## City Election.

The Democracy of the City are invited to mee at the Court House on Thursday Afternoon, January 27th, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of settling Candidates to be supported by the Democrats of the City for the offices of Mayor, Assessor, one High and two City Constables.

By the usages of the party, and the resolutions of previous meetings, the persons having the highest vote for Mayor and Assessor shall be declared the Candidates; the person having the highest vote for Constable shall be the Candidate for High Constable, and the two persons next highest in vote shall be the candidates for City Constables.

The poll to be opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by a Judge and Inspectors hereafter to be chosen, and to close at 8 o'clock P. M., when the tickets will be counted and the result announced. BY ORDER OF THE COM.

January 18, 1853.

Delegates Elected to the City Convention. N. W. Ward-Messrs. Jonas D. Bachman, Jacob Weaver, George Yeisley. John B. Markley, Henry W. Ward-Messrs. Henry M. Reigart, Jacob

F. Kautz, John Kuhns, Benjamin Kautz and Henry N. E. Ward-Messrs. James C. Carpenter, Michael Gundaker, B Lichty, J. Sprin er, J. Stormfeltz. S. E. Ward-Messrs. James H. Barnes, William

K. Leonard. Willia Walter G. Evans. Leonard William A. Morton, Henry Wilhelm The Convention will meet at the public house of Mrs. Messenkop on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Select and Common Councils, Judges and Inspectors, to be supported by the Democracy

The Democrats of the S. W. Ward, at their delegate meeting, on Saturday evening, nominated Mr. C. F. Voigt, as their candidate for Alderman, in place of J. FRANKLIN REIGART, Esq., who declined a re-election.

#### Ca didates.

Subject to the decision of the nominating meetng, on Thursday: For Mayor.—George Haughman, Michael Carpenter, Reuben S. Rohrer, John L. Keffer.
Fon Constables.—William Lambert, Peter A. m, John Kuhns. John Myer. John Jacob Gundaker, George Huffnagle, George Leonrd. Joseph Reall.

#### The Old "Intelligencer."

The present number commences the fifty-fourth volume of the "LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER."-What mighty changes have occurred in our own beloved country, and in the world at large, since WILLIAM DIXON, the founder of the paper, first launched his bark upon the stormy sea of politics three and fitty years ago? Then we were but in grown to be a mighty Republic, numbering nearly wenty-five millions of souls. Then the United States were composed mainly of the thirteen Atlantic States-now the Confederacy numbers thirty-one sovereignties and stretches from ocean to to the torrid zone of the South. Then there was of Maine. scarcely a turnpike road completed in the whole Union-now there are not only turnpikes without number, but railroads and canals throughout the entire length and breadth of the land. Then it was tiresome day's journey by the speediest conveynce from this city to Philadelphia-now it is a leasant ride of but little more than three hours.-Then it required five days to send a letter to New York and receive an answer- now, by means of the telegraph, it only requires about as many minates. Then a voyage to Europe required from thirty to forty days -- now it can be accomplished n nine or ten. But why proceed any farther in ontrasting the middle of the nineteenth century with the close of the eighteenth? The difference is so great as to almost defy calculation. We live as it were, in a new world. Old things have passed away, and everything is new. New ideas, new imments, new inventions, new discoveries in the rts and sciences—in short, everything is new in this age of progress compared with what was in vogne in 1799.

ing the " Reign of Terror," and commenced its career by advocating the election of TROMAS JEFFERson. From that day to the present it has been as true to the Democratic party as the needle is to the pole, and has assisted in elevating to the Chief Mag istracy every Democratic President who has since been elected to fill the Chair of State. It has changed editors, it is true, several times during the last thirty years; but never once its principles, and it stands now where it stood under the bold and fearless management of WILLIAM DIXON, when, to be a Democrat, was almost as much as a man's head was worth; and so, we trust, shall it continue to stand for half a century to come, and long after all its present patrons shall have descended to the tombs The "Intelligencer" has now been under our con-

The "Intelligencer" started into existence dur-

trol for a period of more than three and a half years. And although we took hold of the helm time to come, promising that we shall leave nothing undone to merit their continued confidence and regard.

# Lancaster Legislation.

An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Strasburg and Willow Street Turnpike has passed second reading in the House. Mr. Kinzer has presented a petition in the Senate

from citizens of Marietta, praying for the repeal of the act of last session which separated them from East Donegal, in school matters.

Mr. Darlington presented petitions from Warwick township, for the collection of taxes to be given to the lowest bidder; from the County Commissioners for authority to borrow money for the purpose of completing the new Court House, from the executors and legatees of Sarah Davis, dec'd, for authority to sell certain real estate; and from citizens of Mount Joy for the incorporation of Savings Institution to be located in said Borough He also read bills to accomplish all of the objects thus petitioned for.

Petitions similar to the above were presented in the House by Messrs. Hiestand and Walton; and also a bill to incorporate the Christiana and Green Tree Turnpike Company.

the Columbia and Chesnut Hill Ore Bank Plank Road Company.

The U. S. Senate, previous to passing the resolution appropriating \$50,000 towards an equestrian statue of General Washington, added an amendment allowing Mr. Mills, the artist, the sum of \$20,000 additional for his statue of Jackson.

The delegates elected from Philadelphia to the Democratic State Conventiou are instructed to vote for the Hon. THOMAS H. FORSYTHE, of that county for Canal Commissioner.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN has been selected to deliver the next annual address of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The Governor of Vermout has appointed Hon. Samuel R. Phelps a Senator in Congress to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Upham, deceased.

The Municipal Election.

On Tuesday next, the 1st proximo, the annual election for municipal officers will take place, and we now call attention to it, so that the Democrats of the City may take such action as will be morrow evening by the ward delegates, and on Thursday next, the 27th inst., the ticket is to be completed by the selection of candidates for Mayor, gleaned from the following section: Assessor and City Constables.

We have every confidence that the candidates selected from Mayor down will be competent men and trust-worthy, reliable Democrats, and as such, entitled to receive the vote of every member of the party. This City, until last year, has always had Democratic officers, and it would be astigma upon her fair fame to continue any longer under Whig

rule. We have not a word of complaint to utter against the present Mayor. He is an excellent of ficer, and performs his duty faithfully, and we are only sorry that he is a Whig. But his re-election would be tantamount to an acknowledgement that we have no Democrat qualified for the same office. With a clear majority of nearly four hundred of the popular vote, we only dishonor ourselves adroad by permitting a Whig Mayor to be elected .-Either of the Democratic candidates spoken will be a good nomination, and as friends of the party and its principles we should, as one man, go for the nominee, and thus secure his triumphant elec-

Let this thing of bolting the regular nominations be continued a year or two longer, and we may bid good bye to Councilmen, Assessor, and every other officer as well as the Mayor. The only safe plan for Democrats whether in the City, County, State or Nation, is to stick to regular nominations. Any other course is attended with disaster and ruin, and must lead to the disorganization of the Democratic party. Have our friends looked at the matter in this light? If they have not, we trust they will reflect seriously on the subject, and apply the reme dy before the disease has pervaded the entire sys-

#### A Consequence of Division.

The State of Maine has always been strongly Democratic, and yet she now has a Whig Governor, a circumstance that never occurred before in the history of that Commonwealth. On Friday week the Hon. W. G. CROSBY, the Whig candidate at the late State election, was elected Governor by the Legislature, now in session at Augusta. No choice having been made by the people, in consequence of the multiplicity of candidates, it became the duty of the House of Representatives to place before the Senate the names of two candidates, selected from the four who had received the highest popular vote. The names of Governor Hubbard, the late Democratic incumbent, and Mr. CROSBY, were selected by the House, and the latter was chosen Governor by the Senate the vote in that body being 17 to 14. This result has been caused by divisions among the Democrats, who, notwith the commencement of our careeras a Nation, with standing they have a majority in the House of Rescarcely five millions of inhabitants—now we have ate with Whigs, so as to give the latter a majority in that branch. Some of the newspapers ascribe these divisions to the celebrated Liquor Law, whilst others attribute it to a different cause. The result, however, is before us, and should be a warning to cean, and from the frozen regions of the North Democrats every where else as well as in the State

### Our Foreign Relations.

This subject, for the past week or two, seems to have engrossed almost the entire attention of the United States Senate. The "Monroe doctrine," of 1823, is variously interpreted by different Senators

Gen. Cass, in an able speech, construes it to mean that no foreign power should be permitted to colonize or re-colonize any portion of the American continent; whilst Senators Mason and Hunter contend just as strenuously that the Monroe declaration was aimed alone at the intervention proposed by the allied powers of Europe, to assist Spain in recovering her revolted South American colonies whose independence we had acknowledged. To establish this position, Mr. Mason cites the opinions entertained of it at the time by Lord Brougham Mr. Canning, and Richard Rush our then Minister to England, and argues that the message of President Monroe effected the object it was intended to accomplish and averted the inter Holy Alliance.

Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, will speak to day, and it is understood, will take the side of Gen. Cass.

Legislative Courtesy. The following premable and resolutions, submitted by Senator M'Caslin, of Greene county, have

passed both branches of our State Legislature: Whereas, It is expected that Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, President elect of the United States, will shortly pass through a portion of this State on his way to the Capital of the Union, to assume the high trusts committed to him by the American Therefore

Resolved, By the Senate, if the House of Representatives concur, that a Committee, consisting three Members from each House, be appointed invite the President elect to visit the Seat of Government of this Commonwealth, and partake of its ospitalities; and in case of his acceptance, to make the necessa ryarrangements for his reception.

The Harrisburg Keystone is disposed to be sarcastic, without the ability to make itself felt. with many misgivings as to our ability to conduct | Sarcasm is, to be sure, a powerful weapon, in the a paper which had been edited by such gifted wri- hands of an accomplished political writer; but ters as Forner and Hutter, yet we were willing nobody suspects the Editor of that wishy-washy, to throw ourself upon the indulgence of the Dem-rickety concern for possessing the gift. Whether crats of Lancaster county, from the character the Lancaster Intelligencer is a "classic organ of we had previously had of them, and in so doing Mr. Buchanan," or whether the editor is "polishwe have not been disappointed. For our success so ed," as the Keystone alleges, is neither here not far we return them our sincere thanks, and confi- there, nor is it material to the issue. The Keystone dently claim their patronage and support for the and its mercenary correspondent seem to entertain no other idea than abuse and defamation of Mr Buchanan, and for this reason, and only this, we thought proper to notice the diatribes weekly put forth through its columns by that prince of humbugs known as "Rittenhouse" of the Keystone, "Observer" of the Ledger, and "X" of the Balti-

more Sun. GEN. SANTA ANNA .- The Havana Diario of the 11th inst., says, "We are able to state that on board the English steamer which touched at this port, was a committee appointed by the present authori ties of Vera Cruz, on their way to Carthagena, to ly, honestly, and with a generous con insist on the immediate return of Santa Anna to the Mexican territory. It also appears that the same committee are authorized to offer to Gen. Ad. rain Woll the command of the forces assembled at

at Vera Cruz." GIRARD ESTATE .- The heirs of Stephen Girard have commenced actions of ejectment in the Circuit Court of Nisi Prius, against the immense estate bequeathed by the "old mariner and mer. chant" to the City Corporation of Philadelphia as trustees, &c. The present action is said to rest on the abolishment of the principle of entail, alleged to be violated in the present devise, which is perperpetual; and as Girard could not entail his estate Mr. Herr, has introduced a bill to incorporate in his own family; how could he entail it in a corporation? The case must of course rest on legal principles, and if public treedom is damaged, or wrong done to republican institutions by the Will

the sooner it is invalidated the better. ILFA bill was read in place, in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, by Mr. Hill, of Fayette co., entitled an Act permitting the Penna Railroad Company to run cars over the roads be-

longing to the Commonwealth. 307 Col. A. M. SPANGLER, formerly of this City nas been appointed to a Clerkship in the House of Representatives—being the same situation he held during the last session. He is an excellent selection, and we give him joy of his good luck.

CHARLES LYMAN, Esq., Editor of the Potter Union, will be an applicant to President Pierce for the appointment of Marshal of the Western District of this State.

Penna. Railroad Company.

This mammoth corporation, defeated in its ar peal to the Supreme Court, is now seeking another way to accomplish its object and monopolize nearly all the trade and travel to the manifest injury of necessary to ensure success. The nomination of the Commonwealth. For this purpose Mr. STRONG Councils, Judges and Inspectors will be made to a whig member of the House of Representatives from the City of Philadelphia, has introduced a bill into the Legislature, the object of which can be

"Be it enacted, &c., That the Pennsylvania Rail Hoad Company be, and they are hereby authorized, if they deem it expedient, to extend their road from any point thereof east of the river Susquehanna, the city of Philadelphia; and for the purpose of con-structing such extension, the Company are author-ized and empowered to increase their capital stock \$3,000,000; Provided; That no portion of such extension between the river Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, be located within five miles of the Phildelphia and Columbia Railroad.

We are in favor of extending railroads into every section of the State where they are needed, and where they are not calculated to cripple and ultimately destroy the public improvements of the Commonwealth which were constructed at such mmense cost to the people; but where it is manifest that these results must inevitably follow, we are opposed in toto to any such projects. Let a railroad of the kind contemplated in the bill be constructed, and the travel and trade over the State road would be limited to passengers and freight from the canal, and from a point not farther west than Middletown in Dauphin county. All the through trade, as well as the greater portion from the Cumberland Valley, would find its way to Philadelphia over the new road, and thus the State road, ike the main line of canal, would become a burthen to the tax-payers, instead of a source of reve-

iue, as it now is. For this reason, as well as from an indisposition see the corporation alluded to swelling its aleady overgrown dimensions, we are opposed to the project introduced by Mr. Strong. Much rather would we see a bill passed at once to sell or lease the Columbia road to the Central Railroad Company, for a fair and reasonable equivalent, provided sufficient safe-guards were thrown around the transfer or lease, than to see the suicidal policy adopted by the Legislature of granting such a charter as the one above alluded to. In the one case the people of Pennsylvania would realize profit, without any expense-in the other it would be all expense keep the road in order, and no profit.

Whilst we are thus free to state our objections against the contemplated project, we are at the same time in favor of some arrangement being made between the Canal Commissioners and the Central Company-if any thing can be done-by which greater facilities will be afforded the travelling community as well as the tradepassing to and from Philadelphia, and thus benefit both the Comnonwealth and the Pennsylvania road. It will be time enough to think of establishing a lateral railroad, when the State road ceases to have the capacity to do the carrying trade passing between the two principal cities of the Commonwealth.

The following complimentary notice of our esteemed friend, Col. STAMBAUGH, of this county we copy from the last number of the Hollidaysburg Standard, and most cheerfully endorse all the edi tor says with regard to his qualifications to fill the office designated. His intimate accquaintance with the business appertaining to the Indian Department, as well as his general intelligence, peculiarly fit him for the station, and, without presuming to dictate to President PIERCE, we are satisfied that

#### no better appointment could be made: Col. Samuel C. Stambaugh.

In these times of Cabinet-making, when almoeverybody are trying their hands, it may not be out of place in us if we too should make a simple gestion—not in the way of forming a Cabinet for President Pierce, in whose ability to perform all the functions devolving upon him as Chief Magis rate we have the most unlimited confidence, bu in a sphere of entirely different character. The incoming administration will have many app nents to make besides the appointment o men who shall compose the constitutional advisers of the President. Few, if any, of those appoint ents possess more interest to the nation than tha of the appointment of the right kind of material to take charge of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. among all the men of whom we have any knowledge is Col. Samuel C. Stambaugh, as a fit, if not the fittest, man to place at the head of the Indian Col. S. was first appointed Indian ager 1828, since which time he has been connected with the administration of Indian affairs in some apacity or other. His accurate knowledge of all e ramifications of the different Indian departments is second to that of no other man. We know not whether Col. Stambaugh wishes the appointment; ut this much we will say, that if he would accept the appointment at the hands of the President, and President Pierce would confer it upon him, the In dian Department could not fall into better or more

competent hands.
We think, therefore, that in the selection of Chief the Indian Bureau, President Pierce could not choose a gentleman better fitted to take charge of that office than Col. Samuel C. Stambaugh, of Lan

The following passage occurs in a late speech of Gen. Cass, in the United States Senate, on the resolution submitted by Mr. Mason, calling for co. pies of the official notes from the governments of England and France, inviting the United States to join with them in a tripartite convention that neither power would permit the Island of Cuba to be taken from Spain. The remarks of the distinguished Senator from Michigan are as just and ap ropriate as they are eloquent and patriotic:

"Mr. President, since my earliest years, and when could, I have rebuked the unworthy course of the British press and people towards this country, and for the expression of this natural feeling of indigna tion I have been often denounced for belligerent propensities, and for a wish to involve us in a war with England. Nothing could be more untrue o njust than this charge. I never wanted a war with England; but I felt as an American ought to feel, though for many years there was a kind of in-fatuation on this subject, a shrinking from English taunts, which marked a portion of our people as though it was our duty to submit to them with si-

For myself, the opinion of England is no more than the opinion of any other nation; and I depre-cate that sensitiveness which would lead us to watch with jealous earnestness the indications elsewhere of the views entertained of this country, of its conduct, policy and institutions. Let us go on enjoying, in a spirit of thankfulness, the blessings we have received from Providence, doing our duty openman nature, and also with a belief in its progress, and with heartlelt sympathy for the struggles of the oppressed, bowed down by centuries of tyranny. And let us fulfil our manifest destiny in no spir of aggrandizement or propagandism, but fearlessly and rightfully. And I have been much pleased to ee that recently the assaults of the British press have been met in a proper spirit by our own. May

they go on in their good work FOREIGN NEWS .- The arrival of the Europa. a Halifax, on Friday last, brings the intelligence from Liverpool that there is a decline in the price of Breadstuffs, as well as in Cotton. It also brings the particulars of the burning of a ship near the coast of England through which 51 emigrant Irish pas-

sengers lost their lives by burning and drowning The principal European powers have recognized the right of the Emperon Napoleon to wear Imperial honors, but the Emperor of Russia refuses to call him Brother!

Yerk County.-Colonel Thomas Jameson has been elected Senatorial, and Alexander C. M'Curdy, Jacob K. Sidle and Dr. H. S. Bussy, Representative Delegates from York county to the 4th of March Convention at Harrisburg. They are instructed in favor of the Hon. James Gerry, of York county, for Canal Commissioner, and Joel B. Danner, of Adam ounty, for Auditor General-

The "Republican Farmer," and "Luzerne Democrat" have been united, and are now published by S. S. BENEDICT, Esq., as the " Luzerne Union." The new paper presents a neat appearance, and the salutatory address of the editor gives promise of ability. We wish him success in his undertaking. is to be employed for the purpose.

The Superintendent's Report. We learn from the Report of JOSEPH B. BAKEN Esq., to the Canal Commissioners the following facts, which speak trumpet-tongued in tavor of the wise management of the Columbia Railroad during the past year :-

The business on the road was nearly twenty-tw per cent. greater than any preceding year. There was an increase over the year 1851, o 177 trips by locomotives, 2,953 cars drawn, 56, 859 tons of freight, \$54,460.91, toll on freight and trucks, and \$39,666.74 toll on passengers; whilst the cost of motive power was \$7,632 05 less than it was the previous year.

The number of tons cleared was 217,719. There is now a continuous track from Philadel ohia to Cincinnati, and, the Superintendent says, the day is not far distant when a train of from eight to ten passenger cars will be required to accommodate the through travel." To be ready for this travel, heavier class engines are indispensable. Several improvements in the machinery are re

ommended for the State Shops at Parkesburg, the tal cost of which would be \$1,890. The running of boat trucks on the road are " a sinking fund to the State," and he recommends

The relaying of both tracks is strongly recommended. The expense of the repair department during the year was \$65,360 71, being somewhat less than the amount asked for by his predecessor; this year

their abolishment.

will require only \$58,500. Nearly all of the bridges will require repair to ender them capable of sustaining engines of increased weight, which are indispensable for the ransportation of the increasing tonnage. The Big Conestoga is strong enough, but requires a water

proof deck to protect it from the weather. A detailed statement of the new tracks laid durng the year is given. An appropriation of \$178, 28359 is required to complete the re-laying of the entire north track.

A siding and weigh-scales, to accommodate and reigh the cars from the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad, is recommended between Dillerville and Lancaster. The cars from that road are taken into Lancaster the morning after their arrival, to be weighed and cleared, which consumes much time, as well as fuel and water. It a siding were laid near Dillerville, with a scale in the centre of it, the engines from the Harrisburg road would deposite the cars on it, where they could be immediately weighed and cleared; our engine in the morning could proceed with them and deliver the cars at Philadelphia one or two hours earlier than they do under the existing arrangement, and the travelers in North Queen street, in the city of Lancaster, would have less cause for complaint.

To avoid detention to the freight in Columbia, a depot should be erected at Dillerville, for the accommodation of passenger engines and cars that run in connection with the trains on the Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad. Eleven miles of running a heavy class engine, and five or six cars, would be saved, and the passage of freight cars through the Borough of Columbia much facilitated.

There are various other important and valuable suggestions in the Report, which we have not room to notice. There are also a number of tabular tatements, showing the receipts, expenditures, &c., all of which will be useful for future reference. Taking the Report all through it presents a highy flattering exhibit of the excellent management on this portion of the public works, and goes to show what we predicted at the time of his appointment, one year ago, that Col. BAKER would nake one of the best and most efficient Superinendents the Columbia road has ever had.

#### Appointments by the Canal Board. J. B. Baker, Sup't Philadelphia and Columbia

John Ross, Sup't Allegheny Portage railroad. COLLECTORS.
Jacob S. Yost, Philadelphia. James Morrison, Easton.
E. R. Soliday, New Hope.
R. Patterson, Bristol.
J. J. Rowan, Paoli.
W. Roat, Parkesburg. C. Carmony, Lancaster. J. W. Strickler, Columbia f. Livermore, Portsmouth. S. P. Goodrich, Harrisburg. J. Kacey, Newport.
W. R. M'Cay, Lewistown,
D. Black, Huntingdon.
J. P. Hover, Hollidaysburg.
P. F. Gibbens, Johnstown. M'Anulty, Blairsville. . Clawson, Freeport. A. Packer, Dunns burg. . H. Beeber, Williamsport

H. Zimmerman, Northumberland. P. Ent. Beach Haven.

John Huggins, Liverpool.

W. Cole, out-let lock, Portsmouth.

D. N. Stedman, Clark's Ferry Bridge. Shoemaker, Juniata Aqueduct. R. Martin, Freeport "Supervisors. Supervisors.
G. W. Clawson, Delaware Division.
George Blattenberger, Susquehanna.
J. B. Houpt, Eastern Division.
W. W. Wilson, Lower Junia ta.

James A. Cunningham, Upper Juniata W. Boyer, Upper Western. Joseph Clark, Lower Western. H Kelton, West Branch G. W. Search, North Branch. WEIGH-MASTERS.

J. Maker, Columbia.
D. E. Martin, Portsmouth.
R. R. Simpson, Philadelphia.
H. Yard, Easton. n. 1 ard, Easton. Lot Watson, Lancaster. R. Willliams, Mountain. Assistant Weigh-Masters.
H. Leech, Philadelphia.
S. M'Kinley, Portsmouth.
J. D. Leet, Hollidaysburg.

J. C. Barrett, Johnstown WEIGH LOCK. WEIGH LOCK.
John R. Gregg, Johnston.
A. Stewart, Pittsburg.
H. R. Kline, Beach Haven.
J. R. Herd, Hollidaysburg.
C. S. Brown, Northumberland.
CARGO INSPECTORS,

D. Willard, Bristol. J. Hunter, Philadelphia. Cummings, Columbia. iel Delo, Hollidaysburg. R. Blakely, Pittsburg.

STATE AGENTS-COLUMBIA R. R. T. H. Eber, M. Hibbs. W. Kelly, George Z. Bentz, A. H. Tippens. Buckingham C. Shriner,
J. Clark,
-ALLEGHENY R. R.
J. Filler,
Joseph Olliver,
Eugene Donnelly. STATE AGENTS J. H. Dopp, C. D. Cotter, S. S. Seely,

S. S. Seely,

Miscellaneous.
S. S. Moon, tonnage clerk, Columbia R. R.
J. W. Dobbins, wood inspector " " " D. Shaeffer, car inspector
A Redsecker, out-let lock, Columbia. 13 Lancaster county has " come out at the little and of the horn " this time-and no mistake. We have got the Superintendent—that's all—for which we shall have to be thankful, we suppose. Well, well-perhaps better luck awaits us next time. We shall see, if we live until next year.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY .- The bill for e-organizing the Navy, which Commodore Stockton has introduced into the United States Senate, provides that there shall be 20 commodores, 68 aptains, 97 commanders, 50 lieut. commandants 325 First lieutenants; 205 second lieutenants, 69 surgeons, 34 passed assistant surgeons, 45 assistant surgeons, 64 pursers, 20 assistant pursers, 10 chief engineers, 19 first assistant engineers, 20 second as sistant engineers, 24 chaplains, 202 midshipmen, 41 boatswains, 45 gunners, 45 carpenters, and 38 sailmakers. Midshipmen to be commanded as 2d lieutenants, and the number not to exceed 60 in any one year.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON-House of Representatives, at Washington, on Monday of last week, passed a resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the erection in that City of a questrian statue of Washington-thus substantially carrying out the resolution of Congress, passed in 1783, and, in a few minutes, discharging a high and solemn duty, which should have been atled to half a century ago. Mr CLARK MILLS

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

37 A Panorama of a Voyage to Europe is being shibited at Fulton Hall, this week. 37 The name of the P. M. at Oak Shade P. O. Little Britain townsh p, is E. H. Paxson.

F JONATHAN DORWART is the Agent for the sale of Parsons' View of the city of Lancaster. The Teachers' Institute for the county Fulton Hali.

Rev. Dr. BARER will preach his farewell seron in the Lutheran Church, on Sunday evening HENRY A. WADE, Esq., has been appointed a School Director of this City, in place of Rev.

Mr. Schweinits, resigned. Mr. John Bambonough, well known as manufacturer of Windmills in this City, is reported to have died a short time ago in St. Louis, having went their on business.

PATENT AGENCY OFFICE.-Alderman J. Frank near Fulton Hall, where he intends to ope building near Fulton Hall, where he intends to a general patent agency office in a few days.

SPECIAL COURT.—Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, will hold a special term of the Court of Common Pleas, commencing on the first Monday in March, in this city, for the trial of causes in which Judge Long had been engaged as counsel.

BIBLE PRESENTATION. The Managers, Teach ers and Scholars connected with the Lutheran Sab-bath Schools of this City, presented, on Sunday last, the Rev. Dr. BAKER with a superb copy of the last, the Key. Dr. BARER, With a supero copy of the Bible and Hynn i cook, as a testimonial of their kind regards for him, prior to his leaving the City. The Bible is bound in red silk velvet, handsomely gilt; a heavy shield on the lid with the Holy Bible engraved thereon; the Clasps very neat with the ascription, "Presented to our beloved Pastor, Rev John C. Baker, by the Managers and Teachers of the Lutheran Sunday School, Lancaster, Pa."— The Hymn Book is in red Morocco binding, having on the cover "From the Children of the Sabbath School to the Rev. John C. Baker." The books

FINE BEEF .- Mr. J. KILLINGER, had at his stall in this city, on Saturday last, the meat; of an Ox which, when dressed, weighed 1540 lbs. The animal was raised and fattened by the Misses Diffenbach, in Lampeter township, and the meat was about the finest looking we have ever seen. The best cuts sold readily at 122 cts. per lb.

OFFICERS OF THE STRASBURG RAILROAD COM-PANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Strasburg Railroad Company, held on Monday, the 10th inst., the following: officers were elected for e ensuing year:

President President—John F. Herr.
Secretary—Martin M. Rohrer.
Treasurer—Thomas A. Galt.
Directors—Geo. Diffendach, Dr. Benj. Musser,
Henry Leman, Henry Musselman, Ur. Samuel
Keneagy, Jos. Bowman, John Wertz, Wm. Spener, II. H. Breneman, Jacob Neff, Ferree Brinton,

At a stated meeting of the Lancaster and County Medical Society," held on the 19th inst, the following officers were duly elected to President—Ely Parry, M. D.

Vice Presidents—Henry Carpenter, M. D. Wm

ohn Musselman.

McCorkle, M. D. Recording Secretary-M. Augustus Withers, Corresponding Secretary—J. A. Ehler, M. D. Treasurer and Librarian—B, S. Muhlenbur

M. D.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the "American Medical Association" which will convene in N. York city in May next :--Doors Duffield, Ellmaker, Ziegler, Kreider, Stubbs, Rohrer and P. Cassidy. M. AUGUSTUS WITHERS, Sec'y

THE SAW MILL AND MACHINE SHOP .- Messrs THE SAW MILL AND MACHINE SHOP.—Messrs Benjamin Eshleman, of "Greenland Mill," in East Lampeter, and Amos K. Bowers, of this city, are putting up a new Saw and Planing Mill, on Hoffman's run, on the site of Kieffer's old Foundry, at Graeff's Landing, about a mile south of Lancaster. In addition to this building, they are erecting a machine shop, for the manufacture of agricultural implements, sach, &c. A portion of the machinery will be propelled by steam, for which purpose a Steam Engine of 20 horse power is to be constructed. The proprietors expect to have the tructed. The proprietors expect to have the vorks in operation in the course of a few weeks.

George Bowman and Francis Kauffman, of this City, had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Hazlett, on Wednesday last, on the charge of passing counterfeit money: A witness was examined who swore that he bought about thirty dollars o counterfeit coin from Bowman, at twenty-five cents apiece. He also stated that he bought from Kauffman. The accused were held in \$3000 bail, which was promptly given, to answer at the present term of the U. S. District Court. J. W. Ashmead, Esq., for the Government; Reah Frazer and J. S. Cohen,

Esqrs., for Defendants.

The three persons arrested at the Gap, in this for Detendants. county, on the same day, (named Oliver Clemson, Frederick Tarr and a colored man named Peter Hall,) charged with manufacturing and passing counterfeit money, were also held, each in \$3000 to stand their trial at the same Court.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS .- The annexed statement exhibits the condition of the public schools of this county. Number of School Districts,

" Schools, " yet required,
Average number of months taught,
Number of male Teachers,
" female teachers, Average salary of males per month,

Number of male scholars, female " learning German, Average No. of scholars in each school Average No. of scholars in each scholar, Cost of teaching each scholar per month, Amount of tax levied.

Received from State appropriations,

" collectors of school tax, \$
Cost of instruction,

S tax, \$51,559.16

Fuel and contingencies,
Cost of school houses, purchasing, \$11,880.99 building, renting, repairs, &c., School Committees--Jan. 1853. Male High School, Chesnut st. J. C. Crumbach, Coates, and 1st Division Rep'g. Member W. Whiteside. Coulborn, Female, Drysdale, Miss Mus-

ser and Miss Gill, Primary Male, Miss Reed, Rotharmel, Miss A. E. Cromwell. Lightner, Female, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Brook, Secondary Male, Mulberry st. A. L. Hayes 2d Division J. Price, Miss Mailey, and Miss White, Female, Miss A. E. Eberman, A. Smith and Russel, Rep'g. Membe Geo. Ford, J. S. Dougherty,

B. F. Shenk.

R. Moderwell, C. A. Heinitsh, John Wise, M. D. Holbrook

3d Division

Rep'g, Member C. Gillespie.

J. C. Clarkson, J. H. Reigart,

H. A. Wade.

H. Stock, J. C. Van Camp, I. N. Ellmaker,

4th Division

Rep'g. Member J. Zimmerman

Wm. Mathiot, Dr. H. Carpente A. Slaymaker, I. J. Kramph,

J. Metzgar. P. McConomy,

John Bear.

A. H. Hood.

Primary Male, Vine st. Miss Hazzard,
Miss Gillespic,
Female, Mrs. Moore, Miss H. Cromwell, ( African School, Miss Voight, Secondary Male, Duke st A. Row, Miss O. Donnell and

Miss Diller,
Female, Miss Mayer, S. Smith,
and Magee,
Primary Male, M. Nourse, diss Miller,

Miss Steigerwalt, Female, Miss Hoffman, Miss C. Eberman. Mrs. Reinsteine Primary Male, Lemon st. Miss Wenger, Female, Miss Boyd,

Mrs. Gotta, Male, Orange st., Miss Benner, Female, Miss Eicholtz. Miss Walker,
Male Night School.

Livingston, Hartman, Hershey, Long and Erisman, Stock. Long and Erisman, Female Night School Jackson, Burrowe . Price, Miss Gill, and Book Notices.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for February, already sublished, is a double number, and is embellished with no less than six full page plates. Godey promised in advance to make the Lady's Book for

1853, the best volume of the work he ever pub-ished, and we think, judging from the appearance of the number now on our table, that he will not fail in redeeming his pledge. The present is truly capital number. ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE is undoubtedly one of

ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE is undoubted yole whe very best literary papers of the day, and deserves, as it is receiving, the most liberal patronange of the public. Published weekly in Philadelphia, at \$2 per annum, in advance. To Clubs of iour it will be furnished at \$5, and to twenty for PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE - This periodic is destined to secure a large shafe of public favor, as it steadily increases in beauty and excellence.—
We observe by the February number, which has already been issued for about a week, that J. Thornton Randolph, the popular author of "The Cabin and the Parlor," is engaged as a regular contributor and appears in a fine atticle in this contributor, and appears in a fine article in this number. There is no doubt that Peterson's Mag

azine will become more and more a vorite with the reading community the older it grows. Use of A WIFE.-Ritcher says, "No man car either live piously or die righteously without A very wicked bachelor of our acquain wife." tance says to this, "O yes! sufferings and trials purify and chasten the heart."

Turnpike from Strasburg to Chesnut Level. XXXIId Congress.-Second Session. That STRASBURG from its central and, therefor

That STRASBURG from its central and, therefore commanding position, is destined to become a prominent place of busines in the county of Lancaster, no one, we presume, who has given the matter any reflection, will feel disposed to controvert. Its importance and its influence have already alike been sensibly felt, especially, by that section of country immediately south and so the east of us. The completion of the Strasburg Railroad, and its successful operation, has not only afforded that particular section of a speedy transportation for the successful operation, has not only afforded that particular section of a speedy transportation for the products of its farmers, but it has opened to them a ready and desirable Home Market. Thus, as yet very stride that Strasburg has taken towards im-rovement has resulted in the benefit of her citizens and the surrounding community in about an equal ratio. For these happy results our friends equal ratio. For these happy results out in the country cannot feel more grateful to us than we in return feel to them. Finding, then, that these advancements result in mutual benefit, it may these advancements result in mutuan beneats it any not be amiss to look about us and inquire where and how we can still better our prospects by additional enterprise. A great and fertile body of land lies south of us producing largely of almost everything on the tiller's catalogue; and as expedition is the great desideratum of the times, the most expeditions means for bringing these products into peditious means for bringing these products into market—fortunes often being lost by delay—we may see what facilities exist in that particular sectowards the accomplishment of these ends. Is there a single one good road, during all seasons of the year, leading into that direction? The force and importance of this enquiry must be strikingly apparent to our southern friends as they find them.

elves compelled to reply in the negative. All know the impassable condition of the roads a greater portion of the year, and hence it becomes an mportant question—one involving grave interests—to know whether such a state of things are to —to know whether such a state of things are to continue to exist, or whether a remedy shall be substituted. We have so many unquestionable proo's of the happy results of good roads, that the thing is no longer a question but has resolved itself into a practical fact. We propose a remedy.—or rather second one—and this remedy embraces the construction of a Turnpike from this place to Chesnut Level, by way of New Providence, Camargo and other points on the line. The advantages resulting to Strasburg and the southern section of the county in general; upon the consummation of resulting to Strasburg and the southern section of the county in general; upon the consummation of such an enterprise, would be absolutely enormous—far greater that a superficial observer can possibly imagine. While it, would guarantee a substantial thoroughfare during all seasons of the year, between and along a succession of towns, villages and other minor places of business, doing in the aggregate alyearly trade amounting to tens of thousands of dollars; it would not only expedite the transactions of the same, but also afford them innumerable facilities, prominent among which are transactions of the same, out are among which are a daily line of stages, a daily mail and daily papers—three powerful incentives to business and prop--three powerful incentives to business and prop-perity; essentials that are indispensible to a com-munity that would compete with rival neighbor-hoods. It would greatly enhance the value of pros-erty for miles in either direction of the road, and finally, make Strasburg one of the most popular and flourishing business parts in Lancaster county.— The results, upon the consummation of such

scheme, are as obvious as they are incontroverti-bie. All that is required then is action—determin-ed action. A meeting has generously been called by a number of individuals anxious to devise ways and means to bring about so desirable ject-men of influence with whom we invite a ge ject—men of influence with whom we invite a general and harmonious co-operation; let our country friends south of us take advantage of an opportunity to bring about this work—come one and all, and by their presence show that the project is one of importance and that it shall be consummated.—
The meeting takes place at the public house of floury Kencagy, in this borough, on Saturday, the 29th instant.—Strasburg Bee.

### The Quarter Sessions.

The January term of Quarter Sessions, for this county, commenced on Monday and ended on Saturday of last week. The cases, although numerous, were, with a few exceptions, of minor consequence. We give a summary of the most impor

tant: Com. vs. Jacob Book .- Indictment, Larceny. Stealing a lot of Bacon from John Snavely. The Delendent plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment of four months, at hard labor, in the Coun-

Onment of the control Gowan, in Columbia. Verdict, gunly of Assault and Battery, but not of the intent to kill and mur-der. Sentence, eight months imprisonment at hard

der. Sentence, eight intokas hapten der der lard labor in the County Prison.

Com. vs. George Washington, (col.) Indictment, Larceny. The charge was burglariously entering the residence of Mr. J. B. Hamilton, in Columbia, and taking therefrom a quantity of Tide Water Notes, and other articles of value. He also kindled a fire in the cellar, thereby endangering the property and the lives of the inmates. Verdict, guilty, and sentenced to six years solitary confinement, at hard labor, in the County Prison.

Com. vs. Christian Wise. Indiotment, Larceny. Verdict guilty, and ordered by the Court to the House of Refuge until he arrives at the age of 21 years.

Indictment, Assanlt and Battery upon Philip Hauff and wife, of this city. Verdict, not guilty, and and wife, of this city. Verdict, not guilty, and Prosecutors for costs.

Com: vs. George Arney. Indictment, Assault and Battery on the person of Thomas Finney, in this city. Verdict Guilty, and Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of \$30 and the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Robert M'Vey. Indictment, Larceny. Stealing a Grey Mare from Henry M. Engle, near Marietta. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, but, owing to some mitigating circumstances con-nected with the affair, unanimously recommended

him to the mercy of the Court. Sentenced to two months imprisonment.

Com. vs. Daniel Good. .Indictment, Assault and Battery, with intent to kill Lewis Hoight, of Salisbury townseip. Defendent shot the Prosecutor in the breast with a pistol, seriously endangering his life. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to four years sol-itary confinement, at lard labor, in the County

Com. vs. John Anderson, (colored.) Indictment, kidnapping. The prisoner was indicted for kidnap-ping a young man named John McKenney, of May-town in November last, and selling him into slave-Verdict quilty. Sentence deferred on account

a new trial. The above are the cases disposed of involving others, of minor grade, such as Assaults and Batteries, Sureties of the Peace, &c., &c., and sever-

al were continued over till next term. A CASE OF KIDNAPPING AT COLUMBIA.-A let ter dated Columbia, Pa., Jan. 18, says :---"On last Wednesday night a colored man induced by one or two acquaintances of his own color, to enter a shed (situated in the rear of Fisher's tavern) to get an arm load of wood. Upon enering he was immediately seized by four ruffians, gagged, and hand-cuffed, run across the Susquehan a bridge, immediately placed him in a convey nce, and thence hurried on to Baltimore. There ne was recognized as a free man and immediately released, and furnished with a pass and funds arry him back home, where he arrived safely on

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The difference of opinon between Senators Cass, Mason and Hunter, as o the proper interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, considerable talk; and various speculations are afloat as to the effect it may have in aranging foreign questions and forming the Cabinet. it is now understood that Senator Soule will speak on the subject on Tuesday. It is said he will sus ain Mr. Cass.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Private despatches received from Norfolk state that Mr. King left there in the steamer Fulton, on Tuesday, after ma king a brief stay there. The bracing sea air had improved his appetite, health and spirits. BERF PACKING IN THE WEST.—There were pack

ed in Chicago up to the 30th of November, 21,777 beef cattle. The Tribune says-The total number of lbs. of beef packed exceed 12,000,000, making 47,222 bbls. The yield of tallow about 5126 bbls. Nearly all the beef and tallow go East to fill contracts—New York, Boston and New Bedford being the principal competitors for it. Of the amount packed, there were 2200 tierces for the English market

The Hartford Times says : " The Connecti cut River closed on Sunday, the 16th inst., it hav-ing been kept open about three weeks later than in any previous serson for the past twenty years, and so far as we know, during the present ce It continued open till the day after mid-winter. SENATORIAL VACANCIES will occur in the nation

ol representation of Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina, on the 4th of March next, for which no provision has yet been made. The Legof these States have all adjourned withou electing Senators. IT In Oregon, Lumber is worth seventy dollars

er thousand feet. Flour commands fifteen dollars per mousand seet. Flour commands fifteen dollars per hundred pounds. Wheat sells for four and five dollars per bushel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Senator Douglas' wife died at his residence in this city to-day. Her fu-neral will take place on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. SENATE .-- Numerous petitions and memorials were presented, and referred to appropriate com-

Mr. Brodhead presented a petition very numer usly signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of the extension of the Bounty Land System. Mr. Badger introduced a joint resolution to give Clark Mills a reward of \$20,000 for the very skill-

ful manner in which he was completed the equesrian statue of Gen, Jackson.

Mr. Shields reported without amendment the House bill authorizing Clark Mills to erect an equestrian statue of Washington, which was passed

inanimously.

Mr. Mason's resolution, calling on the President for the copies of the correspondence with the American Minister at Paris, relative to the French Revolution, was then taken up and passed. The credentials of Mr. Pettit, recently elected Juited States Senator from Indiana, in place of Mr. Whitcomb, were presented, and Mr. Pettit qualified. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered some days since by Mr.

Cass reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, and in refer ence to the affairs of Cuba. Mr. Hale moved an amendment, declaring that the United States will not submit to the acquisition

of the Canadas by any other power.

Mr. Cass then took the floor, and in an able speech supported his resolution. He advocated the acquisition of Cuba as early as possible, by pur chase, or by annexation, after the people shall have established their independence. He urged also the right of one country, in self-defence, under certain circumstances, to occupy or control a portion of the possessions of another. We did it with reference to Eastern Florida, in 1812. Under the same rule, we may take Cuba, when necessary to prevent a European power from getting possession of that key to the Gulf of Mexico, and outlet to the Mississippi. He proceeded then to show that England has designs on Cuba. The proposition for Tripartite Treaty indicates that England and France both intend to control Cuba. He then indulged in some general remarks on the progress of our country, its glorious destiny, our position among nations, our duties and responsibilities, &c.

Mr. Butler followed in a speech of some length He believed that the Monroe doctrine was presented by President Monroe to apply to a present real isssue, and not as a general principle. He would advocate it that far and no farther.

Hale, supported his amendment, and replied to Mr. Cass. Mr. Mason having the floor, the Senate adjourn

House.-Immediately atter the meeting of the House this morning, a discussion took place on the claim of Mr. Talliafero, for per diem and mileage; while contesting his seat in the House from Vir

The whole subject was finally laid on the table, Mr. Brooks reported a bill to establish a Branch Mint in the city of New York, and the same on

A motion was made to proceed to its second eading and consideration.

Mr. Chandler objected. The bill had been read once for the information of the House, and should

now take its regular course.

Mr. Bagby moved that the House go in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the regular order.

The Speaker then put the question upon Speaker then put the question upon going into Committee, as being first in order.

Mr. Brooks appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called the yeas and nays. [This is considered a test question as to the dis sition of the House to take action on the bill at The question was taken, and the decision of the

Speaker sustained House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill o prevent the circulation of small notes in the Disrict of Columbia. The bill was fimilly reported to the House, when

amid much confusion, and after several ineffectual efforts had been made to get a vote upon the bill

t was read a third time. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. SENATE .-- Mr. Cass's joint resolution, re-affirming

the Monroe doctrine, was then taken up.
Mr. Mason said—That it might become his duty pefore this resolution came to a vote, to speak at large upon the merits of the subject; but he now desired to speak upon one point which he thought was misipterpreted by the Senator from Michigan. He desired to speak of Mr. Monroe's message as asserting a principle intended to be ap plied to the affairs of Spanish America alone. He desired to show that it was directd to the affairs of Spanish America, and being asserted for a specific object, did effect the object intended, and had not lain idle in the archives of the nation, and that the principle asserted by Mr. Monroe could not be re-suscitated by the American Government, unless the same contingencies should arise. He understood the Senator from Michigan vesterday as understand ing that the declaration of Mr. Monroe was in some manner complicated with a like movement on the part of Great Britain. The message of Mr. Mon roe was his annual message to Congress of December 1823, in which he of course reviewed the whole years.
Com. vs. Julius Mojk. Indictment, Larceny.—
Stealing a white sow, the property of Bridget Flynn,
Verdict guilty, and sentenced to nine months impublics he, in that connection, and with that con-Com. vs. Joseph Spyker and Ddward Kendrick. nection alone, made that celebrated declaration .-In March, 1822, Mr. Monroe had, in a special message to Congress, invited its attention, in the most solemn manner, to recognize the independence of these South American Republics. It was done Congress had responded to the message of the Pre ident, and provision was made for the appointment of diplomatic representatives to them. At that time the government of Spain was held in a sort of tutelage by the Cortez, who had presented cer-tain constitutional provisions respecting the king. The United States acted as the pioneer in the re cognition of these Spanish Republics, and in respect to the doctrine acted alone, and in no way in con.
nection with Great Britain. Mr. Rush held several interviews with Mr. Canning, upon matters contained in his instructions, and after they had been tained in his instructions, and after they nad been disposed of, he transiently remarked to Mr. Canning upon the state of affairs in Spain. This remark led to further conversations, which were wholly foreign to the subjects treated of in the instructions of Mr. Rush. During them, Mr. Canning asked Mr. Rush if it was flot time for the two governments to make a declaration with respect to Spanish America, against the intention of the Holy Alliance to restore the dominion of Spain. He read from Mr. Rush's book, and from an English work any great importance. There were a great many by Mr. Stapleton, showing that Mr. Canning original nated and invited this concerted action by the two governments. Mr. Rush answered that he had no uthority in this matter, but would venture to unite in such an arrangement, on the condition that En gland would immediately recognize the independ ence of the South America Republics. The position of England was a delicate one-Spain was urging her allies on the Continent to aid her in re subjugating these colonies. Commercial relations had sprung up between these Republics and Great Britain, which forbade her joining with the alliance while at the same time a recognition of their independence by England would lead to a war be-tween her and the allies. Mr. Canning could not

> pean nowers. Mr. Rush stated that he had made the offer to assent to the proposed arrangements with the express understanding that this government was tree to dis-avow his act. From a limited knowledge of diplomatic affairs, but some knowledge of human trans actions, he had come to the conclusion that if there be any principle more important to be observed than another, it was that, in making declarations to be observed and maintained at a future day, such declarations ought to be made with great deliberations, circumspection and care; no man or body of men should take the important step of extend-ing such declarations beyond their legitimate scope. This declaration made by Mr. Monroe, was made with great care and deliberation, in language as well as manner, and was intended to apply contemplated intervention by the Holy the affairs of Spanish America, and to that specific object alone. He read from a debate in the English House of Commons, that Lord Brougham stated that the Emperor of Russia had promised that If the King of Spain would throw off the constitution, which was imposed on him by the Cortez, he would aid him in recovering his Transatlantic Colonies. Louis XVIII was then on the throne of France, and Spain was calling upon her allies to retore the monarchy o its legiits American possessions. Mr. Rush canning, to the ted the result of his interview with Canning, to the United States in August, 1823; in the December following, Mr. Monroe made his declaration in clear, careful and circumspect language and man-He read a portion of the message, to show that it protested against the restoration, by the that it protested against the restoration, by the European powers and their system of government, a system which recognized no free institutions, nor any form of government but legitimacy, and which required them all as a band to uphold the legitimate monarchy in all its functions. It was against this system that Mr. Monroe protested, believing there was then imminent danger that Europe there was then imminent danger that Europe there was then imminent danger that Europe would aid Spain in the recovery of the republic whose independence had been recognized by United States. England knew that if it were at-tempted to be carried out, she would have to resist it, but as yet she had not moved. The United

ecognize their independence, under these circumstances, and the subject immediately dropped. This

States had never departed from the established policy of forming no entangling alliances with Euro-

he thought, sufficiently proved that the