Intelligencer & Journal.

Lancaster, February 8, 1853.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Delegate Elections.

To the Democratic Freemen of the city and county of Lancaster:

You are requested to assemble in the several Wards of the City and Boroughs and Townships of the county, on *Saturday the 19th of February instant*, then and there to elect not less than three nor more than five Delegates to represent said District in a GENERAL COUNTY CONVENTION, to be held on *Wednesday the 23d day of February following*, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the public house of Jacob Ziegler in North Queen street, in the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of electing six Delegates to represent the Democracy of the county of Lancaster in the annual State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 1st day of March next, for the nomination of candidates for Auditor General, Surveyor General and Canal Commissioner.

The several Ward. Borough and Township Committees are requested to give early notice in their respective Districts of the time and place of meeting for the election of Delegates.

WM. MATHIOT,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Lancaster, Feb. 1st, 1853.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

Adamstown Bor.—William Sloat, A. Kegerise, Henry Horner.
Brecknock Twp.—Reuben Shober, Isaac Mesner, Benjamin Kesler, Samuel Frankhauser, ——— Renninger.
Bart.—Robert Montgomery, William Dungan, Geo. W. Ring, Wm. J. Brown, George H. Pickel.
Caernarvon.—Thos. Edwards, Lot Rogers, Francis Gilespie, Jacob Albright, James Neal.
Colerain.—Henry Whiteside, Joseph White, Ebenezer Jackson, Samuel M'Connell, Andrew B. M'Gough.
Columbia.—Samuel Brooks, A. P. Moderwell, Thomas Welsh, John Eberline.
Cocalico E.—Cyrus Ream, Jesse Bucher, Emanuel Hinkle, Jacob Bixler, Iarel Heitler.
Cocalico W.—Jesse Reinhold, John Bort, Elias Snavely, Peter Kegeries, Dr. Samuel Weest.
Conestoga—John Sehner, M. Benedict, Benj. Sourbeer, Michael Zercher, Henry Hamer.
Conoy—Cyrus S. Haldeman, Jacob B. Hamilton, John H. Smith, Dr. L. S. Filbert, John Kobb.
Donegal E.—Jacob Bower, Michael Keller, Thos. J. Albright, David Brown, E. J. Reider.
Donegal W.—Jacob Funk, Adam Fletcher, Peter Root, David Keller, Samuel Nunemacher.
Drumore—John D. Harrar, Wm. Barnes, Richard C. Edwards, John Hastings, Thos. McSparren.
Earl—John Vogan, Dr. I. L. Winters, Samuel Bachman, Abraham Smoker, James Dorrow.
Earl E.—Jesse Line, Isaac Foltz, Martin Stouffer James Hammond, Samuel McCormick.
Earl W.—Mark Connell, jr. Samuel Reemsnyder John Forney, H. R. Hull, Henry Kafroth.
Ephrata—Dr. Henry Reemsnyder, Emanuel Mohler, Ebenezer Killian, Monroe Bucher, O. P. Gross.
Elizabethtown—Charles Ebeka, Isaac Redsecker, Jacob Felix, George W. Boyer, B. F. Bear.
Elizabeth Twp.—John Elser, Esq., Jas. M'Caslin, Reuben Kline, John Long, Christian Rube.
Fulton—Washington Whitaker, John Kennedy, Joseph Walker, James Barnes, jr., John Hanna.
Hempfield E.—Dr. Samuel Parker, Henry Hoffman, Henry Baker, Benjamin Lutz, Henry Imhoff.
Hempfield W.—Dr. A. K. Rohrer, John M. Weller, John R. Albright, Jacob M. Greider, John Monk.
Lancaster City—N. W. W.—John H. Duchman, A. S. Reese, John A. Sheirenbrand, Wm. Hoover, (Painter) John Baumiller.
S. W. W.—Henry Shaum, John Kuhns, Philip Fitzpatrick, Henry Gans, Joseph Kautz, jr.
N. E. W.—John Hamilton, Samuel Rupley, Dennis Marion, H. E. Leman, John Somer.
S. E. W.—Henry Wilhelm, William Morton, jr. James H. Barnes, Philip Snyder, William P. Brooks
Lancaster Twp.—Hugh M'Intire, Gotlieb Sehner, William Rote, Maj. Chas. Nauman, Peter Moone,
Lampeter E.—Adam Beam, George Clack, Bolden Miller, John M'Sorley, Jacob Myers, jr.
Lampeter W.—Jacob Kautz, James Ewing, Amos A. Raub, Henry Martin, David Fulmer.
Leacock—Joel L. Lightner, John M'Killips, Wm. M'Caskey, George Eckert, Molton R. Sample, U. Bitzer, Eli Rutter.
Leacock Upper—Mark Connell, jr., Isaac B. Weidler, Joshua Simmons, John B. Raff, Robert. Burk.
Little Britain—D. H. Keech, Wallace Hays, John Jenniss, Samuel Pennell, William Peebles.
Manheim Bor.—Benj. Donavin, John B. Diffenderfer, Jacob G. Fetter.
Manheim Twp.—John Bear, Henry Brown. Benjamin Eeby, John Dunkle, jr., John K. Grube.
Manor—John Kilheffer, John E. M'Donald, Jno. Shissler, Joseph B. Habecker, George S. Mann.
Martic—William Wentz, James H. Pegan, Samuel Lewis, John Tweed, Henry Rush.
Marietta—Lewis Martin, F. K. Kirk, Henry S. Libhart, Wm. L. Cartar, Thomas Stence.
Mount Joy B.—Samuel Erman, Joseph Potter, Henry Stehman, Jacob Henly, James Laird.
Mount Joy Twp.—John Sheaffer, Adam Ream, Peter Lemmerer, Geo. Hein, George Eirestein.
Penn—Henry Fulmer, John Long, Jacob Neaveling, Henry Hambright, Thomas Sands.
Paradise—George Slaymaker, William Cox, Martin Fonniger, Samuel Knox, Benj. Pheneger.
Rapho—Joseph Masterson, Henry Ebersole, Frederick Gantz.
Sadsbury—Isaac Walker, Christopher Williams, John Rhea, Samuel J. Boon, Taylor Welsh.
Salisbury—Thos. S. M'Ilvain, O. P. Wilson. B. E. Houston, David Kurtz, T. W. Henderson.
Strasburg B.—Dr. J. Steele, B. B. Gonder, Wm. Echternach, Joseph M'Phail, W. F. S. Warren.
Strasburg T.—Martin Barr, Capt. John Hershe, Miller Raub, George Hull, John Girvin.
Warwick—Samuel S. Keller, William Krieder, Allen Kline, Samuel B. Myers, Emanuel Grube.
Washington B.—Park Mason, John Charles, Dr. A Bitzer, William Dunlap, John A. Brush.

The Delegate Elections.

We direct the attention of our Democratic friends throughout the County thus early to the Delegate elections on the 19th inst., so that they may be careful to select such men in the several wards, borough and townships, as will represent them fairly in the County Convention. The duty of the Convention, when assembled, will be to appoint delegates to represent Lancaster County in the State Convention of the 1st of March, which body is to be convened for the purpose of nominating candidates for Auditor General, Surveyor General and Canal Commissioner.

We announce the Executive Committees this week, and we hope they will see the necessity of at once taking such action in the premises as will secure a full representation from every district in the County. It is a mistake to suppose that these primary elections are of but little account, as too many are disposed to view them. On the contrary, they are of vast importance to the Democratic party, both as regards its organization and continued ascendency in the State. It is too often the case that these delegate meetings are almost entirely neglected by the great mass of the party; hence the dissatisfaction that afterwards is seen with nominations and the consequent defeat of the candidates. This would not be the case, at least not to any very great extent, if the masses would attend the primary elections and select for their representatives to County Conventions such men as will faithfully reflect the wishes of their constituents. The Democratic party in the State can never be defeated when nominations are made in accordance with public opinion. It is only when the popular sentiment is set at defiance that disaster overtakes the party.

We hope our Democratic friends throughout the County will appreciate these remarks, and show by their attendance at the delegate elections on Saturday week that they have at heart the interest and welfare of the great party with which they are identified, and that, so far as they are concerned, the good old cause of Democracy shall suffer no detriment.

☞ The electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, will be opened and counted to-morrow in the House of Representatives, at Washington, by a joint committee of the two branches of Congress, under the act of Congress of 1791.

☞ Governor Bigler has appointed Drs. F. A. MUHLENBERG, of this City, T. S. KIRKBRIDGE, of Philadelphia, and JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Lewistown, Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital.—The appointments were unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

☞ Capitalists are invited to look at the advertisement in another column, for the sale of valuable Coal Lands, in Northumberland county. Money invested in this way will doubtless yield a rich return in a short time.

☞ SEARS C. WALKER, a well known savan, formerly resident in Philadelphia, died near Cincinnati, on Sunday evening last.

Mr. Buchanan and the Times.

British rapacity is only equalled by British duplicity, as every nation knows, from the United States to China, from Mosquito to Hindostan. There is no end to British lust for dominion, and no end to British hypocrisy in protesting that every acre of land stolen from a weaker power, was forced upon its acceptance by circumstances, not most ruthlessly snatched by the hand of Might, from the grasp of Defencelessness. And yet the London Times, in its magniloquent audacity, says:

"Mr. Buchanan thought fit to assert of this country, in an official despatch, that 'it has been her uniform policy throughout her past history, to seize upon every valuable commercial point throughout the world, whenever circumstances have placed this in her power: and what point,' he adds, 'so valuable as Cuba?'"

Better praise than this Mr. Buchanan could hardly demand. It proves his thorough American nature—his thorough American principles—his thorough American independence—that he has thus ventured to beard the lion in his den, and in an official despatch dared to speak the honest truth of a nation whose impudent imperiousness strikes dumb with apprehension the lips of almost every diplomatist, and has even forced into servile sycophancy the mouths of too many of our time-serving and timid statesmen.

Mr. Buchanan is none of your Ingersolls, your Everetts, or your Abbott Lawrences, who when they visit England as our Representatives, can toady titled aristocracy until the publication of it is nauseau itself, who can see no good in America but what is of British origin, and no evil in Great Britain that the spirit of Republicanism would not exasperate. Mr. Buchanan uses no disgusting falsehood to hide his real sentiments in regard to a power so obnoxious in its foreign policy, so unjust, so overbearing, so unscrupulous, as that of Great Britain. Mr. Buchanan is no holiday-term diplomatist, to utter his thoughts boldly in regard to weaker powers, but cautiously keep his meaning wrapped up in vague language in regard to a power so haughty and so great as that of England.

The London Times seems to have discovered that Mr. Buchanan is entirely too American for its purposes, and hence, when smarting under the truth of his plainly-spoken opinions, does not attempt to abuse him, and only attempts to defend its own country by indirectly accusing ours! It talks about "piratical expeditions"! Does it remember Copenhagen? Has it any remembrance of its war upon the helpless Chinese? It would have the world believe that WE only covet the land of our neighbors! Who has been making "war for dominions" for many, many years in the East Indies? Who has added territory to territory there by the sword? Who has put whole villages to death for the sake of the soil in Southern Africa? Does not Mr. Buchanan know and feel all this? Is it his duty to conceal it? Or does it not become him to speak out, like a man, even if the indignation of the London Times should be the consequence, and he should be threatened with European eumity for refusing to imitate the pliant sycophancy of the toadies to title that we usually send to the Court of St. James, and falsely call *American* Ministers?—*N. Y. National Democrat.*

The Teachers' Institute.

The organization of this body commences a new era on the subject of education, in this County, and we have no doubt its good effects will be seen and appreciated in a short time by all of our citizens. The science of teaching, like every other profession, is capable of improvement. The system that prevailed twenty years ago would not answer the purpose now, nor will the present mode, without improvement, suit the people twenty years hence. Every good citizen should take an interest in the great cause of popular education. It is the mighty lever that is destined to move the world, as it is the corner stone upon which, under Providence, our glorious republican institutions are erected, and will be transmitted, as a rich legacy, down to the latest posterity. So long as the enlightened "schoolmaster is abroad" and his avocation respected as it should be by the community, there need be no fears entertained of the Republic. No properly educated people were ever yet enslaved.

The establishment of Teachers' Institutes is one step forward in the progress of the age, and is well calculated to bring about improvements as well as uniformity in the system of teaching. An annual convocation of the Teachers in each county for the purpose of interchanging opinions and listening to well prepared addresses on the subject of education, cannot fail in being productive of much good; and we doubt not the large number of Teachers that met in this City two weeks ago, went away much better prepared for their arduous duties than when they first assembled.

The proceedings of the Institute were highly instructive throughout, and an interest was excited amongst our citizens, on the subject of education, which cannot fail to produce the happiest results.

The State Convention.

In will be the duty of this body, which is to assemble at Harrisburg on the First of March, to place in nomination candidates for the following State offices, viz;

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
SURVEYOR GENERAL.

For the two last named offices it is probable that the present incumbents, Messrs. BANKS and BRAWLEY will be re-nominated, as they appear to have discharged their duties in a very creditable and satisfactory manner. For Canal Commissioner quite a number of names are proposed, viz: Henry S. Mott, Esq., of Pike county, Hon. John A. Morrison, of Chester, Col. A. S. Feather and D. B. Kurtz, Esq., of Berks, Hon. Thomas H. Forsythe, of Philadelphia, Joal B. Danner, Esq., of Adams, Hon Mr. Gerry, of York, and one or two others whose names we do not now recollect. Either of the gentlemen named possess the requisite qualifications, and the Convention can scarcely make a mistake no matter which of them is selected.

Important from Europe.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

Serious apprehensions are entertained in England that the Emperor Napoleon is meditating a *coup de main* in the way of a descent on England; accordingly, the Government is busily engaged preparing for the worst.

The French Emporor on his part, is causing to be built at the different navy yards 25 line-of-battle ships, 18 frigates, and 15 smaller vessels of war.

The Emperor was to be married on the 29th of January, to Madamoiselle Montego. She was born in Spain. Her mother is Irish by birth, named Fitzpatrick, and her father the Spanish Count Montego. The announcement had produced much dissatisfaction in Paris.

Legislative Items.

Mr. DARLINGTON, (Senate,) reported a bill to incorporate the Green Tree and Christiana Turnpike Road Company.

Mr KUNKLE, (Senate,) a bill relative to the consolidation of Franklin and Marshall College.

Mr. KILBOURN, (House,) called up the joint resolution authorizing the Canal Commissioners to procure ten new locomotives for use upon the Columbia and Portage Railroads; and argued the pressing necessity from the fact that from 100 to 200 cars had to lie over at Columbia for want of motive power to transport them. Because of the want of motive power there was daily a large amount of tonnage taken to Baltimore, which otherwise would go to Philadelphia. The bill passed finally.

Mr WATERBURY, (House,) reported a bill authorizing the erection of an Executive Mansion.

☞ A bill has been introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Darlington, entitled "An Act relative to the opening of streets in the city of Lancaster," which is approved by the County Commissioners and their Solicitor, and by the Mayor and several of the Select and Common Council of the city. One of the provisions of the bill is that a small portion of the expense attending the opening of streets in Lancaster shall be paid by the County Commisssioners.

The City Election.

By the subjoined official vote of the municipal election, it will be seen that the entire Democratic ticket is elected by a handsome majority, with the exception of Mayor and one of the Judges. The vote was unusually small. Had there been a full turn out, we have no doubt our majority would have been swelled to 400. The present Mayor, Mr. KIEFFER, who is re-elected, and who, by the way, has made an excellent officer, ran as an independent candidate, and received nearly as many Democratic as Whig votes—consequently his election is no test of party strength, nor does he claim it as such. Owing to the small vote polled, we lost our candidate for Judge of Elections in the North-East Ward, and the same cause reduced our majority for Judges and Council in the other three wards. The Whigs had but four Councilmen nominated, and they are beaten by an average majority of 170 votes. At least three-fourths of the votes not polled belong to the Democrotic party.

OFEICIAL RESULT.

	N W W.	N. E. W.	S. W. W.	S. E. W.	Total.
Mayor.					
*Christian Kieffer,	435	302	211	263	1211
Reuben S. Rohrer,	152	95	96	107	450
Assessor.					
Michael Bundel.	573	384	309	360	1626
Select Council.					
Dr. H. Carpenter,	585	391	311	363	1650
Frederick Sener,	588	393	310	393	1654
Edward Morton,	581	392	309	360	1642
Common Council.					
Wm. Mathiot,	581	352	308	350	1591
George M. Steinman,	578	342	311	351	1582
John H. Remley,	327	182	196	211	916
David Reese,	585	369	312	361	1627
Peter J. Gorner,	338	192	195	217	942
William F. Miller,	592	370	313	360	1635
Daniel Erisman,	589	370	306	361	1626
C. Widmeyer,	563	357	305	357	1582
Christian Shertz,	570	360	307	360	1597
Abraham M'Kim,	323	191	195	217	9.6
Philip Metzgar,	592	367	309	360	1628
John Weidler,	591	369	310	362	1632
Henry E. Leman,	579	362	308	361	1610
John Somer,	316	185	193	215	909
Dennis Marion,	546	356	295	358	1555
Charles Boughter,	291	217	130	148	786
Samuel Cormeny,	262	205	119	150	736
Robert Loag.	259	215	115	150	739
Jacob Huber.	263	217	120	154	754
High Constable.					
John Myer,	577	378	296	362	1613
City Constables.					
John Conner,	498	365	251	274	1388
George Huffnagle,	474	317	266	290	1347
*John Shertz,	73	52	63	119	307
*John H. Elvine,	1	1	3	2	7

N. W. WARD—*Judge.*

H Blickensderfer,	302
H. F. Benedict,	252
Inspector.	
Henry Barnitz,	302
John Ditlow,	253

S. W. WARD—*Judge.*

Michael Withers,	179
George B. Mowrey	110
Inspector.	
Samuel Huber,	177
William Wright.	110
Alderman.	
C. F. Voight,	155
* P. G. Eberman,	132

N. E. WARD—*Judge.*

Garret Evarts,	167
John Wise,	179
Inspector.	
Daniel Okeson,	164
Robert Evans,	175

S. E. WARD—*Judge.*

Walter G. Evans,	205
Jacob Foltz,	135
Inspector.	
William K. Leonard,	204
S. J. Reily,	137

Average Democratic majority for Judges 177.

☞ Democrats in Roman. Whigs in *Italic*. Independents marked with a *.

☞ The Steamship Star of the West, arrived at New York from California, on Friday week, bringing 300 passengers and only a small amount of gold. The news from the interior of the State represents the people as in a suffering condition from the severity of the weather and the want of food.—The California Times, says that accounts of floods, disasters, starvation and misery in the interior come upon us in such rapid succession, that it tires the mind in recollecting the painful details. The miners are in a deplorable condition.

There is scarcely a doubt that Marysville is completely submerged, as the water was within a foot of the highest point reached during the last flood when the Sacramento boat left. On the passage down from Marysville three men were seen on the roof of their cabin, near Hock Farm, calling for a boat to take them off. The water was within three feet of them.

The latest news from Downieville is that the place is almost entirely deserted.

The Sacramento Union, of the 24th says, on Tuesday evening a party of eighteen men arrived at Nevada, from Downieville in a most deplorable condition, half starved, and severely frost bitten.—There are a portion of the able bodied citizens of that place, some seventy of whom have already left in consequence of the extreme scarcity of provisions. They report that the greatest destitution prevails in that place. The season is terribly inclement—inhabitants buried in snow, and scarcely any provisions in the market. There are but *one hundred and fifty pounds* of flour in the place, and of pork, beans and meal, absolutely none. There were at this town several citizens of Reading, who must have suffered with the rest. This is the worst news we have yet received from that State. They have a hard winter, whilst here it is almost Spring weather.

The Canal Commis'rs Report.

The Canal Commissioners report the tolls during the year 1852, on the public works, as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

	Gross Tolls.	Drawbacks.	Nett Rev.
Col. Railroad,	796,491 55	26,847 19	769,644 36
Portage,	311,824 42	635,60	311,188 82
Main Canal,	350,843 00	40,026 74	310,846 26
Delaware Div.	304,137 71	26,843 05	267,294 66
N & W B & S Div	240,839 76	3,022 44	237,869 32
	2,001,186 44	107,375 02	1,896,311 42

EXPENDITURES.

Columbia Railroad,	289,337 31
Portage,	407,252 02
Main Canal,	209,593 93
Delaware,	52,627 74
N & W Branch & S. Div.,	70,625 23
	1,029,341 23
Receipts over expenditures,	867,476 19

Which is an increase of net revenue of $128,739 38 over 1851.

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.—A memorial has been presented to Congress, asking for a grant of 1,500,000 acres of land, to be located along the line of a telegraph, which the memorialists propose to build between St. Louis and San Francisco, by the way of Salt Lake City. The memorialists propose to give to the government in return for the grant, the right, for ever, to transmit, forever, free of charge, over the line, all official despatches and communications with a preference over all other. The importance of the measure, they say, "is too great to be measured by the value of a few acres of worthless land." The scheme is a magnificent one; and so is the gift which they ask of the Government.

RECEPTION OF GEN. PIERCE.—The democracy of Washington, had a well attended meeting on Tuesday evening, and resolved to co-operate with the city and national authority in giving a suitable reception to the President elect, and to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. They appointed Jonas D. Hoover, marshal, and entrusted the further arrangements to the Jackson Democratic Association.

☞ J. K. BOYER, Esq., has disposed of the Carlisle Democrat to E. CORNMAN, Esq., by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Both gentlemen have our best wishes for their future health and prosperity. The new Editor, Mr. Cornman, we have known long and well—he having formerly been connected with us in the publication of the "American Volunteer." He is a sound and reliable Democrat, and we have no doubt will conduct his paper in such a way as to secure for it the confidence of the Democracy of "Old Mother Cumberland."

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

☞ GEORGE E. MILLER has been appointed Post Master at Manheim, in place of D. W. May, resigned.

☞ For sale at SPANGLER'S, a neat little volume entitled "Shakespeare Laconics"—being a selection of short and pithy sentences from the plays of Shakspeare, which will be found useful for occasional quotation by Writers and Public Speakers.

THE POOR-HOUSE AND HOSPITAL.—The following are the admissions, discharges, deaths, &c., of the Poor House and Hospital during the month euding January 1, 1853; Admissions 32; Discharges, 19; Deaths, 3; Elopements, 2; Remaing in the Poor House, 88 men, 32 women and 20 children. In the Hospital, 42 men, 61 woman and 14 children—total 265.

☞ The new Councils met on Friday evening, and organized by the election of the following officers, viz:

President Select Council—Newton Lightner, Esq.
Clerk do. —James C. Carpenter, Esq.
President Common Council—William Mathiot, Esq
Clerk do. —James L. Reynolds, Esq.

FOUND DEAD.—On Sunday morning last, a man named George Way, well known in this place, was found dead at Shawnee Furnace, at what is called the trondle head, where it is supposed he suffocated from the fumes of the gas. J. W. Fisher, Esq., held an inquest over the body, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Death from suffocation."—*Columbia Spy.*

☞ A Grand Citizens' Dress Ball will be given at Fulton Hall on Friday evening, the 18th inst., for the benefit of the Sun Fire Company, to which we would call the attention of all who are disposed to relieve the members of that Company from the pecuniary difficulties which have embarrassed their operations for some time past. The list of Managers embrace the names of some of our most prominent citizens, and we have no doubt the entertainment will be pleasant and delightful affair.

THE STREET CROSSINGS.—Our streets have been in a horrible condition—and the crossings almost as bad—for a week past. We hope our "City Fathers," the newly elected Councils, will take the matter in hand and apply the proper remedy. The city taxes are high enough in all conscience to warrant something being done to improve the condition of the streets. In wet weather it is almost impossible for the male portion of the community to pass over the crossings without being ankle deep in mud, and for *ladies* to venture it is absolutely horrible.—We venture to say there is not another town or city in the Union, of the same size, where so little attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of the citizens, in this respect, as in Lancaster. It is becoming intolerable, and our wonder is that the taxpayers do not take the thing in hand and insist upon the proper authorities doing their duty in the matter.

MEETING OF OLD SOLDIERS.

At a meeting of the soldiers of the war of 1812, held at the public house of J. Zeigler, in this city, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1853, the following officers were elected:

President—Col. Richard Waters.

Vice Presidents—William Fœsig, Jacob Reese, Garret Everetts, Coleman Lutz, Joseph White, William Barnard.

Secretary—George Hawthorn.

The object of the meeting having been stated by Col. William S. Amweg, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We, part of the citizen soldiery of the United States in the war with Great Britain, in obedience to a call made on us by the President of the United States in 1812, left our homes and families for the purpose of defending the rights and interests of our country against the sanguinary foe; and whereas, although we deem it at all times and under all circumstances a duty imposed on us by the Constitution and laws of our country, as well as by the laws of affinity, to defend the land of our birth and adoption against the encroachments of a foreign enemy, nevertheless we think it unjust and unreasonable that we should be singled out, and our claims on the country less respected than those of the soldiers of the war with Mexico. The soldiers of the war with Mexico, by an act of Congress, received one hundred and sixty acres of land as a complement for their valuable services This is perfectly just and proper, and there is no body of men in the country more anxious and willing to do justice to those brave and patriotic men, who served their country well and faithfully, than ourselves; but are we, who have also periled our lives, sacrificed our interests and spent our time and money in defence of our country's honor, to be thought less worthy than those who came after us?

Are our sons to be honored by the Government of this great country to a greater extent than their fathers, who lived and served their country in the days of peril and dismay? No; we deem it the duty of Congress to respect the fathers' rights as well as those of the sons. In view of these considerations and for the purpose of placing ourselves in a proper position before the present generation and those who may survive us, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the surviving soldiers of the war with Great Britain, having served our country and maintained our country's honor, and obliged the Lion of England to crouch to the Eagle of the United States of America, will petition the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to place us on an equal footing with the gallant soldiers of the war with Mexico.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the newspapers in the United States friendly to the soldier's cause and the cause of his country.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Hon. Richard Brodhead, one of our U. States Senators in Congress, and that he be requested to use his influence in procuring the passage of a law as prayed for in the preamble and resolutions.

For the Intelligencer.

Letter from Columbia.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that an occasional line from this place might interest the general reeder of the Intelligencer, especially when items of public interest can be collected, I will from time to time furnish you with such information as shall chronicle the history of passing events.

The business aspect of the place is somewhat dull at present, though the transportation of goods exceeds all precedents. You will understand me better, when I say, during the winter there is little or no transhipment done here, though the Central Railroad business passes along front street and is taken over the State works by the State motive power. It is confidently predicted, that we will have very little rush of business next spring, which usually gives our merchants so rich a harvest with the Boatmen; as, the goods heretofore necessitated to wait for the opening of navigation are now being carried to market by the Railroad. *The Central Road must paralyze the prosperity of Columbia for years to come, from the very nature of its business;* and, indeed, so sensible of this fact are our forwarding men, that already the Union Line Co. have sold out their stock of Cars, Boats, &c., and others are working out of the business. The ship is sinking and the rats are leaving.

The ice is quietly wearing away, and we hope to greet the smiling waters of our beautiful Susquehanna in a few days. Our hotels have obtained their supply for the mint-julep season, and we have reason to be thankful. Don't let the Express man see that.

At present there is very little gossip worth reading, if we except the strong feeling of opposition manifested by the generality of our citizens, (I dont mean the very high or the very low class, for the resolutions reach not the segments of society; but the *betweenities,*) against the transactions of the "Columbia Medical Society." Their Resolutions were published in the last issue of the Spy, and are to say the least, very "*stringent.*" The people are talking about getting a Physician here, and maintaining him with a fixed salary; which if they do, will *relax* the obdurate bowels of our medical savans, at least to a compassionate degree.

I have not heard who will constitute the cabinet of Gen. Pierce, but the man with the tight *breeches* is certainly in town.

Yours, BLUNSON.

PITTSBURG IRON TRADE.—Accounts from Pittsburg represent the iron trade as highly flourishing, and a further enhancement of prices anticipated.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that the stock of Allegheny metal brought down by the late rise is nearly disposed of, the balance on hand being held at an advance and firm, and that 400 tons St. Charles sold in the early part of the week at $44 per ton, six months. Manufacturers have all advanced the prices on bar iron, and if the present price of pig metal is maintained they will have to make a still further advance on the manufactured article.

"THE TEMPLE," for February, is a good number. In this periodical our Masonic friends have an organ worthy of their most liberal support.

"THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for January, from the press of Leonard, Scott & Co., N. Y., is a very interesting number. The seventh and eighth articles, on "Daniel Webster," and the "History and Ideas of the Mormons," are peculiarly attractive. Indeed all the articles, although we cannot agree with them in sentiment, are written with great force and ability.

For sale at Spangler's.

INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT.—The bill for the erection of the Washington Monument in Independence Square, Philadelphia, to commemorate the Declaration of Independence, has passed both branches of the Legislature, received the Executive signature, and is now a law.

The New Assessment Bill.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor, under an act of the Legislature, to revise the code of laws, have made a report. The object of the bill accompanying the report, is to equalize taxation. It is very lengthy; but the following synopsis of its provisions will give our readers an idea of its general features:

The assessors are authorized to subpœna witnesses, examine them under *oath*, and require title papers to be produced. Every taxable inhabitant is obliged to swear to how much personal property he is worth, including his money at interest, stocks bonds, securities, and even his income and the debts which may be owing to him by solvent debtors—a matter which is at all times very difficult to determine. The assessment is to be made triennally; and where the taxpayer neglects to fill the blanks left by the assessor, the latter must assess the property twenty per cent. above its ascertained value.

County Boards of Revision are provided. These Boards are to equalize the valuation of land and town lots, and the improvements thereon, so that they will be assessed at actual cash value, and they shall have power to subpœna and examine witnesses, and require the production of title papers, and exercise all powers necessary to ascertain the value of all real and personal property, and shall raise or reduce the assessors valuation if they think injustice has been done to the State or individuals. If taxables who have refused or neglected to make return to the assessor, shall present it to this Board, they shall deduct the twenty per cent. added by the assessor, but if no statement is made, the Board shall add fifty per cent. to the valuation. There can be no appeal from the decision of this Board; the County Commissioners shall make no abatement, nor authorize the collector's duplicates to be made out on any other valuation than that of the County Board of Revision, or a Board of Revenue Commissioners. Next comes a Board of Revenue Commissioners, to meet every three years at Harrisburg, to equalize the valuation and provide a uniform rate of taxation. The Board is authorized to subpœna and examine witnesses, raise or reduce aggregate valuations, which are to remain as the valuation for three years, except the increased value of improvements on real estate, which may be added by the County Commissioners the two years succeeding the triennial assessment. The Auditor General transmits copies to the County Commissioners, who increase or decrease the valuation of the Revenue Commissioners, ratenbly among the real estate. Upon these adjusted valuations the County Commissioners assess three mills upon every dollar of real estate, salaries, emoluments, trades or profesions or employments; one half mill upon every mortgage, moneys at interest, public loans, stocks and bonds on each dollar par value, if one per cent. interest accrues, and an additional one per cent. annual interest; and every person whose income does not exceed $400 shall be assessed $400, and pay one half mill upon every dollar as his State tax;

The Collector of Taxes is empowered to levy the amount, in case of neglect or refusal to pay within thirty days, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, first giving ten days notice. He is also empowered to levy on such goods and chattles when he believes they are about to be secreted or removed, and he may do so before the thirty days grace has expired. Those who pay the taxes before the end of the year are entitled to an abatement of five, four, three, &c., per cent., according to the time of the year which they shall pay. The Recorders of Deeds are required to return certificated lists of unsatisfied mortgages recorded, of less than twenty years, exhibiting the names and residence of mortgagees, mortgagors, assignees, vendees, or persons claiming and occupying mortgaged premises, and the amount paid shall be a set off on rent or mortgage, the evidence of which shall be the collector's receipt—Bank dividends not exceeding six per cent. per annum pay eight per cent. not exceeding seven per cent. pay nine per cent. not exceeding eight per cent. pay ten per cent. not exceeding nine per cent pay twelve per cent. &c. Every banking institution, or company, paying six per cent. dividends on the capital stock, is taxed three mills on every dollar of stock, and an additional half mill for every additional one per cent. dividend or profit.

Every person or copartnership selling wines, distilled liquors, goods, or commodities of any kind, of domestic or foreign growth, product or manufacture, except auctioneers and others duly licensed, are to pay licenses as follows: $1,000,000 pay $350, $700,000 pay $300, $500,000 pay $250, $300,000 pay $200, $200,000 pay $150, $100,000 pay $100, $85,000 pay $80, $75,000 pay $60, $60,000 pay $60, $50,000 pay $40, $40,000 pay $30, $30,000 pay $25, $20,000 pay $20, $15,000 pay $15, $10,000 pay $12,50, $6000 pay $10, $3000 pay $7, $1000 pay $5. Every seller of wines or distilled liquors, with or without other commodities, shall pay fifty per cent. in addition to the above rates, which must be specified on every licence. No seller under $1,000 annually, no feme sole trader or single woman, whose annual sales do not exceed $2,500, shall be required to take out a licence, nor mechanics who keep stores to sell their own manufactures. The appraisers of mercantile taxes classify the assets, brokers of stock bills, exchange, merchandise and real estate, all of whom shall pay three per cent. per annum upon every dollar of their receipts from all sources. Non resident holders of real estate are taxed also, and debts be collected of the debtor, the collector's receipt being a set-off. If the collector is unable to collect such tax, the lands thus held by non-residents shall be returned and sold as unseated lands in satisfaction of taxes. The State Treasurer is authorized to deduct from the interest paid upon the unexempted loans of the State and all corporation loans and stocks guarantied by the State, one half mill upon every dollar of their par value, on which one per cent. annual interest is paid, and an additional half mill upon every additional one per cent. County taxes not to exceed the rates established for State purposes. Auctioneers of all classes are hereafter to be taxed on sales of all domestic articles ¼ per cent.; on all foreign and domestic wines and liquors one per cent.; on all groceries one half of one per cent.; on drugs, glass and earthenware, wood and mahogany, three quarters of one per cent. on every hundred dollars.

The property subject to taxation is real estate construed to include all land, buildings, ground, rents, ferries, fisheries and wharves, and personal estate all goods, chattles, moneys and effects, all moneys at interest, mortgages, public loans, stocks, bonds and securities, owing by solvent debtors, within or without the State, all incomes from office exceeding $400 per annum, derived by virtue of the Constitution of laws, as well as from any trade, profession or employment, and all other property not comprised as real eastate, under the above definition.

Property exempt from taxation shall be that of the United States and the Commonwealth; all sinking funds for paying municipal debts; all court houses and places for municipal meetings, jails, prisons, squares and market places; engine and hose houses of companies in actual use or service; all churches, meeting houses, or other regular places of stated religious worship; all burial grounds of religious congregations, or individual family sepulchre, not exceeding one thousand sqnare feet; all free or public burial grounds; all universities, colleges, academies, and school houses established by law, or private bounty; and all necessary grounds in actual use, from which no revenue is derived; furniture, scientific cabinets, and apparatus, books and maps; the property of the overseers of public schools founded by charter in Philadelphia; all insane, deaf, dumb, blind and Magdalen asylums, hospitals, houses of refuge, academies of fine arts and natural sciences, libraries, the Franklin Institute, and literary institutions open to the public without charge; the bed, berm bank, and towing path of every incorporated canal canal with one eighth of an acre for each lock house or collector's office; every reservoir in actual use, the bed of every incorporated railroad, with the width of ground on each side, authorized by charter; all necessary depots, offices and stations for water and oil, with the necessary grounds; household furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars, wearing apparel, mechanical and farming tools, and private libraries; all cattle less than three years old, all swine and sheep less than one year old, all poultry, and the loans of the State now exempt.

The Commissioners in their report say, that, if passed into a law, the effect of it would be to largely increase the revenue of the State. We have no doubt such would be the case, but we hardly suppose the great mass of the tax-payers will approve of all its provisons, nor do we think the Legislature will pass it in its present shape.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Committee in Congress, to whom the subject of the Pacific Railroad was referred, have reported a bill chartering a Company for the whole line of the road, from the Mississippi to the Pacific. But it is not probable that Congress will pass any bill calling for so many millions of dollars, without first ascertaining whether such a road can be built at the present time, and what it is likely to cost. Congress had better appropriate a sum to make the necessary survey, before it commits so important a project into the hands of any Company. Mr. Broadhead's proposition for a scientific reconnoisance of the route, is much the most feasible plan at present.

☞ The City Councils of Philadelphia have decided in favor of a subscription of ten thousand shares in the capital stock of the Hempfield railroad—also in favor of a conditional subscription for twenty thousand shares in the capital stock of the Sunbury and Erie railroad.

☞ The Norristown *Register*, (the organ of the Democracy of Montgomery county,) was sold at public sale last week, to Dr. E. S. Acker, of Philadelphia, for $5975. It was owned by the late Hon. John B. Sterigere.

☞ Hon. EDWARD EVERETT (at present Secretary of State) has been elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in place of Mr. Davis, whose term expires on the 3d of March.

From Harrisburg.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

Feb. 3, 1853.

I suppose you have read from time to time the *choice* morsels of literature, dated at Washington, in the shape of "Washington correspondence," which appear weekly in the *Keystone*, of this place. Each one of those *letters* (?) contains a villainous, vulgar attack on the Hon. James Buchanan. If there was nothing else to prove these things *counterfeit* letters, their gross personalities would be sufficient to do it. They are written here, by a personal, violent enemy of Mr. Buchanan. The writer is a man of no personal or political character, a guerilla, most thoroughly educated in his peculiar mode of political warfare. No man who knows the writer has the least respect for him.

I am happy to be enabled to announce to your readers, that the bill for the cancellation of the "Relief Issues," will be reported by the Committee on Friday next. I speak by the book, when I say that in its length and breadth it meets the approbation of the Governor, and is of such a character, as to command the votes of at least two-thirds of the Legislature. I will send a copy of the bill upon its presentation. In advance, I congratulate the people of Pennsylvania upon being relieved from one of the nastiest afflictions that ever cursed a State.

Mr. McCaslin, of the Senate, introduced resolutions, re-affirming the Monroe doctrine, and instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to vote for the resolution now being so eloquently supported by our best and wisest statesmen. It is needless to say that Pennsylvania will give its cordial support to the re-declaration of a principle, which, if applicable in the time of Monroe, is much more so now—and the same spirit that animated the hearts and nerved the arms of our fathers in acquiring the independence of this nation, will give determination to their sons to maintain the declaration "that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European powers." I repeat, our people are ready to meet this question with a spirit worthy of the days that "tried men's souls." They are not willing that Europe's iron heel shall crush any part of this fair continent which Heaven has entrusted to our care. They are not willing that the great and true principle to which Washington, Monroe and Jackson dedicated themselves, should be treated as a principle of nought. The time has come for decisive action. Look to the American Senate, and Lewis Cass—the nestor of that body, has thrown down the gauntlet. Shall the people "lack gall" to express in terms of bitterness their contempt of European buccaneering?—No! "Think through whom, our life's blood tracks its parent course, and then—strike home."

STAR.

American Sunday School Union.

Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, has been constituted a life member of this Society, by a contribution of $100 from Sunday School children in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Georgia. Gov. Allen, of Rhode Island, has received the same mark of respect from the children of that State, and not to be outdone in benevolence, the Sunday Scholars of Philadelphia, have raised the requisite fund to constitute Gov. Bigler, also a life member. The following is a letter to the Rev. Thos. L. Hamner, the general agent of the Union, acknowledging the receipt of the certificate of life membership:

My Dear Sir.—I have perused with feelings of the liveliest interest, your favor of the 21st inst, informing me that I have been constituted a "Life Member of the American Sunday School Union," by the contribution of one hundred dollars by the Sunday School children of Philadelphia. I have also received, enclosed in a fine gilt frame, a certificate of such membership, over the signature of the President and Secretary of the Institution.

I accept, dear sir, most cheerfully, and with sensations of the highest gratification, this testimony of kind consideration on the part of the Sunday school children of Philadelphia.

I have been a scholar and a teacher in Sunday schools, and have at all times felt a deep interest in their success; but this new and interesting relation to the Institution, created in such a delicate and touching manner, shall not fail to increase my solicitude for the success of the cause. I shall preserve the certificate of membership as a memento of one of the most interesting and pleasing incidents of my life, and shall ever regard this voluntary act of the children of Philadelphia, as among the highes honors conferred upon me by my fellow citizens.

I need scarcely remark to you, that the objects and tendencies of this institution have my unqualified approbation. Its blessed influence upon society and upon the cause of Christianity, are witnessed in every community into which it had been introduced. There are a multitude of witnesses scattered throughout our vast country, the recipients of its favor, ready to rise up and testify to its benificence, and guardian care. It imparts the elementary principles of knowledge and Christianity, and is auxiliary to all the literary and religious Institutions of the land. It sends to the ignorant and destitute the means of mental improvement—tends to develope and cultivate the youthful mind—to elevate and dignify the character of the citizen, and to diffuse the principals of morality and religion.—Its unbought blessings are scattered like manna in the wilderness, and its fruits redound to the glory of God, and the happiness of mankind.

In conclusion I must beg you to accept for yourself, and convey to the Sunday school children of Philadelphia, assurances of my high appreciation of the unmerited honor which they have been pleased thus to confer on me. WM. BIGLER.

Executive Chamber. Harrisburg Jan. 24, 1853.

The New Pension Law.

The new Pension Law which was recently agreed upon by the Committee of Conference of both Houses of Congress, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all widows and orphans who were granted and allowed five years' half pay by the provisions of the act approved the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act amending the act granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in case of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers, passed July fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six," or an act approved the 22d day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, entitled "An act granting five years half pay to certain widows and orphans of officers, musicians and privates, both regulars and volunteers," be, and are hereby granted a continuance of said half pay under like limitations and restrictions, for a further period of five years, to commence at the expiration of the half pay provided for by the aforesaid acts: Provided, however, That in case of the death or marriage of such widow before the expiration of said term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the term shall go to the child or children of the deceased officer or soldier, whilst under the age of sixteen years; and in like manner the child or children of such deceased, when there is no widow shall be paid no longer than while there is a child or children under the age aforesaid: And provided further, That no greater sum shall be allowed in any case to the widow or child or children of any officer than the half pay of lieutrnant-colonel: Provided further, That the act approved the 22d of February, 1849, "granting five years" half pay to certain widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, both regular and volunteer, be so extended and construed as to embrace the widows and minor heirs of the officers, non commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regulars, militia and volunteers of the war of 1812 and of the various Indian wars since 1790.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the widows of all officers, non-commissioned officers musicians, and privates of the Revolutionary army, who were married subsequent to January, A. D., 1800, shall be entitled to pension in the same manner as those who were married before that date.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The Tuscarawas (Ohio) Advocate, has the following account of a most brutal homicide:—On last Saturday a murder, in cold blood, was perpetrated near Bolivar, in this county. It appears that two brothers, of the name of O'Fray, were wrestling, when the eldest one, aged about 60, raised a stick of wood to strike the other. The wife of the deceased one interfered, and implored him not to strike her husband, who was reeling under the effects of intoxication. He made some violent threats, when she left to arouse the neighbors. In a short time she returned with some of her friends, and saw the lifeless form of her husband, his head all beat into a jelly. The murderer was sitting on a log, near by, and appeared to be unmoved at the awful crime he had just committed. He was arrested, and is now in jail awaiting his trial.

☞ Vast beds of lead ore have been discovered in Sinking Valley, Blair co., Pa., which are of the most valuable kind. A New York company has leased 13,000 acres for a term of years, for which they pay the owners $87,50 per ton for all the ore taken out in a rude state. The company has commenced operations on a large scale. Some of the ore already tested, yielded 16 ounces of silver to the 100 pounds. Miners are at work in developing this new discovery.

Horrible Tragedy.

A Negro Man Shot—A Negro Woman Cut to Pieces—A White Woman Brutally Maltreated!

The Paulding (Miss.) *Clarion* of a late date, contains the following particulars of a most brutal outrage:

Our citizens were startled on Saturday last by the report of inhuman transactions in the adjoining county of Cork. So abhorrent were they, so revolting to every sense of civilization and humanity, that they were at once generally discredited as mere fictions intended to impose upon them the popular proneness of the horribly marvellous. Further information from authentic sources, has, however, corroborated the earlier rumors, and we proceed at once to give the history of as inhuman atrocities as ever blackened the soul of a single man, or illustrated the meaning of the epithet—villain.

It appears from authentic evidence, that on Thursday morning last, James Clark, a well-known citizen of the county of Cork, made an assault upon his negro woman for a cause which we have not stated. He then ordered her into a corner of the room and commenced pitching his knife at her, point foremost. As the knife would enter her flesh, he would compel his victim to draw it forth and return it to him. This demoniacal amusement was continued until the slave was covered with about fifty bleeding gashes! The same day he whipped his wife, cut her all over the head with his knife, not dangerously, we understand, but in a mass of cruel and painful punctures! He also cut off her eye-lids!

This strange drama wound up on Friday last by the commission of murder. Clark, on that day, ordered his wife to go and call Lewis, (a negro belonging to the family.) She obeyed, but the slave refused to come, through dread of his enraged master, we suppose. Mrs. Clark returned, and was whipped by her husband for not bringing the negro! Five times was she sent upon this capricious mission, five times was it fruitless, and each time was she whipped for her failure! Clark then called to the slave, informing him that he would shoot him next morning. The negro it seems, did not heed the warning! for while splitting rails next day, he was deliberately shot by his master. The wound was fatal; the negro ran about three hundred yards, and fell in mortal agony. Thus terminated one of the most barbarous transactions that it has ever been our painful and repugnant duty to record.

Clark was arrested on Saturday last by a deputation of citizens, who, indignant at the horrible crimes attributed to him, deemed it their duty to aid in bringing him to condign punishment.

The verdict of the jury of inquest was murder, and the justice committed Clark to jail without bail. The only ground which his conduct can be accounted for, is that of insanity. It is charitable to suppose that none but a lunatic would commit crimes so heinous as those we have recorded. Certainly, sane and sober human nature never could be so debased.

Serious Affray in Washington.

The Washington Republic states that on Wednesday evening, about half past six o'clock, as Mr. Edward H. Fuller was about to enter the National Hotel, he was met by James W. Schaumberg, formerly of the United States Dragoons, who, without the exchange of any words. discharged a pistol at Mr. Fuller, wounding him severely in the right side. Mr. Fuller immediately retreated into the street, passing between the hackney carriages, and crossed to the opposite side of the street, where he fell, and was then conveyed into the Waverly House. Physicians were immediately sent for, and Drs. Hall Miller and Holmead were soon in attendance The wound was pronounced, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, to be in all probability mortal. Mr. Fuller was sensible up to that hour, and his family were in attendance upon him.

Mr. Schaumberg, upon Mr. Fuller retreating, supposed that his fire had taken no effect, pursued Mr. Fuller nearly to the other side of the avenue, when by the interference of bystanders and others and upon the information that Fuller had fallen, he retraced his steps to the hotel, and ascended to his room. He was arrested there shortly after by some officers. Much indignation at his conduct was expressed by the crowd who had congregated at the doors in the office of the hotel.

He was conveyed to the office of B. K. Morsell, Esq., at the Fourth District Police Office; and shortly after the Hon. John P. Hale appeared as counsel. The facts having been detailed, and the probable death of Mr. Fuller ascertained, Schaumberg was committed to jail for further examination, an offer to get bail being refused.

The immediate cause of this unhappy event was the appearance of large placards on Monday morning posted in the vicinity of all the hotels, headed "James W. Schaumberg, a liar, a coward, and a swindler," and which contained a statement tending to show and prove Schaumberg to be guilty of lying, cowardice, and swindling, interspersed with many other opprobrious epithets.

It appears that Schaumberg was indebted to Mr. Fuller, and that ill feeling had existed between them for a considerable time, and which, on a former occasion, led Schaumberg to make a publication concerning Fuller, and Fuller to make a personal assault on Schaumberg.

Mr. Fuller was well known to the citizens of Washington, and to the travelling public. In company with his father he was for a long time one of the proprietors of the City Hotel, then of the Irving House, and recently of the Hygeian Hotel, at Old Point Comfort. For some months past he has been a clerk in the Census Office.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The Boston Post publishes the following extract of a letter received from a gentleman who had just returned to this country from a trip to China, relative to the feelings of the Japanese towards the expedition expected from the United States:

"I was informed by a gentleman, a native of Japan, that the Emperor is ready for the American expedition. He exhibited a letter to me which he had just received from one of his countrymen, then on the island of Jeddo. The people kept a strict look out all over the coast, and their fires were already burning on the mountains at night, in order to be prepared in case the squadron should appear at night. One million of soldiers are ready and at hand. The coast is all set with guns, while in the bay of Jeddo where the fleet is expected, there are countless war junks, and the whole bay is surrounded with innumerable forts. The expedition will find the Japanese much better soldiers than they anticipate. The presents had better have been left at home. A trade will not soon be opened with that country, except by force."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS.—The following appointments of West Point Cadets have been made:

Joseph L. K. Smith, son of a deceased officer of the army; S. S. Hetzel, son of a deceased officer of the army; Henry W. Fowler, son of a deceased officer of the army; Presley P. Craig, son of a Colonel of Ordnance, Edwin Turner, son of Lieut. T. Turner, of the navy; Thomas W. Thurston, of New Jersey; Andrew Jackson, Jr., of Tennessee; Charles C. Amory, of Massachusetts; Lawrence Kipp, of New York; John T. Magruder, of Virginia; Robert Andrews, of Delaware; Clarence Derrick, of the District of Columbia.

The two last appointments were conditionally, to take effect in June next, should vacancies occur.

SENTENCE OF A COUNTERFEITER.—Lewis Hause, the last of the gang of counterfeiters arrested some time since in Montour county, was put upon trial on Tuesday at Danville. The prisoner plead guilty and was sentenced to 15 months imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Hause was let off easily in consequence of having given information which led to the recovery of two plates used in counterfeiting operations. The plates were designed for printing $5 bills on the York Bank, and $2 relief notes on the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster. This dangerous gang was arrested by Messrs. Bennett, Mirkil and Moser, of the Philadelphia police.

SUICIDE IN A PULPIT.—Charles Fultz, a Shoemaker, resident of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, committed suicide in a rather singular manner, on Sunday evening week. It appears that for some time he had been an officer of the German Lutheran Church of that place, and on the evening referred to, had convened and opened a Prayer Meeting in the building belonging to that congregation. He went through the exercises in his accustomed manner, and nothing unusal was noticed about his appearance. Upon the congregation's retiring, he was seen to unbolt one of the window shutters—left the building with the others, and was discovered the next morning suspended lifeless above the altar.

THE UNITED STATES MINT.—The operations of the Mint and its Branches during the year 1852, show that 34,224,619 pieces were coined of the value of $57,896,218. The specific operations were as follows:

	Deposits.	Coinage.
Philadelphi,	51,826,428	52,404,678
New Orleans,	4,054,362	4,622,000
Charlotte,	430,900	396,734
Dablonega,	476,789	473,815
	$56,678,469	57,896,227

THE BANKS OF OHIO.—By the annual report of the Ohio banks, it is shown that, with an aggregate circulation of $11,373,00, they have specie on hand to the amount of $2,631,000, nearly 25 per cent.