Intelligencer & Journal.

Lancaster, January 11, 1853.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

The Governor's Message.

We need scarcely invite our readers to a careful perusal of this admirable State paper, as we are very sure a document containing such a lucid and satisfactory expose of the affairs of the Commonwealth will be read with avidity by all.

The Governor presents a very flattering view of the finances of the State, and is confident in the belief that after the North Branch Canal and the road to avoid the inclined planes on the mountain and the Columbia railroad are completed, the "Treasury will be in a condition to cancel at least one million of dollars of the public debt annually."—After a long season of financial embarrassment and gloom this will be glorious news to our tax-paying people.

His views in relation to the currency, the creation of new banks and class legislation, in connexion, with the relief issues, are so just in themselves that the people may feel their rights secure in the hands of a faithful and honest Executive. And his suggestions in regard to education and agriculture merit the attention of the Legislature.

But we have not time, nor do we think it necessary, to extend our remarks upon the Message, as every body will read it and judge for themselves.—It is sufficient to observe that the entire document, as well in style as in matter, does infinite credit to the author, and will rank him as one of the ablest and most sagacious statesmen who has ever filled the Executive chair of the Commonwealth.

☞ The letter writers are still busy figuring out a Cabinet for General Pierce. But all their efforts to penetrate the mystery that envelopes the future, are unavailing. The President elect keeps his own counsels, and cannot be driven from his sense of propriety by all the *Swiss* mercenaries that hover about the National Capitol. That he has his mind fixed upon certain gentlemen whom he intends inviting to seats in his Cabinet, is beyond a doubt; but this, as yet, is unknown to any body but himself—nor does he chooseto communicate his intentions to any living soul. This is an admirable trait in the character of Gen. Pierce, and one well worthy of imitation by all succeeding Presidents.

From the day that he was nominated at Baltimore to the present hour, the President elect has conducted himself with marked prudence and propriety, and we have no doubt, judging from the past, that his future course will be such as to commend his administration to the confidence of the American people and to the admiration of the world. The ensuing Presidential term, if we read the signs of the times correctly, will be an eventful one in the history of Nations, and it is fortunate for this great Republic that we shall have a Chief Magistrate who possesses all the qualities of a prudent, sagacious, talented and far-seeing statesman in so eminent a degree. Come weal or come wo—let Christendom be convulsed from centre to circumference—our Ship of State is safe under the skilful guidance of so prudent a pilot. Our rights will be respected, and the nation will go forward with gigantic strides in her career of greatness and of glory. We speak thus confidently, not from a personal acquaintance with Gen. Pierce, for we have never seen him to our knowledge; but, judging from the past, we are willing to trust him for the future, and have full confidence that our most sanguine anticipations will be abundantly realized.

Death of Commodore Morgan.—Commodore Charles Morgan died at Washington, on the evening of the 4th inst., at about sixty years of age. Capt. Morgan was twice married: His first wife was Miss Reed, of South Carolina. The second he married abroad, who survives him. He died on the evening of the day, on which the resolution was offered by Mr. Hale, of N. H., in the Senate of the United States, to enquire into his conduct, in certain particulars, as Commodore in the Mediterranean. This, it is thought, had much to do with his death.

☞ The Hon. William R. King, resigned his seat in the Senate, on the 3d inst., in consequence of continued ill health, and sails in a few days for the Island of Cuba in the expectation of being benefited by a change of climate. The Governor of Alabama has appointed Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick to fill the vacancy.

☞ The Governor, in his Message, says that "the net increase of profits on the Columbia Railroad for this year over the profits of last, is but little short of *one hundred thousand dollars*." This speaks well for the management of the road, and is a feather in the cap of Col. Baker, the able and gentlemanly Superintendent.

The Contested Seats.—The House of Representatives adopted a resolution last week, by a decided vote, allowing John S. Littel, Esq., his pay and mileage, while contesting the seat of Hon John Robbins, Jr.; also, a similar resolution, allowing pay and mileage to Hendrick B. Wright, Esq., while contesting the seat of Hon. Mr. Fuller, of the Luzerne District.

☞ A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, will be held at the Merchants' Hotel, City of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 29th day of January, 1853 at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next Democratic State Convention.

☞ The Legislature adjourned over from Friday until yesterday, when the Speakers of both branches would announce the Standing Committees. Of course nothing important can be done until after the Committees are appointed.

The Temple.—The January number of this excellent periodical, devoted to Masonry, Literature and Science, is before us, and is fully equal to any of its predecessors. It is embellished with a beautiful engraving, entitled "The First Impression."—The work is edited by B. Parke and C. E. Blumenthal, and is published in Carlisle, Pa., at $1,50 per annum, in advance.

☞ The *Independent Whig* boasts the largest circulation of any paper in the County, and has, consequently, obtained the Post Office advertising in this City. The *Examiner* has heretofore had the publication of the list of letters.

☞ We return thanks to Governor Bigler, for an early copy of the Message, in advance of its delivery to the Legislature. The Governor being a Printer himself, knows how to treat the craft with proper courtesy.

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of this State have appointed Robert Tyler, Esq., Prothonotary, and John K. Findlay, Esq., Master in Chancery.

These are both excellent appointments.

Tolls.—From Nov. 30, '51. to Dec. 1, '52, the tolls received at the Parkesburg office, amounted to $39,662.56—same time last year, $34,303,44—increase, $5,359 12.

☞ Hon. Stephen A. Douglass has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate for the ensuing six years, by the Legislature of Illinois.

☞ Mr. Heistand, of this county, has read a bill in place, in the Legislature, to incorporate the Strasburg and Willow Grove Turnpike Company.

☞ The Pennsylvania State Educational Convention, which recently met at Harrisburg, organized a State Teachers' Association, to meet in August next at Pittsburg, and in December following in this city.

☞ Messrs. Kinzer and Pownall, of the State Legislature, have our thanks for public documents.

Soldiers of 1812.

We publish below the Bill offered in the Senate of the United States by Senator Brodhead, of this State, for the relief of the Soldiers of 1812. It was offered in the Senate on the 20th ult., read twice and on motion of Mr. Brodhead referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed:

A BILL.

Extending the provisions of the several laws granting bounty lands to the officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the several laws granting bounty lands to the officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States shall be, and the same are hereby extended so as to grant to each of the persons therein described a quantity of land which, in addition to that to which he may be entitled under any other law of Congress, shall not in the whole, exceed the quantity of a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, and each of the officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, engaged in the naval, marine, gun boat or flotilla service, or in defence of the coast, in any of the wars mentioned in said acts, who have received prize money, shall be entitled to the benefits of said laws as thus extended.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, after the passage of this act, all warrants shall be issued in the names of the persons who rendered the service for which they are granted, whether living or dead, and shall inure to the benefit of the warrantee, if living, and if not, to the heirs specified in the several laws extended by this act; and failing those heirs, to the heirs-at-law of the warrantee, according to the laws of the place in which he had his domicil at the time of his death; and all patents for lands located with any such warrants, shall in like manner, issue to the warrantee; and in case of his death before the issuing of said patent, the title thereby conveyed shall inure to, and vest in, his heirs as aforesaid, or his or their assignees or devises, as the case may be: Provided however, That no person who has perpetrated, or attempted to perpetrate a fraud on the United States under either of said laws as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefit of any of the provisions of this act.

The Legislature.

The House of Representatives organized on Tuesday by the election of William P. Schell, Esq., of Fulton county, as Speaker. On the next day, Col. Wm. Jack, of Blair county, was re-elected Clerk, who appointed, as his Assistant, Wm. S. Picking, Esq., of York county. Messrs William L. Gray, Richard H. Adams, William Giles and Charles Stockwell, were appointed Transcribing Clerks. Jonathan Grinder, of Armstrong county, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Jacob Coleman, of Berks, Door-Keeper.

The House directed the printing of 10,000 copies of the Governor's Message in the English language, and 3,000 copies in German.

The Senate was not organized until Wednesday—when Thomas Carson, Esq., of Franklin county was elected Speaker on the eighth ballot. The vote stood Carson 16, Sanderson 14, Bailey 1.

The following additional officers were selected on Thursday:

Clerk—John M. Sullivan, of Butler.

Assistant Clerk—Jacob C. Bamberger, of Cumberland

Door Keeper—Thomas H. Wareham.

Transcribing Clerks—Messrs Baker, Warden and Barnes.

The Senate ordered the printing of 2,000 copies of the Governor's Message, in English, and 1,000 in German.

The Tripartite Treaty.—The official correspondence communicated to Congress in reference to the proposition of Great Britain and France to our Government to enter into a mutual agreement disclaiming all designs upon Cuba, and guaranteeing its possession to Spain, is too voluminous for our columns. The first letter is from Mr. Crampton to Mr. Webster, asking him to put upon paper the declarations he had made at their recent interview, with which Mr. Crampton professed himself highly gratified. The second is a despatch from the Earl of Malmesbury to Mr. Crampton on the declaration of the United States that our Government would never consent that Cuba should pass out of the hands of Spain into those of any other *European* power. Lord Malmesbury observes that he is rejoiced at this declaration, and says Her Majesty's Government concur fully in the propriety of looking upon Cuba as a permanent possession of Spain, and that it would never look with indifference upon its passing into the hands of any power whatever. He therefore proposes a joint convention between Great Britain, the United States and France, stipulating that neither will ever take possession of that island, and submits a draft for a convention expressing these stipulations. The third is a communication from Mr. Webster to M. De Sartiges, saying that the proposition of France and England would be maturely considered, and taking special care to declare that the United States Government has not and never did have any designs upon Cuba. The fourth is Mr. Everett's reply, declining to become a party to the proposed convention.

The Cost of Gas.

The Rev. A. C. Thomas, in a letter dated "Coventry, England, Nov. 17, 1852," being the nineteenth of his series to the New York "Christian Ambassador," speaking of the City of Birmingham, says:—"And when the street and store lamps flashed out on every hand, to cheer the gloom of four o'clock, I felt that the people should be thankful for gas at five shillings per thousand cubic feet," and then in a note adds: "The same rate (being about half of the Philadelphia price,) obtains in Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Manchester. In the last named place the works are owned by the Corporation. Besides lighting the streets and public buildings the nett profit is £40,000 per annum—so largely is gas used in the city of Manchester, and so cheaply made."

In this country we pay vastly more, in some instances indeed, five times as much as the Birmingham prices. In Philadelphia, where it is afforded cheaper than any other place, the price per thousand cubic feet, is $2.25, or about nine shillings sterling; in the Incorporated Districts, the price is; $3.50; in Reading. $4; in Pottsville, $5, and in Lancaster, $6. It is true that where the consumption is very great, Gas can be afforded cheaper than where the quantity is limited, yet it would seem that the cost with us is greater than it ought to be.

Collector's Office, Lancaster, C. Cormany, Collector.—Tolls received during 1852—drawbacks. ($5 917.92) deducted—$5.743,65. Same time last year, 5 917,92. Decrease, $174,27. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company clears from Columbia now, whereas, prior to April, 1852, they cleared from Lancaster; and part of the Cumberland Valley trade now takes another route. Considering these disadvantages, the receipts at this office keep up well, showing a large increase of local business. Goods cleared Eastward from Lancaster for the week ending Jan. 1, 1853, 5,024 bbls. Flour; 1,415 bush. Oats; 1,136 bush. Wheat; 160 bush. Rye; 128 bush. Corn; 202 bush. Seed; 30 bush. Potatoes; 20,500 lbs. Grain; 26.300 lbs. Butter and Eggs; 14,400 lbs. Pork; 17.500 lbs. Corn Meal; 66 hhds. Whiskey; 21.000 lbs. Dried Fruit; 45,800 lbs. Live Stock; 16,800 lbs. Leather; 1,100 lbs. Apples; 32,100 lbs. Muslin; 13,000 lbs. Waste Cotton; 10,500 lbs. Leaf Tobacco; 26,900 lbs. Straw Paper; 50,900 lbs. Blooms; 21,400 lbs. Iron; 58,000 lbs. Pig Iron; 6,400 lbs. Hay; 3,200 lbs. Paper; 3,100 lbs. Lard; 13,100 lbs. Oysters; 700 lbs. Poultry, and 58,900 lbs. Sundries.—*Ind. Whig.*

Fire at Reading.—The Machine Shop of James Cox, in Reading, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d inst., together with $12,000 worth of patterns, and three stationary engines.—Total loss $30,000—mostly covered by insurance.

☞ The equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson was inaugurated at Washington City, on Saturday last, the 8th inst., being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Hon. Stephen A. Douglass was the orator upon the occasion.

Debt of Pennsylvania.

From the annual report of the Auditor General, just published, we gather the following interesting items of information relative to the State finances.

The annexed table shows the amount of the several loans of the Commonwealth, as they stood on the 1st of December, 1852, and the periods when re-imbursable:

Amount over-due,		$1,952,130 71
do re-imbursable in	1853,	2,132,764 48
do do	1854,	2,900,310 28
do do	1855,	4,467,331 26
do do	1856,	2,722,943 53
do do	1858,	7,004,103 34
do do	1859,	1,201,213 25
do do	1860,	2,676,936 98
do do	1861,	118,300 00
do do	1862,	2,282,701 91
do do	1863,	198,200 00
do do	1864,	3,240,626 76
do do	1865,	1,700,605 86
do do	1868,	2,509,648 08
do do	1870,	1,900,636 41
do do	1877,	2,045,000 00
do do	1879,	400.000 00
eo do	1882,	799,666 67
do of bank charter loans,		646,291 00
do relief notes in circulation,		650,163 00
		$41.374,495 18

The whole amount of "Relief notes originally issued, was $2,220,265; of this sum, of the old issues, $2,163,320 have been redeemed. The amount in circulation of the old issues is $56.945 and of the re-issues, $593,218. Of the extra issues of $22,750 by the Bank of Moyamensing, Bank of Middletown and Bank of Susquehanna county, only about $4,233 are in circulation. In addition to the above, the Berks County Bank made an over-issue to the amount of $28,501. For the redemption of these the Commonwealth became responsible, pursuant to the act of 29th January, 1845, and has redeemed the sum of $27,408, leaving still in circulation. $1,093. Under the construction given to the act of 10th April, 1849, in accordance with the opinion of the late Attorney General, many of the re-issues as they became defaced were cancelled and renewed. Of these renewed re-issues, the Harrisburg Bank has made $80.000—the Bank of Middletown $100,000, and the Lancaster Bank $144,960.

The Lieut. General.

Our Democratic brethren in different parts of the country are speaking out freely on this subject.—Among other things on this question, the Exeter, N. H., *News Letter* says:

"Why don't the Senate confer the title of 'Lord' upon whom it pleases, as well as this merely euphonious one of Lieut General. Then their favorite would at least stand upon a level with the nobility of other countries, and the act would be quite as constitutional as the one by which they have recently shown their contemptible sycophancy to the unjust system of preferment existing in royal governments. The people have just refused to confer upon General Scott any additional title, every one having acquiesced in the decision—and this reward of merit from the Senate, appears to us no more nor less than a vote of censure upon the people."

And upon the same subject the *Union Democrat* given us the following:

"The movement on the part of Senator Clemens is doubtless a piece of sublimated Alabama chivalry. He fought strenuously and ably to checkinate Scott's presidential aspirations, and he sees him now so intensely humbled upon the field of politics, that his generous nature prompts him to apply a cataplasm to the General's wounded vanity. We have no sympathy with such generosity. We would not, indeed pursue Scott an inch beyond defeat, but while his disgraceful peregrinations after that hospital are unforgotten, the least he has to expect is—to be let alone, as he has been. He has the reputation of being a gallant and able soldier That reputation has never been assailed. If he had been content with that, he might have lived and died honored and respected; but in any other capacity the great heart of the Democratic party has no respect for him, and for one, we have no notion to affect it."

Montour Iron Works.—The *Danville Democrat* says that these works, at the present time, present a most animated, busy and interesting appearance. At the rolling mill, they are manufacturing railroad iron for the Catawissa, the Williamsport and Elmira, the Shamokin, the Susquehanna and others roads, while their two furnaces, which have been out of blast for a long time, are being repaired, in order to be put into operation forthwith.—The machinery and frame work of the Wilksbarre rolling mill have also been brought down, and are now lying on the Company's wharves. The new building will be put up as soon as the season will admit, and it is the intention of the Company to manufacture railroad iron at the rate of from 20,000 to 25,000 tons during the next year. This will require an addition of from 500 to 600 hands to the present force, and will, no doubt give a new impulse to the business of Danville, as well as the whole neighborhood.

Practitioners in the Supreme Court.—The rule of the Supreme Court has heretofore required two years' practice in our inferior Courts before a lawyer could be admitted to its bar. By a new rule, promulgated by the Supreme Court, yesterday in reference to the admission of Attorneys before it, it is decided that "any person who has been duly graduated as Bachelor of Laws, by any College or University of this Commonwealth, duly incorporated and authorized by law to graduate, and who has received a diploma, or proper certificate of such graduation, and who has also been admitted to practice as an Attorney. by any Court of Common Pleas, or District Court of this Commonwealth, shall be permitted to practice as an Attorney of this Court." This is a decided amelioration of the rules in favor of young lawyers.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

Masonic Appointments.—The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia on Monday week, when the R. W. G. Master made his appointments for the ensuing Masonic year. We observe Mr. Jacob Albright, of this city, is their District Deputy Grand Master for Lancaster county. The Grand H. R. Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania met subsequently, at which a number of appointments were made. Mr. Robert Moderwell, of this city, is their District Deputy Grand Master for Lancaster and Dauphin counties.

Remarkable Escape.—The Reading *Journal* states that a young man of that borough, a printer, while paying a visit to certain iron ore mines in that vicinity, undertook to descend a perpendicular shaft, some eighty-five feet deep to the first landing, by means of a bucket and windlass. When let down, however, about ten feet, the bucket struck an obstruction, and was suddenly overturned, throwing the young man out, but fortunately feet foremost, which position he kept the whole seventy-five feet to the bottom; striking upon some boards covering a deep pit of water, which broke his fall and saved his life. He was slightly scratched and bruised by striking the sides of the shaft, but otherwise unhurt.

Acres of Pork.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier says that in East Louisville the five extensive pork houses have five or six acres of barreled pork, piled up three tiers high in open lots. There are not less than six acres, which would make eighteen acres of barrels if laid side by side, exclusive of lard in barrels and pork bulked down in the five pork houses, sheds, &c. Besides the above slaughtered hogs, there are five or six acres of live hogs in pens.

☞ The West Chester *Republican & Democrat* has been considerably enlarged and improved in appearance. It is now the same size precisely of the Intelligencer. We give friends Strickland & Bosee joy for this evidence of increasing prosperity. They print an excellent paper, and deserve to be well sustained by the Democracy of Chester county.

☞ The Secretary of State, some time ago, addressed a communication to the various statesmen who represent the Republic abroad, inquiring the cost of living at the different foreign courts. A number of replies have been received. They all appear to entertain the same opinion, and that is, that the present salaries are totally inadequate.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

☞ The Postmaster General has appointed Martin B. Weidler P. M., at Bareville, in this county—and Mrs. Eliza Galbraith P. M., at Bainbridge.

Caught.—On Tuesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, several notorious characters of this city were detected in the act of robbing a market wagon of pork, butter, &c. They were arrested by the Mayor and Police and committed to Prison.

Fire.—On Wednesday evening last, a stable belonging to Jacob Bundel, and a wagon shed, the property of Mr. Martin, in the western part of this city, were destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is not known.

Fine Hogs.—We learn that Henry Musselman, Esq., of Strasburg, slaughtered three hogs last week, all of one litter and only 21 months old, which weighed 1757 pounds. Their weights respectively were 642—562 and 523 pounds. Until this is beat we proclaim Strasburg against the county.—*Strasburg Bee.*

Officers Elected.—The Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Lancaster co. have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Steward of the Poor House, John Stehman; Superintendent of Hospital, William Taylor; Physicians, Drs. John L. Atlee, C. O. Richards and J. Augustus Ehler; Solicitor, Emlen Franklin, Esq.

☞ The Strasburg *Bee* is advocating the building a turnpike or plank road from that Borough to connect with the Willow street Turnpike at Mylin's Corner, thus forming a continuous artificial road to this city. The idea is a good one, and we hope to see it carried out without delay. It has often been a marvel to us why the citizens of that section of the county have been content to remain so long with such miserable roads between the two points.

☞ The Ball given by Metamora Tribe U. O. R. M., at Fulton Hall, on Friday evening, was a very creditable affair and passed off pleasantly and to the entire satisfaction of all who participated. The large room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the music and dancing were excellent.—Every thing was done "decently and in order" reflecting great credit on the Managers and the Order by whom the Levee was gotten up.

Officers of Union Fire Company.—At a meeting of the Union Engine & Hose Company, held on the 7th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Newton Lightner, Esq.
Vice Presidents—James L. Reynolds, Esq., Chas W. Cooper.
Secretary and Treasurer—George K. Reed.
Messenger—John J. Swentzel.
Engineers—John B. Markley, Chas. A. Heinitsh, Gonter Eberman.
Directors of Engine—Newton Lightner, Esq., J. Bear, D. Erisman, C. Silvius, J. L. Reynolds, Esq.
Directors of Hose—Henry E. Slaymaker, Robert R. Carson, Michael H. Locher, Alexander H. Sherts, Amaziah C. Barr, Henry Demuth, Jacob W. Wilhelm, George K. Reed.

Turnpike Elections.—The Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike Road Company had their annual election for officers on the 3d inst. The following gentlemen were elected without opposition: President, John Myer; Managers, George H. Krug, Jacob B. Garber, Emanuel C. Reigart, Peter Haldeman, Jeremiah Brown, Henry G. Long, Jacob B Weidman, John Reynolds; Treasurer, Henry R. Reed. The Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown Turnpike Road Company held their election at Mountjoy the same day. The following are their officers: President, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg; Managers, John F. Steinman, John F. Long, John Bear, Henry G. Long, Emanuel C. Reigart, Christian Hiestand, John S. Gish, Henry Myers, and James Lynch; Treasurer, Jacob M. Long.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Editor:—The time is not far distant when the people by their Delegates in Convention, will again be called upon to place in nomination some worthy Democrat for the office of Canal Commissioner.

Permit me through the columns of your paper to name the Hon. John A. Morrison, of Chester County, now a member of Congress, as a Democrat every way eminently qualified to fill the office of Canal Commissioner with honor to himself with credit to the party, and with entire satisfaction to the people.

Mr. Morrison is a sterling and unwavering Democrat, a ready accountant and good business man, and well acquainted with the Public Improvements of the Commonwealth. Always courteous and kind in his intercourse with his fellow citizens, if nominated he would doubtless receive the full Democratic vote of the State. A DEMOCRAT.

January 10th, 1853.

For the Intelligencer.

Public Officers.

Mr. Editor:—It is always a pleasure to me to be able to testify to the merits of individuals when they are found to be truly worthy of praise. It is an unfortunate propensity some have, who are constantly indulging in crimination and fault-finding; and such, I take it upon me to say, often find their own venom hard to digest and poisonous to their peace of mind. Such are legitimate objects of contempt, and seldom rise to the dignity of pity.

The rapidly increasing trade of Pennsylvania, and the great facilities afforded by the stupendous lines of public improvements now completed, and others in course of completion, for the developement of our great body of wealth, give character to the age and stamp greatness upon the actions and services of our public men. The first annual message of our young and talented Governor, as a State document of practical utility, is a most able and comprehensive production, doing great credit to the head that conceived, and the hand that penned it. Without wishing to draw any invidious distinctions, in comparison, the Executive department of the State has seldom, if ever, presented a State paper so satisfactory and utilitarian in its character. Though it is lengthy, yet the variety of interests of our Commonwealth discussed in it, makes it interesting throughout; and to have abridged it, would have left it incomplete. To all those who feel an interest in the financial prosperity of the State, this message commends itself, while every patriotic breast throbs with pleasure, as he learns that the odious "*idea*" which obtained for a time that Pennsylvania would be forced to *repudiate* her liabilities or sell her public works, an idea of English inception, an perfidious in its character, is not only "*obsolete*," but is passing into oblivion with that silent and indignant contempt which will consign the memories of the *Sydneys*, with whom it originated, to eternal infamy.

It is shown that there has been realized to the State during the fiscal year 1852, $867,470 19, net revenue above all contingent expenses, from our public works alone; and it is not presuming too much to aver that this gratifying result has been chiefly brought about by the judicious management of the officers who hold in charge the multiform interests of the Commonwealth. Partizanship should never be permitted to do injustice to meritorious actions; and in the present case we recognize no such paltry considerations, but freely "award to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's."—The Board of Commissioners have guarded judiciously the interests confided to their care by the people, for which they are entitled to due credit. But there are others who act in a less conspicuous, but not less useful capacity, where services tell silently, but surely upon the aggregate of our State prosperity, and to with-hold credit from whom would be a manifest injustice. Among these, Col. Baker, the gentlemanly and intelligent Superintendent of the Columbia and Philadelphia R. R. has contributed much, very much to promote the general welfare of the Commonwealth. He has increased the facilities of transportation over the road under his charge, and effected some most salutary retrenchments in its ezpenditures. He is an able and efficient officer, and in connection with the other gentlemen alluded to, has served the people well and faithfully. Argus.

Counterfeiter Arrested.—A man calling himself John Whitefield, but whose real name is believed to be M'Connell, who formerly resided at Newport, Perry county, was arrested at Alcorn's tavern, in this borough, on Saturday evening last. about 9 o'clock, charged with passing counterfeit money. He was taken before Esquire Keepers, and being searched, a considerable amount of money was found—all of it on the Girard Bank of Philadelphia. The notes he had passed were 5's on the Girard Bank, and, strange to say, he had succeeded in deceiving twenty-one of our business men before he was detected. Each of these twenty-one business men changed a $5 counterfeit bill for him, out of which he had purchased some trifling article.—M'Connell's carpet bag was literally filled with handkerchiefs, tooth brushes, rings, soap, pen-knives. &c. These small articles he had purchased at our different stores, for the purpose of getting a $5 counterfeit note changed. The evidence against the accused being strong and conclusive, he was committed in default of bail. He was retained in the lock-up room over night, and on Sunday evening conveyed to the Dauphin County Prison, to await his trial.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

Hon. F. W. Hughes, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and *ex officio* Superintendent of Common Schools, in his annual report to the Legislature presents much interesting statistical matter illustrating the condition and progress of our School System. The tables are too voluminous for our columns, but we give the following recapitulation of totals for the year 1852:

Whole number of districts,	1,498
do. schools,	9,699
Number yet required,	694
Average number of months taught,	5
Number of male teachers,	7,860
Number of female do.,	3,853
Average salaries of male teachers per month,	$18 75
Average salaries of female teachers per month,	$11 46
Number of male scholars,	267 059
do. female scholars,	213,719
do. learning German,	11.901
Average number of scholars in each school,	41
Cost of teaching each scholar per month,	42
Whole amount of tax levied,	$982,196 22
Amount of State appropriation,	158,958 87
Amount received from collectors of school tax,	783,678 71
Cost of instruction,	743,546 25
Fuel and contingencies,	79,942 00
Whole amount of school houses, purchasing, building, renting, repairing, &c.,	289,959 39

While the Superintendent congratulates Pennsylvania upon the general character of the School Law of 1849, many points have been brought to his attention, which show that it needs amendment to give it increased efficiency. In view of these defects, and additional provisions, he recommends:

1st. To provide a corporate name or title for each school district, and for the service of legal process therein.

2nd. To make provision for the collection of debts due by a School District.

3d. Provide adequate means for the collection and enforcement of the school tax.

4th. To tax stock in Banks chartered or re-chartered since 16th April, 1850, (now exempt from School Tax)

5th. Power to levy a special tax to purchase ground and erect school buildings.

6th. Clear power to sell real estate in use, with the view to invest again for school purposes.

7th. To abolish sub-districts, or if retained, to amend the details of the present provisions relating thereto.

8th To make provision for a school architecture and thereby promote economy in building, with good taste, convenience, proper light, fresh air and regulated heat.

9th. To enforce the teaching of the rudimental, branches of education in all the school districts.

10th. To provide more guards against the employment of incompetent teachers, and adopt measures to increase the number and secure the services of such only as are competent.

Death in the Mines!

We have often had occasion to chronicle the painful and fatal casualties to which our Miners are subject, yet rarely indeed have we been called upon to notice a more deplorable affair than that which occurred on Monday of last week, by the explosion of Fire Damp, in the Mines of Mr. Patrick Fogarty, at West Wood, a short distance west of Pottsville. The cause of the explosion was a neglect of proper care on the part of the Miners, no less than eight of whom were injured, three (and probably five) of them fatally. Thos. Welsh, a young married man, died in about 24 hours after the casualty, leaving a young widow to mourn his bereavement; Michael Flinn, and Charles Smith, lingered until Saturday night, when they expired, the first leaving a widow and four children, and the other a widow and two children. Peter Smith and Luke Keenan were so seriously injured as to leave little hope of their recovery; while John Ryan, Michael Brennan and William Dormady, escaped with comparatively slight burns, and are rapidly recovering. Some of our intelligent Miners have been engaged for a considerable time in endeavoring to perfect a system of Ventilation for our Mines, which will effectually expel the foul air, and thus greatly reduce the dangers of Mining; and we feel full confident that they will ultimately succeed, though it is painful to contemplate the amount of human suffering likely to ensure in the meanwhile.—*Pottsville Emporium.*

Late From Mexico.

Baltimore, Jan. 6.—The Southern mail of this evening brings the four missing mails from New Orleans, and our dates from that city are now as late as due.

The papers bring news from the City of Mexico to the 14th ult. The Revolution was then in full vigor, and a Ministerial crisis had taken place. In relation to the resignation of Senor Yanez the Siglio, says it was generally believed that the resignation of Senor Yanez will change the policy of the Government with regard to the Tehauntepec question, cause the resuscitation of the Bellanger Company, Spanish reclamations, agreeing to all kind of abuses, and also in other affairs.

The enemies of Senor Yanez have effected his removal, because his honesty and patriotism presented an obstacle to their iniquitous designs.

The pronunciamento at Vera Cruz was not confirmed by any subsequent demonstration.

On the 4th of December an earthquake was felt in the City of Mexico, Puebla and Jalapa. No damage of importance resulted.

The San Luis and Potosi papers contains advertisements, signed by Henry May, offering a reward of $500 to any one that will give exact information as to the whereabouts of the silver mine in the Rio Vende, owned by Dr. Gardiner, and $500 more to any one, that will show in the same district, he quicksilver mine pretended to be owned by Dr. Mears.

The British mail steamer Conoway arrived at Savannah from Nassau, bringing dates to the 22d ult. The cholera was still prevalent there.

Texas papers to the 24th ult. are also received Gen. Harney had arrived at Austin, and took command of the Eighth Military Department, during the absence of Gen. Smith.

Lieut. Duff C. Green, in command of the escort of the Boundary Commission. arrived at Austin on the 14th ult

The cotton crop, it was stated, would double that of last year.

Breach of Promise Case.—Miss Olivia Cummings, at the late session of our court, brought suit against Mr. Thompson Bower, both parties residing in this county, for $2000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Bower after "engaging" himself to Miss Olivia, had the heartlessness to marry somebody else. He plead in extenuation of his offence, that Olivia had "set up o' nights" with other beaux, after her engagement with him; but all would not do—the jury returned a verdict of damages to the amount of $700 in favor of the fair and injured claimant. The award of the jury is slight, but we suppose that they thought the evidence by the defence afforded some mitigating features. It won't do to trifle with the girls.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

Washington, Jan. 7.

The Inauguration of the Equestrian Statue of General Jackson, to-morrow, promises to be an interesting and imposing spectacle. The President has directed all business to be suspended in the executive departments, and both Houses of Congress have adjourned over to Monday, in order to participate in the ceremonial. Extensive preparations are being made by various civic and military associations of the District. Several military companies arrived here this evening from Baltimore, and a large number of strangers from a distance are in town.

President Fillmore's first Levee of the season took place this evening: and, as the weather was fine, the white house was crowded with a gay and joyous assemblage.

The Seminole Indians.—Washington, Jan. 7.—The department here has received official intelligence from Florida, of the positive refusal of the Seminole Indians to emigrate to the country assigned them west of the Mississippi. By the advice of Sam Jones and the sister of Billy Bowlegs, they refuse to ratify Bowlegs' treaty. Billy was at first disposed to fulfil the treaty, but his people took away his wives and children, and thus compelled him to yield and join them. Upon being restored to his wives and children, he took to the forests with them, and has not since been heard of. The greatest excitement prevails throughout Florida in consequence of this turn of affairs.

Pittsburg, Dec. 24.—David Jewell, convicted of the murder of Mitchell, was to-day sentenced to be hung, by Judge M'Clure, the new trial asked for by his counsel, having been refused. The prisoner betrayed very little emotion. The court-room was densely crowded.

Terrible Accident on the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Narrow Escape of Gen. Pierce and his Wife—His Son Killed—Dreadful Loss of Life.

Boston, Jan. 6.

We regret to record a terrible and heart-rending accident, which occurred upon the Boston and Maine Railroad to-day, attended with serious loss of life, and under circumstances calculated to give to the occurrence the most painful interest. Gen. Franklin Pierce, President elect of the United States, together with Mrs. Pierce and their son, were among the passengers in the train, being on their way home from this city, when, by some unforeseen accident, the car containing about seventy passengers, men, women, and children, was thrown down an embankment, some twenty feet high, upon a pile of rocks, killing several instantly, and among them the son of Gen. Pierce, and seriously injuring Mrs. Pierce, who narrowly escaped death.

There was but one passenger car attached to the train, which, in consequence of the breaking of an axletree of the car, was thrown off the track and down the embankment, as before stated, smashing the car in pieces. Very few of the passengers escaped unhurt, while some ten or twelve were almost instantly killed.

Gen. Pierce after the accident complained of a severe pain in the back, from bruises received by the fall. Mrs. Pierce was more seriously injured and was conveyed to an adjoining house, and medical aid sent for. The nature of her injuries was not known when the train left.

Gen. Pierce had taken the cars at Andover, for Concord, having remained at Andover all last night. Those present at the accident, say that the escape of the President and others was most miraculous. Mr. Newell, a lawyer, had one of his legs broken. Gen. Pierce's son was an only child.

Among the injured, Mr. Bailey Lawrence had a leg broken; a little girl had her foot crushed, and another, whose name is unknown, was very badly injured.

The express train with the President of the Company, has just returned from the scene of the accident, and reports that all the injured are doing well. Mrs. Pierce's injuries were not considered danerous. Mrs. Pierce and the General remain with the body of their son in Andover, to-night.

At the time of the accident Gen. Pierce was conversing with Mr. Young, the superintendent of the new Mills at Lawrence. Professor Pickard, a relative of Gen. Pierce, was in company with Mrs. Pierce and her son, and the party occupied the forward part of the car which was divided in the middle. They were all thrown into a heap, one over another. Master Pierce lay upon the floor of the car, with his skull frightfully fractured. The cap which he had worn, had fallen off, and was filled with his blood and brains.

Gen. Pierce acted with wonderful coolness and presence of mind, but the agony of his wife was indescribable.

Concord, Jan 6., 9 P. M.

Considerable apprehension is felt here lest this melancholy casualty may prove serious in its consequences to Mrs. Pierce. She has been for several years in delicate health, caused partly by the loss of her first child. The boy killed to-day was almost idolized by his mother and father.

Boston, Jan. 7.

A messenger who arrived at the Journal office this morning from Andover, reports that the lady of Gen Pierce is much more resigned to the sad calamity, and the fears which existed that she might not be able to bear up under it are now removed.

The fatal blow by which her son was killed struck him on the forehead, and was so violent as to remove the upper portion of his head, leaving a portion of the brain exposed. His face, with the exception of a spot near the right eye, is uninjured.

Gen. Pierce appeared quite comfortable when the informant left.

Shocking Murder in New Jersey.—Probably the most shocking and unnatural murder that we have ever been called upon to record, occurred on Friday evening last, in Washington township, Bergen co., N. J. The scene of the bloody affair lies about 16 or 18 miles back of Hoboken, and is about 5 miles distant from Hackensack. A man named Wm. Kating came to this county a few years ago, and took up his residence with Timothy O'Brien, a distant relative, living in Washingtn township, and shortly after his arrival he placed about $150 in the hands of O'Brien, to deposit in the Seamen's Savings Bank of this city, in O'Brien's name, for the benefit of two children of the latter. A few weeks ago, it appears that Kating, who is about 55 years of age, made application to his friend O'Brien to allow him to marry his daughter, only about 11 years of age, which request was of course denied. Some angry words then ensued, and the money in question was spoken of, when O'Brien said he would draw the money and return it to the donor. The latter, however, soon afterwards expressed himself contented with the result of his unnatural request, and appeared to be perfectly satisfied. Matters went on as well as before, and on Thursday last, Mrs. O'Brien came to New York city on a visit to some friends in twenty-Ninth street, where she remained until Saturday morning. On Friday, Mr. O'Brien went to the farm of Mr. J. Smith, about a mile distant from his own home, to do some work, and left his professed friend Kating at his residence, with the children, the little girl referred to, and a boy 9 years of age, in charge. The neighbors on Friday night thought strange that O'Brien's house was all in darkness. No light whatever was visible, and this was an unusual occurrence. They knocked at the door and windows repeatedly, but no one answered, and all seemed still within. O'Brien, who had not then returned, was immediately sent for, and when he arrived he at once entered, and a horrible sight was presented to his gaze. His little daughter lay a corpse on the floor, surrounded by a pool of her own blood. Her head had been severed: all that then connected it with the body was a small piece of the skin of the back part of the neck. The boy was searched for and could not be found in the house, but was shortly afterwards discovered in some shrubbery on the side of the hill about 100 yards from the house. His head had been entirely severed by an axe—apparently the same instrument used in murdering the girl, and his body exhibited six or seven extensive wounds inflicted by the same weapon. The body of the girl was also mutilated, and a *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that her person had been violated immediately before the murder was committed. Coroner Garrett S. Demarest, of the above place, held an inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate little children, and a verdict was rendered "That they came to their death by blows inflicted by an instrument in the hands of William Kating." The perpetrator of this awful crime escaped, and is now at large, but justice will overtake him. It is supposed that he came to this city, and if he has, the police, who have an accurate description of him, will very likely succeed in capturing him.—*N. Y. Courier.*

☞ The murderer has since been arrested and confessed to his crime.

An Incident of the Late Freshet at Cincinnati.—A Mrs. Wharing and two daughters, the youngest only four years old, by happy presence of mind of the mother, the husband and father being absent down the river, were fortunately saved on Saturday night from drowning. They lived in a cottage, in an isolated situation, on the east fork of the Miami river. The position occupied by their dwelling, on a gentle elevation from the bottom land, was thought by them to be perfectly secure from any immediate danger from the freshet. They retired to bed at an early hour, the water then several feet below the level of their dwelling; but in the night they were suddenly awakened and alarmed by the water rushing through their room. Their first thought was to escape to higher land, about eighty rods distant, and to seek shelter with their nearest neighbor, but then it suddenly flashed upon the mind of the parent, that from the elevated position they occupied, encircled with lower land, they were entirely surrounded, cutting off all communication, and the water too deep to wade—they then shouted with all their feeble might for assistance, but the distance and the wild fury of the storm still raging, rendered all their efforts vain. Thrown upon her own resources, the mother then took a trundle bedstead, fortunately in the room, and lashing it to a settee to increase its buoyancy, she placed her family on this hastily constructed raft, and with the assistance of a pole succeeded in reaching a safe position, and soon after, the house of an acquaintance, by whom they were kindly received, and their immediate wants supplied.

A Heavy Operation.—The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company are about commencing the enlargement of their canal. The whole line is to be made wider and deeper and new locks built througnout capable of passing vessels of five hundred tons burthen; making it, in reality a ship channel. From four to five thousand men will be employed upon it, including many carpenters, masons and blacksmiths.—*Dairist.*

Caucus of Crowned Heads.—It seems the Emperor Napoleon III. has left Paris for Berlin, where the Emperor of Austria was expected on the 15th December. What France, Prussia and Austria are concocting, we do not see; but Napoleon is wide awake to strengthen his new throne, and to render permanent the re-established Empire.

A Good Move.—Mr. Goodwin of the State Senate, has read in place a bill to provide for the funding and cancellation of the Relief issues.

Arrival of the Asia.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Defeat and Resignation of the Derby Ministry—Emperor Napoleon gone to Berlin.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, via Halifax with advices to Saturday the 18th of December, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, after a prolonged passage. She reached her wharf at 10 o'clock.

Cotton is selling freely at full prices. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 28s a 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s 6d a 29s 3d; Ohio, 29s a 30s. White and Yellow Corn 34s a 35s.

Provisions—The market for American Provisions is firm. Beef is active and steady. Pork is scarce and dearer. Lard has advanced 6d a 1s.

ENGLAND.

The Derby Ministry were defeated in the House of Commons at 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th, upon the first resolution of the Budget, by a majority of 19, in a House of 596 members. What course the Ministry would now take was uncertain, though it was rumored they would resign.

Consols slightly declined after the defeat was known, but subsequently rallied.

Later despatches from London announces the resignation of the Ministry, who were defeated on the resolution relative to the House tax.

Mr. D'Israeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech of nearly three hours in length, and characterised by more than a usual degree of bitter sarcasm, vindicated his propositions. He contended that during the whole of the debate which had arisen, he had heard no argument advanced which successfully impugned his policy, and urged again upon the House the necessity of enlarging the basis of direct taxation.

The London Standard says, that of the 82 Irish members who voted, 30 voted in favor of the Ministers and 52 against them.

There was a majority of 19 against the Government, and the House thereupon adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Malmsbury begged to move an adjournment of the House until Monday, announcing that in consequence of the turn matters had taken in the House of Commons the preceding night, the Prime Minister had gone to see Her Majesty at Osborne.

A Cabinet Council had been held at noon. All the ministers were in attendance. They sat one hour, and immediately on rising, a telegraphic message was despatched to the naval authorities at Gosport to have a steamer in readiness for the arrival of the 3 o'clock express from London, by which the Earl of Derby would proceed from London, in order that he might make the voyage to Osborne without loss of time.

The Premier would place his resignation in the hands of the Queen on his arrival, and remain during the night at Osborne.

There must now, it is said, be a coalition Cabinet, made up, of a mixture of Whigs, Peelites, Moderates and Radicals, though in what proportion cannot be defined.

Lord Aberdeen was spoken of to take the lead in the House of Lords, and Lord Gladstone in the Commons.

A Parliamentary Committee had been appointed to inquire into the charges of bribery and corruption practised by the Tory Party, at a recent election, for Derby, and to share which, Major Beresford, Secretary of War, had some transaction, was reported to the House on Thursday night The Committee reported that a systematic plan of corrupting the Derby electors had been proved to have existed.

A rigorous protest against the Ministerial Budget, and a memorial in favor of financial and fiscal reform, which emanated in a great measure from the Liverpool Financial Association, were presented on Thursday night.

FRANCE.

The financial deficit for the year, it is stated, will not exceed forty millions francs.

The tariff on foreign Sugars, imported into France had been fixed at 12 per cent.

The Emperor has left Paris for Berlin. (?)

The Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia and Russia, had presented their credentials to the Emperor.

The Siecle has an article to the effect that restrictions upon the press must have an important bearing upon industry in Paris. It is re-affirmed by the Mouiteur that condemned persons, by mixed commissions, and exiles, may enjoy the benefit of the amnesty, by simply acknowledging the Emperor, and engaging hereafter in no attempt against the Empire.

The departure of the Emperor for Berlin, gave occasion for a variety of conjectures. It was supposed by some that it had reference to the re-establishment of the Empire, and other matters relative to the settlement of the Zollverein question.

Inauguration of the Jackson Monument.

Washington, Jan 8.

The ceremony of the inauguration of the equestrian statue of General Jackson, in Lafayette Square, took place to-day, according to previous arrangement. A very large number of strangers were attracted to the city, and the day being bright and spring-like, the streets presented a gay and animated appearance. Business of all kinds was very generally suspended, and our citizens in various ways participated in the procession, which was quite large, being composed of various military and civil bodies, under the direction of Col. George Hughes, Chief Marshal. The procession commenced moving about 12 o'clock.

After the military escort, followed the surviving officers and soldiers who served under Gen. Jackson, and then the civil bodies, among which were many distinguished individuals, the members of both Houses of Congress, &c. The procession reached Lafayette Square a few minutes before one o'clock, where a magnificent spectacle was presented. Near the statue, which stands in the centre of the square, were two elevated ranges of seats, occupied by a large number of ladies, whilst all portions of the vast area were crowded by an immense multitude of citizens and strangers, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 persons. The windows, balconies, and house tops in the vicinity were also thronged with spectators.

Directly west of the statute, a rostrum was erected for the orator and distinguished guests. We noticed upon it Clark Mills, Esq, the artist, Hon. S. A. Douglass, orator of the day; Rev. Messrs. Butler and Gallagher, Chaplains to Congress; the President and all the members of his cabinet; Generals Scott and Wool, in full uniform; Gen Houston Col. Benton, Gen. Armstrong, Father Ritchie, F. P. Blair, and the Committee of Arangements, viz: His Honor Mayor Maury, B. B. French and Wm. C. Rives, and several others.

At one o'clock the service commenced with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain to the Senate, after which the Hon. S. A. Douglass was introduced by Major French, who proceeded to deliver an eloquent oration. He commenced by an allusion to the statue before him as the product of the genius of Clark Mills, Esq., who had never even seen a statue of the kind before.

The statues of Peter the Great, and the Duke of Wellington, presented no such an admirable arrangement—the horses in both instances being maintained in a rampant attitude by being bolted to their pedestals at the tail—whereas, this statue is entirely self poised. He then gave a biographical sketch of the Life and Character of Jackson, and concluded with eloquent encomiums upon his illustrious deeds.

Mr. Clark Mills, Esq, the Sculptor, was then introduced, and was received with loud cheering. He waived his hand to his assistants, and instantly the veil which covered the work, parted, fell, and disclosed to the view of the admiring multitude the magnificent Bronze Statue. Upon the marble pedestal on which it stands, is inscribed the following:—Upon the north side the words, "*Our Federal Union, it must be preserved,*" upon the south side, "*Andrew Jackson;*" upon the east side, "*Born March 15, 1767;*" and upon the west side, "*Died June 8, 1845.*"

The artist uttered no words; the statue spoke for him—and amid the most enthusiastic cheering, he bowed and retired.

The Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Chaplain to the House, then pronounced the Benediction, when, immediately martial music and the booming of cannon continued, while the military countermarched around the statue—after which they returned to the City Hall, and were dismissed.

Spots on the Sun.—A writer in the Delaware *Republican* calls attention to an usually large spot on the sun, which may be seen through smoked or colored glass, and says, by a rough measurement of the present spot he found its diameter to be about thirty-three thousand miles, consequently occupying an area on the sun's surface of eight hundred millions of square miles, equal to four times the superficial contents of our mighty earth. It serves to give some idea of the stupendous bulk of our solar orb when such a vast deduction may be made from its luminous surface and yet any diminution of emitted light be unperceptible. We have seen the idea somewhere suggested by astronomers that these solar spots served to produce hot summers and mild winters; if true we may consider our present winter an illustration.

☞ A young man, named Gwinn, murdered his own sister, near Winchester, Tenn., last week. The young man wished to get some money that belonged to his father; his sister found out his intention and communicated it to her father. This so exasperated the young man that he swore vengeance against his sister—and told her that he would kill her, if he had to cut her throat while asleep. Two or three days afterwards, in the absence of the rest of the family, he procured a pistol, walked deliberately up to her bed and shot her in the forehead, killing her instantly.