carrying out his property into the yard, and preventing him from occupying the premises. This was done in consequence of his Priestly functions having been revoked or suspended by the Catholic Bishop of this Verdict not guilty, and county for costs. The above are the principal cases tried during

the week. There were a number of others disposed of, but generally of a more trifling nature. wo or three, however, were for Fornication and Bastardy. Twenty-six cases were continued over until the next term. LUMBER.—The Susquehanna river is now in fine

rating order, and large quantities of lumber coming down—twice the amount, it is stated, that had lars; and the remainder, brought, relatively lower

County Meeting,

IN OPPOSITION TO THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW. Two very large county meetings were held in he Court House last week in opposition to the unday Liquor Law. Mr. MEHAFFY, of Conestoga, presided at the first, and ZURIEL SWOPE, Esq., of his City at the second. At the latter, on Saturday evening, the following preamble and resolutions reported by a Committee appointed at the former neeting, on Wednesday evening,) were unanimou adopted: Whereas, a law has recently been enacted by our

Legislature, prohibiting the sale, within the city or county of Lancester, of spiritaous, vinous or mali quors, for any other than medicinal purposes, on the Sabbath day, under a penalty of \$20 for each

and every offence.

And whereas, in and by the provisions of said law, one half of the penalty imposed is given to the informer, thus holding out irresistable inducements to evil-disposed persons to commit perjury. froment litigation and disturb the peace, confidence and well-being of the community.

And whereas, the means taken to secure the passage of said law were so secret, insidious and un-

age of said law were so secret, insidious and un lerhand, that the first intimation we, who are to derhand, that the first intimation we, who are been been by its proxisions, receive of its enactment is the arrest of one of our most respectable citizens, who is called upon to answer no less than seven indictments, for as many infractions on the some day, of a law the existence of which could only be known to those who procured its passage. Therefore Resolved, That we are fully satisfied that the laws already in existence, prior to the passage of the recent enactment, are, if enforced, in ige of the recent enactment, are, if enforced, in gemselves quite sufficient to secure the becoming

themselves quite sufficient to secure the becoming observance of the Sabbath day.

Resolved, That the industry and energy evidenced by the wealth, comfort and prosperity of our citizens; the integrity and moral worth which stamps the character of our people, both at home and abroad, and the comparative absence of crime from our midst, are no fitting reasons why Lancasfrom our midst, are no fitting reasons why Lancas-ter county alone should be singled out for special legislation, and that, too, on a measure to which a very large majority of her citizens opposed. Resolved, That we protest, in earnest but respec-ful terms, against the passage of any law holding out bribes, profits and perquisites as inducements to informers and others, who, through an apparent desire to advance the public interests, only seek ersonal gain, and, more frequently, the indulgenc malevolence and revenge; and that we look up of malevolence and revenge; and that we look upon the law lately enacted as more calculated to open wide the doors for perjury sow discord and distrust among neighbors, and spread abroad a spirit of petty litigation and annoyance, than to further the cause of temperance or secure the proper observance of the Sabbath.

Resolved, That we feel assured the members of the Lavietare were imposed upon by false repre-

Resolved, That we feel assured the members of the Legistature were imposed upon by false representations of the tone of public sentiment on the measure in question, and that had they been aware that a large majority to our spizzens were opposed to it, the law would not have been enacted.

Resolved, That the Senators and Members of the Legislature, from this county, be instructed to take immediate steps and use all means in their receiver to receive the reneal of said law. take immediate steps and use all means in their power to procure the repeal of said law. Reiolved, That Francis Keenan, Esq., of Lancaster city, Israel Reinhart, Esq., of Warwick, and Dr. Benjamin Kendig, of Conestoga township, be appointed a committee to proceed to Harrisburg, forthwith, to present these proceedings to our said Senators and Members of the Legislature, and to take such further measures as may be deemed necessary to secure the desired result; and also be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur. uthorized to fill any vacancy that may occur.

Descripted. That these proceedings be published Resolved, That these proceedings be publicable all the newspapers in this city and county.

The Sunday Liquor Law. The law recently passed by the Legislature pro hibiting the sale of liquors on the Sabbath Day, in Lancaster county, meets with much opposition amongst nearly all classes of our citizens-especially because this county was singled out, from amongst all the other counties of the State, in which to try the experiment, and because it is alleged that the bill was smuggled through the Legislature at the request of some person or persons unknown and against the wishes of at least nine-tenths of our people. Why was not the law made general? I

is in effect saying that the citizens of this ancient county are such consummate drunkards and sab bath breakers, that a restrictive law of the kind was necessary in order to civilize and christianize the people. What were the Senators and Representatives from this county about, that they permitted this law to go upon the statute book--a law that holds out strong inducements to petty inform ers and busy bodies? Had they resisted its passage as they should have done, if it was not in accordance with the wishes of our people, the act never would have been passed, as their fellow members from other counties would not have forced a local

easure upon them contrary to their wishes. It will not do to throw the blame of this law visited, and the Jury speak in high terms of its upon the Executive. The Governor approved the that the Senators and Representatives of Lancaste county made no opposition to it, that it was in acmere local act, without affecting the rights of other counties or the general interests of the State at large, he did not feel free to interpose the veto without any knowledge that such was the desire Sheriff are complimented for their kindness and of our citizens. No-no-let the "saddle be pu upon the right horse," and let the people of Lancaster county hold their Senators and Representa tives accountable for the passage of the Act. They, and they alone, are to blame, if blame is to res any where, and they must not be permitted to shirk out, by endeavoring to saddle the responsibility upon the Executive.

> The Maine Law! The Maine Law!
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> CAPT. SANDERSON—Dear Sir:—In last week's Intelligencer I had expected to see the close of my articles upon this subject. You may therefore judge of my surprise, in finding myself again attacked and brought before the public, by a new opponent, who after handling "X. X." pretty freely, proposes, with the greatest coolness, "to discuss the question upon its merits, without appeals to prejudice or personal abuse." Had this proposal came out when the "question" was in agitation, when our yiews and arguments might have been of some out when the "question" was in agitation, when our views and arguments might have been of some service to the public at large, I should have met him very cheerfully. But now, after the Legislature has settled the question, I would consider any thing further, perfect folly, and the only reason to be assigned for our course would be a desire for "newspaper notoriety," of which we have both had our full share; and my vanity being thoroughly satisfied upon that score, I am free to leave the field to any person anxious to occupy it in that position.

However, should the question ever come up again as one of public importance, and not of private of local issue, I am ready and willing to meet it an time.

Yours, very truly, "X. X."

Yours, very truly, A Bro Fish .- A catfish was caught in th Schuylkill, a few days since, with a set-net by Richard Swaincott, of Norristown, which measured $20\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the eyes, and weighed 41 pounds. This is not quite so large as the cat-fish used for towing flat-boats on the Ohi iver, but is a very sizeable article for the Schuylkill

The next Whig National Convention i e held at Baltimore, on the 16th of June.

A Reward of \$500 .- The Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth, offers the above reward for the arrest of John Stevens, who broke jail at that place, on Satof John Stevens, who broke Jan at that place, oil said urday night week. He was confined on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the Bank in January last. He is thus described — Is about five feet six inches high, is slightly built, of fair, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, with a scar about three-ourths of an inch long over one of them, with dark brown hair straight and cut short.

\$200 Reward - This reward is offered for the ar est of two prisoners who escaped from the New ersey Prison, at Trenton, on Sunday the 1st inst The True American thus describes them:

One of them, the baker, named Augustus Winans, he other, the cook, Abraham Haycock, alias Hay, alias Williams. The tormer was 5 ft. 7g in high, 2 years of age, is slim built, with light sandy hair blue eyes, and two large scars on his forehead, has two teeth out in front, and came from New Hamp-ton, Orange county, N. Y. The latter is 5 ft. 3 in. high, aged 61 years, hair thin and grey, dark complexion, his hands much scarred, the big toe of his right foot has been cut off, and he came from Pa erson, N. J., where he has a wife living. One hu dred dollars will be paid by the Keeper for the re-covery of either, or two hundred for both.

Sale of Cows.-Some two dozen milch Cows, o good blood, were sold by auction in Washington city, on Saturday week, as follows: Two Cows, the purchaser having the choice, sold for fifty-eight dollars each the third fifty-four the fourth and for lars each; the third, fifty-four, the fourth and fifth, fifty-three each; the sixth, fifty-six; the seventh fifty three; the eighth, fifty-four; the ninth, fifty-one dol-

'Veto Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
GENTLEMEN:—Bill No. 590, on the files of the entitled " An Act to incorporate the Meadville Bank," with a capital of \$100,000, has been presented for my consideration, together with oth ers, providing for the establishment of sundry new nanks, to be located as follows, to wit: one at Pittsburg, with a capital of \$300,000, another at Allentown, Lehigh county, with a capital of \$150,000, another at Erie, with a capital of \$150,000 another at Carlisle, with a capital of \$100,000, and other at New Castle, Lawrence county, with a cap ital of \$100,000, another at Tamaqua, Schuylkil county, with a capital of \$100,000, another at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, with a capital of \$100,000, another at Phenixville, Chester county, with a capital of \$200,000, another at Monongarian of \$200,000, another at Monongarian county. hela city, Washington county, with a capital of \$100,000, also, another, to add \$150,000 to the capital stock of the Southwark Bank, in the county

of Philadelphia. Since the General Assembly has thus indicated to me their views on the subject of increasing the banking capital of the State, I have given the question, in all its bearings, my most anxious consider-ation—have contemplated the probable effects of his proposed measure upon the interests of the thole people of the State-upon the laborer, me chanic, tarmer, merchant, and manufacturer, and bringing to the aid of my judgment, the lights furnished by the past experience of the country, have arrived at the conclusion that it is my solemi duty, however unpleasant, to differ with you on this subject. To dissent from the wishes of the representatives of the people, on a question of pub-lic policy, is painful to me in the extreme, but to shrink from the responsibility of performing a con-scious duty, would be cowardly and criminal. representatives of the people, on a question of pub-

In returning so large a number of the bank bills, vithout my sanction, for the reconsideration of the General Assembly, I deem it right that I should for so doing at length, in one present my reasor nessage, and have reference to this as applicable to

nese measures severally.
On assuming the duties of the Executive office, l distinctly announced, "that, in my opinion, no pre-text can justify the creation of a superabundant amount of paper money, and that it was with painful alarm I have witnessed a growing disposition in the entire country to increase the use of this medium on a small specie basis, regardless of the inevitable effects of the large accessions of coin which California is furnishing to this country and to the world. Every people should have a circulating medium as a matter of convenience, and should have whatever amount the transaction of wholesome business affairs may demand; but unfortu-nately we are too unwilling to stop at the proper point in the creation of the medium. That ascolu secomes abundant it should supplant and render nnecessary the use of paper, is to my mind, the plainest teaching of common sense. Such practi-cal effect is demanded by the true interests of the

eople."
The sentiments thus announced, I have long enrtained, and their correctness is the more confirmed by every day's experience and reflection. should, by assenting to these bills, agree practically o reverse this doctrine and maintain that as cou becomes abundant, the paper medium should be increased. This position would be so manifestly insound that argument is not necessary to refute

The proposed new banks would add to the present banking capital of the State an aggregate sum of \$1,500,000, or over ten per cent. on the active capital now in use, and thus swell the present ount of our paper circulation to the extent of

our or five millions.

Whilst II am not prepared to say, that at the proper time, a bank might not be useful, if properly managed, at some of the points named, I have had no difficulty whatever in satisfying my mind that there is, at this time, no real necessity for such in extensive increase of paper money, nor that if ich increase were permitted, no effect would prejudicial to the true interests of the mass of people, and that it would exercise a demoralizing influence upon the business affairs of the State. The immediate effect would be, I have no doubt, to enjury the state of goods and hance the nominal prices of all kinds of goods and operty, by the depreciation of bank paper, stimereby a spirit of wild and fanciful specu ation, begetting prodigality and idleness, the legit-nate fruits of an inflated currency. All violent novements on this subject are unwise and especi ally injurious to the unwary citizen. Experience has demonstrated that all sudden expansions and ontractions of a paper currency, exercise a prejudicial influence on the real prosperity of the country. Such sudden convulsions, it is true, are sometimes turned to the advantage of the shrewd capital talists, but the unsuspecting farmer or mechanic, entitled from his safe pursuit by the fair promises of the expansion, is crushed in his new experiment, by ence of the contraction.

If it be true that "experience teaches wisdom"—
and none will doubt this—the people of Pennsylvania should be wise on this subject, and a mere eference to that experiment, it seems to me, sh e sufficient to awaken them to the danger of the neasure in question.

The consequences of a similar policy, adopted in

1814, regardless of the admonitions of the saga-cious and patriotic Snyder, are still remembered by some who participated in the scenes of those days, and are known to all of us as a dark page in the history of the State. Let no man flatter himself with the belief that the same cause will not proluce the same effect in the future that it has don in the past. The country, it is true, is now inhabited by a new generation, but the nature of man has undergone no change since the days of Snyder—his impulses and objects are the same, and the laws of trade remain unaltered; and assuredly, it re rush into the errors of that day, we may justly nticipate a similar retribution. Nor is this the inticipate a similar retribution. anticipate a similar retribution. Not is this will only practical demonstration of the danger of the proposed policy, to be found in our history. Who does not remember something of the condition of affairs that existed through the whole extent of our things the state of the sta vast country during the years 1834-'35-'36. Who vast country during the years 1000 of the patriotic Jackson, admonishing the people against the consequences of an inflated currency and an unrestrained system of credit, which then pervaded our strained system of clean, which were strained splent arbusiness circles, and affected deeply domestic arrangements. But his warning was not heeded until it was too late to arrest the evil. The great bank expansion of that period engendered a spirit of desperate speculation and habits of prodigality which distinguished alike the career of States, corporations and individuals. And who can contem late, without regret and shame, the disgrace and misery which followed as a legitimate consequence The imaginary fortunes of individuals were dis pelled as fog before the rising sun, and the meshes of the speculator were rent asunder as cobwebs pefore the torrent of revulsion that ensued: corporations and individuals were prostrated be-neath its weight—their plighted faith became a byword and scoff, and their credit was hawked abou in the market and offered for a mere fraction of its nominal value. Whilst the unwary citizen who had been misled by this artificial state of affairs, including widows and orphans, whose means, under the force of the delusion, had been invested in schemes purely speculative, found themselves thrown houseless and penniless upon the charity of the public. Nor is this all. The effect of extending the banking capital of this State, in 1836, by the charter of the United States and other banks, from a little over fourteen to exceeding fitty mil ons, and its sudden reduction, in a few years aferwards, to an active capital of less than nineteen nillions, were scarcely less disastrous equences to our State credit, to the trade and commerce of our metropolis, to the interests of all classes of our people, and to the honor of the Comnonwealth abroad, are topics too unpleasant to b liscussed at this day, and I only allude to them as o many admonitions against the tendency

so many admonitions against the tentency of the effort now making to increase the amount of banking capital, evidently calculated to produce a somewhat similar state of affairs.

These expansions are delusive and unprofitable, and to the party in the cast birther about the cast birthe and as shown by their past history, clearly inimi cal to the rights and interests of labor able report made to Congress on this subject, in 1840, I have gathered some very interesting facts which speak a language that cannot be misunder-stood. They are to the effect that, from 1834 to States was near 48 per cent.—that the advance in the price of that kind of real estate, which was constantly in the market, was over one hundred per cent.—in stocks, real and fancy, about one hundred and twenty per cent.—in flour, pork, corn, &c. about sixty per cent., and in the price of labor, the source of all real wealth, but a little over sixteer per cent. But not so when the contraction comes or then labor bears the first shock, and depreciates most-severely. In every view, therefore, is a fluc tuating currency prejudicial to the interests of the laborer. Labor is the last thing to rise in price, and does so least, with an inflation of the currency, ut suffers first and most severely under the cor traction. Besides, during the times of such infla-tion, the laborer is forced to receive his wages at the standard price of a sound currency, in that ich is depreciated, and purchase his necessarie at the high prices consequent upon such depression Such expansions, in addition, are adverse to the Such expansions, in addition, are adverse to the real prosperity of country—retards rather than addition, are some it. The artificial growth produced by the expansion is more than counteracted by the paralystian prosperity is less than it would be were the country left to its steady natural advance.

But how clearly impoverishing is the effect of an inflated currency upon all our State and national all interests, now closely pressed by foreign compelations.

tition. It virtually opens our ports to invite such rivalry against all these pursuits, and no rate of tariff that the wisdom of Congress can devise, within any reasonable limit, can counteract its init greatly enhances the nominal p goods and commodities in this, above what they will bear in other countries, whilst at the same time it retards rather than ficilitates their producportunity of manufacturing at the low rates of his own country, and selling at the inflated prices of ours for he received his above. ours; for he receives his pay not in our depreciated paper but in gold and silver. It is this state of the currency, more than any other feature in the policy of this country, that enables the foreign manufacrer to compete, if not to undersell the American

producer in our own market.

But where is the evidence that so large an inrease of the banking capital is required? and why uthorize such increase all at once? During the official service of my two last predecessors, covering a period of nine years, but four new banks of issue were created; and when has Pennsylvania been more prosperous than during that time?—When since first injured by her heavy debt, did her credit stand higher, and when did the labor of her citizens reap a better reward? She has, during that whole time, stood erect, and maintained her faith, and by the proper exercise of her new inherent el ements of wealth, has been steadily extricating herself from the embarrassments brought upon h by a spirit of prodigality, translused throughout the whole country as the consequence of two expansions of paper money, to which I have already re-

There is now near nineteen millions of banking capital in the State, of which about four and a halt millions of dollars are invested in stocks, bonds, &c., a business not necessarily connected with banking, nor contemplated in the creation of banks— This fact furnishes some evidence that at times there had been more banking capital than the le-gitimate business of these institutions seemed to require, and certainly there is nothing in the pres-ent condition of the country to justify so large an

accession to our paper medium.

The present period is one distinguished for the great abundance of coin. The mines of California and Australia have recently been contributing to swell inordinately the usual supply which other parts of the world still continue unabatedly to fur nish. Money is unusually plenty in this country, and has not been so much so, nor so cheap in Europe, for many years. The Bank of England now contains the enormous sum of near ninety mil-lions of gold and silver, whilst in France and Holland there is an evident excess above demands of business. In the United States we have a full supply, which is now being rapidly augmented by new receipts. These receipts, as I learn from reliable, though unofficial sources, by importation and coinage, for the months of January, February and March, amounted to over thirteen millions and and March, amounted to the state of the about a half, leaving in this country, after deducting all exports of specie, for the same period, a balance of near seven millions of dollars. This ratio of inexports of specie, for the same period, a balance of near seven millions of dollars. This ratio of increase would soon double and treble the whole capital of the country. And it is worthy of remark that this great increase of gold coinage is beginning to awaken the inquiry as to what is to be the effect upon this great standard of value, as compared with other coins or circulating mediums.

The effect of this superabundance of money on the business affairs of the country is already being e times, it seems to me, indicate very clearly that we are approaching a period of more than natural prosperity, resulting from this excess of money. The mania made manifest. The signs of which prevails for all kinds of bus jects of improvement, which require the invest-ment of large sums of money, is the evidence of ment of large sums of money, is the evidence of such a tendency in our monetary affairs. If then, we are to take counsel from the past, and the in-dications of the present, we must believe that this abundance of currency will, of itself, produce an inflation of prices and lead to speculation and prodigality. But such artificial prosperity will be of short duration. The re-action will as certainly come as that the sun will continue to rise in the east and set in the west; and, unfortunately, when it does come, the innocent and unwary who have made least in this game, are forced to full view of such unmistakable Is it wise then, in full view of such unmistakable indications, to hasten this state of affairs, and ag gravate the evil by an improvident increase of per money? Shall we so far forget the severe less ons which have been heretofore inflicted upon this ner money? noble State? I must not. I do no not say that itmay notice States 1 must not. I do no not say that itmay not be proper at some future time to charter new banks at some of the points in the State, where it is now proposed to locate them; but I most sincerely believe, and I express this belief, with the utmost deference to the views of the General Assembly, that the present is not a propitions period for an increase of banking capital. Let us first see be the effect of the increase of gold what is to be the effect of the increase of gold coinage and the abundance of money to which I have already alluded. It is prudent, at least, to remain on the safe side of this question. There is main on the sale side of the real prosperity of the State being no danger of the real prosperity of the State being retarded for the want of paper money; and I have never known the people to suffer from such cause. Our currency is now as sound as at any riod in the history of the Commonwealth, and her riod in the history of the commonwealth, and her prosperity and growth resulting from the energy, industry and enterprise of her people, equal to that of any of her sister States. Artificial means to improve this fair condition, might readily produce

the reverse result. I think the aggregate banking capital of the State large enough, and that of the w too large—much too large for the welfare of those pursuits closely pressed by foreign competition.—
But the great monetary movement, which, at this time, would seem wise and necessary, is not within the control of a single State. If this were so, and Pennsylvania were that State, I have no hesitation in saying, that I should not, during my official career, sanction the charter or re-charter of any bank reer, sanction the charter or re-charter of any bank. It should be my purpose to reduce rather than increase the paper circulation. But a single member of this confederacy can do but little more than show a good example and invite imitation on the part of sister States. Situated as we are, therefore, e can only make the best of of the circumstances which surround us-restrain the evil and promote he good, so far as the influence of the State may

I have not been insensible to the force of the

I have not been insensible to the force of the reasoning in favor of establishing banks in particular localities, as a medium through which to conduct heavy business transactions, and I should not object to institutions for this purpose with all the attributes of a bank, except the right to create particularly. per money. It is urged, also, that certain locali-ties need what are called banking facilities, that are now without such accommodations, and that some, or all of these bills, are only intended to ac-ford to such place, that which has been already extended to others. I am free to admit that there are locaities thus situated, and that it is intended by the bill in question, to supply some of these and were it practicable to afford to them these facilities without increasing the present amount of paper money, or in otherwords, if this end could be accomney; or in otherwords, if this end could be accomplished by taking from localities that now manifestly have too much, the evils of an increase of banking capital, which I have suggested, could not apply. But it cannot, to my mind be justified, that any inconvenience suffered by certain localities, should be regarded as paramount to the important considerations that seem clearly, at this time, to weigh against any increase of the paper medium weigh against any increase of the paper medica weign against any increase of the paper medium of the State. This complaint may be gradually set at rest hereafter, should the considerations against an increase of capital continue, by refusing to re-charter banks in localities where there is an excess of such facilities, and distributing them in other oursters. But in this the utmost care will other quarters. But in this the utmost care will be necessary, for we have learned by sad experience, that it is a dangerous policy to locate these institutions in a region of country greatly deficient ence, that it is a dangerous policy to locate these institutions in a region of country greatly deficient in capital. I need not call to mind the numerous instances in which banks, thus located, have misled the business community, by their promises to pay without a dollar in their vaults, and then exploded the proposed the proposed the proposed. to the vast injury of the people. These are so many arguments to sustain the truthfulness of this posiarguments to sustain the truthfulness of this posi-tion, and nothing but my unwillingness to exhume unpleasant recollections, restrains me from pointing out the particulars of some of these occurrences. out the particulars of some of these count, escape
But I trust they may not, on that account, escape
your reflection. A bank created for the use only of those who desire to become borrowers, will not answer. The mere corporate franchises cannot give it all the elements of a good bank. The pa-trons of such an institution must put money into trons of such an institution must put money into its vaults, before they can draw any out. In other language, if a particular locality be poor, it will not be made rich by the possession of a bank, possessing no better qualities than the right to make paper money. There must be not only a necessity for such institution, but legitimate business and usually in such locality to sustain it, or the probafor such institution, but legitimate business and wealth in such locality to sustain it, or the probabilities are that the result will be disastrous. It is not always a good argument in favor of locating a bank at a given point, to say that it is difficult to get money in such place. That may be the very reason why public interest and safety, would forbid such location. Besides, it is to this difficulty, to a such location. reason why public hot significantly, to a such location. Besides, it is to this difficulty, to a great extent, that this commodity is indebted for its great extent, that this commodity is indebted for its value. I am quite sure that it it were made sufficiently abundant to answer the views of some political, economists, it would neither be valuable nor useful. The advantages resulting to particular localities in which these institutions are found, are as a general principle, greatly overrated. I can bring to review in my mind a vast district in the State, embracing some eighteen contiguous counties, all flourishing and prosperous, in which these is not to be found a single bank of issue, and yet I do not