# GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

The Printer Wants Money. Now that the Presidential election is ov the Democracy every where triumphant, we hope our patrons will not be offended when we tell -we mean those in arrears—that we need MONEY badly. Those indebted for subscription, advertising and job work, or either, will confer a great favor by paying us what is justly our due.-The approaching Courts will afford a tavorable opportunity to many, who cannot come to town, to end it with their neighbors. Those living out of the County or State can remit by mail at our risk

### Ex-Governor Shultze.

JOHN ANDREW SHULTZE, formerly Governo of this State, whose death in this City, on the 19th ist., we chronicled last week, was seventy-seven years of age at the time of his decease. He was ducated for the Ministry, and for several years in the early part of his life, he filled the pulpits of sev. eral Lutheran Congregations. He was compelled, through some physical inability, to abandon that profession, and soon thereafter became a prominent politician of the Democratic school. He represented Dauphin county (then embracing what is now Lebanon county, where he resided) in the Legislature for several sessions, and after the division of the counties, he held the office of Prothone tary in Lebanon for a number of years. In 1822 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1823 was chosen Governor of the Commonwealth by a very large majority. He was re-elected Governor almost unanimously in 1826. He retired from office in 1829, and removed to Lycoming county, where, in consequence of some unfortunate investments, he lost all he had previously saved, and became poor. He thereupon removed to this City, where ne continued to reside, in quiet retirement, until the time of his death

### Important Intelligence.

"OBERTURE," the Washington correspondent of the Ledger, in his letter of Tuesday last, enlightens his forty thousand readers by the following piece of astounding intelligence:

"It is quite certain, now, that no cabinet appo be officially announced before the 4th of March next.'

Prodigious! What profound penetration into the mysterious depth of the future! Gen Pibuck will not officially announce his cabinet officers until he wise and learned "Observer." And pray, Mr. Grund, when did such a thing ever occur, as an official anouncement of a Cabinet, until after the new Presi dent was inaugurated? We should like to be in-

But "Ohserver," in the same epistle, gives us another item of important intelligence, and that is that Gen. PIERCE has been "elected President of the whole United States." And who ever dreamed of anything else? We believe all the distinguished gentlemen who have filled the office of Chief Mag- ent time, we might show most conclusively, that, istrate, from the days of Gen. Washington to the present time, have been elected for the where and not a part of the United States. Indeed, Gen. Taylor seemed to have such extensive notions about the matter, that he was inclined to go farther than we by no means admit,) on account of the final set any of his predecessors and embrace "all the world

and the rest of mankind" in his guardianship! There are several other equally important items of intelligence in the same communication, but the above will suffice to convince the readers of the Ledger of the profound eruditon and astonishing prescience of this greatest of all humbugs.

### Relief Notes:

We learn from Harrisburg that \$250,000 of the Relief issues were destroyed, week before last, by the State Treasurer. It was found impossible to burn them in the office stove, and they were taken over to the furnace in the basement of the Capitol, where they were soon consumed.

The community will "breathe freer and deeper" after such an extensive conflagration; and we hope nimity recommended the President to conclude the that the Legislature, at its next session, will take treaty upon the line of 49 deg. This was accordsuch measures as will effectually and forever place | ingly done, by the administration, upon the strength the balance of the filthy trash, yet in circulation, of that recommendation, and there the matter enout of harm's way. The longer continuance of ded, until the wiseacre of the Keystone, for the pursuch a greasy currency in circulation will be a disgrace to the Commonwealth, and every Grand Jury, in every county of the State, ought to present such abominable truck as a nuisance that should at once Mr. Polk, his Cabinet, and the Senate of the United he abated.

We hope our brethren of the press will speak and it is high time the Legislature should interpose to prevent a continuance of the evil.

Congress will meet on Monday next, and as President making has been attended to for the next four years, may it not be hoped that the approaching short session will be a working one. There ought to be a clean docket made for the new administration which comes into power on the Fourth of March. All unfinished business, whether of a public or private character, should be disposed of, and new books should be opened at the advent of the Democracy to power. Our friends have a decided majority in both branches of Congress, and they will, therefore, be held responsible for whatever is done or left undone of a legislative char

acter. As to Cabinet-making, that is a business which the people have entrusted to Gen. Pience, and we have every confidence that he will attend to it himself, at the proper time, and make such selections as cannot fail to be satisfactory to the Nation. Honorable members of Congress may therefore as well leave that peculiar kind of business in the hands where the Constitution has placed it, and attend exclusively to their legitimate duties, a work that they have sadly neglected for the last twelve months or more.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of all important business that may be transacted, during the session, as well as of all reliable information respecting the movements and intentions of the President elect.

THE INCREASED VOTE.—The total number of votes polled for Supreme Judge, at the October election, was 325,635. At the November election, with the exception of California, has been heard the whole number polled was 337,956-of which from, and the result is as follows: number, Hale (free soil,) had 8,580, and Broome, (native,) 1610. Increased vote over October election, 62,022. It will thus be seen that the Whig journals were correct in stating, previous to the late election, that twenty-five thousand whigs had not gone to the polls in October but evidently made no calculation on the 25,654 Democrats who also stayed away from the polls.

After the 4th of March next, the U. S. Senate will eonsist of 42 Democrats, 2 Free-Soilers, and 18 members of the late Whig party. The North 9 votes more than sufficient to elect him Democrats will have more than two-thirds of that

SUPREME COURT DECISION .- The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Judge Woodward presiding, has decided that, "upon the reversal of a judgment of a a justice of the peace, upon a certiorari, the award judgment as the reversal itself."

A mistake occurred last week in the advertisement of the late Dr. Samuel Humes' bequests. In Item No. 2, it should read one thousand dollars, instead of one hundred. It is correct this week.

Our lady readers would do well to call in at Mrs. Kenvoor's Milinery Store, on Thursday next, and see the magnificent array of fashionable Bonnets, &c., which she will then present for pubblic inspection. See advertisement. on Tuesday last.

Our Foreign Relations.

Under this caption the last Harrisburg Keyston gives its readers a full column of editorial, a portion of which is evidently intended to bring into disrepute the diplomacy of the late President Polk's Mr. Buchanan who was Secretary of State. The object of the writer is so transparent, that the flimsy covering with which he surrounds it, in a feeble subject, he says:-

"Somehow or other, the diplomacy of America has gradually lowered. It no longer occupies the commanding platform to which the independence and freedom of our institutions aspire, and to which they are entitled. The beginning of this decline has been, by many, traced to the sudden and cele donment of Oregon from 54 deg. 40 mir to 49 deg. Thence it is thought to have rapidly spread amid the inexplicable singularities of SANT Ana's safe conduct, through our naval forces, to the head of hisown armies; the harlequinade of the TRIST embassy; the admonitory wise-saws to which revolutionized France listened with so much disgust and scorn, and the trifling penny-wise treaties picked up by dexterous agents among puny princinalities of Germany."

Now, we had always thought, and the whol country were of the same opinion, that the diplomacy of the Polk administration was so able and dignified, so fair and honest, as to challenge the admiration of the world. By and through it we enlarged our boundaries so as to extend our dominion from ocean to ocean. We acquired additional territory sufficient to constitute more than a dozen of States larger than any previously in the Confederacy. We acquired hundreds of millions of treasure and thereby enriched our whole country beyond all precedent. We settled a boundary dispute with England on the identical basis claimed by all previous administrations, and which for thirty years had been stoutly resisted and refused by that Power. We conquered a peace with a neighboring Republic, and settled questions that had perplexed and innoyed this Government for more than twenty years. We effected important treaties with Foreign Nations, which opened their ports to the produc tions of our soil, and promoted the happiness an prosperity of our agriculturalists to such a degree as to defy calculation. The administration of Mr POLK did all this, and much more that we have not room to enumerate. In short it elevated the character of the Republic in the eyes of all Chrislendom. It promoted the glory and welfare of the country beyond what had ever been done before, until it stood, as it now stands, the wonder and admiration of the world. And yet a two-penny newsfirst takes the oath of office himself, so says the paper scribbler at Harrisburg, whose quantum of brain is, perhaps, in exact ratio to his presumptudus assurance, with one fell swoop demolishes all the brilliant results of the greatest administration of modern times, and makes out such men as Pork, BUCHANAN, WALKER, MARCY and their illustrious compeers, the veriest tyros in diplomacy and statesmanship! O tempora! O mores!

But, were we disposed to waste words and oc supy room with a subject, the investigation of which is entirely uncalled-for and unnecessary at the presin the covert attacks of the Keystone upon Mr. Bu-CHANAN, the writer has most wofully missed his mark. It might be shown that whoever else was to blame, if any blame could be attached, (which tlement of the Oregon controversy, Mr. Buchanan is not one of the number. The doctrines of his great letter to the British Minister, in which he so clearly established our right to the whole of Oregon up to 54 deg. 40 min., are the same that he held when the treaty was consummated, and which he still entertains. But President Polk, unwilling we suppose to run the risk of a war with England (having the Mexican troubles on hand at the time,) and perhaps doubting the policy of persisting in a claim for more than was contended for by any previous administration, especially at that particular juncture of affairs, thought proper to submit the question to the Senate for their advisement, which body, it will be recollected, with considerable unato revive the matter, by setting up his judgment against the combined wisdom and experience of States!

We would advise the Keystone to pursue a differout on this subject, and make known the sentiments ent course, now that the election is over and nothof the people in their respective localities. The ing farther is to be accomplished by the abuse of masses have borne with the vile currency, until for any of the distinguished statesmen of the Demobearance has ceased any longer to be a virtue, and cratic party. Its furious assaults upon Mr. Bu-CHANAN prior to the meeting of the National Convention, while they may not have injured the object of its spleen, were very far from benefiting the veteran statesman. Gen. Cass. for whom it profassad so much friendship. Nav. it is not at all im probable that the course pursued by that and kindred prints, towards one of the other candidates, was more ihan any thing else the cause why the old General failed in obtaining the nomination. The course of the Democratic journals friendly to Mr. BUCHANAN was altogether different. Whilst they advocated his nomination with all possible zeal and energy, they treated all the other candidates fairly and respectfully, and were prepared to do battle with hearty good will under whoever the Convention might select as the standard bearer of the party. They did not, as the Keystone and its adjuncts sought to do, attempt to prejudice the public mind in advance against any particular candidate, and thus endanger the success of the party had he been the nominee; and they do not now, as that paper does, presume to dictate to the President elect who shall and who shall not be his Constitutional ad-

> visers. The Keystone should learn wisdom from the past. Its insidious attack upon the Pork administration in general, and Mr. Buchanan in particularwill neither benefit the Democratic party, nor add to its own influence or respectability in the community. The people are heartily sick of its vituperation against one of the greatest statesmen of the age, and the sooner it learns good manners and de. cency the better it will be for its own reputation.

A NATIONAL PRESIDENT.-The whole Union,

n, and the result i	3 43	3 10110	111 5.			
en. Scott's Vote.						
Free States,		-	-	-	18	
Slave States,-		-		-	24	
					_	
					42	
					and .	
ien. Pierce's Vole	٠.					
Free States.		-	-	-	158	
Slave States,				-	96	

The gratifying fact is thus seen that Pierce, nominated by Virginia and the South, receives from the President. May we not proudly announce a triumph which, like the glorious young chief that has led the contest, "knows no North, no South, no East, no West," but is as comprehensive as the Union itself?-Richmond Enquirer.

The Hon. John Senguant, for many years of execution for the costs is as much a part of the one of the most eminent members of the Philadel phia Bar, died at his residence in that city, on Tues day evening last, in the 73d year of his age.

ID Hon. CHARLES G. ATHERTON, (Dem.) has been elected by the Legislature of New Hampshire, U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Hale (Free Soil) whose term

IF Hon. Joseph Fornace, late member of Con gress, died at his residence in Montgomery county,

Purchase of Cuba.

The Washington Union of Wednesday contains copy of some highly important diplomatic corresondence, which for the first time has been made public under a call of the House of Representatives. administration, and, of course, is a stab in the dark | They embrace the official documents that passed at the members of his Cabinet, and especially at between Mr. Buchana, the Secretary of State, and Mr. SAUNDERS, our Minister to Spain, in referencee to the overture made by President Pork for the purchase of Cuba, in 1848. It appears from them that criticism upon Mr. WEBSTER, cannot conceal the United States Government offered \$100,000,000 pent-up malignity of his nature. Speaking on the as a full equivalent for the Island, and that the Spanish government promptly, courteously, but absolutely, declined the proposition. We annex some extracts from Mr. Buchanan's letter of instruc-

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Sounders. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, June 17, 1848. Sir: By direction of the President, I now call your attention to the present condition and i prospects of Cuba. The fate of this island prospects of Cuba. The fate of this island must ever be deeply interesting to the people of the Uni-ted States. We are content that it shall continue to be a colony of Spain. Whilst in her possession, we have nothing to apprehend. Besides, we are bound to her by the ties of ancient friendship, and

e sincerely desire to render these perpetual we sincerely desire to render tuese perpetual.

But we can never consent that this island shall
become a colony of any other European Power. In
the possession of Great Britain, or any strong naval power, it might prove ruinous both to our tic and foreign commerce, and even endanger the union of the States. The highest and first duty of every independent nation is to provide for its or every interpendent factors to be provided by a we should be compelled to resist the acquisition of Cuba by any powerful maritime State, with all the means which

Providence has placed at our command The Secretary of State then proceeds to argue the importance of this island, from its prox imity to the United States; and that if Great Bri tain were to possess herself of it, as he seems to fear, she could blockade the mouth of the Missis sippi, and deprive the Western States, and those on the Gulf, of a foreign market, besides destroying an immense amount of our commerce in the Gulf

If Cuba was annexed to the United States, we should not only be relieved from apprehension which we can never cease to feel for our own safe ty and the security of our commerce, whilst it shall remain in its present condition, but human foresight cannot anticipate the beneficial consequences which would result to every portion of the Union. This can never become a local question. With suitable fortifications at the Tortugas, and in possession of the strongly fortified harbor of Havana as a naval station on the opposite coast of Cuba, we could command the outlet of the Gulf of Mexico, between the peninsula of Florida and that island. This would afford ample security both to the for-eign and coasting trade of the Western and South ern States, which seek a market for their surplus productions through the ports on the gulf.

He next shows the commercial importance Cuba, from tables published by McGregor, and predicts that, under American rule, the products of the country would greatly increase.

Desirable, however, as the possession of this isl and may be to the United States, we would not ac quire it except by the free will of Spain. Any ac uisition not sanctioned by justice and honor would be too dearly purchased. While such is the deterbe too dearly purchased. While such is the deter-mination of the President, it is supposed that the present relations between Cuba and Spain might incline the Spanish Government to cede the island the United States, upon the payment of a feir to full consideration. We have received informaand full consideration. We have received information from various sources, both official and unofficial, that among the Creoles of Cuba there ha ong existed a deep rooted hostility to Spanish do-ninion. The revolutions which are rapidly succeeding each other throughout the world have in nired the Cubans with an ardent and irrepressible desire to achieve their indequadence. Indeed, we are informed by the Consul of the United States at Havana that "there appears every probability that the island will soon be in a state of civil war." He also states that "efforts are now being made to raise noney for that purpose in the United States, and to induce a few of the volunteer regiments now in Mexico to obtain their dis charge and join the revolution."

need scarcely inform you that the Government ne United States has had no agency whatever in exciting the spirit of disaffection among the Cu Very far from it. A short time after we received this information from our Consul, I addres sed a despatch to him, of which I transmit you copy, dated on the 9th instant, from which you will erceive that I have warned him to keep a watchul guard both upon his words and actions, so as t avoid the least suspicion that he had encouraged the Cubans to rise in insurrection against the Span ish Government. I stated also that the relations between Spain and the United States had long beer of the most friendly character, and both honor and duty required that we should take no part in the struggle which he seemed to think was impending I informed him that it would certainly become the prevent any of our volunteer regim now in Mex ico, from violating the neutrality of the country by joining in the proposed civil war of the Cubans against Spain. Since the date of my despatch to im, this has been performed. The Secretary of War, by command of the Pres-

ident, on the day following, (June 10,) addressed an order to our commanding General in Mexico, and also to the officer having charge of the embar-kation of our troops at Vera Cruz, (of which I trans-mit you a copy, (directing each of them to use all proper measures to counteract any such plan, should be on foot, and instructing them "to give orders that the transforts on which the troops may emkark proceed directly to the United States, an in no event to touch at any place in Cuba." Consul, in his despatch to me, also stated me, also stated that, if the revolution is attempted and succeeds, immediate application would be made to the United States for nnexation; but he did not seem to think that it would be successful, and probably would not be undertaken without the aid of American troops. To this portion of the despatch I replied—knowing the ardent desire of the Cubans to be annexed to our Union—that I thought it would not be 'difficult to redict that an unsuccessful rising would delay, if and it now speaks as follows: t defeat, the annexation of the Island to the United States," and I assured him that the aid of

our volunteer troops could not be obtained.

This you will perceive with what scrupulous fidelity we have performed the duties of neutrality and friendship towards Spain. It is our anxious hope that a rising may not be attempted in Cuba; but if this should untortunately occur, the Govern-ment of the United States will have performed their

whole duty towards a friendly Power Should the Government of Spain feel disposed to part with the island of Cuba, the question, what should we offer for it? would then arise. In deciding this question, it will be important to ascertain 1st. What net revenue it yields at the present mo ment to the royal treasury, after deducting all the expenditure incurred on its account; and, 2d. What net revenue would it yield to the Government of

the United States in its present condition? Mr. Buchanan refers to McCulloch to show that n one year Spain had derived as high revenue as \$10,490,252; but Mr. Calderon, the Spanish Miniser, had informed him that the Spanish Treasury' n one year, had never received more than \$2,000,-000 from Cuba, the remainder being necessary to defray the expenses of the Colonial Government and support the troops. Mr. B. then supposes that \$50,000,000 would be a sufficient sum for indemnity to Spain for the loss of the island. He estimates that the revenue to the United States from maratime duties, the only ones which could be im. posed, would be \$5,200,000. But the island in possession of the United States, it would vield \$6,000. 000. Mr. B. next considers the question of exten-

sion to our Federal system. He says: Experience has proved that this system of conernment has charge of interests common to the whole, whilst local governments watch over the of the respective States, is capable of almost indefinite extension, with increasing strength This, however, is always subject to the qualification that the mass of the population must be of our own race, or must have been educated in the school of civil and religious liberty. With this qualifica-tion, the more we increase the number of confederated States, the greater will be the strength and se-curity of the Union, because the more dependent orie mutual interests will the several parts be upon the whole, and the whole upon the several parts be parts. It is true that of the 418,291 white inhabtants which Cuba contained in 1841, a very large proportion is of the Spanish race, still, many of our citizens have settled on the island, and some of them are large holders of property. Under our Government it would speedily be Americanized, as Louisiana has been. Within the boundaries of such a Federal system alone can a trade exempt from duties and absolutely free be enjoyed. With the possession of Cuba we should have throughout the Union a free trade on a more extended scale than any which the world has ever witnessed arousing an energy and activity of competition which would result in a most rapid improvement

in all that contributes to the welfare and happiness of the human race. What State would forego the advantages of this vast free trade with all her sis ters, and place herself in lonely isolation? But the acquisition of Cuba would greatly strengthen our bond of union. Its possessions would secure to all bond of union. Its possessions would secur the States within the valley of the Mississi Gulf of Mexico free access to the ocean; but thi security could only be preserved whilst the ship-building and navigating States of the Atlantic shall

formish a navy sufficient to keep open the outlets from the gulf to the ocean. Cuba, justly appreciating the advantages of annexation, is now ready to rush into our arms. Once admitted, she would be entirely dependent for her prosperity, and even existence, upon her connexion with the Union, whilst the applied increasing trade between her and whilst the rapidly increasing trade between her and whilst the rapidly increasing data bessings and its benefits over the whole. Such a state of mutual dependence, resulting from the very nature of things, the world has never winessed. This is what will erved in this City-and, we presume, throughout

dependence, resulting indithe world has never wimessed. This is what will
ensure the perpetuity of our Union.
With all these considerations in view, the President believes that the crisis has arrived when an
affort should be made to purchase the island of Cuba from Spain, and he has determined to entrust you with the performance of this most delicate and

The Secretary of State thus shows how the at-tempt to purchase should be made so as not to buse jealousy and opposition, tells him to touch icately upon the danger of Spain losing Coba by evolution-that it may be wrested from reat Britain, should a rupture take place between the two countries arising out of the dismissal of Sir Henry Bulwer, and be retained to pay the Spanish debt due to the British bondholders, that the United States would always resist its acquisition by any other nation, and that he might offer as the maximum price for the possession of the Island by United States the sum of one hundred millions of dol

It is a query, we think, whether, the Presi ent was right in making public this corresponlence at the present time. Its effect may be to seriously embarrass our relations with foreign govnments, especially with those of England and France, and render it exceedingly difficult for us evry to get control of Cuba, or prevent it ftom falling into the hands of the above mentioned Powers

#### Holding Office.

The Indiana State Sentinel has the following sen sible and well-timed remarks on the subject of of fice-holding, which are peculiarly appropriate at the present time. There are, doubtless, hundreds and thousands throughout the Union who, from learly-bought experience, will endorse all that the Editor has said. There is no greater folly imagin able than for a man to quit a good business at home for the purpose of discharging the duties of a pub lic office, unless it be one (and they are very few indeed) that will afford him a comfortable living and at the same time, enable him to lay up some thing for a "rainy day?"-

The Whigs are chuckling over the prospects of split-up, division, and quarrel about the offices under the new Administration. There is "fun ahead" they say. So far as Indiana is concerned there is no patronage worth quarrelling about. There are to patronage worth quarrelling about. There are out one or two offices in the State worth having.— Engineers, receive higher compensation than the and salaries of most of the public officers in Indiana, including both State and National. If man is engaged in anykind of profitable employment. whether professional, mercantile, mecnanica, or agricultural, ten chances to one but he is making more money than he could make out of any office in the orift of the Government. We speak knowin the gift of the Government. We speak show ingly on this subject, having had some experience in that way. As to the honors they are empty things. Men are often woefully deceived by the idea of receiving applintments abroad—Charge or Consul, &c. We have scarcely ever known an instance where one of these foreign appointees r turned with a dollar in his pocket. Some few of the highest grade of ministers pay very well, es pecially when they remain abroad but a short time but in a majority of cases these appointments yield

The same remarks will apply to bureau appoint ments and clerkships in Washington. A man with a family, in the comfortable enjoyment of a quiet home, with an income sufficient to meet all his demands, is fascinated with the idea of receiving salary of 1,000, 1,200 or 1,400 hundred dollars pe annum. He receives an appointment as a clerk and at once considers himself the happiest man living. He goes to Washington where, alas! he finds all his imaginary riches swallowed up in the exorbitant expenses of living. On reaching the city he goes to some broker and sells his month's salary. In this way he goes on at the mercy of the money shaver, and never lives long enough to get ever with the world. If he dies, his friends contribute money enough to perform the funeral rites, and his remainder of her days in poverty, living from hand to mouth. If a change of Administration takes place and the clerk is removed, he has either to re-main in Washington and look for an uncertain and precarious support, of beg funds from his friends to broken down, dispirited and out of employment. This is a dark picture but it is a true one, and bles sed is the man who never dreamed of public office Where is the wealth of this country? The great mass of it is in the hands of those who have never held public office, and those who have held office

# and amassed property have generally made it by other means than the emoluments of office. The Cause of the Defeat.

The Albany Knickerbocker, a Whig Journal, hits he nail on the head and gives some of the true causes of the overwhelming defeat of the Whigs.-If he had added some other items which have one rated greatly to complete the Whig overthrow, the list would have been complete and true to the life. For instance, Galphinism, peculation, frauds and dishonest conduct in every shape, besides a truckling to foreign powers and a disregard of the hono of the national flag.

This paper has had the independence to rebuk many actions of the whig party during the canvass

"The ideas published by the leading Whig pa pers, are behind the age. They are decidedly old fogyish, and place an estimate on the good sense of the people, as unwarranted as it is insulting.— Before Greeley writes an article on British free that the labor of the country will not reason, and ne other is, that it does not know how. By adhe ing to the principles of protection, the Whig party facrifices the farmer and the mechanic to the manfacturer, and for the sake of obtaining a little powerles popularity at Lowell, throws away the great States of New York and Ohio. The folly of his course has been shown not only at the electio which has just closed, but at every election which has taken place since 1824. It was the high tariff platform that defeated Clay. It was this hum-bug that 'laid out' Wirt, and it is to this 'monoma nia' that we are now indebted for the defeat of Gen.

Scott.

As we said before, we hope the result of the November elections will teach wisdom to the Whig party. The defeat is so overwhelming, that nothing but a thorough revolution in its ideas can ever bring its candidates to the surface again. Greeley must be taken under the shed and talked to. The Times must be catechised, and even the Jupiter of the Journal taught the folly of staking the hopes of a great party on the rise and fall. of stew-par and curtain calico. If the Whigs would defeat th Democrats, they must do as the Democrats do, pla for the plough instead of the loom, and go in for st do as the Democrats do, pla the farmers of the West instead of the cottonocrac of Boston. Will they have the good sense to do so Let us wait and see."

Every county in which Gen. Scorr sought for that location for the Military Asylum, either gave an increased majority against him over the State election, or fell off from its vote at that time Hamilton, Butler, Montgomery and other counties in this State are examples. Every city which he visited gave a majority against him! Every State in which he electionsered during his hunt for that location, cast its electoral vote against him, and if he had visited every Town, City, County and State in the Union, Pierce would have been elected unani mously!-Eaton (O.) Democrat.

The Whigs of Gettyshurg stole a march upon their Democratic friends. Finding the latter intended to celebrate their victory, the Whigs got up in advance a procession to Salt River. They had their roosters, their jugs, meat, flour, onions nets, knapsacks, in short, every thing in the eating and clothing line that could be thought of and some of them had their wives and little ones. The whole affair was well got up, and produced a great deal of good feeling on all sides, and was quite damper on the Pierce "iollification."

The Presidential Electors, for this State will meet at Harrisburg, TO MORROW.

City and County Items.

The recent rains have considerably swoller streams in this county, and the Mills are now n fine working order.

Hon. WALTER FORWARD died at Pittsburg Wednesday, from an attack of bilious cholic. He was 65 years of age.

The work at the new Court House has been uspended until Spring, and a temporary root has been placed over the walls to protect them from the weather. The stone-cutters, however, will con tinue their operations through the winter. THANKSOIVING DAY was very generally ob

he County. Public service was held in the various churches, the stores and shops were closed, and usiness of almost every kind suspended-our streets presenting the quiet stillness of the Sabbath. We are pleased to learn that one-half the ground belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church property, fronting on Walnut street, has been purhased by Mr. J. Caldwell, who designs erecting thereupon, during the next season, a splendid difice. The other half of the lot is still for sale and offers strong inducements to purchasers, as be ing one of the best locations in the City for private esidences. See advertisement in another

THE CONCERT on Thursday evening, by th hilharmonic Society, attracted a large and fash onable audience, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. We have heard but one oninion xpressed in reference to the performance, and that s of unmingled delight and approbation. The music was decidedly rich and melodious, and some of the fine touches of Mr. KEFFER, on his Violin, could scarcely be surpassed by any of the musical stars of he day The singing and performances on the Piano, by Mr. MAGENNISS, of Philadelphia, added much to the general character of the Concert.

DROWNED .- During the freshet in the Conestoga on Saturday afternoon last, two men named Henry A. Brooke and - Miller, were drowned, near Snavely's Mill, below the second Lock, in attempt ing to secure a log which had loosened from a raft and was being carried away by the stream. The log struck the boat and capsized it, throwing then both into the water, where, being unable to swim they perished. Their bodies were found on Sunday morning, and brought to this city for interment.-Brooke was the Sawmiller at Snavely's and leaves wite and three children, and Miller resided in town, and had been married but three or four weeks. Napoleon III. Emperor of France.

The game has been boldly played by Louis Napoleon, and those who pronounced him a weak, vain man and a fool, did not know his true calibre The Senate met on the 4th inst., when a message was received from Louis Napoleon, announcing the approaching change in the Government. "The ation," says the message, "has clearly manifested ts wish for the re-establishment of the Empire, and in this act the people find a guaranty for its interests, and a satisfaction for its just pride. The people nobly avenge its reverses without threatening any independence, and without troubling the peace of the world." On the 8th, a Committee of the Senate submitted a report which was adopted by a vote of 86 to 1. The articles in the report provide that Louis Napoleon be named Emperor, under the title of Napoleon III.; the Imperial dignity made hereditary in the line of Louis Napoleon, the privilege extending only to the male heirs; Lous Napoleon failing of issue, the legitimate children and lecendants in the male line of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon I., are to continue the succession; Louis Napoleon is to designate the succession by will; a Senatus Consultum is to provide for the uccession in default of a legitimate or adoptive eir. The members of the family of the new Emperor form part of the Imperial family, and cannot narry without the Imperial authorization. The Constitution of January 15, 1852, is maintained in all provisions not conflicting with the proclamation of the Empire. The proposition is to be submitted o the acceptance of the French people. Jerome Sonaparte, the President of the Senate, subsequent y had an interview with Louis Napoleon, and uppraided him for the exclusion of his family from the succession, an act which Jerome deems an insult to himself and his son. The President employed soothing language, but could not induce the ex-King to abate his complaints. Jerome has accordingly resigned the Presidency of the Senate and ne office of Governor of the Invalides, and declares hat he will hold no station but that of Marshal of France. The question of the ratification of the Empire was to be submitted to the people on the 21st and 22d instant. Thus the first steps have been taken, the consummation will speedily follow, and the Empire probably be proclaimed on the second of December, the anniversary of the coup d'etat of the proclamation of the Empire of Napoleon the

elder, and of the battle of Austerlitz. A MOUREUL TRAGEDY, -We find the following

in the Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript : "A wealthy American merchant of the city o New Orleans, married a Creole lady of fortune, and with the estates and servants, there came into his possession a mulatto seamstress and her daughter child of seven years. The gentleman was so much struck with the extraordinary beauty of the child, which had the purest Italian features and complexion, that he resolved to save it from a life f degradation which was before it, and free it and ducate it. He sent her to a Northern school, where she remained until her sixteenth year-by al posed to be a patrician Creole maiden. self knew not to the contrary—so young self knew not to the contrary—so young was she when she went North. Beloved by all her com panions, the idol of the institute, and caressed by one she left to return South, as she had sup posed, to the "roof of her uncle." A young Louisiania gentleman, who had seen her in Philadelphia, and loved her, and was beloved by her, sought her nand on her return. The marriage day was fixed, the day arrived, when the mother, who had been long sold away in La Fourche Interior, in order that she might never appear as a witness against her child, re-appeared in the bridal hall, in the very hour after the ceremony had been performed, claimed the magnificent and now miserable bride as her own daughter—a bond slave by birth, and another and bond to be seen, as described by bone who was present, surpasses the power of pen to portray. That night the bridegroom, after charging the adopted father of his bride with his gross

ing the adopted father of his bride with his gros deception, shot him through the body and disap-peared, carrying, no one knew whither, his infa-my and his bitter sorrows. The next morning the bride was found, a disfigured corpse, in corpse, in the superb nuptial chamber which had been prepared for her reception. She had taken poison! Education, a cultivated mind and taste, which made her see and understand how great was her degradation, now armed her hand with the ready means of death. The unhappy planter re-covered from his wound, and removed to the North, here he resides, buried in the deepest seclusio the residue of his years embittered by the keenes

#### A Noble Example. Under this head the Middletown (Pa.) Emporior

ecords the tollowing magnanimous act: Mr. George M. Lauman, formerly of Middle town, was called upon a few days since, learn, to contribute towards "an ox Roast general jubilee at Portsmouth, in honor of the late Democratic victory. With that usual well known liberality of that gentleman, he gave two hundre dollars to the applicants—to be appropriated, how-aver, to the purchase of flour and fuel for the poor Portsmouth during the coming winter, instead of the contemplated rejoicings. Such acts of benev olence and generosity are characteristic of the ma and the appropriation thus made will no doubt b more satisfactory to the President elect, and the Democratic party at large, than if the amount ha been double, for a different purpose.

THE TENTH LEGION. The following is the official vote in the Counti-omposing the 13th Congressional district:

Northampton Carbon, Monroe, 2098 Pike, 834 2362 1232 11008 5580

Pierce's majority,

5,428

NOVEMBER QUARTER SESSIONS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Commonwealth vs. Samuel Tucker: Surety Peace. This defendent was charged with threat-ning to "break the head" of Mrs. Elizabeth Stiffle f this city,-she declaring that she was in dange from said Tucker. The Court directe

ne defendant to pay the costs of prosecution. Commonwealth vs. Henry Mishler: Indictmen Fornication and Bastardy. Begetting a male child on the person of Priscilla Price, of Earl township Verdict guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs of prosecution; to pay the sum of \$28 to Pris costs of prosecution, to pay the sum of \$25 to Fris-cilla Price for lying-in expenses, and the further sum of seventy-five cents per week, until the child arrives at the age of seven years, (Sept. 2d, 1859,) and to give security to the Directors of the Poor in the cum of \$200 as an indemnification against the the sum of \$300, as an indemnification against the child becoming a tax upon the county. son for Commonwealth. Wilson for delt.

Commonwealth vs. John Long, Indictment, Assault and Battery on Margaret Young, Marietta, plea not guilty; Verdict guilty. Another indictment pending against this defendant, sentence was deferred by the court. ment pending against this defendant, sentence was deferred by the court. Thompson for Com.; Emlin Franklin and Meckley for deft.

Commonwealth vs. John J. Le Tort; Indictment, Burglary. Plea not guilty, verdict not guilty.—
Thompson for Com.; Hood for deft.

# TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Commonwealth vs. James Curran: Indictment Larceny, plea not guilty. This detendant was charged with stealing the sum of seven dollars, the property of Jacob Metzgar, innkeeper, at Rohrers-town, on the 19th of September last. The defend-ant was charged with stealing six one dollar bills on the Lancaster Bank, and a one dollar gold piece from the pocket of a coat or pantaloons, belonging to Mr. Metzgar, which were hanging in the sid oom. Two of the notes proved to be counterfeit and as they were the only notes identified, the Com-monwealth relied for conviction upon the fact of the other three being found in "bad company."— Verdict, guilty of stealing \$4. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs of prosecution, and 2 m solitary confinement at hard labor. Thompson for

ommonwealth; Wilson for dest.

Commonwealth rs. Frank Bell, (colored,) Indictnent, Burglary and Stealing, plea not guilty. This lefendant was indicted, together with two other colored men, named Preston Bell and Ben Wilson, for burglariously entering the store of Messrs. Sour-beer, of Columbia, on the night of the 24th of May ast, and stealing therefrom mercantile goods of the value of \$79,80. They were subsequently arrested in Philadelphia by the Marshall's police, and Wil son confessed to the whole crime. The prisoners were subsequently confined in the Lancaster county Prison, from which Wilson made his escape a short ime after his incarceration. The evidence upon which the Commonwealth relied to convict the Bells with the Burglary and Larceny, having been ruled out by the Court, Mr. Thompson, in behal of the Commonwealth, took a verdict of not guilty In doing so, the District Attorney said he hop that our Prison would be so secured as to prevent the escape of such notorious outlaws as this Wilson, upon whose person were pistols, skeleton keys, and numerous other equipments for unlawful purposes He was a fugitive from labor elsewhere, and was ta s regret that such a thing should occur at the Prison, and expressed a hope that measures would be taken to prevent such occurrences in future.— The Bells were discharged by public proclamation. hompson for Commonwealth: Weaver for deft. Commonwealth vs. Supervisors of Martic twp. ndictment, Misdemeanor in office for not opening road laid out in pursuance of an Act of Assembly

n said township. Defendants not being ready for rial, the case was laid over until next term. Commonwealth vs. School Directors of East/Co alico. Indictment, Misdemeanor in office. Commonwealth not being ready to proceed with the trial, the case was laid over until next term.

Com. vs. Bernard McCann-Indictment, Larceny, stealing a quantity of Leather, the proper-ty of Elwood Brown, of Fulton twp. Plea, no ty of Elwood Brown, of Falton twp. Flea, not guilty. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs of prosecution, and undergo six months solitary confinement at hard labor. Com. vs. Barbara Rudy—Assault and Battery on Catharine Worrell. Ignored by grand jury and prosecutrix ordered to pay costs. Com. vs. Catharine Worrell.—Assault and battery. Ignored and prosecutrix, Barbara Rudy for costs.

battery. Ignored and prosecutrix, Barbara Rudy, for costs.

Com. vs. Martin Rudy—Surety of the Peace case. Complaint preferred by Anna Catharine Worrell, who alleged that she was in fear of her life from defendant.

Defendant ordered to pay costs of prosecution. Ford for prosecution, Frazer for defence. er for defence.

Com. vs. John Long.—Assault and Battery,—

Ignored by grand jury and county for costs.

Com, vs. Philip Fordney—Assault and battery. Ignored and county for costs.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Com, vs. John Townsend, sr.—Keeping a tippling house. This defendant was indicted at the last term for keeping a tippling house in Sadesbury twp. Owing to some misunderstanding in regard to the testimony relied on by the Commonwealth, a verdict of not guilty was taken by consent or the counsel. A question having arisen as to who should pay the costs, Catherine Hericas, and the control of the processing of the control of the control of the costs. ring, on whose complaint the prosecution had been commenced was called a state of the commenced was ca

as to who should pay the costs, Catharine Herring, on whose complaint the prosecution had been commenced, was called to the stand. She testified that John Leech told her if she would make the complaint, he would back her in the proscution. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and county for costs. Thompson for Com., Frazer for Dft.

Com.vs Caroline A. Williams, (col'd)—Larceny. Charged with stealing a sum of money (340) from Hannah Forney. Plea guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of seven months at hard labor in the county prison.

Com. vs. John Hoover.—Malicious mischief. This lad was indicted at a previous session, together with John Jack, for malicious mischief in covering a cat with some combustible substance and setting fire to the same. The District Attorney complained of the difficulty he had in getting up these defendances and session, and demandtorney complained of the dimentity he that in getting up these defendants to answer, and demanded that process be issued against them, when defendant's counsel agreed to have them forthcoming. Hoover appeared, and on the plea of guilty was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs of

prosecution.
Com. vs. George Wise.—Larceny. Stealing a horse. Prosecutor not appearing, a verdict of not guilty and county for costs was rendered by onsent of Commonwealth.

Com. vs John W. Davis.—Arson. Charged

with firing a building in East Donegal, the property of John W. Breneman. Bill ignored and

county for costs.

Com, vs. William Oliver.—Assault and battery. Plea, not guilty. This defendant was charged with committing an assault on Jacob Lutz, on the night of the Presidential election. The on the night of the Presidential election. The allegation was that Mr. Oliver extracted a \$50 bill on 'The Bank of True Love,' from the pantaloons pocket of Mr. Lutz on the night in question. By the testimony it appeared that the party in the bar room at the time of the occurrence were 'pretty high,' or in the language of a witness 'rather merry.' Mr. Lutz had been desirous of betting \$50 on 'The Bank of True Love,' on the result of the election, and alleged that after the returned the note to his pocket, he that after he returned the note to his pocket, he felt a hand in his pocket, which he supposed to be the hand of the defendant. Mr. Conner who be the hand of the delendant. Mr. Conner who was called on to make the arrest, stated that Oliver picked up bill from the floor and handed it back to the owner. Verdiet not guilty, crunty for costs. Thompson for Com., Dickey and Livingston for defence.

Com. vs. Samuel Patterson—Fornication and Bastardy. Bill ignored by grand-jury and country for costs.

y for costs.

Com. vs. William Ford-Larceny-two bills ignored by grand jury, and county for costs,

Com. vs. Henry Everle,—Fornication and bastardy. Begetting a male child on the person of
Mary Yarlits (colored) of Conestoga township.

Place for child. The propositivity in this case Plea not guilty. The prosecutrix in this case was nearly white, and the testimony for the defence, together with the physiognomical appearance of the child, caused the jury to doubt the truth of her allegation. Verdict not guilty, and county for costs. Thompson for Com., Ford for

detence.

Com. vs. Jonathan W. Davis—Surety of peace
on complaint of Joh.; W. Breneman, of East
Donegal. Defendant charged with having threat-Donegal. Defendant charged with having threatened to have revenge on Mr. Breneman. 'if he
should have to follow him to the gates of h—
and back again.' Defence alleged that the revenge alluded to had a reference to a certain law
suit defendant had lost, and which he intended
to renew against the prosecutor. The court or
dered the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution and to give security in the sum of \$400 to
keen the neare toward all good citizens and Ino.

tion and to give security in the sum of \$400 to keep the peace toward all good citizens and Jno. W. Breneman in particular, and to stand committed until the sentence is compiled with. Thomps on for Com., D. G. Baker for defence.

Com. ys. J C Barnitz. Assault and Battery Plea, not guilty. This defendant is a clergyman of the Lutheran persuasion, residing in Milerstown. The indictment charges him with lerstown. The indictment charges him with committing an assault and battery on the person of Christiana Remak, a young girl who was living with him in the capacity of servant at he time of the alleged offence, and some two years previous. The testimony of the girl and another witness for the Commonwealth, (Mr. Butt' was direct as to the commission of the offence; but the defence set up was that the general character of the witnesses for the prosecution rendered ter of the witnesses for the prosecution rendered them unworthy of belief. A sad spectacle was here presented to the court. Miss Remak's was called to the witness stand, and test fied that she would not believe her sister on oath The case excited much interest and was ably argued by counsel on both sides. Mr. Hiester, for the defendant, appealing to the Jury in behalf of the respectability of his client, and the disgraceful consequences which would follow his conviction; while Mr. Thompson, for the

Commonwealth, calling the attention of the jury to the friendless and destitute prosecutrix, and to the friendless and destitute prosecutrix, and the relations of moral and spiritual instructor which he should have borne towards her in his own family, made one of his most powerful and affecting appeals in her behalf. The Jury retired under charge of the court at 3 o'clock, and after being up all night, reported to the Court that there was no possibility of them agreeing and asked to be discharged. The court refusing to discharge them, they finally agreed upon a sealed verdict, which was read at the opening of the afternoon session, as follows: Defendant, t the afternoon session, as follows: Defendant I. C. Barnitz, not guilty and to pay the costs of

J. C. Barnitz, not guilty and to pay the costs of prosecution. Sentence accordingly.

There were two other indictments pending against Mr. Barnitz, for similar offences alleged to have been committed upon this girl, upon which verdicts of 'not guilty and county for costs,' were taken at the instance of the Commonwealth Thompson for Com. Heister for Deft.

Com. vs. Bernard McCann. Larceny. Stealing a quantity of leather from John Thomas. Plea, not guilty. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs, and to suffer two months solitary confinement at hard labor in the County Prison.

months solitary confinement at hard labor in the County Prison.

Com. vs. Charles Kelly. Larceny. Stealing two shirts from a washerwoman in Safe-Harbor. Mr. Kelly put in the plea of not guilty, and having no attorney—the court assigned Mr. Dickey

ing no attorney—the court assigned that to take charge of the case, who, called upon Isaac N. Elimaker to assist. During the progress Isaac N. Ellmaker to assist. During the progress of the case, an important legal question arose touching a washerwoman's ability to identify stolen shirts by the usual marks on the tails, when such marks had become illegible through the repeated application of soap and water. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced him to four months—equivalent to two months for each shift.

sentenced him to four months—equivalent to two months for each shirt.

The recognizances of the following persons were forfeired to-day.

Geo. Philips, Wm. Flickinger, Henry Mendel, John Flora, Jacob Feltenberger, Jacob Shields, John Hawkins, James Berg. George Kline, George Hoar, P. O'Brian, John Kelly. Henry Brown, Samuel Waters.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Com. vs. W. D. Groff. Assault and Battery. Ignored and county forcosts.

Ignored and county for costs.

Com. vs. Allen Brown. Larceny. Ignored

com. vs. Allen Brown. Larceny. Ignored and county for costs.
Com. vs. George Bechtel. Assault and Battery. Three indictments were found against this defendant, for committing an assault and battery on three fermans named Jacob Light, Frod. Glenn and Geo. Fisher, committed in S. Queen street, on the 31st of May last. Jacob Light testified that defendant knocked him down and kicked him in the eye. Witness admitted that he was drunk at the time—drunk on wino—don't like Lager! Fisher also testified to being knocked down and tramped upon; had a drink but was not drunk. Glenn also got blows on his face either from Bechtel or Kline, his comrade, said Light was drunk. Jacob Kline comrade, said Light was drunk. Jacob Kline testified that Bechtel had a pair of candy shears. testined that beentet had a pair of cardy shared buring the souffle Kline got cut in the hand, which the defendant alleged was done with a knife carried by one of the Germans. Verdict, guilty. Sentence two months separate and solitary continement, at hard labor, on each indictary continement, at hard labor, on each indictary continement, white six months in all. Thompson tary confinement, at hard labor, on each induct-ment, making six months in all. Thompson for Com. Ford for defence. Com. vs. George Bechtel. Assault and Bat-

tery. Throwing vitriol or some such 'villanous stulf,' in the eyes of George Parks, (colored) in the employ of Mr. Widmyer, in March last. Defendant was blind for two or three days, and his sight has been weak ever since. Plea, no his sight has been weak ever since. Piea, not guilty. Verdict guilty. Sentence, two months separate and solitary confinement at hard labor. Thompson for Com. Ford for deft. Bechted has been in prison over five months, which with his other sentences makes his imprisonment equal to thirteen months. The court in sentencing him, said the hope of his reformation induced them to make his sentence as light as the nature them to make his sentence as light as the nature of the offence would admit.

Com. vs. Jacob B Kline. Assault and Battery.

Com. vs. Jacob B Kline. Assault and Battery, Plea, not guilty. This defendant was indicted for participating with Bechtel in the assault upon Light, Glenn and Fisher. The defence was that he was acting as a pacificator. Verdict not guilty, and county for costs. Thompson for Com. Ford for deft.

Com. vs. Pearsol and Geist. Libel. This complaint was made by John Wittlinger, of an article published in the Express of October 9th, entitled the 'Skeleton Wagon.' By consent of the parties, the case went over until next term. Thompson for Com. Steel and Tomlinson for defendants.

Com. vs. Geo Dietrich. Assault and Battery on Mary Ann Coffin. Verdict guilty. Sentence to two months solitary confinement &c. Thomp-

son for Com. Dickey for deft.

Com. vs. Geo. Dietrich. Assault and Battery on Mr. Coffin, husband of Mary Ann. Plea, guilty, sentence two months, &c.

Com. vs. Daniel McClinty. Assault and Battery on Geo. Kercher. Defendant was represented as one of the Philadelphia 'Killers,' and he said he struck Kercher 'in a joke!' For'this little joke he was found guilty and sentenced to two months senarate and solitary confinement. son for Com. Dickey for deft.

to two months separate and some, come at hard labor.

Com. vs. Preston Fleming. Fornication and Bastardy. Complaint of Sarah Clemson, of Salisbury twp. Plea, not guilty. This was an intricate case, and involved some very close points of law and testimony. We understand that there is a civil suit pending between these parties, in relation to the same matter. Verdict to two months separate and solitary continemen guilty. As the child only lived two days, de fendant was sentenced to pay \$1 fine and costs prosecution, and \$30 to Sarah Clemson for lying

in and funeral expenses. All the parties concerned are wealthy and respectable.
FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. On On motion of Bartram A. Sheatfer, Esqr., Samuel Forrey was admitted to practice in the several courts of this county. Mr. Forrey pussed a very creditable examination, and enters upon the practice of his profession with flattering

prospects. Com. v. Adam Bare—Assault and, Battery. Com. v. Adam Bare—Assault and, Battery.
This detendant was charged with taking improper liberties with the person of Miss Mary McCarty; a young lady who lived with him at the time, about the middle of January last. Mr. Bare lives in Benrville. Plea, not guilty. This case was argued with much ability by Mr. Hiester for the Com. and Mr. Fordney for the Defence.
The parties are rescupilly and the trial excited The parties are respectable and the trial excited much interest. Verdict not guilty and county for costs. Com. vs. Alexander Hause. Indictment, 1st

count. Forgery. 2nd count, uttering and passing a forged note. On complaint of Jos. Herr. jr., I. Houser. True bill found November 19, 1851. This case continued from Session to Session, until to day when the defendant was assigned for trial. Verdict guilty. Sentence suspended. Motion made for a new trial. Thompson for Comtion made for a new trial. Thompson for Com-monwealth; Hiester and Simon Stevens for De

tence.

Tom. vs. Lewis Strause. Assault and Battery. Ignored and Charlotte Kopp to pay costs.

Com. vs. John P. Kopp. Assault and Battery. Ignored and Nathan Strause to pay costs.

Com. vs. Alvin Brown. Larceny. Ignored.

Com. vs. Wm. D. Groff. Assault and Battery. Ignored and county for costs.

Com, vs. David Huber and Isnac Houser. Indictment neglect of duty as Supervisors. Ignor-ed and Lewis Suter, for costs. Com. vs. Eli Rutter. Assault. Ignored and

y for costs. n. vs. Geo. Finfrock. Assault and Battery. Nol. pros.
Com. vs. Jacob Hiestand. Disorderly House Not pros. Com. vs. P. Sides. Breach of Trust. Nol. pros.
Com. vs. John Plitt. Malicious Mischief .-

Com. vs. John Shaeffer. Assault and battery.
Complaint dismissed and county for costs.
Com. vs. John Myler. Assault and Battery.

Com. vs. George Arney, Larceny. Nol. pros. Com. vs. John Shaeffer. Assault and Battery. Nol. pros.

Com. vs.—Jacob Acker and Jacob Mentzer.—
Supervisors, True

Coin. vs.—Jacob Acker and Jacob Mentzer.—
Indictment Neglect of duty as Supervisors. True
bill. Continued till next term.
Com. vs. Henry Hambright, Benjamin Käutz,
Henry Shaum, James Jones and Michael Hartley.—Indictment, (let count.) R totously disturbing the peace at the election. (2nd count.) Assault and Battery upon Elias Eby, Esq., Sheriff.
(3d count.) Assault and Battery. True bill.—
Continued till next term. Counsel for the defisintimated their intention of making a motion to
quash the indictment. One of the objections
intimated was that the grand jury which found
the bill were drawn by the prosecutor.

the bill were drawn by the prosecutor. SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Hon. A. L. Hayes informed the Court of the death of the Hon. John Andrew Shulze, ex-Governor of this Commonwealth, and asked Governor of this Commonwealth, and asked that the Court adjourn as a mark of respect to his memory. The Court then adjourned, to meet at 15 minutes before 2 o'clock, P. M., to attend his tuneral.

Over thirty cases put down for this term were settled by the parties, the County being thus saved all costs in prosecuting them before Court. The Petit Jurors were discharged and the Court diversed ever until Monday.

Court adjourned over until Monday.

THE OUTHAGE IN STAUNTON. The reader will recollect the particulars of a brutal outrage by four Irishmen, in Augusta County, Va., some time since upon the person of a young lady who was on her way with her betrothed to the marriage altar. The principal offender was tried last week, at Staunton, found guilty, and sentenced to forty years confinement in the penitentiary. The accessories in the horrid crime are to be tried separately. The young man who was in company with her at the time of the attack, has since married her, and they now ive together as man and wife.

A German chemist has discovered that there What a lump of sweet, then, Niobe must have been, who was " all tears! y some married men could not contrive to distil this sweetness; their wives would supply them with the "very bestmoist" all the year round.