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

EPHRAIM BANKS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

### J. PORTER BRAWLEY, OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

### Temporary Loan.

We have noticed statements in some of the news papers, that Gov. BIGLER had negotiated a temporary loan of seven hundred thousand dollars, to carry on the new work on the state improvements This is not entirely correct.

The facts of the case, as we understand them, are loans, the surplus receipts for the years 1853-54. after providing for all ordinary expenses, including the interest on the public debt. The sum so raised is to be appropriated towards the completion of the North Branch Canal, relay the north track of the Columbia railroad, and to the avoidance of the page, and will be as little respected by posterity as planes on the Allegheny mountains. Under this authority temporary loans to the amount of \$475. 1798, or the Hartford Conventionists of 1814-all reasons for this measure are very obvious. The ple. Governor had taken the position that the State debt should not be permanently increased for any purpose whatever. That all the improvements now in progress must be completed from the current means of the treasury, and that too without disturbing the Sinking Fund. The contractors are now at work, and unless the revenues were anticipated be furnished, as the balance in the treasury could not be ascertained until the close of the year, and consequently the work on the improvements would be suspended, and their completion, so important in every way, postponed. Under the present ar. rangement we are assured the North Branch Canal will be completed by the first of October, and the north track of the Columbia Railroad, under the direction of the faithful and indefatigable Superintendent, Joseph B. BARER, Esq., will be finished about the same time, and be one of the best roads in the country. Every right minded citizen of the State, not disposed to find fault with everything, must see the wisdom and the advantages of this

No man in the State understands her financial affairs better than Gov. Bieler, and no man has or will labor with more untiring zeal to promote her true interests .- Pennsylvanian

### Important Correspondence.

We need scarcely apologize to our readers for occupying so much space with the important correspondence which took place recently between the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in reference to the case of Thomas M'Creary, the alleged kidnapper of the Parker girls from Chester county. It will be seenthat Governor Lown refuses to deliv er them up on the requisition of Governor BIGLER, and states his reasons for pursuing such a singular course. The reply of the latter is a document of immense force and power, which completely annibilates all the positions taken by the former, and shows that however eloquent Mr. Lown may be as a lawyer or stump orator, he is completely overmatched by the solid and convincing constitutional argument of the Printer Governor of Pennsylvania. This correspondence will forever silence the infamous horde of Abolitionists who have been constantly assailing Governor BioLen, and will add a new leaf to the chaplet of tame which already encircles his brow. We bespeak for the correspondence a careful perusal.

## Important--If True!

The New York Journal of Commerce learns that information has been forwarded to our Governmen supported by plausible evidence, to the effect that SANTA ANNA'S bold and daring policy towards the U. States, is backed by an understanding with Spain. Spanish officials are filling places near the person and in the army of SANTA ANNA, and Spain, so the information goes, is preparing to strike in her protectorate capacity-in which she is to be protected, and is to pay the fee by the utterance of English policy in Cuba, and then to adopt the apprentice system for almost unlimited periods, say eight. twelve and sixteen years, by the free introduction of negroes from Africa, without molestation. The Journal of Commerce does not undertake to endorse this exact outline of the programme, but says it is clear that our Government should keep a sharp look out in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico, as a deep game is evidently being played in that quar-

Will our friend of the Democratic Union look at the article which the Keystone carps at ?-If he examines it he will find that the sentiment was not "an inadvertent expression of the editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer," but was a casual wish expressed by our Washington Correspondent, a high-toned, intelligent Democrat, whose productions we never feel at liberty to alter. We care nothing about the matter pro or con, but regret that so ex. cellent a Democratic paper as the Union should be led into error by such a lying contemptible guerilla sheet as the Keystone. Of course, we would not ask the latter to make the correction, as the public have long since set it down as unworthy of belief, in any thing it utters respecting Mr. Buck-

MOUNT VERNON ESTATE -- We learn from the Washington City papers of Wednesday last, that a sale has been made of 200 acres of land, including the Mansion at Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, for the sum of \$200,000, provided Congress, at its next session, does not signify an intention to purchase the property. It is stipulated that the tomb and remains of Washington are not to be disturbed. The purchasers are a company composed of gentlemen hailing from the North and the South

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.—The following ticket has been placed in nomination by the Democratic Conference of the City and County of Philadelphia It is composed of strong and worthy men, of whose election we think there can be but little doubt:

District Attorney.—William Badger. County Treasurer—Charles Worrell. County Treasurer—Charles Worren.
County Commissioner—Joseph L. Smith.
Prothonotary—James Gibson.
County Auditor—James R. Steel.
Marshal of Police—John K. Murphy.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—We are pleased to see it anmounced that our young friend and former towns man, James Lewis, Esq, (son of Hon. Edis Lewis of this City.) has received from Governor Bigler the appointment of Notary Public for the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county. We have no doubt he will make a capital officer.

LEWIS CASS, Jr , Charge d'Affaires at Rome. has visited this country only temporarily. He will zeturn in September next.

JOHN C. MYERS Esq. of the Berks County Press has been appointed mail agent on the Reading Railroad.

Samuel Saunders one of the Gap party, was nvicted on Wednesday last, in the U. S. District Court, Philadelphia, of passing counterfeit money. ILP Strawberries are selling, in New York at

The state of the s

The Campaign of 1858. There is an unusual calm in the political world just now—at least it is the case here in Pennsylva-

months intervene between

this and the next general election, and although we have four of the most important offices in the State of Mr Monroe was to spread its soothing influence over the land, and forever lay the fell demon of p rty strite which has run riot since the great contest of 1828. After a ch-quered existence of four and twenty years, the Whig party seem to have given up the contest in despair, and are now wiling that the governments of the State and Nation shall remain in Democratic hands where they righttully belong. The downfall of Whiggery commenced with the nomination of ZACHARY TATLOR, in the "Slaughter House" Convention of 1848; and was consummated at Baltimore, in the month of June last, by the nomination of Winnight Score. From that moment every intelligent mind predicted t' e destruction of the great party which eight years before, under the leadership of HENRY CLAY, came well nigh defeating the lamented James K. POLK; and the disastrous rout of 1852 drove the last nail that by the terms of the last appropriation bill, the in the coffin of the defunct party. Since November Governor is authorized to anticipate, by temporary class, the Whig party, as such, has been dead and buried, and all the efforts of all the galvanic appliances in the Union cannot restore to the loathsome carcase the least degree of vitality. In the lar guage of its greatest statesman, the Whig party, from henceforth, will exist only on the historic was the party of the Alien and Sedition laws of 000 have been negotiated, and not \$700,000. The alike despised and execuated by the American peo-

But, although Whiggery was scattered to the four winds by the elevation of FRANKLIN PIERCE to the Presidential chair, it does not necessarily follow that their principles have become extinct, or that the Democracy for the future are to walk over the course without opposition. Far from it. The elements are even now at work to organize the by temporary loans, no means of payment could different factions of Whiggery and disaffected Democrats into a new party, which will commence its operations in this State by endeavoring to defeat Messrs. Forsyth, Banks and Brawley, the nominees of the Democratic party. That it will be an abortive effort we have not a doubt, if only the true-hearted Democracy of Pennsylvania are active and vigilant-true to themselves and their country. We should all act as though the common enemy were in the field, fully organized as they were wont to be years gone by, and not suffer the disgrace of being caught napping in the hour of victory. We should recollect that "eternal vigilance is the price paid for liberty," and the surest road to success is the straight-forward one of duty. Hannibal had Rome in his power after a succession of solendid victories, but lost all-his country and his life-by permitting his soldiers to become enervated and inefficient, through luxury and want of discipline, when in sight of the Eternal City.-Let as profit by so striking an example.

Our candidates, now before the public, are tried and true men, and thorough-going Democrats .--They have each been "weighed in the balance and not found wanting." Honest, intelligent and deserving, they are eminently entitled to the vote and active exertions of every true friend to our glorious party, and it would be a burning disgrace if, by supineness or lethargy, we should permit all or either of them to be defeated, when, with a proper effort, they can be triumphantly elected by at least twenty thousand majority.

We hope our Democratic friends will reflect upon this matter in time, and see to it that the party is thoroughly organized in every county of the State. The sooner the good work is commenced the better-the more certain and overwhelming our victory will be.

III The New York Times and Messenger, a neu-

ral sheet, says that the Whig party is henceforth to be spoken of in the past tense. Daniel Webster, in his last illness prophesied its dissolution-the Pribune pronounces it dead. The truth is, that all its " great issues " have been dead ever since the reign of "Captain Tyler." The exchequer scheme that was to stand in the place of a United States Bank, was one of its last kicks. The Mexican war knocked it into a cocked hat. General Tayfor was elected on the strength of his eminent services, not as the representative of Whig principles. and the Whig party would have fallen to pieces even before the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration, had it not been sustained with omicsion and commission, on the Atlas shoulders of that noble-hearted and magnanimous statesman. Henry Clay, whom it treated with more ingratitude than ever before repaid high service, but who, with the chivalry that belonged to his noble soul, bore it up in storm and tempest as faithfully as if it had been worthy of support. With Mr. Clay died the Whig party; Mr. Webster composed its epitaph, and General Scott and his friends buried it so deeply that it is doubtful whether the hand of resurred tion will ever reach it. It is thought, adds the same paper, that the Tribune, which endeavored to revive it when in articulo mortis, and has since, after applying a looking-glass to its mouth, pronounced it "a goner," was accessory to "the deep damnation of its taking off." Upon this delicate point we shall not hazard an opinion. Others suppose that General Scott's western speeches gave it the coup de grace, and there are some who assert that it was stabbed in the neck by the Unionists of the party. The prevailing notion seems to be that it turnished the means for its own destruction, and tell by an arrow drawn from its own quiver.

# Robert Tyler, Esq.

This centleman, the present able and accomplish. ed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, is thus truthfully referred to by the Camden (NJ) Democrat all of which will be fully endorsed by every body who has the pleasure of his acquaintance :

The longer we are acquainted with Mr. Rober Tyler, of Philadelphia, the better we like him.— We are not astonished that he should be so popular in the old Key-Stone State. He was educated in the good old school of Virginia Democracy school that was opened by Jefferson, and faithfully kept up by his successors in the old Dominion. His distinguished father is one of the most eloquent, as well as intellectual, of the great men of the day. His son, therefore, had a most excellent preceptor, and may be said to be a Democrat, dyed in the wool. In point of high oratorical powers, we know of no man of his age, in or out of Pennsylvania, who excels him. His style of speaking is very impressive, and his diction the most chaste — and as a writer. Mr. Tyler belongs to the very -and as a writer, Mr. Tyler belongs to the very highest class. It is not often that a gentleman coming from another State reaches the elevation he has in Pennsylvania, in so brief a period. With Virginia for his birth place, and Pennsylvania adoption, it may be truly said, that his career xceedingly promising.

CHOLERA IN WILLIAMSPORT, MD .- The Chamberaburg Whig has a letter from a reliable gentleman of Williamsport, on the nature of the disease, which appeared in that place some ten days ago, and which had already been noticed in our columns. From this account, it is very similar to that of the Chambersburg epidemic of last season. The wri-

of the Hippodrome, New York. It was his one of a warrior, a slave holder, or a rumseller." hundred and fifty-fifth ascension. After being up about thirty-six minutes, he landed at Flushing L. I.

Enerne Explosion .- An engine exploded on the New York and Eric Railroad, on Thursday last killing eleven persons, and wouding accessed more. The comments was emone the former

President Pierce and the British Abolitionists.

The visit of Mrs. Stove to England, and the circulation there of her book, cannot fail to result in a happy influence upon public sentiment in our own country. The demonstrations of respect for her attack upon southern institutions will show Io fil, still no note of preparation is heard on either side, and the stranger it would appear as though the political his cheef was buried, and that the "era of good feeling," first spoken of during the Presidency will inevitably reap the reward which their treason to the country merits. An intelligent correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from Lon don relates an incident which ought to agreet th attention of every lover of our institutions.

At breakfast the other day, I was seated nex o one of the admirals in the British navy. He ask ed me it I th ught there was any danger of war ever springing up again between our two countries I answered that I thought there was. He was sur prised, and asked for the reason that justified such a sentiment. I told him that the rancor and con empt with which American principles and inst tutions are treated in this country are irritating the American people, and the work of alienation is had tener every cay. The admiral declared that such feelings are not wide-spread, and lie only in vulgar and unenlightened minds. 'Did you know, sir,' I inquired, 'that the President of the United States was hissed by four thousand British Christains in Exeter Hall last night?' Heexpressed himself both ed and grieved, and still held that such peoe as meet there to celebrate their anti-slavery anversaries are no exponents of British opinion.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HISSED BY FOUR THOUSARD STATES HISSED BY FOUR THOUSARD STATES HISSED BY THE PRESIDENT THE BRITISH Chrisians should resort to this unusual mode of exhibi ing their indignation and their decency? His offance consists in this—that in his inaugural speec ne declared:
The founders of the republic dealt with things

as they were represented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be

safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union has had my heartfelt approbation.—

To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the b affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntar servitude, as ic exists in different States of this cor federacy, is recognised by the constitution. I be-lieve that it stands like any other admitted right and that the States where it exists are entitle I hold that the laws of 1850, common! called the 'compromise measures,' are strictly co stitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into ect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this republic are bound to regard the rights of the South, in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed no with a reluctance encourage by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, out cheerfully, and according to the decisions the tribunal to which their exposition belongs.-Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I tervently hope that the ques-tion is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or tanatical excitement may again threaten the du-

These parriotic sentiments were hailed with unounded gratification by the true triends of our country throughout its length and breadth, but they are deemed worthy only of hisses by American and British abolitionists. What an overwhelming rebuke does this echo from Britain administer to thos disnonest southern whigs who are now seeking again to kindle the fires of agitation by falsely charging the President with giving countenance and support to abolitionism in his distribution of the public patronage? This charge emanates, too, from politicians whose associations with free-soilism have been so intimate and so recent that their garments are scarcely yet clear of the offensive odor.—Union.

our posterity.

### High Authority,

We take the liberty, says the Bedford Gazette, of making the following extract of a letter from Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, (one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.) to the editor, dated Lancaster, June 4, 1853-and we trust the Judge will important that his emphatic endorsement of the ap- the thanks of our citizens generally. pointment of Judge Knox should be made public. The death of Judge Gibson puts Judg: Lewis in vlvania, although not the oldest man on the Bench He has been familiar with the practice and administration of the law for more than thirty years; so that his expression of opinion of the high qualifications of the gentleman who has been selected to fill the place occupied by the late Judge Gibson, will be considered no idle compliment, but will be remembered by the freemen of Pennsylvania on the second Tuesday of October next as a great truth emanating from one of the best men in the Commonwealth. But to the extract. Judge Lew-

is says: "Gov. BIOLER is entitled to the gratitude of the country for giving us so excellent a brother a Judge Knox If he had searched the whole State with the utmost scrutiny, he could not have selected a more upright and competent man. His father was Sheriff of Tioga when I practiced law in that county. I have known Judge Knox from his early youth. He comes from the masses, feels with them, understands their interests, and has the disposition as well as the ability to promote the welfare of the whole people. He has risen, without the aid of family influence or wealth, entirely upon his own merits: and his elevation has hear as well. ge Knox. If he had searched the whole Stat his own merits; and his elevation has been as rap-id as his deservings are confessedly great. He is young, but his youth is an argument in favor of his appointment. The duties of the Bench are of a appointment. The duties of the Bench are of a character which require some degree of bodily health and vigor, as weil as a mature judgment and well balanced mind. Judge Knox possesses all these qualities; and, what is of great importance, he will be vastly improved in experience before the end of his fifteen year term, (should his health be spared,) while he will still be in the prime of life and in the zenith of his highterness of which the nd in the zenith of his bright career of public use fulness. I mention my views upon this subject to show how sound and correct your own are, as stated in your editorial notice of his appointment. Your Friend,
ELLIS LEWIS.

Gen. Geo. W. Bowman."

#### The Right Spirit. The Pennsylvanian, a few days since, had the folowing admirable paragraph, all of which will meet with the hearty concurrence of every true-hearted Democrat in the State:

Let there be no more war in the Democratic ranks in this State. We have always been charged with more than we had; and it is now reported to be a common saying at Washington, in the Depart-ments, as well as at the White House, that the old Keystone State is the most harmonious of all the large States. Well, if there is not much to settle or forgive, it is soonest and easiest done. We go for it. We go for it for our own sakes. We go for it for the sake of our fellow Democrats We go for it for the sake of Pierce. We go for the sake of Bigler. We go for it for the sake of the go for it for the sake of Pierce. We go for it sake of Bigler. We go for it for the sake of the Whigs. Let us bury our quarrels in a common grave; and if there are those who will not agree to this, we say put them into the grave themselves, and heap it up till the cry out "peccavi." When there is union and good feeling. Faction starves apace; Demagogues have no work makers go begging; and every body prospers. Besides, our great party was not made, like prison, to howl in. It is a partnership for warm hearts, brave spirits, true men, enquiring minds, and not for grumblers. We say out upon all future

ABOLITION BLASPHENY.—The horrid language which follows is extracted from an account of the proceedings of the recent abolition convention in

scolding at our political hearth-stone.

"Mr. Henry C. Wright commenced by savin that he was an atheist to anything which sanctioned slavery. I would put my heel upon any Government which sanctioned slavery. If God sanctioned slavery, I would put my heel upon him. (lisses and applause; 'order' from the Chair; hisses and laughter from the Callery.) Yes I would serve to Chambersburg epidemic of last season. The writer adds in a postscript, that three deaths have occurred since the last report, and that it is beginning "to assume a more alarming phase."

ID Mr. John Wiss. the distinguished æronaut, made an ascension on Monday last, from the arena past when we should look to attributes or titles.—

Bat when we should look to attributes or titles.—

Bat when we should look to attributes or titles.—

Bat when me appending from the Chair; hissee and obey such a God; I would put such a God upon the auction block, and sell him like a beast.—

Was an atheist to any God that sanctioned slavery; he would spend his money and his life to overthrow such a God and such a God when each a graduate in the chair; hissee and the chair; hissee and obey such a God; I would put such a God upon the auction block, and sell him like a beast.—

Was an atheist to any God that sanctioned slavery; he would spend his money and his life to overthrow such a God and such a God that sanctioned slavery; he would spend his money and his life to overthrow such a God that sanctioned slavery; he was an atheist to any God that sanctioned slavery; he would spend his money and his life to overthrow such a God; I would put such a God upon the auction block, and sell him like a beast.—

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> ANOTHER DEATH .- The Port Tobacco (Md.) Times says that Mr. H. Brawner, of that county has lost another slave from what is believed to be holera making the fifth fatal case in his family

CHOLEBA .- The St. Louis News of the 6th hast mentions that these descent flams occurred the force Cholera.

CITY AND COUNTY TEMS.

30 JOHN KOLP, Esq has received the appoint ment of P. M. at Safe Harbor, in this county.-Mr. K., is an active, intelligent, working Democrat and will make an obliging, attentive and efficient officer.

The Farm or Siva is here, and will give his first exhibition this evening, in Fulton Hall. His extraordinary performances are said to exceed those of any other necromancer now in the country-not even excepting the celebrated Anderson, who several months ago delighted and astonished our citi-

The contract for building the York Furnace ridge, was on Monday awarded to Messrs. John Black and Jacob Huber, of this city, for \$40,940. The foundation of the new Locomotive Manfactory, in this city, has been commenced. A committee has gone East to purchase machinery for

The name of the "Rock " P. O., in Fulton ownship, has been changed to "Peach Bottom,"

and Mrs. Ann Parry appointed P. M., in place of 8. W. P. Boyd, removed. NEW BANK .- A number of the citizens of Marietta have given notice of their intention to apply to the next Legislature for a charter for a Banking

Institution, to be located in that Borough andc alled the Donegal Bank, with a capital of \$150,000. The contract for repairing the new Reservoir, t having settled about two feet at the south-east end since its construction, was awarded, on Friday last, to Mr. James Rodgers, for the sum of \$2800-

he being the lowest biddér. FAST RUNNING.—The speed of the new Locootive, the "Keystone," just put upon the State Road, was tested a few days ago, between Galagherville and Coatesville, a distance of 41 miles. was run in precisely four and a hulf minutes! which is at the rate of sixty miles an hour!

Messrs. Mishler and Reese have established line of coaches between this City and the Ephrata Mountain Springs. They will leave Reese's Hotel, n North Queen street, every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and returning, leave Ephrata at 7 o'clock, A. M. reaching this City in time for the forenoon trains to Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Fare 75 cents each

GAS COMPANY .- The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

President—William Mathiot.

Managers—D. Longenecker, C. Hager, H. R. Reed, Ellis Lewis, Wm. Glime and B. A. Shaeffur.

Secretary—Wm. Glime. Secretary-Wm. Glime. Treasurer-John F. Shroder.

DROWNED .- An Irishman by the name of Ar drew Kelly, (a relative of Patrick and M. Kelly. of this city,) was drowned on Thursday last, near Castle Finn Iron works, York county. fle went into the water to bathe, and was afterwards found drowned. His remains were brought to this city on Friday, and interred in the Catholic burying ground. He was unmarried, and about 26 years of rability of our institutions, or obscure the light of age--Inland Daily.

New RAILBOAD .- At a late meeting of the Commissioners of the Columbia and Octorara Railroad, it was decided to raise the amount or money necessary to make a survey of the route, which will probably be from Columbia through Washington, Safe Harbor, New Providence and Quarryville, at some point near the Lancaster and Chester county line, to intersect with the proposed Central Road from West Chester to Baltimore. The completion of the road will materially reduce the price of coal and lumber at the various points named along the

Town Clocks.—There have been two town clocks fixed up, since the removal of the one on the old Court House. One thereof at the South-east corner in Centre Square, by Mr. Zahm; and the other thereof by Mesers. Zahm & Jackson, in front of their store, North Queen street. These time pieces will, in some measure, supply the place of the old Court House clock, for which the enterprisexcuse the liberty thus taken, as we deem it highly | ing gentlemen, who put them up, are entitled to

30 The Farmers in this county are now in the midst of their hay harvest-and the crop will be his place, so far as age and experience can give one | a very heavy one. The wheat crop also gives more osition. He is now the oldest Judge in Pennsyl- promise than it did a few weeks ago, and, from present appearances, our country friends, in general, have very little reason to complain. Whilst there are some bad fields in the county, there are more goo ones, and the crop, we think, will be

LANCASTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A meeting of the Society was held in this city, on Monday, the 26th ult. Mr. Casper Hiller of Conestoga, produced a variety of choice strawberries and cherries, and a committee on fruit was an pointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:-John Miller, Casper Hiller, J. B. Garber, C. H. Lefever, J. F. Heinitsh, Dr. Ely Parry and Levi S.

FATAL ACCIDENT On Wednesday afternoon ast an accident occurred on the Canal, where the Messre. Grubb are erecting their new furnaces, by which one man was killed and another seriouslinjured. An embankment gave way, and in its fall struck one of the workmen on the shoulder, breaking his shoulder blade, and completely buried another, who lived but a short time after he was extricated. The latter was a German, and resided in Marietta. We have not heard the names of either of the unfortunate men.—Col. Spy.

A Lodge of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows was organized in this City on Friday last, by D. G. M. Joseph L. Nace, of Philadelphia, under the nameand title of Hancock Lodge, No. 28. The following officers were elected and installed:

W. G., William Freeman; W. V. G., Shultz; W. R. S., J. M. Johnson; W. T., Jacot Hubert; W. W., John C. Hubert; W. I. W., Geo F. Rote; W. J., John King. Twenty proposition for membership were received at the first meeting.

A TIMELY WARNING .- The Philadelphia Ledger of Wednesday last, has the following item of City news, the publication of which in this region may have some effect in abating a nuisance which the good citizens of Lancaster are compelled to endure for the space of a fortnight every year. This thing of firing off crackers in a populous town, is always attended with more or less danger, and the occasion which gives rise to it, would unquestionably be "more honored in the breach than the ob servance," after such a fashion. There are much more more sensible and appropriate ways of celebrating the Anniversary of our National Indepen dence :

Yesterday afternoon an occurrence took place in the western section of the city, which förcibly de-monstrates the dangerous tendency of the practice of firing crackers in our public streets. As a light one-horse wagon, driven by a person from the country, was passing the corner of Schuylkill Fourth and Market streets, a boy threw a fire cracker into the street, which immediately alarmed the horse, causing it to dash off towards Fifth street at a rate which defied every effort of the driver to check. At the corner of Fifth street the horse turned northward, and rushed along the footway shattering the wagon and throwing the driver vio-lently to the earth. A lady, named Mrs. McClain who was passing toward Market street, was knock ed down, and on being raised by the bystander was ascertained to be in a dying condition. Either the horse or some part of the wagon had struck her a blow on the forehead, which had completely rushed the frontal bone, and shattered part of the kull. She was immediately conveyed to the Drug Store of Mr. Simes, on the corner of Fifth and Mar ket, but she was beyond the reach of human aid, and died in a few moments. The unfortunate woman was the mother of five or six children and

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE

The following correspondence between Gov. owe, of Maryland, and Gov. Bigler, of this State, will excite unusual interest. The public have long been somewhat familiar with the subject matter of this controversy. It has undergone discussion by the press in all parts of the State, in the course of which, Gov. Bigler has come in for a full share of misrepresentation and abuse. At one time it was asserted that he had refused to make a requisition for Messrs. M Creary and Merrit, the alleged fugitives from justice; and then again, that he had made the requisition, but subsequently withdrew it at the instance of Gov. Lowe. Indeed, so vigilant had become the efforts of a certain class of political philosophers to misrepresent the action of the Governor, and so violent the execrations heaped upon him, that an official declaration of his action became a matter of duty to himself as a public of ficer. At the instance of citizens of Chester coun ty, therefore, he finally consented to furnish a copy of the correspondence for publication.

In this, as in the case of Archibald Ridgely, who killed the fugitive slave, Smith, at Columbia, in May, 1852, and as in every other case in which Governor Bigler's official acts have been assailed, it will be perceived that he has steadily pursued the line of duty, and with becoming dignity and firmness, maintained the rights of his native State.

It is difficult to foresee what will be the final is sue of this unpleasant affair; nor have we time or space to-day to enter upon the discussion of the merits of the controversy.

The perusal of this correspondence will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that Gov. Bigler, has done everything that could be done in reference to this matter; and we hope it will be disposed of without exciting the least unkind feeling between the citi zens of the two States:

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Annapolis, Md., May 2, 1853. To His Excellency, The Governor of Pennsylvania:

Sin: -I have maturely considered the requis Sin:—I have maturely considered the requisition made by your Excellency, for the apprehension and delivery of Thomas M'Creary and John Merrit, charged with the crime of kidnapping a certain Rachel Parker. I must respectfully decline to comply with it, for the following reasons:

You will perceive by the statement of L. A. Schoolfield, Esq., (the truth of which has not been, and I presume will not be controverted,) that Thomas M'Creary went to Pennsylvania, not as a kidnapper, but for the sole purpose of capturing Rachel Parker, then supposed to be Eliza Crocus, the fugitive slave of Mrs. Dickeyhut. It is also certain that he carried with him the authority of a power

fugitive slave of Mrs. Dickeyhut. It is also certain that he carried with him the authority of a power of attorney from the owner of the alleged fugitive, or her "agent, designing to act under it, in good faith. It is likewise well known that he captured Rachel Parker, believing her to be Eliza Crocus.—Neither can it be denied that he had good reason for so believing, not only from the information received in the neithborhood, but also from the arter. ceived in the neighborhood, but also from the extra ordinary likeness which exists between Rachel Pa ker and Eliza Crocus, and upon which some of the most respectable citizens of Baltimore were pre most respectable citizens of Baltimore were pre-pared to swear to the fact of identity. From these premises, the conclusion is irresistibly drawn, that Thomas M'Creaty is not a criminal. The pre-sumption of malicious intent, necessary to consti-tute crime, is absolutely rebutted by the facts of the case. If guilty at all, under the law, his guilt is purely technical. He is morally innocent, beyond the shadow of a doubt. The first question which he shadow of a doubt. The first question which arises, therefore, is, would it he just for the laws of Pennsylvania to punish a man under such circumstances? The next question is, can I consent that a citizen of Maryland shall be exposed to the hazard of an unjust prosecution? It is unnecessary for me to assure you that the people and government of this State hold the crime of kidnapping in the deepest abhorrence, and that our laws visit is with the severest punishments. But, that is not he enquiry here. The question is, whether or not, being perfectly satisfied of the moral innocence of the accused, I shall send him into another State, for trial? It is extremely unpleasant to make any the accused, I shall send him into another State, for trial? It is extremely unpleasant to make any allusions whatsoever, which may possibly be supposed to reflect ungraciously upon any of the citizens of another and a friendly State; invertheless, it is my duty to remind your Excellency that very strong and unreasonable prejudices, touching the subject-matter of M'Creary's alieged offence, prevail in the county where he has been indicted, which would render the result of his trial exceedingly would render the result of his trial exceedingly uncertain. I could not, therefore, consent to exose him to the risk, unless I felt constrained to do o by the mandate of the Federal Constitution.— Without entering into an argument upon this point Without entering into an argument upon this point, it is sufficient to say, that I consider the case of M'Creary fully within the scope of that discretion, in regard to requisitions, which has always been claimed and exercised by the Executives of the different States of the Union. Not only the Governors, but the Courts also, on habeas corpus, have repeatedly gone behind requisitions, and have examined into and deided upon the merits of the cases themselves.

themselves.
I respectfully call your attention to a letter ad I respectfully call your attention to a letter ad dressed to me by the Hon. James Campbell, late Attorney General of Pennsylvania, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. The late Attorney General expressly states, that, at the trial on the petition for freedom, filed by Rachel Parker, in the Circuit Court for Baltimore county, it was distinctly understood and agreed between the coursel for the petitioner and the claimant, respectively, that no crimtioner and the claimant, respectively, that no crim-inal proceedings should be instituted against M'Creary in Pennsylvania, if the claimant would abandon the claim, and permit a verdict to be ta-ken in favor of the petitioner; and that he (the late Attorney General) would, without any hesitation, have entered a nolle prosequi on the indictement lately found against him ('n'Creary) in Chester co., had he the power to do so. From this statement of the late Attorney General, it must be supposed that M'Creary was not regarded by the counsel a morally guilty, if guilty at all. In pursuance of the arrangement entered into between the counsel, a verdict in favor of the netioner was rendered by the verdict in favor of the petioner was rendered by the jury. It is not for me to inquire how far the State of Pennsylvania might consider herself bound by the deliberate act of the counsel appointed by your Excellency, at the request of the Legislature of your State. I must regard those counsel, thus appointed, as the representatives of Pennsylvania, authorized to act in her behalf. I must, consequently, assume that Pennsylvania has admixed the quently, assume that Pennsylvania has admitted the moral innocence of M'Creary; because upon the opposite hypothesis, I should be driven to the conclusion (which is wholly inadmissable) that a felony clusion (which is wholly inadmissable) that a felony had been compounded, in order that the freedom of Rachael Parker might thereby be secured. It cannot be doubted that the counsel, on both sides acted from the highest and purest motives; and that, being satisfied of the moral innocence of that, being satisfied of the moral innocence of M'Creary, the counsel for Pennsylvania considered that a prosecution for kidnapping would not only be unjust to M'Creary, but might tend very strongly to excite unplessant feelings between two great States, which have always cherished, and, I sincerely trust, always will continue to cherish the warmest mutual respect and attachment. Here, then, by the force of the facts themselves, as well as by the admission of Pennsylvania, clearly implied from the act of her acknowledged lean repre-

from the act of her acknowledged legal repre sentatives, I am brought to the certain conclusio that Thomas M'Creary is an innocent man.

The case of John Merritt rests upon the same facts and is governed by the same principles. He was but the assistant of M'Creary; and of course should not be held accountable, if M'Creary be declared irresponsible.

hould not be none account and irresponsible.

Under these circumstances, I must decline to onder these circumstances, I must decline to comply with the requisition of your Excellency.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, our obedient servant, E. LOUIS LOWE.

Executive Chamber,

Harrisburg, May 26, 1853.

To His Excellency, E. Louis Lowe, Governor of Maryland Your Excellency's communication of the 2d in-tant informing me that you had declined to issue warrant for the arrest and delivery of Thomas d'Creary and John Merritt, alleged (ugitives from

he justice of this State, came to hand by due course of mail. An unusual pressure of other official du to mail. An unusual pressure of other omcial du-ties must plead my apology to your Excellency for having so long delayed to acknowledge its receipt. I have examined with some solicitude and much care, the reasons thus communicated to me by your Excellency, for your refusal to comply with the requisition of the Governor of this State for a varrant to arrest the said fugitives, and regret that should feel required to say, after all this consid-

I should feel required to say, after all this donsideration, that I cannot regard the reasons assigned as sufficient; indeed, feel constrained by a high sense of official duty to dissont entirely from the doctrines promulgated by your Excellency, backing this unfortunate affair.

Before proceeding to discuss the important features of this unpleasant controversy, it would seem proper that I should at least attempt to remove from your mind apprehensions, not disguided in your communication, that the prosecution if the fugitives may have proceeded from prejudiceor unfriendly feeling on the part of certain citizens of Pennsylvania. I can, I am happy to say, se nothing in the preliminaries of this case to warmat this impression. The vindication of the law add the punishment of crime, I beg to assure you, tree the ADELIFIER—It will be seen by reference to our admerse on the 4th of July and to continue until all the outh terer for the public amusement, has made arrange ments for another distribution of gifts, to commence on the 4th of July and to continue until all the outh the former project in connection with the Panorama of Articles, and to reduce the number and price of tickets, so as to enable a more general participation. Our friends should be sufficient, and to reduce the number and price of tickets, and to reduce the number and price of tickets, so as to enable a more general participation. Our friends should be sufficient, with the panoram of the case of Clark, recerded in 9th Mendel, pan a requisition to the Executive of New York and believed to the proper authority, and a writ of habits corpus awarded for his liberation, Chief Justice of the control the circuit because of the purity of their administration. Some price save one was probability the defense of the case of Clark, recerded in 9th Mendel, pan a requisition to the Executive of New York and ediverd to the proper authority, and a writ of habits corpus awarded for his liberation, Chief Justice, Office was or tickets immediately, and not very until they visit the purity of their administration. Some price save of the case of Clark, recerded in 9th Mendel, pan a requisition to the Executive of New York and ediverd to the proper authority, and a writ of habits corpus awarded for his liberation, Chief Justice, Office was or tickets immediately, and not very nativally grew out of the circuit because of the purity of their administration. Some price save of the purity of their administration of the circuit because of the purity of their administration of the circuit because of the purity of the authority of the authorities of the save of the purity of the authority of the authority of the authority of the authority of the purity of the authority of the authority of the save of the case of Clark, recerded in 9th Mendel, pan a requisition to the Executive of New

macy of the law, or endanger the integrity of trial many of the law, or encanger the integrity of trial by jury; and I regret exceeding; that your Excellency should have found it necessary to "make any allusions whatever, which may possibly be supposed to reflect ungracious; y upon any of the citizens of another and a friendly State." Excitement and misdirect feelings. another and a ffiendly State." Excitement and misdirected feeling may, on special occasions, prevail without, but the sacred portals of justice. in this orderly Commonwealth, are seldom if ever invaded by popular clamor. The guilt or innocence of parties is ever established according to the rules and principles of the law. Far be it from me therefore, to recognize the right of your Excellency, under the law or rules of comity, to refuse to surrender the accused on the allegation that a fair trin might not be had by a jury of this State; nor can I agree with you that the interest manifested by the citizens of Chester county, in the girls, Elizabeth and Rachael Parker, whom they knew to have been carried off from their midst in violation of law, should be regarded as "a very strong and unreasonable prejudice," nor that such a feeling in a community is to render the ends of justice "exceedingly uncertain." eedingly uncertain." I shall not attempt to answer at length the plea

I shall not attempt to answer at length the plea of innoceace which you have been pleased to interpose for the fugitives, for I must deny its legitamacy entirely. One or two points, however, would seem to demand a passing notice. You allege that "Mr. M'Creary went to Pennsylvania, not as a kidnapper, but for the sole purpose of capturing Rachael Parker, then supposed to be Eliza Crocus the fugitive slave of Mrs. Dickeyhut." The answer to this is, that the laws of Congress prescribes and no this is, that the laws of Congress prescribe a mode of reclaiming a fugitive from labor, and had Mr. Mr. Creary respected these forms there would now be no indictment against him. Had he taken the oe no indictment against him. Had he taken the alleged Eliza Crocus before an United States Commissioner, to establish her indentity, as the law requires, the fact would have been developed that the person whom he was about to carry off, was not Eliza Crocus, but Rachael Parker. At best, therefore, it will be seen that Mr. M'Creary carried off Rachael Parker in violation of the law, and your Excellency will certainly agree with me that he Excellency will containly agree with me that he hould bear the consequences. But this whole inquiry into the guilt or innocence

But this whole in uiry into the guilt or innocence of the accused parties, is unauthorized, and, to my mind, in clear derogation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution and laws of the United States; nor can I agree with you that the "case of Mr. M? Creary comes within the scope of that discretion in regard to requisitions which has always been claimed and exercised by the Executive of the different States of the Union? of the Union." I have also searched in vain for the cases in which "not only the Governors but the courts on habeas corpus, have repeatedly gone behind the requisitions and have examined into and decided upon the merits of the cases themselves." This examination, so far from bringing me to a concurrence in your Excellency's views, has con-firmed me in the belief, that there is nothing in the onstitution of the United States, in the laws of Congress, or the practice of the Governors of the capetive States, to warrant an Executive in going behind a correct record, to decide upon the face. Every suggestion which you have made in defence accused, constitutes subject matter for the consideration of a Pennsylvania jury when trying the question of guilt or innocence, and should not, I apprehend, have attracted the notice of the Exof the requisition.

The Constitution of the United States provide

that a person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State shall on demand of ie Executive authority of the State from which h led, be delivered up to be removed to the Stat naving jurisdiction of the crime." Congress declares "that whenever the Executive of any State in the Union shall demend any person a fugitive from justice, of the Executive authority any State in the Union shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice, of the Executive authority of any State or Territory to which such person shall have fied, and shall moreover, produce a copy of the indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any such State or Territory, charges the contract of the state of the sta ng the person so demanded with having committee reason, felony or other crime, certified as authen ic by the Governor or Chief Magistrate of the State fled, it shall be the duty of the Executive a authority making the demand, or his agent."
In what feature of this plain and mandatory law found the right to go behind the record and try he case? The injunction to deliver the fugitive ander the prescribed forms of the requisition is positive. If it had been contemplated that theGovernitive. If it had been contemplated that the Grovernor upon whom the requisition is made should inquire into the merits of the case, why did not Congress so declare? M'Creary and Merritt are claimed on the indictment of a grand jury, the highest grade of a prima lacia case that can be made out; and still your Excellency has felt required to go behind this charge and inquire into the facts of the case, and even into the feelings of the people who might be called upon to act as jurors.

Much controversy has been held between the Expense. Much controversy has been held between the Executives of the respective States of the Union, as to the meaning of the terms "other crimes" as expressed in the Constitution and touching the forms

requisition; but in no instance that I have been of requisition; but in no instance that I have been able to discover before the present, has an Executive claimed the right to go behind an admittedly correct record and dismiss the accused on the facts of the case. No objection is made to the form or substance of the requisition, and the crime charged according to the language of your Excellency. But whitst admitting the sufficiency of the requisition as to form, you assume to infer from an unauthorized inquiry into the facts, the innecence of the acceptance. as to form, you assume to men have a survival sized inquiry into the facts, the innocence of the ac-cused and then ask " if it would be right for the laws of Pennsylvania to punish a man under such cused and then ask "if it would be right for the laws of Pennsylvania to punish a man under such circumstances" and "if you should give your consent that a citizen of Maryland should be exposed to an unjust prosecution." The answer is that the law must be administered as it is. It is not for an Executive officer to account for the consequences, nor is it safe to doubt the justice of the law. The nor is it safe to doubt the justice of the law. The idoa that it is my duly as an Executive to foreknow the kind of trial which is to await parties claimed on the requisition of your Excellency or the Governor of any other State, is truly startling. Why Sir, to my mind no Executive should pretend to understand the facts or the consequences; he should be content to obey the mandates of the Constitution, confiding the rights and interests of accused parties to their peers and the laws of theland. Your view of the subject, it will be readily seen would impose upon the Executive a most onerous and delicate duty cot contemplated by the act of Conpress. impose upon the Executive a most onerous and delicate duty cot contemplated by the act of Congress. If it be the right of the Executive, upon whom a requisition is mace to go behind the indictment to notice the facts for the protection of the accused, it is his duty to do so. If he has the right to do so in one case, he is bound to do so in all, a duty utterly impracticable and never should be attempted. Should an Executive be expected to reverse the action of a grand jury in the absence of all the testimony on which the inductment against the accused may have been found? Should an accused party may have been found ? Should an accused party be tried before arrest? Should judgment be re oe tried before arrest? Should judgment be ren-dered in the absence of both the prosecutor and ac-cused? The inevitably effect of your Excellency's position would be to lead to a system thus impracti-cable and dangerous. It, therefore, I were entirely satisfied of the innocence of the accused, I could not consent to participate in the establishment of a precedent so fraught with dangerous consequences the peace of the country and the ends of justice. as to acquiesce in the right of an Executive to go behind the indictment of a jury, and a requisition in regular form, to decide the merits of the case.

The provisions of the Constitution must have the paramount effect of a treaty stipulation between Sovereign and Indeenders States and the constitution of the constitution o

paramount effect of a treaty stipulation between Sovereign and Independent States, and are not only posititive and mandatory in their requirements, but contain a manifest intimation as to the jurisdiction of the offence charged. If it had been intended to vest the slightest discretionary power in the authority of the State to which the person may have fled, beyond the right to know the offence charged is a crime in the State where committed, then the mandate, that he or she be removed to the State having jurisdiction would be superfluous. If the right claimed by your Excellency exists fer the purposes of protection—eveu as to a citizen of the State to which he has fled, it follows that it also exists for all the purposes of trial and punishment. state to which he has ned, it follows that it also exists for all the purposes of trial and punishment, a principle entirely repugnant to the well settled policy of the criminal law, the jurisdiction as to the guilt or innocence of the accused being vested exclusively in the courts of the State or place where the offence was compiled. Notice that the offence was compiled.

clusively in the courts of the State or place where the offence was committed. Nor is it necessary to argue that legislative jurisdiction over this subject is vested solely and exclusively in Congress.

This point has been clearly maintained by the Supreme Court of the United States. Under this view of the case, as settled by the highest tribunal known to the law, the position contended for by-Supreme Court of the United States. Under this view of the case, as settled by the highest tribunal known to the law, the position contended for by your Excellency derives no strength from a supposed analogy to the proceedings under a writ of has bees corpus, or the duties of a committing magistrate. In these, I apprehend the proceeding is regulated by the statute of the respective States, or settled by the statute of the respective States, or settled by the practice of the courts, and can only in any case, apply to the arrest and detention, under the local law—it cannot interfere with the paramount authority of the Constitution and acts of Congress. Assuming, for illustration, that your Excellency had complied with the requisition, and after the arrest and delivery of the accused to the agent of Pennsylvania, a writ of habeas corpus had Issued for their liberation, the legality of their detention could be the only subject of inquiry before the court. If, in the language of the Supreme Court, already referred to, the act of Congress supercedes all State Legislation on the subject, and by necessary implication probibits it, how can the Executive of a State exercise a power expressly withheld from the Legislative, upon the most important considerations. Even in the ordinary practice where the write of habeas corpus. It submit.

other State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, will not inquire as to the probable guilt of the accused. The only inquiry is whether the warrant on which he is arrested states that the

the warrant on which he is arrested states that the fugitive has been a comanded by the Executive of the State from whethe is alleged to have fed and that a copy of the indictment or an affidavit charging him with having committed treason, felony or other, crime certified by the Executive demanding him as authentic, have been presented."

From this view of the question, it follows then, that the only proper inquiry by the Executive authority of a State upon which a requisition is made, is the strict legality of the proceedings. Your Excel ency may be understood by your sience to concede, 1st. That the demand of the Executive of Penasylvania was in proper form. 2d. That a copy of the indictment iound, accompanied the requisition, and 3d. That the offence with which the parties were charged, is a crime in Pennsylvania. If there has been a doubt on your mid as to the lates were charged, is a crime in Pennsylvania. If acre has been a doubt on your mid as to the latter point, it must be removed by the case just ci-ted, where it is also held, that an offence made indictable by a statute, is a crime within the meaning of the Federal Constitution. By statute, the offence of kidnapping is made indictable in your State as well as in this, and the crime regarded as odious is both. If a State Executive cannot then, under the Con-

stitution and laws, exercise the right of inquiring into the guilt or innocence of a party charged with crimo, what is there in public policy or in the char-acteristics of the case under consideration, to sus-

acteristics of the case under consideration, to sustain such a dangerous assumption of power. The right of trial by jury, the most sacred and time-honored of human institutions is justly regarded as the great safe guard of our liberty and prosperity.—Any other mode of establishing our rights jud.cially must be regarded as a usurpation of power and dangerous to the integrity of our institutions. Next to this is the right to be tried by a jury of the vicinage which in criminal accusation is a duty as well as a right. As already intimated if the power to go behind the record to examine the facts, exist in a particular sense, it can be exercised in a gento go behind the record to examine the facts, exist in a particular sense, it can be exercised in a general one. It your Excellency has the right to pass upon the guilt of MrCreary and Merrit, in order to avoid the hazard of an unfair and prejudiced train. Pennsylvania, what limit would you assign to the exercise of this power? Where shall the duties of the Executive end and those of the jury commence? Let it be the ordinary case of a fugitive from justice, without the claims of citizonship, and od distinction in principle can be drawn where are from justice, without the claims of citizenship, and no distinction in principle can be drawn, what protection could the acc sed have, if the principle contended for be the true one? If the right exists at all, it exists for the purposes of trial—and the inevitable consequences would be, that the accused might be twice tried and jeoparded for the same offence. If tried and even acquitted in the State to which he had fled, it would be no bar to a second trial, for the same offence, in the State from whence he fled. It is thus apparent, that the doctine or right contended for is not only a virtual disregard of the law, but might, in practice, be atterly destructive to the rights of the accused.—The letter of the Constitution certainly gives no latitude to Executive discretion and if not a neces-The letter of the Constitution certainly gives no latitude to Executive discretion and if not a necessary result from its spirit or the policy of the law, then it would follow that the duty of an Executive is a plain one. If satisfied that the forms required by the Constitution and laws of Congress have been complied with, and that the offence charged is a crime where committed, there can be no other determination than to deliver up the alleged fugi-tive from justice to the authority lawfully demand-

ng him.

The administration of the Constitution and laws The administration of the Constitution and laws providing for the rendition of ingitives from justice has been confided to the Executive authority of the States, and in the absence of a revisory tribunal some irregularity in practice has necessarily arisen. With the exception of a few decisions emanating from individual judges proceedings on habes corpus almost the only authorities bearing on the questions arising out of the subject, are the opinions of State Executives. So far as I have been able to examine them I find them against the position assumed by your Excellency. These controversies have had reference mainly to the sufficiency of State by your Excellency. These controvers vits, the forms of requisition and the construction that should be given to the terms "other crimes as used in the Constitution. Prior to the act of 1793, Mr. Edmund Randolph

then Attorney General of the United States, in dis-cussing the very point raised by your communica-tion of the 2d, says, "In the present instance a grand jury convened before two of the Justices of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have made i (the charge of guilt) and thus have furnished the ground for bringing the foregoing persons to for ground for bringing the foregoing persons to formal trial. Should such a procedure as this, be declared to be incompetent as a charge, the object of this article in the Constitution must either be de-teated or be truly oppressive. For, between an in-dictiment and trial there is no intermediate exami-nation of the facts and to wait for the examination of an absent culprit, before a demand would compel a judgment to be rendered behind his back.
Governor M'Donald, of Georgi, in a communication to Gov. Seward, of New York, in June 1841.

cation to Gov. seward, of New York, in June 1841, when insirting upon the delivery of a fuguive on a requisition sustained by affidavits only remarks: "The object of the Constitution is to secure the arrest of a criminal in the State to which they may flee, to be tried in the State within whose jurisdiction the off-nee was committed and not to try them before arrest in the State where they may be found. All that the Constitution intends in this before arrest in the State where they may be found.
All that the Constitution intends is, that when a
person charged with treason, felony or other crimes,
in one State shall escape into another, the officers
of the United or if your Excellency please, of the
State in which he may be found shall arrest him
upon the same evidence of guilt and no more than
would have justified his arrest in the State whence
he fled. An indictment is nothing more, than an
accusation or charge of crime," and "it cannot be
pretended that the evidence on which the Grand
Jury based their charge should be communicated pretended that the evidence on which the Grand Jury based their charge should be communicated to enable your Excellency to determine whether their conclusions were erroneous in law."

That learned gentleman further remarks, "that

no discretion to pass upon its sufficiency was in-tended to be conferred upon the Executive upon whom the requisition is made by the act of Cor gress requiring a copy of the bill of indictment to eccompany the demand in certain cases; and yet ne submission of a copy of the bill of indictmen would "not be an idle ceremony." nor the provis-ions of law directing it "unmeaning and useless." for as the bill of indictment is an authority in the State where it is found to the presiding judge to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the accused, so is an authenticated copy of it authority in the State to which he may have fied for a warrant or

order for his arrest there."

In a case before Judge Ray, of South Carolina, decided in 1844, "where certain persons were brought before him by habeas corpus, who were brought before him by nabeas corpus, who were under arrest by order of the Executive of South Carolina for the purpose of being delivered to an agent of the Governor of New York, who had demanded them as fugitives from justice in that state bills of indictment having been found against them their significance was record for a purious granual for a purious for a puri their cischarge was moved for on various grounds' their ciscoarge was moved for on various grounds, but the judge decided that he had no power or au-thority to discharge the prisoners or in any way-whatever interfere with the mandate of the Executive—that the rendition of fugitives from justice, is a ministerial duty imposed upon the Executive authority, by the Constitution and laws, and that it must be considered as a case excepted out of the State Habeas Corpus act by the constitution and laws of the United States."

As to the plea that an impression was created or an understanding had between the attorneys in the trial for the freedom of Rachel and Elizabeth Parker, I cannot see that it can relieve you or my-self from our obligation to carry out the demands of the law. In the prosecution against M Creary, I cannot doubt that Judge Bell and Judge Campbell, attorneys on the part of Pennsylvania, as well also as the attorneys on the part of your State, did what as the attorneys on the part of your State, did what they considered to be right under all the circumstances. But I can recognize no official connection between the trial for the freedom of the Parker girls, and the prosecution against Thomas M'Creary and John Merritt, for an offence against the laws of this State. Judge Campbell did not appear in the defence of the Parker Girls in the caretine of the Caretine of the Parker Girls in the Caretine of the Caret the defence of the Parker Girls, in the capacity of Attorney General but as one of the attorneys seected by the Governor, under the resolutions of the Legislature. His powers were the same as those of his associate, Judge Bell, and no more. But as Attorney General, under a late law of the State, he could exercise no greater than an advisory power over the proceedings. The power to stay the pro-secution against the accused, is vested solely in the Court and District Attorney, of Chester county,— Had these officials seen in the proceedings in the case of the Parker Girls, reasons sufficient for encase of the Parker Girk, reasons summerent for en-tering a nolle prosequi, the prosecution would have terminated. They deemed it to be their duty, how-ever, to send the case to the grand jury, and a bill of indictment was found against the accused. On the presentation of a copy of this indictment I con-ceived it to be my duty, under the law, to make a requisition on your Excellency for the arrest and delivery of the accused and I can see no relief for them, save in a trial by a jury of this State. What-ever facts and circumstances there may be the ever facts and circumstances there may be connected with the trial for the freedom of Rachel Parker, which should be plead in defence of M Creary and Merrity, will be subject matter for the consideration of the court and jury, when inquiring into the facts of the case.

facts of the case.

In conclusion allow me to express my regret that a difference of opinion should have arisen between your Excellency and myself on any subject, and to say that I since ely trust this unpleasant affair may not, to the slightest extent, disturb the amicable relations which have so languagisted between the page. lations which have so long existed between the people of the two States,

With the highest consideration, I remain your

Excellency's obedient servant,

WASHINGTON, June 17-It is confidently asserted here, this afternoon, that the Hon. Robert J. Walk ar has accepted the appointment of commissioner

827 At a mated mooting of the Sun Fire Company," held June 20, a very of thanks a monday monday of the Sun Fire Company monday.