Intelligencer & Iournal.

Lancaster, December 28, 1852 GEO, SANDERSON, EDITOR.

THE CARRIER requests us to inform our readers in the City, that he will pay them a special visit on Saturday morning next, (New YEAR,) and hopes to find them all in a good humor upon that interesting occasion. He has recently been trying his hand at poetizing, and he bespeaks a critical examination of his production. He also expects to be complimented by a substantial mark of their ariprobation.

Concert--This Evening.

Mr. R. J. TURNER will give another of his in imitable Concerts, at Fulton Hall, this evening commencing at 7 o'clock. Those who have not yet heard this unrivaled American Balladist, as well as those who have, should by all means go to hear him. His programme is somewhat varied from the former ones, and a peculiarly rich treat may be expected. He deserves a benefit, and we hope to see the Hall crowded this evening. Admittance, only 25 cents. Tickets can be had at John F Shroder's Office, in N. Queen street, or at the Hall We again advise all our friends to go and hear him-They will get more than the worth of their money-

Appointment by the Governor. Capt. JESSE REINHOLD, of Schwneck, in this county, to be Aid to his Excellency, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

ILT This an excellent appointment. Col. R. is ne of our most estimable citizens-a sound, unflinching Democrat, and in all respects worthy the distinguished mark of honor conferred upon him by the Commander-in-Chief. It is a compliment alike flattering to the Col., and to the excellent Military Company of which he is the head, and will doubtless be properly appreciated by both .-The tip o' the mornin to ye, Colonel."

State Finances.

In another column will be found an interesting abular statement from the Auditor General, show ng the financial condition of the Commonwealth Mr. BANKS has shown himself to be a highly competent officer, and the sound condition of the Treasury is the best proof that the finances have been wisely and prudently managed under his admistra-

Good News to Tax-Payers.

10- The Pittsburg Post publishes a Table show ing the advantage to the Commonwealth resulting from the new loans made by Governor BIGLER'S administration to pay off old debts-from which we take the following recapitulation: Am't required to pay in't on old

\$4,670,205,⁵8 loans, for 25 years, \$4,670,205,58 do. do. on new do. for same time, 4,252,415,00

Difference in favor of new loan or saving to the Commonwealth, \$417,790,58

It will appear by the above, says the same paper, taken as a basis of calculation, that by converting the whole of the State debt into 5 per cent-Coupon Bonds, the premium derived from the same would be a saving of about Two Millions of Dollars The receipts from the Public Works this year amount to over \$1,900,000; and as the North Branch Canal is rapidly approaching towards completion, this amount, it is fair to presume, will be largely increased, as no doubt can be entertained but that work will yield a large revenue; and as the Planes on the Portage Railroad are successively avoided, the expenses on that portion of the line will also be materially reduced

Pennsylvania, we think, has a brilliant future be- X., of the Baltimore Sun, a man constantly in pay fore her, under the present wise management of her financial affairs.

Par Aobile Fratrum.

The Harrisburg Keystone, the organ of Simon CAMERON, abuses and depreciates the character of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Polk administration generally-and the Independent Whig, of this City, the organ of THADDEUS STEVENS, chimes in beautifully one is trying its best to disorganize the Democratic | ing views : party-the other is engaged in the same laudable

work so tar as the Whig party is concerned. It is natural, therefore, that "a fellow feeling should make them wondrous kind " to each other. " Birde ally

The State Legislature.

The representatives of the people will assemb t Harrisburg on Tuesday next, and we sincerely ope it may be a session different from many o hose which have preceded it, in that legislation may be for the people, and not for corporations .-The system of class legislation which has characterized the last twelve or fifteen years, is a disgrace to the Commonwealth, and at war with the best interests of the masses, and every good citizen must long for the honesty and integrity that so strongly marked our public men in the olden time. Fortu nately we are blessed with an honest Executive who, as the Tribune of the people, is not afraid to exercise his constitutional prerogative for the purpose of protecting their rights. Were it not for that, we should begin to despair of the Republic for it seems that grave legislators are not proof

against the demoralizing and corrupting influences of speculators and stockjobbers, and all that class in community who attempt to live by their wits and make fortunes at the expense of the hard-working, onest and industrious classes. The vetos of Governor BIGLER, at the last session

saved the State from the curse attempted to be in flicted upon it in the shape of some ten or a cozer new Banks, which, like the Bohan Upas, would But, nothing daunted by defeat, they are again pre paring to approach the Legislature-some of them in the same way, and others under new titles and in different shapes; and, it may be, that our only hope for safety is again to rest upon the Governor Many of the gentlemen elected to the ensuing Legislature are new members, and, therefore, we have some hope that they may be more firm and deci ded as Democrats than many of their predecessors and thus save the Executive the time and labo necessary to prepare another dozen or two of veto messages, instead of attending to the more agreea-

ble duties of his office. We are opposed, in toto, to any farther increase of Bank issues. There is now a superabundance

of paper money in circulation-most of it genuine, we suppose, but very much of it counterfeit. The consequence is that the laboring classes, who as a general rule, are not acquainted sufficiently with aper issues to detect the fraud, are literally robbed ot their hard earnings, whilst those who are more able to lose are too wary to be caught in this way. This is the state of things at the present time, and should new Banks of issue be created, the evil would e increased rather than diminished.

As to the Relief Issues, so called, they have literally become a positive nuisance, and if the Legislature do not at once take measures to abate it by having them destroyed, it will be because the voice of the people is disregarded by their representatives. There is now, according to the report of the State Treasurer, a very large surplus in the Treasury, quite sufficient to meet the interest on the public lebt falling due in February, and hence there is no semblance of an excuse for the longer continuance

of this filthy trash in circulation. We might go on enumerating other reform measures which ought to claim the attention of the Legislature, but the above will suffice for a beginning. We shall resume the subject hereafter.

The New Cabinet.

Speculation in regard to President Pierce's cabi net, says the Democratic Union, are rife as usual in the public press, and some of the Sibiss mercena ries at Washington, who write for pay, and traduce character by contract with infamous men, using papers purporting to be neutral, for their own disgraceful purposes, are busy in their work of defam characteristic propensity for disorganization, they ation and mischief. Observer, of the Ledger, and repaired to Baltimore with all the vindictiveness of the disorganizing Indians of Pennsylvania, has been devoted for the last two month to one object. The following, from one of his last letters, has been repeated over some twenty times : "I also repeat, what I have so often expressed inated.

that no member of Mr. Polk's administration wil hold a seat in President Pierce's cabinet." On the very day that this appeared in the Ledger, an editorial was published in Philadelphia, from with that disorganizing sheet, copies its articles the New Hampshire Patriot, a paper published unprefaced with flattering notices, and labors all it der Gen. Pierce's own eye, at Concord, and which can to assist it in the work of defamation. The is his acknowledged organ, containing the follow

"If Gen. Pierce should conclude that certain members of Mr. Polk's cabinet can subserve the public interests better than others, as members of cabinet, we see no reason why he should not se-

From the D

The Keystone and Mr. Polk's Administration. It there is any one subject on which the great mass of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and the Union unite heartily and cordially, it is in pronouncing the administration of James K. Polk one of the most brilliant, able and patriotic that has ever illustrated our political annals. It was made up of men of the most distinguished and commanding talents, and all their movements were conducted with consummate ability. The annexation of Texas, the settlement of the Oregon controversy, the Mexican war, the acquisition of New

Mexico, and of California, with its golden mountains and rapidly increasing commerce with the east-the settlement, on a firm foundation, of the Revenue tariff, all crowded in the short period of four years, points this out as one of the most able and eventful administrations that has ever controlled the affairs of our government. A mere reference to the foregoing facts call up in every patriotic breast feelings of admiration, for

the distinguished men who stood at the heard of our government during this most interesting period in our political history; and the names of Polk and Buchanan, Marcy and Walker, Mason, Clifford and Johnson, will go down to posterity by the side of those of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. The Oregon correspondence of Mr. Buchanan, met the approval of the people of the United States, and it was translated and published throughout nearly all the Kingdoms of Europe, and we ask who are the Democrats that disapprove of Cuban correspondence, that has recently been brought to light by the bungling of the present administration? The financial policy of Mr. Walker has been tested by

time and proves to be most satisfactory, and the Mexican war and our new acquisitions have infused into our people an energy and an activity never pefore witnessed in the civilized world. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the administration s assailed after its pure head has been laid in the

tomb. Both the dead and the living are attacked by a band of political desperadoes in Pennsylvania whose whole lives have been devoted to low intrigue, base bargaining, political huckstering and mer. cenary speculations, and the Harrisburg Keystone is made use of as the organ of this disreputable tribe. It is well known to the people of Pennsylvania, that there has been a guerrilla band in our State for years, whose sole object is disorganization, whenever they are unable to mould an administra-

tion in power to suit their political aspirations or pecuniary speculations. This band defeated Wm. B. Foster, for Canal Commissioner in 1846; they bitterly assailed the administration of Governor Shunk, and attempted to defeat it in 1847; they became Free Soilers out of pique at the administration of President Polk, and attempted to commit the party of the State to this dangerous heresy, They next went into the Independent Taylor organization that defeated Morris Longstreth and Gen. Cass, in 1848. In 1851 they were opposed to Gov-Bigler for sixty days after his nomination, because

the Convention that put him upon the ticket was a Buchanan Convention, and turned the guerillas out of doors; they organized an opposition to Judge Campbell all over the Commonwealth, and by ap-

pealing to religious prejudices defeated him for the Supreme Bench. They opposed the nomination of Mr. Buchanan in 1852, and were defeated by six to one, notwithstanding they had the aid of many high-minded and honorable Cass men, who now look upon them with scorn and contempt. After being shamefully defeated at home, with their of hyenas, to prevent Mr. Buchanan's nomination ; but here they found a majority of Democratic States, who adhered to him for forty-seven ballots, and only gave him up when it was found that neither of the prominent candidates could be nom-

Notwithstanding that Mr. Buchanan has this hold upon the Democracy of the Union, and is regarded everywhere as one of the very ablest statesmen in the country. Notwithstanding that he has now and has had for a long series of years, the entire organization in the State. and never failed, either in an election before the Legislature or a Convention of the people of Pennsylvania, that small and con-

temptible guerilla faction, that sustain, uphold, and keep in existence, the Harrisburg Keystone, continue to assail this great and good man, with a viru-

City and County Items. sition for a peaceful and honorable purchase If there is upon the records of our diplomacy

easur- that surpasses it in wisdom, or as a

at the moment succeed ; but that i

ces, we believe to be past all doubt.

be too dearly purchased.

and

debtors ?

Cub

ointed out.

ter-stroke of policy, it will be a favor to have it

succeeded, had the government of the United States

continued four years more under Democratic auspi

quire it except by the free will of Spain. Any a

to govern our intercourse with foreign nations .-

NOTE.

I; is true that the negotiation did not

The

HARCOURT HOUSE, July 13, 1847.

of Englar

pounds pay every year for the slave-grow irs and coffee of Cuba and Porti Rico, a su

robbery to continue. Let the people of Eng ask the candidates for their votes if /they

would have

Of the Receipts SAMUEL H. PRICE, Esq., was duly admitted of Decer last week, to practice law in the several courts o 1852 both days inclusi I. Lands,

Lancaster Country. TT The Trustees of the Second Presbyterian 4. Tax on bank divi-dends. Church have completed the agreement for the purdends, 5. Tax on Corporation hase of the Mechanic's Institute property., The stocks, 6. Tax on real and per-

price to be paid is \$5400. As has been already said, we have not gone into a defence of Mr. Buchanan's despatch, as it needs IIF The Concert given by the Philharmonic a defence of Mr. Buchanan's despatch, as it he tone none. He must ever feel gratified with the tone and character of that document. He says in it: "Desirable, however, as the possession of this isl-and may be to the United States, we would not ac-Society, on Saturday evening, was largely attended -notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. There must have been at least 800 persons present. all of whom gave manifest tokens of their delight uisition not sanctioned by justice and honor would at the entertainment. The music by the Society se brief sentences was rich and varied beyond any of their previous e an honor to the diplomacy of Mr. Polk's Minefforts, eliciting the highest encomiums from all ster of State, and the spirit of them ought always who heard it; and then, at intervals, the unrivaled instructions to Mr. Saunders will stand the test Balladist, TURNER, enchained and enraptured the of time and events, and will vindicate themselves audience with some of his choicest and richest ongs, which were followed by almost deafening

Any of our readers, who may have access to English journals or the debates in Parliament of the date (1847) referred to, will find a perusal of them, marks of approbation. 17 The MILITARY AND CITIZENS, DRESS BALL

date (1847) referred to, will find a perusal of them, so far as they relate to this subject, poculiar inter-esting and instructive. Hansard, in his "Debates in Parliament," vol. 93, third series, page 285, has the speeches of Lord Palmerston and of Lord George Bentinck in the debate upon the case of the Spanish bondholders referred to in the text.--Mr. Nile's Register also, vol. 72, page 387, has some interesting matter in connection with the de-signs of Great Britain in Cuba. In this journal we 17. Militia fines,
 Foreign insurance a-geneies iven by the "BUCHANAN RIFLES," at Fulton Hall, n Wednesday night last, was every thing that could nave been desired by the most fastidious. The Hall was crowded in all its parts, and the way the young deduce and continue trimed it. off win the light adies and gentlemen tripped it off "on the light 22. Tax on certain offices, fantastic toe" was a caution to old bachelors - 33. Collateral inheritance signs of oreal bindin in de George Bentinck, addressed find a letter from Lord George Bentinck, addressed to the British voters on the eve of a pending elec-tion, from which we make the following estract : Every thing, we understand, passed off pleasantly. 24. Canal and railroad The music was excellent, and all appeared to enjoy tol's, 25. Canal fines, &c., themselves to the utmost. The military compa-Extract from Lord George Bentinck's letter, dated 26. Tax on ent uies present were the "Buchanan Rifles," com-Let the people of England remember that they to whom these Spanish thieves ows an annual inter-est of upwards of one million six hundred thousmanded by Lieutenant Young, and the "Lancaster County Cavalry," commanded by Col. JESSE REIN-way; HOLD. The "Rifles," we are informed, contem-29. Loans, 29. Dones, 20. Premiums on loans, County Cavalry," commanded by Col. JESSE REINplate attending the inauguration of President

PIESCE, on the 4th of March. FATAL ACCIDENT.

sugars and coffee of Cuba and Portr Rico, a sum fully greater than this. mostly in English gold, the hard earnings of honest English industry, to those very Spaniards, and then let them ask the candi-dates for their suffrage whether, if returned to Par-liament, they will suffer any longer this barefaced to the suffrage to the source of England We are called upon to record another distressing ccident, which occurred in this place on Thursday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock. A young man amely and basely connive at the longer continu-nace of this freebootery at the expense of the hard, yony hands and exhausted sweat of English labor named John Hooper, one of the Deputies of Elias Eby, Esq., Sheriff of this county, was thrown out and English honesty. Will they suffer this in order that the Queen o of a sulkey whilst crossing the railroad in front of the residence of Mr. Robert B. Wright. One of his Spain and her profligate court, and yet more prof-ligate ministers, may continue in a lavish and westeful expenditure, greater by one half than that which contents the wants and maintains the dignilegs became fastened to the vehicle, and the horse starting off at full speed, he was dragged along until the animal was stopped in Walnut street, above of our own Queen, the greatest sovereign of the earth ? Will the people of England be content any long-er to look quietly upon Cuba and Porto Rico, pro-ducing in value upwards of ten millions sterling of produce annually, on the one side, and on the un-paid debt of the forty-six millions due by Spain to British subjects, on the other side—Cuba and Por-to Rico. at once so rich and so easy a prize—and forbear longer to distrain upon the goods or the wealth their faithless, their unprincipled Spanish debtors 1 Front, more than a square from the place where he started. When picked up no signs of life were isible, his neckcloth having been drawn so tightly s nearly to cause suffocation. In a few moments owever, after the clothing which had been drawn over his head was removed, it was discovered that ife was not extinct. He was carried into a Bar ber's shop, and subsequently into Herr's Hotel, where all was done that medical skill could do, but his internal injuries were such that he died at

Depreciated funds in the State Treasury about ten hours in a state of unconsciousness. .Immediately after the accident occurred, a tele graphic despatch was sent to Sheriff Eby, who

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE-THE CON DITIONS COMPLIED WITH .- The difficulties in the why of the union of Franklin and Marshall colleges are, we think, about to be overcome. Last week the subscription by the citizers of Lancaster city and county, of \$25,000, rendered necessary by the act incorporating the Joint Institutions, was completed, and the money deposited in the Bank .---The subscription and collection of this sum have been in progress for nearly two years, during all which time there has been more or less doubt of

The state of the facts we believe to be this ury could have been inflicted upon the country by

Franklin college was incorporated March 10, 1787, 17. Public Buildings and ith a Board of Trustees, one third belonging to the German Reformed church, one-third to the German Lutheran church, and the remaining third to the remaining denominations of this city. About

and that the publication of the part withheld would 1850, a project was started to unite this college with Marshall college, located at Mercersburg and our interletence as to the matter suppressed by chartered March 31, 1836, and to name the unit d the President is correct, then it will be seen, as in-

Summer's Opinion Overruled. SUPREME COURT-WESTERN DISTRICTat the State Treasury from the 1st day

SUMMARY

Auction

Auction duties.

sonal estate, * 7. Tavern licenses,

Retailers' licenses,

Pedlers' licenses.

Brokers, licenses. Millers' licenses,

12. Theatre, circus, and

13 Testillery and Brewe

14.

i5.

menagerie licenses,

ry licenses, Billiard, room, bowl-

ing saldon, and tenpin alley licenses,

Eating house, beer house and restaurant

licenses, 16. Patent, medicine li-

censes; Pamphlet laws,

tax,

laws,

1852, avail-able, \$543,971 21

1,440 00

able, Deposited in Bank of the United States unavaila

. Public improve-

3 Militia expenses,

2. Expenses of Govern-

4. Pennsylvania volun-teers, in the late war

teers, in the late war with Mexico, 5. Pensions and gratui

ties, 6. Charitable institu-

tions, 7. Pennsylvania State

Agricultural Society, S. Common Schools,

Loans, Interest on loans,

13. Domestic creditors,

ers, State Library,

Ponitentiaries

grounds,

4. Damages on the pub

Special commission-

House of Refuge,

Nicholson lands,

Guarantied interest,

winking fund,

ers of the

Commission

nents,

ment.

able, 5 ess amount

erroneously

credited. at

the State

Treasury to

the Frank-lin Bank of

Washington in the month

of Novem-ber, 1851,

able.

heer

wills, writs,

nent of

ber. 1851, to the 30th day of

\$40,223 41

18,525 00 57,110 76

146,960 07

210.542 30

1,359,636 30

100,120 11 109,263 67

2,282 14

4,780 18

2.813 25

2.564 98

1,851 36

7;414 84

1,905 54

413 19 12,217 93

1,688 38 705 83

56,671 74 10,841 87

143,141 65

1,938,574 43

244 72

3.070.00

01 10,000 00 3,154,666 67 30,323 13 118,444 16

2,757 64

52.562.50

21,270 66

20,264 13

3,945 41

1,098 98

2,268 21

200 00 452 59

41.032 00

280.000 00

SUMMARY of the Payments at the State Treasury,

\$2,224,379 53

258,591 78 1,934 35

12,973 75

12,885 21

76,763 33

2,000.00

165,109 63

115,836 35

21,882 96 44,648 85

69,942 20

13,312 50

1,000 00

13.594 55

15,000 00 43,932 50

575 08

9 152 734 44

863,571 21

-87,716,552

419 52

601 24

FRIE COUNTY. HUTCHINSON VS. MCCLUBE, et al.

Lewis J .-- This is an issue directed by the Common Pleas of Erie county, to t y whether Monroe Hutchinson, assignee of Squire Hall, is entitled to priority over John McClure, Steward1C. Marsh an Alexander Freer, in the distribution of the fund raised by the sale of personal property of Hall, un-der executions in favor of the creditors last named. On the 1st of August, 1846 Hall was indebted to McClure on a promissory note given for the pur-chase of a stock of goods at Cranesville, and on the 10th August, 1849, gave a single bill for the amount with power to confess judgment. On the Sth De-cember, 1848, he was indebied to McClure on an other promissory note for goods at Girard, and on the 5th May, 1851, gave a single bill for the amount, payable within twenty days from date, with power to confess judgment. On the 4th August, 1851, both these debts were included in a judgment bond, and on the 18th August, 1851, judgment was en-

tered on the hond and execution issued On the 7th of July, 1851, Hall gave Marsh and Freer a bond with power to confess judgment, for an indebtedness which arose two years before, for goods purchased in New York. On this bond judg-ment was entered on the 16th August, 1851, and xecution issued.

By virtue of these two executions, the goods of Hall were seized and sold by the Sheriff. commenced on the 1st Sept., 1851. On that day, while the Sheriff was actually selling the goods Hall executed an assignment, for the benefit o creditors, to Hutchinson, the plaintiff. This assign ment was not recorded until the 29th Sept, 1851, and the bond of the assignee was not approved ur til the 29th April, 1852. There was no evidence tending to show that the debts claimed by McClure and Marsh, and Freer, were not justly due, or that in attaining their judgment bonds; or in afterwards entering judgment on them, they had any intention to evade the provisions of the Act of 1843, relative to assignments. It did not clearly appear that Hall, when he gave these judgment bonds, respec tively, on the 7th July, and 4th August, contem plated an assignment, or even knew that he was inolvent. But, conceding that he had such knowledge, and entertained, at the time, an intention to make an assignment, how is that to affect an honest creditor who had no knowledge of any such purpose, and had no rarticipation in the intention to evade the Act of 1843?

In Worman et al vs Wolfersbergis, Esq., (a case in the middle district not yet reported) it was shown that, according to all the decisions upon statutes enacted to prevent frauds upon creditors, the party who obtained a security, or a conveyance, in good faith, was not affected by, unless they particinated in the wrongful intent of the debtor in giv iug it; and was declared that the doctrine in Sum

mer's Appeal, 4 Harris 159, "Was a departure from the principles which had usually governed the Courts in the construction of statutes similar to the proviso in the act of 1849; and that there was something so revolting to the most ordinary sense of justice in depriving any one of a vested right-a lien for a just debtany fault of his own, that it ought not to be done, except in obedience to the plain and imperative mandate of a power not to be resisted." Is there any such "plain and imperative mandate" in the ct of 1849? Far from it. Even the learned ludge, who engratted upon it the construction in question, admits, in his opinion, that the act is "exceedingly obscure," and that there is but "a glimmer such "intent" in it-4 Harris, 174. And ing∵ the legislative and executive departments, so lar from admitting the existence of any such intent within less than a year after the decision was pro-nounced, repealed the provisio upon which it was founded, and thus extinguished the *ignis fatuus* \$8,5-0,123 38 which had led the judicial mind astray. Although this repeal cannot operate retrospectively, upon rights which had previously vested, the judgment the other branches of government, in cases ad

from 1st December, 1851, to 30th November, 1852, both days inclusive. mitting of doubt, is certainly to be treated with respectful consideration. The decision in Summer's Appeal was a depar-

ture from the great principle which requires that statutes in derogation of the common law shall receive a strict construction. It was pronounced in forgetfulness of an uninterrupted current of authority upon the construction of similar clauses in statutes to prevent trauds upon creditors. It was an invasion, without legislative warrant, of the long established right of the citizen where he has not surrendered the dominion over his property to others, to conduct his affiirs in his own way. It was a violation of a maxim of universal justice, which declares that no one shall suffer for another's fault—Nemo punitu pro alieno delicio. Its tendence is to produce uncertainty and litigation; and its re-sult, if adhered to, would be to throw into confusion the plain business transactions of a community whose commercial enterprises prosper most when left to their own activity, intelligence and vigilance In overruling it we correct a plain mistake-we affirm as a principle not to be denied, that the ju-dicial power is not authorized to make new and aient innovations upon the rights of the peoin convenient innovations upon the rights of the peo-ple, or to alter the law of the land upon a mere "glimmering" of Legislative intent; and we replace ourselves upon ancient foundations, in accorda with the true doctrine of stare decisis, and in obedi-

ence to the autho-relative voice of the law As the plaintiffs below failed to make out even a

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Finally, I repeat that the battle rests not with the Finally, I repeat that the battle reads not with the British bondholders to be fought by them on the hustings. Though my political opponent, I think they ought to have confidence in Lord Palmeiston; but if the British bondholders do their duty to twelve o'clock the same night, after lingering for temselves, and Lord Palmerston should, neverthemselves, and Lord Painersion should, nevel-theless, disappoint their just expectations, then, I say, you will know where to look for one who, in what he feels to be a just cause, will neither flat-ter, nor flinch, deceive, desert. or betray. Your faithful servant, G. BENTINCK. came to Columbia in the first train of cars that left Lancaster after he received intelligence of the sad accident. The parents of Mr. Hoober were sent for The purpose of Great Britain to possess herself who arrived about ten o'clock-in time to see their indemnify her capitalists who held the son alive, but unable to have a parting word with oonds of Spain, as exhibited in the above extract, and in the other documents we have named, we him before his spirit took its' flight to that God think is very likely spoken of in the portion who gave it. To them the intelligence was deenly Mr. Secretary Buchanan's despatch suppressed by Mr. Fillmore. It can hardly be that he was uninafflictive-and many a sympathising tear was shee formed upon events of such importance to the by our citizens-all of whom, excepting ourselveswere strangers to the deceased and his parentscountry. Besides, there is an internal evidence in the instructions to Mr. Saunders, which makes it who witnessed their distress.- Columbia Spy.

certain that Mr. B. had information on this poin On page 48 (House doc. No. 121) of the correspon dence, Mr. Buchanan says to Mr. Saunders :---"You may then touch delicately upon the danger that Spain may lose Cuba, &c., &c., or that it may be wrested from her by Great Britain, should a rup ture take place between the two countries arising out of the dismissal of Sir Henry Bulwer, and b retained to pay the Spanish debt due to the British bondholders." It will be perceived, upon a careful perusal of the despatch, that the subject is nowhere previously referred to in the instructions as pub-lished by the President, and the interference is therefore irresistible that it is the subject of a part, o

perhaps of the whole, of the portion suppressed.— Why any portion of the despatch was withheld when so much was published, and no additional in withheld. the success of the enterprise.

21; Escheats, Colonial Records, Amendments to the Institution Franklin and Marshall college, with a Board of Trustees two-thirds of the German Re-

27. Premiums on charters, 63,408 66 28. Annuity for right of 30. Fremiums on loans,
31. Tax on loans,
32. Interest on loans,
33. Sales of public property, 34. Tax on tonnage and passengers, 35.- Dividends from bridge tolls, 36. Accrued interest, 37. Refunded cash, 38. Escheats, 39. Fees of the public offices, 2 40. Dickinson college lands, 41. Miscellaneous Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1st.

The Pardon of Esher.

Mr. George Esher was convicted recently in people. Philadelphia, for a slight assault and battery upon one Gratz, who had insulted him at the polls in Penn District, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and the costs, and also be imprisoned for one week .---The sentence was deemed by almost every body a cruel and unjust one, and accordingly cleven of the Jurois who convicted him, twelve members of the State Legislature from the County of Philadelphia, several members and ex-members of Congress, and over five hundred of the respectable citizens of Philadelphia, petitioned the Governor for his pardon on the ground " that they regard the imprisonment of George Esher as an unnecessary degradation of a good citizen."

The Governor accordingly issued a pardon, and for so doing he has been outrageously assailed by the Evening Bulletin, a guerilla sheet, and by one or two of the more reckless of the Whig press -Governor BIGLER, however, can stand all this abuse He has done nothing more than his duty, and he may laugh at the wicked attacks of his personal and political enemies.

Lr On Tuesday last, the U. S. Senate, by a vote of 26 to 12, passed the resolution conferring the war with England, has been echoed by a number but General WASHINGTON, and he, we believe showolution has yet to pass the ordeal of the House of the soldiers who were engaged in Mexico to the could be checked. Representatives.

REMAINS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS .- The remains of John Quincy Adams were removed this that period-and to the Dartmoor and Tripoli morning from the burial ground in which they had been deposited, in order to consign them to a tomb under one of the churches, with the remains of his widow, who recently deceased at Washington, and which were brought to Quincy this morning. The coffin containing the revered remains was opened, and the features of Mr. Adams were found in a perlect state of preservation. Mr. Adams has been dead nearly five years. The body was enclosed in an air-tight case .- Boston Herald, 16th inst.

IF A Pomological State Convention is to be held at Harrisburg, on the 18th of January. Gentlemen attending the meeting are requested to take with them specimens of the different Fruits in their sections of country, and especially those of native origin.

ID We again direct the attention of capitalists to the sale of the splendid property known as the "CARLISLE IRON WORKS," in Cumberland county, which will take place on Thursday the 27th day of January. See new advertisement.

10- Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, at the latest accounts, was improving in health, and strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

The Washington correspondent of the ment by Gen. Pierce, and declined it. Mr. Hunter around him," as is now on a visit to Gen. Pierce, at Boston.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS .- The prospectus of BAR-NUM & BEACHE 5 new paper, will be found in our advertising colums. This will doubtless be one o the best family papers issued in the country, and have an immense circulation.

lect them. His sole desire must be to promote the of a feather," the old adage has it, "always flock welfare, prosperity and honor of the country, and he will wish to call around him the best men-together." We give the Keystone joy of its new the set who, under all circumstances, are best calculation. lated to aid him most effectually in administering the Cuban correspondence, from the Washington the great trust confided to him by the American

113- We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger that everal persons in Pennsylvania have it in contem plation to ask a charter for a company to remove the obstructions from the Susquehanna river, so as to make it navigable for steamboats from Columbia to the Chesapeake Bay. It is said that the engineers who have examined the obstructions are of the opinion that the thing is entirely practicable, and within reasonable cost. The Susquehanna Canal runs nearly parallel with the river, has never paid a dividend to the stockholders and the stock is now worth but about 33 per cent. of par. Notwithstanding this, the greater expedition of a steam boat navigation, in the opinion of these enterprising gentlemen, would give it a trade that would pay well. The estimated cost of the proposed improve

ment is from four to five millions of dollars. SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812 .- The

suggestion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that warrants for one hundred and six. ty acres should be awarded to the soldiers, or the that time down to the year 1847, had been with that time down to the year 1847, had been with representatives of soldiers, who served in the last rank of Lieutenant General on Major General Wix of the veterans themselves, who met at Philadelphia of the matchless position of Cuba, and two at FIELD SCOTT. The same office has never before a few days since to present the considerations on least of the great maritime powers had been conbeen conferred on any individual in this country which they base the claim. In their resolutione stantly plotting to get hold of it. England espethey ask that the present Bounty Land law shall ed an unwillingness to assume the title. The res- be so modified as to extend the benchts allotted to heroes of 1812, without reference to the length of

service-to the sailors who lought in the battles of prisoners, or their surviving families.

LETTER OF MR. KING .- The following is the letter of declination of the late President of the U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20, 1852. SENATORS: The feeble state of my health renders me unable to discharge the duties of President pro tempore. Accept, I beg you, my resignation of the honorable position in which you have with so much nanimity placed me.

In taking leave of you, senators, permit me to express my grateful acknowledgments for your uni-form personal kindness, and the generous support you have never failed to give me in my efforts to preserve order and enforce the parliamentary law. Way a merciful Providence preserve to each of you Way a meeting result of all earthly blessings-health.) With the highest respect and esteem, I am your WM. R. KING. edient servant.

LANCASTER, LEBANON AND PINE GROVE RAIL BOAD.—Sufficient stock has been subscribed to insure the construction of this road. The charter has been secured, by the payment of the necessary tee at the Secretary's office, Harrisburg, and there

is to be a meeting at the Exchange, in Philadelphia on the 4th of January, to elect a Board of Directors.

ILT ADA, only daughter and child of the great Poet, LORD BERON-she whom he so passionately North American, says that Senator HUNTER, of apostrophised in her infancy and during his agony Virginia, has been offered the Treasury Depart- of soul, when his "household gods lay shattered

> "Ada. sole daughter of my house and heart," ied in London, on the 27th of November, in the 37th year of her age. She had been married to the

Earl of Lovelace, and leaves children. The compliments of the season Patrons.

that knows no bounds lence and vindictiveness We have said thus much much by way of pre face to the following able exposition in reference to

We come now to the assault made upon the despatch of Mr. Secretary Buchanan to Mr. Saunders It is no part of our purpose to defend this great document. It needs no defence. But we make use

of the occasion to spread before the country a brief summary of the circumstances under which that despatch was written, and the exigency which then despatch was written, and the exigency which then existed. The letters published by the Executive-now that they have been made public, and the mis-chief done—should be turned to as profitable ac-count as possible, and we therefore commend them, records of contemporaneous events in the Old World, to the careful study of the people of the United States. The documents show that Mr. Buchanan's offer to purchase Cuba was one of wisest measures ever conceived in the mind of a public man, and that it adds another to the radiant lories that cluster about the brows of the group of nt statesmen that formed the administration

of Mr. Polk. Cuba, from her geographical position, was ever

an object of deep interest and transcendant impor-tance to the United States. She stands right before the gateway to the vast valley of the Mississippi, to the people and commerce of which she can be made an invaluable friend or a most destructive foe. our statesmen a subject of anxious and incessant care and watchfulness. All the world was aware cially was eager to possess it; for it afforded the on-ly ground from which the increasing power and overshadowing greatness of the American nation Unfortunately, the intestine disorders, weakness, and constant precuniary embar rassments of the Spanish monarchy, during the period to which we refer, extended many opportuities to England for the accomplishmen

ong-cherished design. She was not unmindful o them, for upon at least three occasions she was up on the point of grasping the tempting prize. From the year 1820 down to 1847 the rumors to this effect were incesssant. The published correspondence is full of them. They came from all quarters from London and Havana as well as from Madrid Our government was kept in continual anxiety and alarm. Though the United States were content that Cuba should remain connected with constitu tional Spain, they had made known to the world

tional spain, they had made known to the world that any transfer of the island, on any pretext, to a great maritime power, would be resisted by all the means within their power. The government was thus constantly agitated, and the country forever on the brink of war. So it continued down to a peri-od shortly anterior to the date of the despatch to gency arose, more threatening and more full of peril than any that had yet occurred. Sir Henry Bulwer had been dismissed in disfavor from Spain. The British holders of the Spanish bonds, with but

little hope of ever getting either interest or princi pal, were exasperated to the highest pitch. The existing British ministry was in danger of an overwhelming defect : and Lord Palmerston, knowing that any subject operating against American inter-ests turnished a key-note wherewith to rally the scattered forces of the government, seized upon this tor their present purpose, and had declared in his place in Parliament that Great Britain might be called upon to take possession of Cuba to indemni-and compare for themselves these great masterfrauded citizens. At the close of this Parfy her d iament an election was held for a new one, and this very question was the most exciting element introduced into the canvass. Lord George Benticnk exciting the cupidity and influencing the passions of the British voters, called upon them in the most emphatic terms to demand the seizure of Cuba by the government of England. Such was the state f affairs in the summer of 1847. It was the exigent moment that Mr. Buchanan conceived the purose of putting and end to these constant alarms-

he dangers of a continually-impending war and all e perils that surrounded the American govern-

deed it will be seen by the tenor of our article above, that not only was it the imperative duty of Mr. Polk's administration to make the proposal to purchase Cuba, but there was cause to lear that it ould have been made at a much earlier day.

ne publication of the remainder, whatever it may

upon the hypothesis that it was the purpose of President Fillmore and his advisers to do mischief

-except, indee

have been, is wholly unaccountable

have neutralized their whole effect.

Statue of Gen. Jackson.

The equestrian statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson which, for several years past, has been in process of construction at Washington, under the superin-Franklin College should be appraised by three tendence of Clark Mills, Esq., is nearly completed, members of the Board of that college, and that an and is to be elevated on the ensuing 8th of January -the antiversary of the Battle of New Orleans .----The following description and particulars of the work, are given in the Washington Republic :---The horse measures tourteen teet from the front ofs to the tail, and the height of the statue. from the ground line to the highest point of the figure of the rider is fourteen and a half feet. The material s brass-of old cannon captured from "the enemy, for the most part, the aggregate weight of which is upwards of fifteen tons. The corse is in a rearing position; and is thus firmly sustained by its own brium the first success of the kind in the his. tory of the arts, so far as we have been enabled to

The equestrian statue of Peter the Great is held in place by the tail being bolted to a rock. Eight teen or nineteen years were consumed in its pro-duction, and its cost was fourteen hundred thousand dollars. It is some what larger, however, than the equestrian statue of Jackson. The shortest time occupied in Europe for the creation of a similar work has been eight years. But Mr. Mills has been engaged only four or five years, and during that pe-riod has encountered many embarrassments, having much prejudice to overcome, and without experi-ence. Notwithstanding six successive failures in ence. Notwithstanding six successive latitudes and modelling, each involving a loss of four hundred the seventh trial, succeeded dollars, this artist on the seventh trial, succeeded in producing the desired result; thus affording another example of what genius, unaided can do by the force of perseverance. He has had but little

assistance, and an on average not more than three workmen in his employ. The erection of this equestrian statue was pro jected by individuals, and the money necessary to defray the expenses collected by subscription. The contract price was twelve thousand dollars; inconsiderable sum considering the magnitude of the work, causing an actual loss to the artist of upwards six thousand dollars, exclusive of his loss

of time. Congress appropriated old, unserviceable cannot to be melted into this new form, and, at the last ses-sion, voted five thousand dollars for the erection of a pedestal in Lafavette Square, where the statue is

Clark Mills, the artist, a citizen of South Carolina first turned his attention to sculpture, and one of his first efforts was a marble bust of Calhoun. The city of Charleston, in appreciation of his skill, present him with a massive gold medal, bearing a suitable Mr. Saunders in 1847. At this juncture a new exi-gency arose, more threatening and more full of the aris, his triumph in which especially when we consider that he commenced without an instruc r, relying upon the strength of his own genius, ust ever redound to his honor.

WEBSTER'S AND HATNE'S SPEEches .- Redding &

Co., Boston, have just issued a neat edition of the relebrated speeches of Messrs, Webster and Havne, delivered in the Senate of the United States, January, 1830, on the resolution of Mr. Foot. Those

pieces of forensic eloquence, should forthwith se. cure a copy. The pamphlet is neatly covered, contains 84 pages; price 25 cents, and can be received through the mail.

THE CRUBCHES OF THE VALLEY .- We noticed a to Great Britain. The population is put at 50,000,ew weeks ago this new and excellent work from he pen of Rev. ALFRED NEVIN, of this City, which | hundred and fitty islands lying off the coast of China, has recently been published in book form and hand- having an area about equal to that of Germany, in somely bound. The book is for sale at MURRAY & cluding Prussia and Austria, or about six times nent growing out of the question-by his propo- STORK's, where it can be had wholesale or retail. that of the State of New York.

25. Ab tormed church and the remainder of other denominations. The Legislature, after some opposition passed a bill authorizing the union, but provided that before the act went/into effect, \$25,000 should 26. Tu pa: 27. Phi be raised by the citizens of Lancaster city and county, and paid over to a joint committee of the colleges, to be by them expended in the purchase 29. Co

30. Mi Baland Nov. able amount equal to one-third of such appraisement should be raised by the German Reformed Church Depre and paid to the Lutheran members of the Board to be by them paid to the Trustees of Pennsylvania College, and Gettysburg, and permanently invested in a professorship of that institution, to be called invested In a poresonant of task in an arrival of the franklin Professorship. The raising and pay-ing of these sums were made conditions precedent to the issue of the charter of the new college.— Both we are glad to say, have been fulfilled. The one-third (\$18,000) to be raised by the German Reformed Church, it is understood, has been ready diture Reformed Church; it is understood, h the L For r inci Alle road for payment for some time, and the remaining nt of \$25,000 has been subscribed and paid by the citizens of Lancaster. A meeting of the trustees will be held to day in this city when, there For w s every probability, the necessary certificates will For r be made, and the Governor will be notified that the requirements of the law have been met; whereupon For he will issue letters patent, and the corporation be come a reality. The success of the project is now, we believe, placed beyond contingency, and the opration of the new college may be anticipated with Fori ertainty and pleasure by all who know how to

value the importance of such an institution in our community.—Independent Whig FRENCH OCCUPATION OF SAMANA .- A Captain in the French Navy, who arrived at New York on Wednesday from St. Domingo, informs the Herald that there is a fleet of the Emperor already in un disputed possession of the harbor of Samana, and

that it is the intention of Louis Napoleon to send all the necessary reinforcements to keep the prize

Dr he has secured; and there is not the slightest doubt iamir among the French residents of the island, that the ground taken by Nanoleon will be delended by the the c whole force of the empire. This, the Herald conprise siders, is most important information, as it "conday firms the previous accounts of French usurpation, and is a distinct avowal of the new continental pol-

icy of the European powers on this continent, and R the ⁱ in the Gulf of Mexico, of which our government is the ound to take notice, and act accordingly. The and people are now far in advance of the administration, were and as soon as the French occupation of Samana is them made positively certain, their indignation will be him at th roused to a pitch hitherto unprecedented. Let all ceiv oncerned look to the matter with courage and irmness, for there is an event at hand."

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA .- A recent letter from a mile from the city. Saller had proceeded about three miles when he was overtaken by Messrs. Led-St. Jago says:—The cholera has almost disappeared tter and Bottwell, who came upon him suddenly at that place, but on the sugar and coffee estates in an open field, making his way for the woods.-When ordered to srurender he refused, and delibe still continues its ravages, and that both crops will prove short. The epidemic has been so severe rately drew his revolver and shot himself dead .among tobacco plantations that whole districts have The tragedy created the greatest excitement. How FOLKS DIFFER !- We chew tobacco, the

cultivated next year.

Hindoo takes to lime, while the Patagonian finds contentment in a bite of guano. The children of this country delight in cardy--those of Africa in rock sait. A Frenchman goes his length of fried frogs; while an Esquimaux Indian thinks a stewed Review, that the trade of Japan with this country, if she opens her ports, will be worth more than \$200,000,000 annually. This is more than the entire value of the annual exports of the United States

000. The Empire consists of three thousand eight 750 over the same last year.

3. Amendments to the Constitution 208 75	prima facie case, th	e defei	ndan	ts w	ere e	ntitle	d to	a	
	positive direction in	their f	avor	. It	follos	vs th	at th	e	
5 Abstement of State	error in admitting t	he depo	sitic	on of	Hal	i, eve	en it	a .	
tax, 32,925 12	bill of exception had	d been	seal	ed, w	ould	furn	ish n	0	
6. Turnpike road com-	ground for reversing	g the ju	udgn	nent.					
panies, 2,000 00 7. Philadelphia riots, 13 00	The judgment on	the v	eraid	et, ar	ia ae	cree	01 01	5	
8. Mercantile appraisers, 449 69	tribution are affirm	ea.							
O Compact loos and COMP	A (C		~	11.				
missions; 10,893 00	Counting-	1)01	1191	e '4	ιm	1a1	iai	,	
0. Miscellaneous, 5,073 36 \$6,876,480 38	_								
Salance in the Treasury	FOR T		K IIG/	116					
Nov. 30th, 1852, avail-		ŝ	М	Ļ,	Ŧ	Thursday,	Ξ	ŝ	
able, \$1,382,611 00		Ind	OD	ues	ed	JUL	ida	la la	
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable, 41,032 00		Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday	sda	Friday,	Saturday,	
Treasury, unavailable, 41,032 00 Deposite in Bank of the		•		Y.	da				
United States una-	5				y.				
vailable, 280,000 00 1,703,643 00	JANUARY,							1	
	,	2	3	4	5	6	.7	8	
\$8,580,123 38		9 16	10 17	11 18	12 19			15 22 •	, (
* In this sum the following extraordinary expen-		23	24	25	26	27		29	
ditures are included pursuant to appropriations by		30	31	~~					
the Legislature, at the last session, 90.	FEBRUARY,		_	1	2	3	4	5	
For railroad to avoid the		$\frac{6}{13}$	7 14	8 15	9 16	$\frac{10}{17}$	11 18	12 19	
" inclined planes of the		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Allegheny Portage rail- road, \$280,310 63		27	28						
For western reservoir, 52,234 83	MARCH.		~	1	2	3	.4	5 12	
For north branch exten-		6 13	7 14	8 15	9 16	$\frac{10}{17}$	11 18	19	
sion, 549,778 00		20	21	22	23	2.4	25	26	
For straitening and		27	28	29	30	31		•	
otherwise improving the Columbia & Phil-	APRIL,	3	4	5	6	7	1 8	2 9	
adelphia railroad, 218,390 13		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
For re-building locks at		17	1S	19	20	21	22	23	
Northumberland, 5,500 00		24	25	26	27	28	29	30 7	
For repairs to Shamekin	MAY,	8	2 9	3 10	4	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{6}{13}$	14	
schute, 10,000 00		15	-16	17	18	19	20	21	
For night train on the Allegheny Portage		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
railroad. 18,000 00		29	30	31					
\$1,134,213 59	JUNE,	-	c	~	1	2	3	4 ° 11	
D		5 12	6 13	7	8 15	9 16	10 17	15	
Also including debts due prior to Dec. 1850 and		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1851, for motive power and repairs on the several lines of canal and railroads.		26	27	28	29	30			
imes of canal and failloads.	JULY,	3	4	5	6	7	18	2 9	
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16 .	
DREADFUL AFFAIR AT PETERSBURG, VA Ben-		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
jamin Sadler, confined in jail at Petersburg, Va., on		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
the charge of kidnapping, together with another	AUCHET	31	ı	2	3	4	5	6	
prisoner, named Jones, made their escape on Sun-	AUGUST,	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
day week, about 10 o'clock, under the following		14	15	16	17	18	19	20 27	
circumstances, as detailed in a dispatch to the Rich		21 28	22	22 30	24 31	25	26	21	
mond Daily Despatch.	SEPTEMBER,	20	2.0	50		1	2	3	
Robert Taylor and George Williams, keepers o		4	Ő	G	.7	8	9	10	
the jail, went into Sadler's cell to serve breakfast to		11			14 21	15 22	$\frac{16}{23}$	17 24	
the prisoners, when Sadler and Jones rushed out		18 25			28	29	30	~ -	
and locked them in. While on their way out, they	OCTORER							1	
were met by Mr. Joel Sturdivant, who ordered	• .	2			5	6	7	8 15	
them to stop, when Sadler drew a revolver and sho him dead on the spot. A negro man, an attendan	ĩ l	9 16				13 20	14 21	$\frac{15}{22}$	
at the jail, attempted to arrest them, when he re		29					28	29	
ceived the contents of one of the barrels in his chir	1 [30						-ű.	
wounding him mortally, it is supposed.	NOVEMBER,	6	; 7	1			11	12	
Immediately after their escape had been made		13					18	19	
known, a large number of citizens started in pur	f	20) 2	1 22	2 23	24		26	
suit of the fugitives. Jones was arrested about hal	t	27	1 28	3 29	30	· .		2	

Agricultural Premiums.

DECEMBER.

Competition for premiums for field crops, to be determined at the next Agricultural State Fair is invited by the Committee, of whom Judge Watts, of Carlisle, is Chairman, until the 15th of January next. The following are the premiums:

For best 5 acres of Corn, \$15; best acre of Corn, rogs; while an Esquinaux analan units a stewed candle the climax of dainties. The South Sea Is-landers differ from all these, their favorite dish be-ing boiled clergymen, or a roasted missionary. PENNSTLVANIA RAILBOAD.—The receipts of the Pennsylvania railroad for the 11 months of this year, are \$1,091,060, being an increase of \$743. year, are \$1,691,060, being an increase of \$743, 50 over the same last year.

been entirely deserted, and little or none will be

JAPAN .---- It is estimated, by an article in De Bow