DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS H. FORSYTH, OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL

J. PORTER BRAWLEY, OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

A necessary absence from home during the last week, has prevented us from paying much attention to the editorial department of the paper .-

### Our readers will please accept the apology. Minister to England.

The President has tendered Hon. JAMES BUCHAN-An the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James Mr. B. is now at Washington City, on invitation of the President, but we have not learned whether he will accept of the office. From the flattering manner in which the mission was tendered, its great importance to the country at this particular junc ture, and the earnestness of the request on the part of the President, we think it possible that he may forego his determination to remain in retirement, and consent to serve his country in that exalted capacity. It he accepts, one thing is certain that he will not play the sycophant and toady to the nobility and aristocracy of England as two of his immediate predecessors, Messrs. Lawrence and Ingersoll, have done. The United States will have a representative abroad whose actions will be in strict accordance with the republican simplicity of our institutions at home, and who will never, in word or in deed, bring disgrace or reproach upon his country.

#### Old Bullion and the Missouri Dem ocrats.

The two factions of the Democratic party i Missouri-the hards and the softs-hold the converse of the relative position to each other, of the same factions in New York. In this State the hard shells are so called from a disposition to hold the supporters of Van Buren in 1848 on the stool of repentance for some time, before admitting them into full party communion—the soft shells, including the Van Burenites themselves, on the other hand are disposed to bury the hatchet, and fraternize upon a sort of general recognition of the Baltimore platform. In Missouri this classification is reversed. The hards, of which faction Col. Benton is the head, have held, heretofore, similar notions on the slavery question with our soft shells; but they are termed in Missouri the "hards," because of their opposition to banks, and of the hostile position they have taken against the Calhoun wing, called by Col. expelled.

Upon this issue the party in Missouri was dividand the Legislature, the most important consequence of which was the defeat of Col Benton for the Senate, and the election of Mr. Gever, (a whig) in his place, which was effected by a junction of the softs, or anti-Benton men, with the whigs. In this movement Mr. Atchison, now the President pro tem. of the United States Senate, is regarded as having been the leader; and though the result was the election of a whig, and thus far a defeat to the democratic party, it was still a triumph of the softs over Benton, and it was thought that he was hung

But Old Bullion is not so easily disposed of. At the last Congressional election in Missouri, he ran as an independent candidate in the St. Louis district, against one of the softs and the whig, and slipped handso mely in between them. In the Presidential election, the hards and softs rallied together, as in New York, for Pierce and King; but now it seems the old dirty squabble is again revived upon the division of the plunder. The staunch old maxim of "honesty among thieves," is too honest for your scurvy party politicians.

The late correspondence between Messrs Phelps and Lamb, members of Congress from Missouri, under the protection of the sotts, and Col. Benton. the chief of the hards, shows that while they are disposed to reduce him to a capitulation, he sends back their flag of truce in scorn and contempt from which the corollary is inevitable, that the war is again to be carried into Atrica.

Old Bullion if he lives and holds his present ro bust health, will be the life and soul of the next House of Representatives, and will make the fur fly from the backs of the youngsters who shall dare to hold him as excommunicated from the party:-He is just in that position and frame of mind for cutting and thrusting right and left, which will make him an invaluable acquisition to the House. The fledglings and hawbucks of that honorable aterials have for some time requi ed a man to take the place of John Quincy Adams and there need be no fear that Benton will not ex ercise the prerogatives accorded to such a privi-leged character.—New York Herald.

# Post Office Appointments.

So far we have heard of but two appoint ments of Postmasters in this County, viz : HENRY M. REIGART, for this City, and A. P. MODERWELL, for Columbia-both of whom are excellent selections. We hope the Postmaster General will " keep the ball moving," until there is a general change made, not only in this county, but in every county and State of the Union, where a change is required The Democracy expect this; and the Whigs have no just grounds of complaint, for, in the four years they held the reins of government, scarcely a Dem ocratic Postmaster was permitted to remain in of fice from one extremity of the country to the other

The U. S. Senate has requested the President to have the charges against Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, investigated. He is accused of fraud and misconduct in his dealing with the Indians, in his capacity as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for that Territory. 'Gov. Ramsey is a Pennsylvanian having formerly resided in Harrisburg, and we hope for the honor of our State, that he may be able to clear up and refute the charges of Galphinism which have been brought against him.

HUZZA FOR RHODE ISLAND .- The Democrats are said to have swept this little State, once more, carrying the Governor, both branches of the Legislature, and both members of Congress, so that we trust it has been permanently redeemed, and will hereafter remain a "fixed etar" in the Democratic

NEW MEXICO.-The native citizens of this territory are said to be rallying a party to run candidates for the Legislature and Congress, of their own class exclusively, and especially in opposition to the Americans settled among them.

The Virginia Senate has rejected the bill to unite with the other original States in placing mon uments in Independence Square, Philadelphia. D. Small, Esq., has been appointed Post-

master at York. He held the appointment under Mr. Polk, and made a capital officer.

Mr. Slidell declines the mission to Central America. Gen. Dix has accepted the appointmen of Assistant Treasurer.

The Senate of the United States were to ad journ finally on yesterday—so said the telegraphic despatches from Washington.

Who is Frank Pierce ?" -- Old Song.

Who ever sung such a song? Whiggery. Who sings it now? Nobody. Our readers have heard from other our paper, the answer to the question, which head our article. Our answer to this puzzling enigma which perplexed the minds of the Whig party i the late Presidential canvass is, that he is the Pres ident of the United States de jure et de facto. Ha this is not the whole answer, or anything like Frank Pierce! who, one year ago, was only a distinguished citizen of New Hampshire, battling in the hustings, with " Foss, Fogg & Co." (a late, but now defunct, concern,)—a gentleman to whom few looked as to a leader in the busy times of the commencement of the last half of this famous century -He is now the Chief Magistrate of twenty-five millions of people—commanding this moment more of public confidence, without respect of parties, that has any other since the days of Monroe and Jack-

Our readers have read, or if not, they have opportnuity of doing so his inaugural,-that admirable chart for the cruise of the Government during the next four years. Who has picked a flaw in it? The National Intelligencer thought it had. But that venerable fault-finder with Democratic principles, admits he was mistaken-that the Inaugural was right, and so far so, that even he

could find no fault with it. Greely does not like it-and it is shrewdly sus-

sected, that Parson Foss " loathes" it. Mr. Pierce's Administration opens with a glori ous promise. The principles of his Inangural, and the manliness of its tone; the appearance, manners, earing and character of the President, leave no doubt of the purity in practice as well as elevation in sentiment of that administration which the Dem. ocratic party bave raised to power-and we greatly mistake the man, it he should not deserve, that the country in its future history should enrol his name high in the list of its most distinguished patriots and statesmen, and reckon his administration as one of the most progressive, yet conservative-one of the truest to the rights of the people without any diminution of efficiency in the essential powers of the Government; in fine, one which shall to it self-to the interests of the country-to the preser vation of the Union-and, above all, because necessary to each, true to the Constitution of the con. federated States .- Spirit of Jefferson.

# The Whig Nominees.

In noticing the nominations of the late Whig Convention, the Hollidaysburg Standard saye, after giving the names of the nominees: This is a strong ticket (except probably the dorsal fin) and in no vent can it be beaten over fifty thousand, unless an extra 50,000 whigs-not men in buckramshould be engaged in sowing buckwheat on the next election day! The confession may not be anything to our credit, but, on honor we never heard of POWNALL before-and what is more we doubt whether we shall ever of him again after next October. Like his illustrious predecessors, Hoffman and Strohm, he will, in the language of 'the darkey's sermon, "shoot up like hopper grass, and be cut down like sparrow grass, and nebber heard of more." And CHRISTIAN MYEBS-the old veteran rene-

gade, comes in for a nomination for Surveyor General for his fealty to the Whig party. Ah! well, it Bention the disunionists of the party, who must be is all right-renegades must have their price. Old Christian was scurvily treated by the Whig Senate last fall, and he bolted-or kicked in the tracesed some two years ago, in the election for Congress | His wounded feelings had to be mollified, because one vote in the Senate is a consideration. The best and cheapest way to do it was to nominate him to rnn for an office he can never reach. Good. Staunch whigs who like his treason, cannot support the traitor, while Democrats with whom he formerly voted would violate the principles of their party by not using the most strenuous exertions to overthrow a demagogue and a renegade.

> THE GARDINER CASE .- The trial of Dr. Gardiner is still pending in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. It will be recollected that hewas awarded the sum of \$428,000, by the board. appointed to adjudicate claims growing out of the war with Mexico. His claim was based upon his affidavit, and other papers, that the working of a mine he owned in Mexico, and yielding him \$20,-000 a month, was broken up by the war. He is indicted for purjery, and evidence has been adduced show that he never had a mine in Mexico-that he was simply a traveling dentist in that country and that the papers that assisted in the establishment of his claim, are forgeries. The present aspect of the case is against Gardiner.

The evidence, so far as published, goes to show a most impudent and unblushing, almost avowed scheme to plunder the people. Senor Atochr told Gardiner "it was a robbery," to which the latter replied, in substance, "it don't make a bit of difference.—I have got the money and nothing can take it away from me again." This is the kernel of the stion-others have made great hauls out of this chameful awindle besides Gardiner. Shall they be forced to disgorge the plunder? Corwin, Mr. Fillmore's Secretary of the Treasury, is at the trial, anxiously revolving this subject no doubt.

SANTA ANNA.-This notorious man has again ccepted the office of President of the Mexican Republic, and is probably by this time in the city of Mexico His enmity toward the people of the United States is represented by those who pretend to be best acquainted with his sentimense, as most implacable. His accession to the post of chief ruler in Mexico, at this juncture, is much to be deplored. Our present relations with Mexico and Central America are sufficiently embarassing, without the interference of an open and cunning enemy to further distract and confuse them. We are satisfied that any attempt at successful enterprise or negotiation by our government in that quarter, will be met by every artifice of which Santa Anna's known subtlety and past history give us guaranty he is capable. He is master of the game of political legerdemain, and he will play at high hazard against us. We see nothing but trouble in his unrtunate advent.

SALABLES OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES .-- A bill reguating the salaries of Associate Judges of this Comnonwealth, (except in the city and county of Phildelphia) has passed the House of Representatives. ts provisions are as follows: For those whose at dance does not exceed four weeks in each and very year, the salary shall be one hundred and twenty dollars; for those attendance exceeds four weeks and does not amount to eight weeks, one hundred and forty dollars; for those whose attenlance exceeds eight and does not amount to twelve weeks, one hundred and sixty dollars; for those whose attendance exceeds twelve weeks, two hundred dollars. It is also made the duty of the Presdent Judge of each District at the close of the year to certify to the Auditor General under hand and seal the number of weeks each Associate has been necessarily engaged in holding court during that

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE The Senate have passed a resolution to adjourn ine die on the 12th of this month, and the House n Saturday, took up a resolution and passed it to second reading. The lower branch is considera bly ahead of the Senate in their business, and the assage of this resolution, on their part, looks very much like as if it was done for Buncombe. The members of the House seemed disposed to pass the resolution; and, if they do, it will place the Senate last five years had resided in the District of Columbia. He was distantly connected and a descensionsibility upon the House, they will have it all sponsibility upon the House, they will have it all

Since writing the above the House has fixed upon the 19th .- Dem. Union.

The Steamer Illinois with the California mails and 600 passengers, arrived at New York on Saturday. She brings \$2,500,000 in gold dust.

One of the Galphins

From the report of the Committee of the U. S

Senate, the Washington Union thus describes a contract for certain light-houses on the Pacific coast made by the late Secretary of the Treasury in McGinnis, a clerk in the Treasury Depart John Metrinnis, a cierk in the Treasury Beart, ment during the last administration, waited on Mr. Corwin, then the head of that department, and stated to him that he could, by erecting certain light houses on the Pacific for the sum of \$136,000 realize a considerable profit. At this interview nother ng definite was arranged. At a subsequent inte view, solicited by Mr. Corwin, that gentleman sug gested that McGinnis should associate with him one Delano, of New York, then in Washington.— Although Delano, was a stranger to McGinnis; this suggestion was acceded to; and then Delano pro-posed that: Robort-G. Corwin, a near relative of Secretary Corwin, should be admitted to an interest in the speculation. McGinnis agreed to this prop and after considerable delay, the contra was given to McGinnis, he having resigned his of ice. The first memorandum of the contract was agreed on early in December, 1851, and alter being altered several times it was finally concluded and signed on the 28th of that month. No security was given for its performance and McGinnis proceeded, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Corwin, to find some one who would purchase the contract from him, and erect the light houses there being no expectation that he was to do the work required by the engagement with the government, which

vas a mere speculation from the beginning.

In the face of these facts, Mr. Secretary Corwin in the face of these facts, and certainly dollars in his annual report to Congress, dated Decembe 26, 1851, stated that the insufficient appropriation and delayed, and would probably prevent, any con nad delayed, and would probably prevent any col-tract for erecting the light-house on the Pacific.

McGinnis recountered difficulties in disposing of s contract; but he remained in the market ing a purchaser until some time in April, 1852, mg a purchaser unit some time in April, when Mr. Secretary Corwin, in consequence of the fears entertained by the people of California, that the light-house would not be erected, gave notice to him that he abrogated the contract. But soon after, McGinnis anceeded in finding a purchaser, o whom he sold the contract for a bon 000. These new parties were accepted by Treasury Department, and the names were substi-tuted for that of McGinnis in a new contract. The bonus of \$15,000 was paid to Delano, the partner nt and the names were subst introduced into the speculation by Secretary Cor-win, who paid over to McGinnis \$5,000 as his share, reserving \$10,000 to divide with R. G. Corwin. McGinnis, it is proper to state, does not know whether Robert G. Corwin has ever received from Delona any portion of the proceeds of the specula tion; and Robert G. Corwin filed an affidavit with the committee denying that he had anything to do with the transaction. After the sale of the original contract, the new parties desired some m tion of it, and paid Delano \$900 to obtain it for them. The modification was made, and its value

to the contractors was estimated at \$7,500. It is needless to comment on this transaction, for even the most careless reader cannot fail to under stand its true character. An officer of the govern ment, by associating with him a triend of the lat Secretary of the Treasury, at the instance of tha officer, was permitted to obtain a government con tract, by private arrangement, which he was no expected to execute, but to trade on in the market for his own profit, while important interests rebognized by Congress were neglected and enlangered. This tells the whole story, and makes out as clear a case of corruption and wrong as can well be presented. And these facts are fully sustained by McGinnis's own testimony, who, having accom-plished his purposes, laid bare the whole fraudu-lent operation when he was brought before the nittee of investigation and forced to testify.

A FALSE FOSITION.—We take the following just remarks from the Detroit Free Press: "Some of the Whig papers, devoted more especially to the praise of the Fillmore administration, complacently remark that the reigns of government have been transferred to President Pierce, "with all things peaceable and in good order." The assertion is untrue, and places the new administration in a talse position. If the American people understood by peace and good order, submission to every wrong, patience under every insult, and cowardice rather than adherence to right and principles, then, indeed, would the tribute to the Fillmore administration be de served.

sertion we have noticed, is plain. They know the President will have difficulty in bringing back the policy of the Republic to the right track. In repairing the errors and evils allowed to grow under the Fillmore administration, he will find men prepared to throw the responsibility and odium of collision-if collision occur-exclusively, upon himself. But, fortunately, there will no odium have existence with the masses of the people. We are sensible that at the present moment the American people would rather sustain a war with the whole combined powers of Europe than that President Pierce should timidly evade the practical demon-

on of any of the

augural address." THE CROWD LEAVING .- Since the announcement of the Philadelphia, New Orleans and Baltimore appointments, the crowd at Washington, as we learn by a private letter, has materially diminished. ne, no doubt, with long faces, and thus give evidence of sore disappointment, and others agan—few in number—who have been the fortute recipients of executive favor, are all smiles and feel as happy as lords. Thus it is with those who make office seeking a business. One man's resperity is another man's disappointment, and cometimes ruin. So they go—every one striving for himself, and the devil striving for them all.— Those who have never visited Washington, shortly after the inauguration of a new President, have no idea, not the least conception, of the amount of intrigue, slander and detraction that is used to obtain office. It really makes a sensitive man feel ashamed of human nature to witness the villainous expedi-ents resorted to sometimes by applicants for pa

tronage at Washington.

Notwithstanding the powerful influence brought to bear on him, President Pierce, thus far, has preserved his usual equanimity, and has not permitted impudent men to annoy him to any great degree. He treats all politely, and would have all feel at home in his presence, but he will not listen to the long stories of applicants. He is right in this, and the people will give him credit. Two of his pre--Harrison and Taylor-were sent to the graves by office beggars, and President Pierce in-tends to profit by the sad lessons. Thus far he has been fortunate in his selection of men for office .-The appointments for this State, as far as made, are highly creditable, and give general satisfaction. Volunteer.

Appointments by the President. By and with the advice and Consent of the Senate By and with the advice and Consent of the Senate.

POSTMASTERS.—Twymen Waust, Charlottsville, Va.; William McNutty, Georgetown, S. C.; C. H. Rundlett, Portsmouth, N. H.; P. Allen, Jr., Pittsfield, Mass.; D. A. Danforth, Burlington, Vt.; T. F. Broadhead, Detroit, Mn.; Joseph A. Noonan, Milwankie, Wn.; John J. Heister, Easton, Pa.; Henry M. Reigart, Lancaster, Pa.

Samuel Casey, treasurer of the United States; B. C. Pressly, assistant treasurer, Charleston, South Carolina; Findley Bigger, register of the treasury; Daniel Sturgeon, treasurer of the mint, Philadelphia; Mordecai P. Feady and Cyrus Olney, associate justorforce in the supplied of the control of the state of the mint, Philadelphia; Mordecai P. Feady and Cyrus Olney, associate justors.

Mordecai P. Feady and Cyrus Olney, associate just Mordecai P. Feady and Cyrus Uney, associate justices, Oregon; Joseph Travis Rosser, secretary of Minnesota; Richard Griffith, marshal southern district of Mississippi; James J. ampeau, register, and Elisha Taylor, receiver, Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. Piere Soule, Minister to Spaie.
Geo. W. Kendall, Esq., of the Picayune, Postmaster at New Orleans.
The appointments of Registers and Receivers in Arkansas, previously announced, have been con-

Arkansas, previously announced, have been con med. William F. Phillips, of Fauquier county, Va.

has been confirmed as Sixth Auditor ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.—The elections held different towns for Postmasters, in various parts in different towns for Postingsters, in various parts of the country, meets with rather a cool reception at Washington. President Pierce and the Hon. James Campbell, in their appointments, seem to take this responsibility upon themselves. Theidea itself always struck us as ridiculous in the extreme,

countenanced or tolerated for a single moment.

If entertained, who can tell where such a move ent would run to in a few years? LUND WASHINGTON, Esq., a gentleman nown by his connection for many years with the overnment Department, died in Washington city on the 4th inst., in the 85th year of his age.

SARTA ANNA .- The New Orleans Delta thinks that, after Santa Anna's hostile declarations against the United States, "it behooves our government to send a squadron to the Gulf, and either prevent the return of this incendiary, who openly declares war against our nation, or watch closely his movements and actions when he resumes power.

Dr Our new Postmaster, HENRY M. REIGART, Esq., entered upon the duties of his office yes terday morning. He will make a popular and obfi-

W., although in his seventy-fourth year, is still hate and active, and bids fair to live long ecough to pay twenty more years' subscription to the paper.

37 The Post Office at Columbia is to be kept in Front street, in the room formerly occupied by Temple—the newly appointed Postmaster. Moderwell, having tented it for that purpose.

Mr. REIDEBAUGH, the Engineer who was so seriously injured on the railroad, in this City, some two or three weeks ago, died of his injuries on Fri-day last. He leaves a wife and three children.

In The City Councils have purchased all the properties in rear of the old market, including the Reidenbach property on the west, for the purpose of erecting a new Market House. The PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, of this city, will give a concert in Fulton Hall, on Thursday evening. The lovers of good music should by all means attend, as a rich treat may be expected from these accomplished performers.

these accomplished performers.

They also intend giving a concert at Columbia A portion of the members of the English

Lutheran Church (late Dr. Baker's) of this city have withdrawn from that congregation, and have or-ganized: a new church. They worship, for the pres-ent, in Fulton Hall, and have selected Rev. John S. Crumbaugh as their Pastor. MEAT STOLES. - The Meat House of Jos. Moore in Sadsbury twp., was robbed of 1000 pounds of hams, shoulder, &c., on the night of the 21st ult.—Mr. M. offers a reward of 50 dollars for the arrest

of the thief, and fifty for the recovery of the stole property. The annual term of the Supreme Court Penasylvania, for the Middle District, meets at Har-risburg on the 9th of next month. The return day for Lancaster county will be the first day of the

3° Rev. WILLIAM BISHOP, Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and Rev. J. H. ALDAY, appointed to the Second Church have both entered upon the discharge of their pasoral duties. They have already made a dec and we do not doubt the they will be popular with, and highly useful to their

Mr. JOHN A. KELLER has opened his nev Hotel and Eating House, in East King street. It is handsomely and tastefully fitted up, and from his experience in catering to the appetites of his cus-tomers, we do not doubt that he will do a large and profitable business. At his opening on yester day he gave a splendid entertainment to his friends

The following act relative to the treatmen 37 The following act relative to the Lancasier County Prison, became a law on the 31st of March. Src. b. That any person or persons who may be convicted under existing laws before the Mayor or any Alderman of the City of Lancaster, or any Justice of the Peace of Lancaster county, as a vagrant, drunken or disorderly person, shall, for the grant, drunken or disorderly person, sunly, ion-first offence, be sentenced to confinement at hard labor in the Lancaster County Prison, for any term not exceeding one month; and for the second of-fence, for any term not exceeding two months; and for every subsequent offence, for any term not less than one nor more than three months, and shall be ed, clothed and treated as convicts are directed to be fed, clothed and treated. Pro are directed to be led, ciothed and treated. Provided, That any persons who may conceive himself or themselves aggrieved by the judgment of any Mayor, Alderman or Justice of the Peace, as aforesaid, may apply for a writ of habeas corpus under the laws of this Commonwealth to any Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, and upon the return thereof, if such Judge shall deem there is sufficient or reasonable bround for granting here is sufficient or reasonable ground for granting

there is sufficient or reasonate ground for granting the same, he shall enter, upon a rehearing of the evidence in the case, and either discharge or reform the judgment of him or them.

Szc. 5. That so much of article fifth of the Act of the 25th of February, 1850, relating to the Lancaster County Prison, as prohibits the furnishing of tobacco to convicts, be and the same is hereby epealed.

THE GAS WORKS .- The alterations in the Lancaster Gas works have been completed, and the city is now furnished with coal instead of rosin gas. Their capacity, which was insufficient to sup ply the demand, has been increased so that no learn eed be entertained for the want of light; and the quality, we are pleased to say, is equal to any manufactured elsewhere. The price has been reduced 33½ per cent. on the former rates. The price of coke has been fixed at 8 cents per busbel, at which rate it will be found a cheap article for fuel. Tar will be sold at 50 cents per barrel. It is not per haps generally known that this tar is an excellent article for painting fences, &c.—Examiner.

WEIGH OFFICE, COLUMBIA .- The following ble exhibits the number of cars and amount of freight weighed on the scales at Columbia during the month of March, 1853, as compared with the same month last year 3,328 ngh cars in March, 1853,

1.0741 4.4031 Through and way cars, March, 1852, Over and above last year, Through freight, March, 1853, Way freight, 2,283

Total, 27,394,200 Phrough and weigh freight, Mar. 1852, 13,437,500 13,956,600

I. O. or O. F -The following officers have been elected by the different Lodges of Odd Fellows o this city, for the ensuing term:

Lancaster Lodge, No. 67.—N? G., B. F. Cox; V. G., John Hogendobler; Sec. y. J. M. Westheffer;

Monterey Lodge, No. 242.-N. G., Henry W

Iess; V. G., T. H. Hensil; Sec'y, Philip T. Sheaf I A curious chapter of eventful nights in and ILF A curious chapter of eventful nights in and around Warwick is recorded by the White. During the night of Friday, the 25th ult, some one entered the distillery of Mr. C. H. Kryder, in Warwick township, and stole three buckets full of Whiskey. township, and stole three buckets 1611 of Whiskey. The following night, a man who had frequently occupied apartments in the public buildings of Lancaster county, was apprehended and committed on a charge of stealing the whiskey. Next day, being the Schebt business was supported. The pight the Sabbath, business was susper the Sabbath, business was suspended. In engit following, the person committed for stealing the whiskey died in the Lancaster prison. The next night, a kitchen belonging to Mr. Spickler, a few miles from Litiz, was destroyed by fire. The following night some one stole a lot of copper water pipe belonging to the public watering trough, about one mile from Litiz on the turnike road, and on one mile from Litiz, on the turnpike road. And or the night after this, occurred a wedding in the vil-lage of Warwick, and the party was serenaded by

he Calithumpian band. School Committees--April 1853. Male High School, Chesnut st. 1st Division J. C. Crumbach, Coulborn Rep'g. Member and Davis, N. Lightner, and Davis,
Female, Mr. Drysdale, Miss
Musser and Miss Gill,
Primary Male, Miss Reed,
Miss A. E. Cromwell,
Female, Mrs. Sullivan, A. L. Hayes, Rev. A. N. Keyes A. W. Russel, B. F. Shenk, Miss Brooke, 2d Divisi

Secondary Male, Mulberry st.

Twining, Miss Mailey, and
Miss White,
Female, Miss A. E. Eberman, Rep'g. Membe R. Moderwell, C. A. Heinitch, A. Smith and Miller, Primary Male, Vine st. Miss Hazzard, John Wise, M. D. Holbr Miss Mayer, Female, Mrs. Moore, Miss H. Cromwell, African School, Miss Voight, lecondary Male, Duke st.

1. Row, Miss O. Donnell and
Miss Diller. 3d Division Rep'g. Membe J. H. Reigart, Female, Miss Russel, S. S. and Magee, Primary Male, M. Nourse, Miss Gillespie,

J. C. Van Camp I. N. Ellmaker, H. A. Wade. Miss Steigerwalt, Female, Miss Hoffmeir Miss C. Eberman, Wm. Mathiot, H. Carpenter, and we felt convinced that such a course would not Primary Male, Lemon st. 4th Division Rep'g. Member
A. Slaymaker,
J. Kramph,
J. Metzgar,
P. McConomy, Male, Orange at., Miss Benner. John Bear, Miss Everett Female, Miss Eicholtz. Miss Walker, C. M. Howell:

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION-LOSS OF LIFE-WI nington, Del., April 8.—The powder mill of M. Garesche, situated about two miles from here blev up about 6 o'clock this evening with a tremendou noise. There were two distinct and heavy explo sions. Conrad Riley, the engineer was instantly killed, being literally torn to atoms. The hands employed in the mill and just quit work. The mill was totally destroyed and burned.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. | Message of the Governer, on Signing the Bill to Incorporate the Brie City Bank.

To the Senate and House of Represe ealth of Pennsylv GEBILEMEN :- Alter much anxious reflection terday morning. He will make a popular and obligation of the facts connected with the subject. There much antious reflection, ging officer.

As Old Subscriber. We had an leasant visit No., on the files of the Horse of Representatives, souther An Act to gestathian the Christian Wolf, formerly of this circulation would be combetland county, who called to may historial to the toyed, the people, and invest, that I should third year's subscription to the Intelligencer. Mr. and the work is the conclusion.

into to this concludes.

I have repeatedly, since my induction into office, as well as when before the people as candidate, declared sentiments adverse to the increase of banking capital, or rather to the extension of paper currency; and I am not willing to have my consent to the creation of the Eric City Bank, regarded as evijidence of a chingr in my view on this subject.

Nothing that has occurred, in this or other countries, connected with monetary affairs, since I withheld my assent from the creation of new banks, during the last egasion of the Legislature, his beef calculated to produce, such change plut; on the contrary, much that has taken place, in surrounding States, may be regarded as attempthening my confidence, and yours, in that policy; which looks to a reduction rather than an extension of the paper medium. The enormous influx of gold from California and other sources, not only continues, but seems greatly on the increase over former years, and many millions have thus been added to the metalic currency of the country. A commercial revision, however alight or temporary, cannot pass over without demonstrating that Panasylvania is greatly the gainer, by confiring the amount of her circulating medium to the positive demands of a wholesale business. There is aglety in this policy. medium to the positive demands of wholesale business. There is safety in this policy wholesale ouriness. I have is saled in the farmer, the mechanic and laborer. The wages of labor seldom, it ever, advance in an equal ratio with the enhancement of the nominal value of property, resulting from a superabundance of money. The consulting from a superabundance of money. The consulting from a superabundance of money. dition of the laboring classes in many sections the county, at this time, affords a sufficient e dence of the soundness of this position. So firmly am I convinced of the wisdom of this policy, that and the measure under consideration involved a practical departure, to any considerable ex-ent, from the ground heretofore occupied on this subject, I should have returned the bill without my

garded as a violation of the restrictive policy I have The institution thus created is represented as a The institution thus created is represented as a substitution for the old Erie bank. The people of the city of Erie seem to prefer the creation of a new bank rather than the re-charter of the old one. The old bank is not asking a revival or extension of its franchises, but has very properly commenced widding up its affairs. And thus the city of Erie, now more flourishing and extended in its business operations than at any former period, would be destitute of a banking institution of any character.—Remote from monied institutions, at least from those of our own State, her business men would be forced to resort to the banks of other States for the tranaction of their business, so far as banking facilities action of their business, so far as banking facilitie may be necessary, and thus throw into circulation currency less safe and far more objectionable than our own. I can see no other locality in the State possessing business enough to require and sustain a bank similarly circumstanced. And what I desire to impress upon you most distinctly is, that my assent to the charter of the Eric City Bank shall not be taken as evidence that I would sanction the creation of new banks in other localities, and proceedings and the high candid. senting no such inducements; and it is but cand and right that I should say to you, that of all the proposed banks from which I withheld my assent proposed banks from which I withheld my assent last winter, this is the only one which could re-ceive my sanction at this time, and besides this, the propositions are dissimilar, for the capital stock being but little over one-half the amount asked for

at the last session.

It may not be improper in this connection to call your attention once more to the subject of cancellation of the relief issues. I regard the withdrawal of this currency from circulation as the first indispensable step in the reformation of our paper currency. Pennsylvania should be ambittious to lead her sister States in the great reform of substituting a metalic for a paper medium: but she cannot

her sister States in the great reform of substituting a metalic for a paper, medium; but she cannot hope to influence this action so long as she sustains in her sovereign capacity the most objectionable species of paper money.

This salutary reform accomplished, the difficulties in the way of the substitution of a metalic for a paper system, at least as to notes of the smaller denominations, would be insurmountable. By a progressive action on the subject, beginning with the fives and those of lower denominations, and he fives and those of lower deno proceeding as time and experience would dictate, a few years might bring round a thorough reformation of our mixed system. I believe this to be the true policy of the country—one which would strengthen and protect our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests in their rivalry with those of other countries. I believe it will be wise for Pennsylvania to adopt this policy, even though her sister States refuse to join in the workfor it will ultimately make her rich at their expense. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to express rocceding as time and experience would dictate In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to express he hope that before the final adjournment of the General Assembly, efficient measures may be adopt ed to cancel the relief notes now in circulation. WM RIGIER

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, April 5, 1853.

PERIMENT.—Electricity, as widely as it is diffused, and powerful and active as its agency is in all the operations of nature, is yet scarcely any better known in its causes and effects than it was six thousand years ago. Modern science has penetrated a step or two into the arcanum of its mystery, and the revelations have been as astonishing as they are beautiful. When Morse harnessed the light ning, and made it travel with the speed of light as a common courier, a great and important first step was taken in the task of reducing this wonderfu agent to man's purposes and making it a useful servant to his wants. Much yet remains to be discovered, but the investigating mind sees in many of the manifestations of electricity, to what a variety of practical and useful purposes it may yet be applied. One of the most beautiful and curious experiments erformed through its instrumentality, which we performed through its instramentality, which we have seen, is that of lighting gas with the tip of the finger. This experiment may be easily performed and has been by Mr. James Swaim, of this city repeatedly, in connection with the beltings of the engine and shafting of the Philadelphia Ledger press room, and it is far more astonishing than the rappings which are setting so many people crazy. Friction it is well known, will produce electricity in certain substances, and the friction of a gutta in certain substances, and the friction of a gotta purchaser common leather working belt upon the fly-wheel or pulleys of a steam engine and shaftings produces it in considerable quantities. If a person will insulate himself by standing upon a board fixed upon glass insulators—common porter bottler would answer—and hold an iron bar or a number of iron spikes in his hand, he may, by extending the opposite hand to a gas burner, light it with the tip of his finger as easily as with a match. He will feel a sensible shock pass through him, a pricking sensation in his finger joints, and see a brillian's spark pass off with a cracking sound to the gas ourner. The electric fluid will pass through several persons joining hands, the same as with an elec ric battery, and the last may fire the burner. have heard it said that the same thing may be done by rubbing the feet rapidly upon a greeen baize, as to charge the body with electricity, but cann answer for its practicability. The experiment with the belts we have both seen and performed. Any manufactory in the city where gas is burned, that be lighted by the workmen in this manner, and the experiment is worth trying as a singular and beau-tiful effect of a principle which man is destined to make yet more subservient to his uses.—Public

COLNIES OF THE MINT FOR MARCE.—The coinage of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, during the month of March, was very large, amounting in the aggregate to \$5,861,739 26, of which \$5,263.808 agglegate to decouple 20, or which \$4,131 20 in gold, \$163,808 in silver and \$4,131 20 in copper. The number of gold pieces coined was 814,772; silver (three cent) pieces 5,460,000, and s14,7/2; siver (tries cent) pieces 0,400,000, and copper 422,876, making an aggregate of pieces of 6,697,648. The deposits of California gold for the month eached the very enormous sum of \$7,440,000, and from all sources, \$7,510,000. The amount of silver bullion deposited for the month is \$22,000. By the middle of the present month, the new halves, quarters, and other fractions of the dol-lar, it is expected, will be ready for delivery. Under the new comage bill, the value of the three cen oins will be raised to the same standard value of the other fractions of the dollars. A comparison of gold deposits, for the three months of the cur t year, shows an increase over the corresp months last year of \$5,656,657.

The Area of Berks county is said to be 920 miles in extent: Lancaster, 950; McKean 1100; Luzerne, 1400; Centre, 1000; Lycoming 1500; Somerset, 1000; Clearfield. 1200; Clinton 1050 : Westmoreland, 1000 : Crawford, 975; Brad ord, 170; Tioga, 1100; York, 925; Jefferson, chester, 740; Dauphin, 530; Lebanon, 300.

PROVIDENCE, April 6:
RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The result of the election held in this State to-day, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and other State officers, and members of Congress, as far as received, leave but little doubt that the Democrats have swept the field, electing their Gubernatorial capididates by considerable majorities, also both branches of the General Assembly and both Members of Congress,

CONNECTICUT ELECTION .- As far as the return the Connecticut election have been received, the House stands—Democrats 100; Whigs 75; with one county to hear from. The Senate stands so far, I Whigs 85d. 16. Democrats. Nearly two thirds on members of the House are Maine law men. A majority of the Senate are opposed to the law, it is thought. Arthur Spring Convicted.

The second trial of Arthur Spring, for the mur ler of Mrs. Lynch, and Mrs. Shaw, took place at Philadelphia, fast week, before Judges Kelly and Philadelphia, fint week, before Judges Kelly and Allison, the Court having set aside the former vertice. The trial lasted from Monday moraing to Wednesday might at 1 % clock. The evidence elicited was the former trial and the Large sunstance as at the former trial and the Large sunstance into Court, on Thursday morning with a ventice of "Guilly of Marder the First Degree"

the First Degree." At his own request the prisoner was permitted to address the Court, immediately after the verdict was rendered, which he did as follows: SPRING'S SPEECH.

SPRING'S SPEECH.

Arthur Spring, (standing up in the dock.) All I know I shall tell it to your Honor. I had been going to Lynch's from the time that I came from New York; Mrs. Shaw had come to see me at Ragan's, and ahe was passed off as Julia Conner. She and me walked out that evening. Mr. Ragan asked me who, it was 1 and I said, Julia Conner. I family went down to Lynch's two nights after, and took supper with Mrs. Shaw in the back room, and came home as usual and went to bed. I statid at Ragan's home as usual and went to bed. I staid at Ragan for some time, and did what work I could for him Mrs. R. and myself differed and I left, Mr. Raga Mrs. R. and myself differed and I left, Mr. Ragan giving me a small sum of money to take me to Washington, as I intended to go there. My son and myself started and went to West Chester; I wanted him to go to Washington, but he said no, and he returned to the city after being in West Chester one day. On reaching the city we walked down to Patrick Maguire's, and I told him I was going to Mrs. O'Harra's to rak the loan of some money. We went down to the house, and I knocked at the door. A girl came and said that Mrs. O'Harra was not in. She asked me who I was, and O'Harra was not in. She asked me who I was, at I said Arthur Spring. She said, I have heard M O'Harra speak of you. They then returned to M told him to get a pair of shoes, which he did; with the money I had bought a pair of shoes, and bough some drinks of Maguire's; my money again run ou and I went to Mr. Ford, and told him of my neces sities; he loaned me . \$3, and told me if he could spare me any more he would do so. On Tuesday night, my son and myself went to Lynch's for the purpose of borrowing some money; there was no talk at that time about murder; I knocked at the door, and Mrs. Carroll opened it; we went up stairs, and found Mr. and Mrs. Lynch on the bed; Mrs. Shaw was up; Mr. Lynch got up and welcomed me; I introduced Arthur to him; Mr. Lynch

ked his wife for some money to get liquor; she fused, and I threw down a quarter; he went out d got it; Mrs. Lynch said, "Mr. Spring don't let r. Lynch drink—he drank a short time since, and know, I would not have given him the money;' Mrs. Shaw took Arthur on her knee, and caresse him; she asked him how he would like his fathe to get married.

After Mr. Lynch came back, I, my son and Mrs.

Shaw went down stairs. Mrs. Carroll was in the
back room with some friends. I gave her 25 cents
to get something to drink; while drinking Mr. Carroll came to the door; Mrs. Carroll said "that is

my husband." I and my son went back, and as soon as Carrolt came in he asked her what the door was locked for, and struck her. She said, "Oh, Mr. Spring, save me!" Carroll took the light and rushed back, saying "Where is Spring; d—n him, I'm the man for him." I attempted to go up stairs, and he followed me. We grappled, and my son came to my assistance, and took hold of him. I said, "I'll fix yon, Carroll." Carrol kicked my son, and said to him that he was my son. After we went dut of Carrol's, my son said, "Wr. Lynch, while you were there, said he had been paid off, and had given \$80 to his wife, and I intend to have it to-morrow night. I said, "My son, I'm well known here, and you must not do any such thing." He said, "I'll get the money, and then I'll be satisfied. You and Julia Conner are going to marry, and go into Market street. Was it for that," he said, "that I got out of Sing Sing!" Ho was angry all the next day. That night I told him I was going down to Carroll's to get my hat. I did go, and Mrs. Carroll let me in, and I sat down and talked with her. She asked me if I wanted to see Mrs. Shaw. I said I did not care ahout seeing her. She went up stairs, and Mrs. Shaw came down.—"Mr. Carroll was not there. I staid till near II o'clock, and then went home. I met Arthur when I went home. He said, "I am going to Lynch's to-morrow might to get the money." I said not. my husband." I and my son went back, and as soon as Carroll came in he asked her what the door

o'clock, and ... then went home. I met Arthur want I went home. He said. "I am going to Lynch's to-morrow night to get the money." I said not, for all were going to a party. I said. "I've tried to make you an honest-boy, but you will not be one." Before the gallows I will say that I've done me dute by the how. my duty by that boy.

Judge Kelly—I don't want a biographical sketch

Judge Kelly—I don't want a biographical sketch of you-make your statement brief and to the point. Prisoner—I said my son do not go down there, he said I will. I replied you shall not. He said go to bed early and I will say that you are abed all night. When I got up in the morning I found two shirts there. He never said any more about it. He gave a \$1 bill and some change. I never took any notice of my clothes being bloody. I went down to the bar; my son was there before me. I took a glass of ale; we went in to breakfast. After it was over my son went down to the scene of the murder. He came back to Maguire's. He said to me I've been down there and four men are arrested for it: nothing was said about the matter by ed for it; nothing was said about the matter by him. When the officers came and asked for Mr. Spring, I said here am I. I saked what I had on the done. They never told me about the murder till I was near the scene of it; I was asked if I would like to see the women, and replied yes. I was not taken into the house, but to the Station House; I had to the station of the declare, before God, I never gave my son a 3 gold piece; I never gave him my pocket book; I call Almighty God to witness that I have done all I could for my son, and with my dying breath will say that I did not murder the women; I had no need to kill Mrs. Shaw; if she had \$5000, I had

say that I did not murder the women; I had no need to kill Mrs. Shaw; if she had \$5000, I had but to ask her, and she would have given it to me; if Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Shaw were here, they would tell who committed the murder; my son had a dirk some months.

Judge Kelly.—Arthur Spfing, we have listened to your statements, and shall say a few words in reply. Your days on earth are few, your hours will soon be definitely numbered. You desired to speak on a former occasion, but were refused. I have reasons for regretting that I permitted you now; but satisfactory reasons, on the other hand, for the course I pursued. Falsehood cannot serve you now. Truth will ease your conscience, and vindicate your son from the suspicious you have east upon him. While yet a boy, he was lett, with his orphaned sisters, in a state of destitution. Not his lips tell me, but others, for whom he labored, and who watched him narrowly, tell me that he was an honest, patient boy. With the aid of letters he has obtained your liberation from prison. He presented himself before the Governor of a great State, and succeeded in effecting your release. Your character is seen on the records of the Courts of New York; the character of that boy lives in the memory of those who have known him wall. He sonested on the right of the courts with well. of that boy lives in the memory of those who have known him well. He appeared, on the night of the known him well. He appeared, on the night of the murder, at Maguire's, at about ten o'clock, with-out stain of blood upon him, free from excitement, and sat down to read the newspaper. His state-ment is confirmed in every particular, while yours is contradicted. Whoever killed Ellen Lynch and Honora Shaw bore the traces of blood upon him.— Forty stabs on one, and thirteen on the other, show how fearful must have been the struggle, and how nuch blood must have been spilled.

The murderer could not have escaped free from

The murdeter could not have escaped free from sain. Besides, five witnesses prove where that son was on, the night of the murder—one of them old enough to be your father. The Judge advised him to think of his condition after he was taken to his cell, to think that he must meet his God, and to tell no more falsehoods. Not to let the last act of his life be an attempt to fix the crime of murde on his offspring.

The prisoner was then removed, amid much ex-

From Honduras.

itement, to the County Prison.

attle Fought Between the Troops of Hondurg

Boaron, April 2. Gualemala. Bostos, April 2.
Letters, received in this city, dated Honduras,
March I, say war is now openly declared between
the States of Guatemala and Honduras. The latest ews states that 150 men of Honduras have me and defeated 500 of Carera's troops. It is said the inhabitants of Guatemala dislike Carera, who has taken the whole power into his hands. It this be the case, we expect the President of Honduras wil be entirely triumphant, and bring to a close present exterminating war.

Further from Honduras .- NEW YORK, April 3 .-Dates received at the Herald office from Guatemala to the 5th ult. The difficulties with Honduras coninued. Gen. Carera occupied the frontier of Chi minala with a large force, but no serious hostil ties were anticipated by the Guatemaleans, as Hon-duras was believed to be too weak to keep up the

NEW ORLEARS, April Dates have been received here from the city Mexico, the 21st ult,

Judge Conkling and the Mexican Commissioners

Tornal, Castillo and, Lanzas, had just signed a formal treaty between Mexico and the United States guaranteeing the neutrality and protection of the Stores. Sloo trainsit way, across Tehuantepec and entire security of the capital therein invested. The treaty will be ratified by the Supreme Executive of Mex-Santa Anna has been declared the President elec-

of the Republic, a large majority of the States having declared in his favor. NEW ORLEANS, April 7 .- The steamship Phil

elphia has arrived from Aspinwall, with two hun red thousand dollars in gold, the California mails and one hundred and thirty passengers.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The President has ap pointed Green C. Bronson, Collector of Custame or the port of New York; in place of D. S. Dick.

## Santa Anna's Return.

HIS HOSTILITY TO THE UNITED STATES The British mail steamer which arrived at Vera

Cruz on the 4th of March reports that Gen. Santa inna had accepted the Presidency of Mexico, and would return to that country on the mail packet of the let of April. The Vera Cruz papers con-Anna and Dr. Manuel M. Escobar, who was dispatched to Carthagena by the authorities of Vera Cruz on a mission to the exiled ex President. The details of the conversation which passed between them are furnished by the papers, and a translation is given by the New Orleans Picayune. The significance of the language of Santa Anna touching the position of Mexico, and his display of unmitigated hostility towards the United States, cannot fail to command the attention of the reader. At the latest dates from the city of Mexico (March 3d) seven of the States and Districts had voted for him as President, one had voted against him, and the remaining five had not been heard from, but his almost unanimous restoration to power was confidently anticipated. Here is the account of the interview above referred to: -

Senor Escobar reached Carthagena on the 1st of February, and found Gen. Santa Anna residing at Turbaco, five leagues from Carthagena. Upon meeting Santa Anna, his first question was, "What happens in our Republic—what say the Mexicans? He then asked if it was true that another American invasion was threatened? to which Escoba replied that "the question of Tehuantepec would force Mexico to cede without fighting."

Senor Escobar states that he then went into a

long account of the course of the Tehuantepec af-fair, of the administration of the Government, and such other subjects as present themselves when two persons meet who love each other. He then head ed to the General the letters and papers he had brought. The next morning Santa Anna said to

him.
"Your coming made me pass a very bad night.
How have I been affected by the unhappy situation
of our beloved country, the victim of passion, inof our beloved country, the victim of passion, in-volved in anarchy, and in imminent denger of lo-sing her nationality. Unhappy Mexico! Without revenue; owing a million and a half of back divi-dends on the English debt, and unable to pay the last year's interest, or even the salaries of her offiact year's interest, or even the salaries of her offi-ers; without an army, the frontier abandoned and suffering the greatest disasters from the attacks of the savages, the frontier States undermined by trai-tors influenced and protected by Americans; all this tolerated for five years by inapt leaders, who are traitors and only worthy of universal execration.

Lower California, too, threatened in such a manner that it may be invaded and overrun without resistance. Yucatan sustaining an Indian war in which it cannot triumph. Tehuantenec threatened, and its military occupation by our natural enemies

delayed until the coming month of April "What a situation! But what has the Govern-ment of Mexico done with the millions it received: for the iniquitous sale of a great portion of our ter-ritory? What has it done with the revenue it has controlled for five years, while the nation has re-mained dumb and resigned in view of the prodigies which the ominous Government of Quaretaro offered to do ?"

The conference were continued for several days Santa Anna manifesting great reluctance to return, and recapitulating the marked unkindness evinced towards him by the Mexican nation. Referring to their treatment of him during and subsequent to the Mexican war, he said :

"Words cannot define such conduct and it indi cates clearly what can be expected from such citizens. A society thus accustomed to the physical and moral assassination of its leaders in it. independence, that does not respect an observing morphenoence, that over his respect an world, cannot be otherwise than in the unhappy condition of our country. God and man must condemn acts that are so rarely found in the civilized world. Does such a course encourage our young men to give their time and their best years to the benefit of their country, delying danger and forget-ting all that is most dear and sweet in life, and bandon all for her safety ?"

Besides, it is impossible that I can return, and neet with serenity a set of men who have elevated hemselves to power without anything in past his-ory favorable to them; or him who has never been a good son, a good husband, a good friend, or a good itizen; men who have borne the filthy yoke imposed upon them, and remained impassive even when they saw nothing was done to save our country from the aggressions projected by the new van dals of the North.

Have the Mexicans abjured their passions? Do they blush for their follies? See the abyss that is open at their feet? Know they that they will be absorbed by this modern Rome, without any resource but to bend the neck, if they do not change complete-Have they the presumption to uppose that they will be saved without any effort on their part, amid the disorders of which they lie and when it would seem that patriotism has fled the land of the Hidalgos, of the Iturbides, and Guerre-

" Shall I present myself on the scene when are torn into shreds? When the wicked and vil-Arista has dissolved every social bond; and driver porality and virtue into oblivion? Do me to leave this sweet repose? That I shall again risk a term of life which Divine Providence con-ceded to me, mutilated as I am, to look upon such misfortune, with a wish perhaps, save, but power ess to remedy, because I may not find a l

effective co-operation, as occurred when I made ront to the American invasion.' Senor Escobar employed every regument calcuated to induce Santa Anna to return, representing to him that Arista was universally detested; that very one was in favor of Santa Anna, and looked towards him as a liberator and benefactor, and that his presence and counsels would alone suffice to disnel anarchy, and restore Mexico to tranquility and order. Two days afterwards Santa Anna replied

to Escobar "That his heart could only be Mexican; that, notwithstanding the past, he wished to show to his compatriots how dear they were to him; that their misfortunes were his and he never could be indifferent to them; that looking at objects from a dis-tance, their deformities were better seen; that he did not wish that history should one day say that he had been deaf to the call of his country he had been deaf to the call of his country when she honored him with a call to meet the common danger, and that he had seen with indifference the late; that he desired to end his days in the spo he had chosen as a residence for his family; that his only wish was to see his country happy; and that casting aside everything tending to detain him, he casting aside everything tenoing to ustain min, no resigned himself to give the last proof of his patri-otism, although history taught him to place no con-fidence in the passing enthusiaem of the masses. "I hold," he said, "that independence is the great-tof our blessings and every good citizen should

est of our blessings, and every good citizen should defend it with all his power, and I cannot be deaf to the voice of my countrymen, nor fail to appre-ciate the high honor they have conferred upon me in calling me to belp them out of the labarynth in which they are involved, and above all to save our nationality, now in such imminent peril, from the grasping spirit of our neighbors and the indolence and treason of a few Mexicans.

"Return in the next packet, and in giving an ac-count of your mission to those who sent you, tell them from me that in the next month of March I will leave this spot for the shores of Mexico. On my atrival there I will call around me those persons of influence who are true lovers of their coun try. I will confer with them; and if I find coopera-tion—if I find sincerity and a good will to abnegate capticious and mistaken opinions—and finally, if I capticious and mistaken opinions—and finally, if I find men of heart to make an obstinate defence of our rights against the aggressors from the North, and that the only cry is independence or death, then will I lend myself cheerfully to new sacrifices; for, in truth, I cannot survive the disappearance of Mexican nationality, and I desire to bury myself in its ruins, if after the Mexicans have done their duty, the great Regulator of the destinies of nations should order for us such a fate. But it my hopes should not find encouragement equal to my desires, which never can be other than the weal and glory of our nation, I will return disconsolate to this returement to deplore the blindness of a people that obstinately believe it can do every thing, when it leaves the only path left open to it, and it will not imitate others, who, like them, have found themselves in a similar situation.

-- Senor Escobar here puts a note to his report; stating that on his arrival at Vera Cruz he had learned that—"The question of Tehuantepec had been settled in a manner which must be satisfactory to all good citizens, which General Santa Anna could not know when he used the abov vords."

DICKIESON COLLEGE.-The Rev. C. Collins, President of Dickinson College, made a report of the condition of that institution to the Methodist Epis copal Conference, in session at Harrisburg last week. From it we learn that the whole number week. From it we tearn that the whole number of pupils in the college during the year ending July 2, 1852, was 156. The expenses for the same period were \$9,135 65\frac{1}{2}; Income \$7,504 57\frac{1}{2}. This deficit has been provided for by temporary loans. Of this sum \$1000 was paid voluntary by Mr. Fry a citizen of Baltimore.