Intelligencer & Journal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

LANCASTER, NOVEMBER, 28 1854.

☞ Copies of this paper (LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER) can be had regularly at the *'Noisy Carriers,'* San Francisco, California.

● **"Where am I to Go?"**

Unless we are very much mistaken in what we daily hear and see, there are many staunch Whigs seriously considering the above question, which was originally propounded by that great luminary of the late Whig party, DANIEL WEBSTER. The result of the recent elections in the northern, eastern and western States, has made it apparent to every man of discernment that the Whig party, as it existed twenty, or even less than five years ago, is defunct—numbered among the things that were—and that henceforth the struggle for the mastery in all our political contests will be between the Democrats, who have alone preserved their principles pure and uncontaminated, and the Abolition Know-Nothing party, mainly composed of the disaffected factionists of all parties. The Democrats, to their eternal honor be it said, have stood up boldly and grappled with the Fusionists, whilst the great body of the Whigs, led away from their ancient land-marks by demagogues who are unworthy of their confidence, have blindly followed after strange gods and embraced Abolitionism and Know-Nothingism. Those Whigs who have remained faithful to their organization and their principles, are in a hopeless minority. By themselves they can accomplish nothing but continued defeat; but they hold the balance of power, and, if they choose, can make themselves felt by those who have outraged and betrayed them. It is they who are inquiring where they are to go—and well may they resolve that question in their minds; for never were men more shamefully treated than Messrs. SMYSER and DARSIE in the State, and Mr. HIESTER in this County. Nominated by Whig Conventions, they were entitled to the unanimous support of their party; but, instead of receiving that, they were mercilessly slaughtered "in the house of their friends." If these men and their adherents have the spirit of freemen left, they will exact from their quondam friends "indemnity for the past" at the next election, and this they can only accomplish by acting and voting with the Democratic party.

FROM EUROPE.—The latest news from Europe was brought by the steamship Canadian, from Liverpool, which arrived at Portland, on Wednesday last. Accounts from Savastopol up to the 29th ultimo, state that the bombardment still continued. The English ships have suffered severely, and lost 16 officers killed, with 44 wounded; the French 26 men killed, and 266 wounded. Both the French and English forces have been much cut up by disease and other losses, and urgently demand reinforcements. On the evening of the 26th ult., the Russians, 8000 strong, made a sortie from Savastopol, and also from the direction of Balaklava, but were repulsed, 1000 men being left dead upon the field. The town was on fire in three places. An assault was to be made on the 2d or 3d of November. Austria and Russia have each 200,000 soldiers on their Polish frontier, and things look very warlike there. The Prussian Ambassador has been refused an audience at St. Petersburg. A Russian victory over the Circassians is reported. The withdrawal of the order prohibiting Mr. Soule from entering France is confirmed.

New York Election.

Full official returns from all the counties in the State, show the vote for Governor to be as follows:

Clark, (Seward Whig)	157,124
Seymour, (Soft Democrat)	156,661
Ullman, (Know-Nothing Whig)	122,098
Bronson, (Hard Democrat)	33,791
Whole vote,	469,674

Michigan Election.

BINGHAM, the Fusion candidate for Governor, is elected by about 4,000 majority over the Democratic candidate. The last statement of the Legislature makes it stand, Senate—26 Fusion, 6 Democrats. House—48 Fusion, 24 Democrats.

☞ A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee is called by the Chairman, J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq., to meet at Philadelphia on the 26th of December. The object is, to call a State Convention, "for the purpose of re-organizing the Democratic party on a more permanent basis," &c. If anything of that kind is requisite, would not the regular State Convention in March next, answer every purpose?

EXTRADITION TREATY.—The Washington papers contain a treaty concluded by Mr. BUCHANAN and BARON DE COTTO, the representative of the Bavarian Government, at London, for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. Ratifications were exchanged in London, on the 1st inst.

ARKANSAS SENATOR.—Hon. R. W. Johnson has been unanimously elected a U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Arkansas.

☞ THOMAS P. COPE, one of the oldest and most successful of Philadelphia Merchants, died in that city, on Wednesday last, at the advanced age of 87 years.

☞ The *"Pennsylvanian,"* appeared in a new dress, on Thursday morning last. It is now one of the neatest, as it is among the ablest Democratic papers in the Union, and we are pleased at this evidence of its prosperity.

☞ Judson's Hotel, Broadway, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on yesterday week, together with nearly all the furniture and most of the baggage of the boarders. Loss about $75,000—chiefly covered by insurance.

☞ It is understood, says the Pennsylvanian, that the Governor elect has tendered to the Hon. A. G. CURTAIN, of Centre county, the appointment of Secretary of the Commonwealth, which he has accepted.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A shocking catastrophe occurred on the Harlem Railroad, at 58th street, New York, on Wednesday morning last, a little before daylight. A passenger train from White Plains came in collision with a freight train belonging to the New Haven Company, by which fifteen persons were injured, several of them fatally.

☞ O. J. DICKEY, Esq., of this City, has been appointed by the Governor of Virginia, a Commissioner for the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., in Pennsylvania.

☞ The Court of Quarter Sessions, of Philadelphia, have refused a new trial in the case of Dr. Beale, the Dentist, convicted of outraging the person of Miss Mudge.

☞ The steamship George Law, arrived at New York, on Friday, with $1,568,000 in gold.

Judge DURKEE, of York, died in that Borough, on Friday last, after a protracted illness.

☞ J. LAWRENCE GETZ, Esq., the able and gentlemanly editor of the Reading Gazette, has resigned his clerkship in the Custom House at Philadelphia. He will again devote his whole time to the management of his paper.

The War News.

The Baltic arrived at New York, on Sunday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst. Wheat and Flour have declined.

The Russians attacked the right of the allied forces before Sebastopol on the 5th. A great battle ensued with terrible loss on both sides. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 8,000 and that of the Allies at 5,000. The battle lasted an entire day. Immediately after the Russians made another sortie and attacked the left wing of the Allies, which was composed of the French, who repulsed them with a loss of one thousand. The Russian accounts say they captured one of the enemies batteries, spiked their guns, and repulsed the French with terrible slaughter.

Despatches have been sent to England for reinforcements. Every steamer which was available was taken up (including the Cunard steamer Europa) to transport troops to the scene of action.

The news created the greatest excitement in Europe, and many now think that the position of the Allies is extremely precarious.

"The Poor Ye have always with You."

The storm that has raged around us this week is well calculated to remind all, and especially those that think and feel for humanity, that old Winter is fast approaching with his frosty breath and icy chains. [So says the Erie *Observer*, and the remarks apply with equal force in this city.] There are in our midst doubtless many, who, notwithstanding its warning voice, are still unprepared to brave in comfort its rigorous coming. Perhaps in some instances, this destitution can be laid to their own improvidence, or profligacy; but we venture to say that a majority of "the poor ye have always with you," are not the architects of their own misfortunes. That lone widow, (if we have any such among us,) with her fatherless little ones, who can tell what trials, what agony of heart—what a bending and a breaking of a proud spirit—what toils of body and anxiety of mind—death and misfortune have taught her. A kind word to such, a little help, or a generous price for labor performed, will exhibit more of the spirit of Him who blessed the widow's mite, than hundreds of long prayers in the sanctuary. Nay more, we have no doubt that the money spent in purchasing flannel shirts for the Hindoos, would be more acceptable to His eye if properly laid out in furnishing the same necessary garments for the shivering poor at our own door. But speculative reflections aside; there are many circumstances which will combine to make the coming winter one of unusual suffering to the poor, the aged, and the afflicted. The high prices of food and fuel will render it impossible for many who are in poor circumstances to supply themselves with these necessaries of life. Parents will weep in vain over the cries of their half famished children for bread; destitute old age will draw its scanty wardrobe around its feeble limbs and shiver over the flickering flame of a scantyand cheerless fire supplied by a few sticks gleaned from the streets by ragged little scavengers.—Although instances of abject poverty are comparatively few in our city, and but few, if any, squallid professional beggars haunt our streets a vast amount of suffering will necessarily exist among us. Hence we are glad to see that our Benevolent association is organizing for the approaching winter; and we would suggest that now is the time for the ladies to commence a system of assaults upon the hearts and purses of their male friends, to procure the means of alleviating the want and suffering of the poor around us. Ye that are reveling in wealth and wasting your substance in riotous living, think for a moment of the sufferings of the poor.

MAIL ROBBERS ARRESTED.—A few days ago, two persons, named Edward Sweazy and John Cummings, were taken te Pittsburgh, and placed in care of Deputy Marshal I. G. Sproul, both charged with robbing the mail—the former in Lawrence county, in this State, and the latter at Harrison Valley, Potter county, of which place he was Postmaster. Sweazy was arrested in Ohio, and Cummings at Harrison. They were committed to jail before the United States District Court.

Foreign Commerce of the United States.—It appears by the statistics furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the imports of foreign merchandize into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were a fraction over $300,000,000. The exports of domestic produce were between $250,000,000 and $260,000,000. The exports of the breadstuffs and provisions were somewhat in excess of $50,000,000. The difference between the imports and exports was made up in California gold, stocks and mercantile obligations. The revenue from customs was about $65,000,000, and from all other sources $8,000,000.

☞ An important trial of a civil suit for damages laid at $5,000 and $1,000, against the owners of the steamer Henry Clay, which was destroyed by fire on the 28th July, 1852, when near Yonkers, on her trip from Albany to New York, has been on trial in Goshen.—The proceedings were commenced about eighteen months ago in the Supreme Court of Orange county, in the name of the "Executors of A. J. Downing," who lost his life by the terrible disaster. The $5,000 was claimed for the loss of Mr. Downing's life, and the $1,000 for the loss of valuable baggage belonging to deceased, his wife, and others of the family.—It was ascertained that the prosecution could not establish their case fully, so far as regarded the cause of death, and, therefore, that portion of the prosecution was dropped. The case turned upon the bill of damages for loss of property. The Jury returned a verdict against the company for the full amount claimed.

Removing the State Capitol.—The *Pennsylvanian* has a forcible article in favor of removing the State Capitol from Harrisburg to Philadelphia—and says: "that whatever good reasons at one time existed for the removal of the Seat of Government to Harrisburg, they have ceased to exist." It says further that "Philadelphia is practically the centre of the State, being most accessible to all parts of it," and is of the opinion that the removal would be reformatory in its character, by "giving us stronger and honester legislators." If the change would bring about this latter effect, we should rejoice to see it made, as there is a very large margin for improvement in this particular. The Pennsylvanian recommends that the City should agree to erect the necessary public buildings at its own expense.

SUSPENSION OF REEVES, & Co.—The *Ledger* of Thursday announces that the enterprising firm of Reeves, Buck & co., Iron Manufacturers, have stopped payment, their liabilities being variously stated at from 9 to 12 hundred thousand dollars, with assets to the amount of three millions of dollars. This firm has extensive iron works at Phœnixville, in this State, and we belive also at Bridgeton, West Jersey. We have heard no particulars as to the cause of the suspension, but we presume it results from the shock the iron business has received from the difficulty experienced in negociating the millions of bonds so freely given in payment of railroad iron. With so large a margin of assets as here shown, it would hardly seem possible that any loss can ultimately ensue, or that the concern will stop operations.

Correspondence of the North American

The proposed Anglo-Saxon Republic in Central America.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1854.

Some of the newspapers are publishing partial and incorrect accounts of an important enterprise for the colonization of that portion of Central America lying along the Carribean Sea, commonly called the Mosquito Coast. This scheme has been under consideration by the Directors of the Central American Land and Mining Company for about a year, and is now upon the point of accomplishment. The following is a brief history of the undertaking.

In 1839, the Mosquito King, as the Chief of of the Mosquito Indians is called, granted to the two Messrs. Shephard, of San Juan, and to Stanislaus F. Haley, who is son-in-law to one of the former gentlemen, a tract of country along the coast, extending from latitude nine degrees north to about fifteen degrees north, and a sufficient breadth to make the area of the territory thus ceded nearly 30,000,000 of acres. In 1853 one half this great tract was sold to a gentleman of Virginia, with the understanding that he was to organize a company of American capitalists to promote the colonization of the country, and the working of its mines, which during the period of Spanish supremacy, were among the most valuable and productive on the continent. This gentleman assigned a large portion of his interest to an association of persons, chiefly citizens of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York, which association subsequently took the form and style of the Central American Land and Mining Company. The number of shares is 200,000, each of which represents 150 acres of the land included in the grant. The late lamentable and distinguished lawyer, Edward Sandford, who was lost in the Arctic, was counsel of the company, and, after a thorough investigation of the subject, gave an opinion in favor of the perfect validity of the title.

In September last a meeting of the company was held, at which it was resolved to tender to Senator Shields, of Illinois, the appointment of agent of the Company in the Mosquito country. He held the offer under advisement during the pendency of the election which was to determine the question of his return to the Senate, and has not yet given a decision. In the meantime a portion of the stockholders met in New-York, and determined, with the concurrence of the others, that more prompt action must be taken than had been previously proposed. Accordingly, an offer was made to Col. Wm. L. Kinney, the celebrated Texan Ranger, who happened to be then in New-York, on his way to the Crimen, with a design of observing and perhaps taking a part in the struggle there going on, to proceed to San Juan, and take such measures as his judgment and experience approved, to attract colonists, and render productive and available the property of the company. Col. Kinney accepted the terms offered him, and will probably sail in the course of the ensuing month.

It is expected that the Mosquito chief will demand a further consideration as an inducement to confirm the grant of his father, and the company is prepared to make it. He is, like most Indian monarchs, poor, and two years ago was obliged to petition the Messrs. Shephard & Haley to be allowed to open a credit at their general furnishing establishment in Greytown for checked shirts, calico pantaloons, and raw whiskey to the amount of $22 50, which they granted. The company will cheerfully assign the chief a reasonable annuity.

The productions of Mosquito are sugar, cotton, indigo, cocoa, Indian corn, India rubber, mahogany, and, innumerable dye woods. Among the minerals are gold, silver, copper and coal. The principal coal mine is on the Chiriqui lagoon, half a day's sail from San Juan and Aspinwall respectively. If the seheme of colonization, as above briefly sketched, succeeds, the territory will occupy the anomalous position to the Government of this Union of a province held both in sovereignty and as property by an American commercial company, in much the same manner as India is held by the East India Company.

And yet this company will be in all things subject to the American Government. What follows? The consequence that this country must be an American province, and the possessors of it will be subjects of the Federal Government. Here will arise the important question whether it can be kept in this dependent provincial position in perpetuity, or will have the right to be admitted as a State? The same question is now in debate as to the Sandwich Islands, and will soon arise as to Sonoro.

OPENING THEIR EYES.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that the British journals are opening their eyes to the real character of the "War in the East." The difficulties already encountered by the Allies from the invasion of Russian territory have produced a very decided change in their opinions respecting the power of resistance of Russia, and their hopes of a speedy conquest. One entire season has passed, and still no impression has been made upon "the enemy." Fleets greater than England ever assembled in hostile array before an adversary, have been unable to accomplish any desided act which brings England nearer to her object—to put a stop to the territorial progress of Russia. In the Crimea she has been the most successful in her operations, but even there she has accomplished nothing decisive, while her army is melting away with alarming rapidity.

Of the thirty thousand men who left England for ties eat of war on the Black Sea, she has lost by the cholera, by war, and other casualties, 14,000 men, according to the calculation of the Liverpool Northern *Times*. Her army has recently received a reinforcement of 1200 marines, and perhaps 2000 troops of all arms, and with the 4000 men who are going out, the British force may be increased to 23,000 or 25,000. The inadequacy of this force to retain possession of any conquest made in the East against one of the most powerful countries of Europe, begins to press itself painfully upon the English mind, and hence we see the English journals beginning to rouse the nation to new efforts to sustain the honor of its arms, involving a vast expenditure of treasure. The *Times* says:—

"We require an allied army of 200,000 men in the East, and it is vain longer to deny the fact, or endeavor to give a more favorable coloring to the position we are really in. France can supply her contingent, and England must find her moiety. We were in hopes that diplomacy, backed by a formidable warlike demonstration on the part of the two greatest military and naval powers of Europe, would have brought the Czar to some equitable terms.—This vision has now passed away, and the idea of playing at war any longer must be totally exploded.

"The troops stationed in our colonies must be brought home, and the defence of our distant possessions left to the loyalty and patriotism of our colonists. Recruits must be obtained, and no means of offence or defence left longer to take care of themselves. All that is now being done is well enough as far as it goes. But the Ottoman dominions have still to be protected, and the blood of civilization has to be avenged. We can no more think of retiring from the field while these duties remain to be performed and crowned with victory, than we could think of abandoning our homes and hearths to a Russian invader. Experience has already shown us what the nature of the present contest really is, and to neglect another day to prepare for what has to follow, would be highly criminal. One hundred thousand British troops, and the same number of French must, *coute qui coute* be sent to the East without delay. With the fall of Savastopol, our present intense anxiety may cease, but with event the war must be considered as only just commencing."

The Monthlies.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The December number (which completes the current volume) is now on our table, rich in its reading matter and handsomely embellished, as usual. "THE OATH AT VALLEY FORGE" is truly a splendid engraving—so also "THE DECLARATION."

The January number commences a new volume, and that will afford a fitting time to commence new subscriptions. This number will be ready about the middle of December, and will be sent, without cost, to all who desire to form clubs; and, as an additional inducement to subscribers, the Proprietors, Messrs. RICHARD H. SEE & Co., offer three superb premium plates, engraved in the highest style of the art, to Clubs.

Terms—for single copy—$3 per annum.

Coal Trade.—The amount of coal transported this year on the Schuylkill Canal is, thus far, 872,312 tons against 827,847 to same time last year.

Quarter Sessions—November Term.

The following cases were disposed of at the Criminal Court last week:

Com. vs. Samuel Marion; indictment, Malicious Mischief. Plea guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution, and suffer an imprisonment of 1 mo.

Com. vs. John Hungan; indictment, Keeping a disorderly house. Plea guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, costs of prosecution, and stand committed until sentence be complied with.

Com. vs. Henrietta Alphin; indictment, assault and battery. Plea not guilty, verdict guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution, and stand committed until sentence be complied with.

Com. vs. Thomas Newlan and Thomas Loggs; surety of the peace, on complaint of Philip Baker. The Court ordered that they pay costs of prosecution, and that each of them give security for 600 dollars, to be of good behaviour for 6 months.

Com. vs. John Anderson, (col.); indictment, Larceny.—Plea, not guilty; verdict guilty.

Com. vs. Geo. Washington (col.); 2 indictments, keeping a tippling house, and gambling house. Plea, not guilty; found guilty on keeping a tippling house, and not guilty as to the gambling house.

Com. vs. Geo. Augustus (col.); indictment, cruelty by cutting the tongue out of a mule, belonging to Robert Hutton, of Columbia. Plea, not guilty; sentence, guilty, and two years at hard labor in the Penitentiary. [A righteous sentence.]

Com. vs. Harriet Miller (col); indictment, larceny. Plea, not guilty; sentence, guilty, and 6 months imprisonment to hard labor in the penitentiary.

Com. vs. James Coby; indictment, for assault and battery. Plea, not guilty—verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

The same defendant was afterwards indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill his step-son, James Kearey, with a hatchet. Verdict, guilty. In consideration of representations made, the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

The court directed that notice be given by the Sheriff, that the application to rescind the license of Andrew Riter will be heard on the 3d Wednesday in November next.

Several bills were ignored, and in the case of Samuel Killwell and Abraham Jackson the Grand Inquest directed them to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Geo. Washington, (col.) This was an indictment for furnishing spirituous liquors to a person of known intemperate habits, and for serving the same after notice to the contrary. Found guilty. The sentence of the Court was that the defendant pay fine of $30 and undergo imprisonment for 30 days, also to pay to prosecutor the sum of $10 and costs of prosecution.

The same defendant was also indicted for keeping a tippling house, and a verdict of guilt rendered. In this case he was sentenced to pay a fine of $70 and costs.

Com. vs. Andrew Riter, of Columbia. This was also a charge of selling liquor to one Henry Loring, a person of known intemperate habits, and after notice from the wife of the inebriate to the defendant to discontinue. The wife (Mrs. Loring) related the facts of serving the notice and witnessing the defendant sell liquor to Loring within three months after such service. The defendant did not call any witnesses, but rested his defence on the contradictory testimony of the wife, and further that the passage of the act was so recent that not every person could be said to be acquainted with its passage, and moreover that the grounds on which this information was laid, occurred about or before the passage of this act. After the Judge's charge the jury retired, and on return rendered a verdict of guilty.—The sentence of the Court was that the defendant pay a fine of $40 and ten days imprisonment, also to pay to the prosecutor $10, and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. William Dorsie (col.) Indicted for rape on Martha Ann Brookes, a white girl aged 15 years. The testimony of the prosecutrix and her mother, who were the principal witnesses, was so contradictory that the District Attorney said he could not press a conviction. Verdict, not guilty. The prisoner was retained to be tried for adultery, he being a married man.

Com. vs. Nicholas Truman, (col.) of Columbia. Indicted for assault and battery on his wife, Sarah Truman. The evidence of the plaintiff showed a succession of aggravated assaults, by threatening her life and chasing her from the house.

The defendant attempted to show that the matter arose out of jealousy, and that the threats were made against one of Sarah's admirers. The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty. The defendant addressed the Court in person, stating that Sarah's father had recommended him to knock her down two or three times, otherwise she would not behave. Whether this address had any weight with the court is not known, but the sentence was a fine of $40 and cost of prosecution.

Com. vs. Jacob B. Miller, of Maytown. Indictment, selling liquor to an inebriate person. Verdict, not guilty; but ordered to pay costs.

Com. vs. Thomas Hubley. Indictment, fornication and bastardy. Verdict, guilty. Sentence deferred.

Com. vs. Peter Leady, of Columbia. Indictment, assault and battery on Henry McCabe, store keeper. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, undergo two months imprisonment and pay costs.

☞ A number of other petty cases were disposed of. Several important cases were continued over till January Term, amongst which are one or two murder trials.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

Writing School.

Mr. F. SHERBROOKE, who has been very successful in Reading, Easton, New Brunswick, N. J., and a number of other cities and towns, has taken rooms in South Queen street, two doors north of the Mayor's office, and nearly opposite the Second Presbyterian Church, where he has commenced giving lessons in PENMANSHIP. From the numerous testimonials in possession of Mr. S., given by those who have witnessed his skill in imparting instruction, we have no doubt that he will be able to give abundant satisfaction to all who may patronize him, in this City. Young Ladies and Gentlemen, desirous of acquiring the necessary accomplishment of good penmanship, would do well to enter his classes without delay. The rooms are large, well lighted and heated, and a separate apartment is reserved for the class of Ladies.

☞ The Concert given by the Philharmonic Society, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Union Dorcas Society, was very numerously attended. The music was excellent. The Society purpose giving another Concert on Christmas evening, on which occasion they will be assisted by Miss Adeline Hildebrandt.

☞ The Lancaster Rifles, Capt. *Barton*, are making arrangements for visiting Baltimore during Christmas week. They are to be the guests of the First Rifle Regiment of that city.

BANK DIRECTORS ELECTED.

LANCASTER BANK.—David Longenecker, James N. Connell, Maris Hoopes, A. Herr Smith, H. Freeland, John Mussleman, Patrick Kelly, B. Eshleman, John Hatz, A. S. Hackman, John F. Long, P. McEvoy, Thos. Baumgardner.

LANCASTER CO. BANK.—John Landes, Emanuel Swope, James Smith, Jacob Kaufman, John Miller, John Bushong, Benjamin B. Herr George Bear, Samuel Ranck, Christian B. Herr, Abraham Bauman, George G. Brush, Gabriel Bear.

FARMERS' BANK OF LANCASTER.—Christopher Hager, Jacob B. Tshudy, Jacob Bausman, Slater Brown, John Rohrer, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Hiram F. Witmer, W. K. Mehaffy, Geo. D. McIlvain, Henry Arndt, Daniel Heitshu, John H. Roland, Reuben A. Baer.

INLAND SAFETY MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, Thomas Zell, Jacob M. Long, S. W. P. Boyd, David Bender, John A. Hiestand, John Styer, Henry Miller, John W. Jackson, Peter Martin, David Hartman, Philip Arndt, Daniel Good.

Important to Tavern-Keepers.—The Court of Quarter Sessions last week made a rule, that hereafter no transfer of a tavern license will be allowed, unless previous publication be made in the newspapers, as provided by the law regulating the granting of licenses.

Bank Stock.—Last week forty shares of Lancaster Bank stock sold at from $59,50 to $61 per share Four shares of Farmers' Bank stock sold at $62,75.

Deputy Coroners.—The Coroner of this County has made the following appointments of Deputies:

John Auxer, Esq., residing at Marietta, for the Borough of Marietta and the townships of Earl and West Donegal and Conoy.

James H. Hunter, Esq., residing at Columbia, for the Borough of Columbia and township of West Hempfield.

Christian H. Rauch, Esq., residing at Litiz, for the townships of Ephrata, Elizabeth, Penn and Warwick.

Christian Bentz, Esq., residing at Reamstown, for the townships of Brecknock, East and West Cocalico and Clay.

George Reed, Esq., residing at Earlville, for Earl and West Earl townships.

Samuel Wicks, Esq., Peter's Creek Post Office, for Fulton, Little Britian, and Drumore townships.

Jacob Souders, Esq., Mount Joy Post Office, for Mount Joy and Rapho townships.

☞ GEO. BRUBAKER, Esq., has been admitted to practise law in the several Courts of this County.

☞ THANKSGIVING DAY was very generally observed in this City. The stores and business places were mostly closed, and service was held in all the various churches.

Committed for Murder.—James F. Young, the agent on the Columbia railroad, charged with being instrumental in the death of Thos. Bently, near Penningtonville, by pushing him off the cars when the train was in motion, has been committed to the Chester County Prison to take his trial for murder.

Steasburg Literary and Scientific Association.—The following persons were elected officers and managers to serve until the first Monday in January next:

President—Dr. Samuel Keneagy.
Vice President—John Hendrickson.
Treasurer—Thomas A. Galt.
Secretary—Jacob Bower.
Managers—Dr. Abm. Eshleman, W. T. McPhail, John Musselman, John A. Warfel, John F. Herr, Jacob Hildebrand, Dr. Ben. Musser, Cyrus N. Herr, Hervey Brackbill, Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, Jacob Keneagy, Alex. McCloy.

The Judges Charge.

LANCASTER, Nov. 20. 1854.

Court met at 10 o'clock, A. M., and after calling the list of Jurors, Judge Long delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury, of which C. Bentz, Esq., is Foreman:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

This day forms a new era in the judicial history of this county. We have assembled in this hall for the first time, for the purpose of administering the laws of our country; and this building may hereafter be looked upon as a monument erected by the people of the county of Lancaster, to the spirit of the laws, and as a manifestation of their high regard for the administration of justice. Perhaps next to the inspiration of the gospel, and its holy precepts, the principles of justice, and a proper respect for the laws, claim our highest veneration. At the creation of man, there was impressed upon his nature a desire of associating with others; but in order to maintain society, it was soon discovered to be necessary that they should be governed in their conduct by certain rules.—History informs us that laws were coeval with our nature; that in the earliest ages of the world, even among the most rude and uncivilized, they were directed by those laws which the light of uncultivated reason pointed out to them. In despotic governments, where the law-making power rests with one or a few persons, the rules of conduct prescribed by them for the people are sometimes of the most oppressive character and little in unison with justice; and consequently do not create any sympathy with those who are called upon to respond to their behests; but in a government like ours, founded upon correct principles, and where its power is established by the concurrence of the people, the law ought to be the sovereign to which they should to render their voluntary homage. Some of the attributes of the law, in such a government, are the protection of the rights of the people, and the prevention of wrongs. They constitute the bulwark of piety and the upholder of morality; and in a country like this, where the sovereign will rests with the people, and where all laws emanate from them and exist at their will and pleasure, a strict observance of them is not only essential to their social prosperity, but their political existence is dependent upon it. The representatives of the people may sometimes act ignorantly in regard to the sentiments of their constituents, and perhaps some of them may be influenced by improper motives, to enact laws which may not be congenial to the feelings of the majority of those from whom they have derived their power; but even in a case of that kind, the disregard of such a law by the people would be the forerunner of other and greater evils, which they never anticipated If the law be a bad one, and calls for correction, and your representatives disregard your call, the remedy is at hand; the ballot box affords a sovereign cure for all such maladies. Republics soon fall, where the laws are subverted by the people.

And, in a government like this, the most perfect that has been devised by the wisdom of man, while its administration is placed under the control of the majority, they are restrained by the fundamental laws, even if they felt disposed, from invading the rights of the majority, as guaranteed to them by the laws of the land; these fundamental laws which are generally established in the calm moments of sober reflection; when the passions are at rest, serve as a shield against fanaticism and unjust impulses which the people, even in this country, are not entirely exempt from. It is true that the majority have also the power to alter those fundamental laws and adopt others which may be in accordance with their views, but this can only be done by a tedious process, and before it can be accomplished, ample time is allowed for reflection, when reason may resume its dominion, and when any improper bias or prejudice which may, in the hour of excitement, have been created, may be removed by the sober second thought.

It is trite but no less true saying, that the judiciary is the bulwark of civil liberty, and the foundation upon which rests our free institutions; that so long as they remain honest, independent, and faithful to the high trust reposed in them, influenced by no motives save an honest desire to promote justice, and to be governed by the established laws of the land, they will prove a paladium of liberty.

But, useful and necessary as laws are, it is no less necessary that tribunals should be established and facilities afforded by which they may be carried into effect; the representatives of the people of this county, therefore, in the erection of this building, have, perhaps, surpassed by few, if any, in this country, either in artistical taste or appearance, have not only manifested their appreciation of the law, but have also shown a knowledge of the people and a willingness to comply with their demands, by the erection of an edifice which, while it possesses every convenience, is no less ornamental.

Upon an occasion like this, it, perhaps, will not be considered improper to refer to some of the events of the early history of this county; to turn our thoughts back for a few minutes to the period when our ancestors, few in number, fled from Europe to escape religious and political persecution, and took refuge here,—and to contrast those times with its present condition. In so doing, we will have reason to be astonished at the changes which have taken place since that time; then, although a century and a quarter has scarcely transpired, this county, which has justly been styled the Garden of America, where its fields are annually loaded with the richest harvest, was then but a dense forest, where was heard the howl of wild animals and the yell of the savage, and where the only building to be seen was the wigwam. But what do we now behold in this highly-favored spot, which in view of its great agricultural productions, mineral wealth and other resources has sometimes, not improperly, been termed an empire within itself. What changes have taken place within those few years,—because a century, as regards a nation, is looked upon as a small period of time. Now, instead of the cries of the Indian, we hear the busy hum of industry, and instead of the rude huts, we behold the comfortable mansions of a free and independent people, who, by their industry and the blessing of Providence, have caused the wilderness to bloom, and who, by their patriotism and intelligence, have contributed as much to establish the rights and support of our free institutions, as any people to be found within this Republic; and when we look at the noble edifices erected everywhere in the county, to the worship of God, and the great efforts now making in the cause of education, especially in behalf of the common schools which are a greater security to our liberty than armies of soldiers; and when we remember that there are now between three and four hundred in operation in this county, it does not require any great stretch of imagination to foretell that the time is not far distant when the citizens of this county will be as distinguished for their attention to common schools as the county is now for the fertility of its soil. In consideration, therefore, of the happy condition of the county, and the virtues of its inhabitants, where is the citizen who knows how to value these blessings but rejoices that his lot has been cast in such a highly favored spot, and feels an honest pride that he is a citizen of Lancaster county?

When the proprietary government of Pennsylvania was first established under William Penn in 1682, there were but three counties, viz: Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks. Emigration into the Province must have been slow at that period, for we find that it was not until the 10th of May, 1729, a period of more than forty-seven years from the establishment of the colony, that Lancaster county was erected, and which was the first county, that was established by the colonial government; at that time the county embraced the greater part of Pensylvania, but in the course of time the following counties were taken of it; and in the chronological order in which they are mentioned on the 5th of August 1749, York county was taken out of it; on the 27th January, 1750, Cumberland county was erected; on the 11th of March, 1752, part of Berks was taken out of it; on the 21st March, 1772, part of Northumberland; on the 4th March, 1785, Dauphin county was erected out of it and on the 16th of Feburary, 1813, part of Lebanon county was taken therefrom, since that time, it has continued with its present territory. The first court for the county was held on the first Tuesday of August, 1729, in a block house, kept by John Postlewaite, on the banks of the Conestoga, about six miles south of the city of Lancaster. This court appears to have been held there but a short time, for we find by the records that on the 3d day of August, 1730, it was held at Lancaster. The first court house erected in Lancaster county was built upon the same site, in Centre Square, which was occupied by the one which was lately taken down; it must have been built upon the organization of the county, and appears to have been of small dimensions, built of brick, and was destroyed accidentally by fire while it was undergoing repair. With regard to the second, the immediate predecessor of the one we now occupy, it appears to have been built about the year 1787, but the cupalo was not completed till about 1794 and was justly admired, as we all know, for its symmetrical beauty, and the architectural skill, which it displayed, and while the emergency of the times required its removal, many have regretted that it did not occupy a place where the march of modern improvement might have spared it from destruction. To many of the older inhabitants, it is held in pleasing remembrance, on account of the reminiscences it affords. During the time that Lancaster was the seat of Government, both branches of the Legislature held their sessions there, and before and afterwards the courts of the county were held there, and was the stage upon which appeared some of the brightest geniuses of the times; some of their names are impressed upon the page of history as distinguished statesmen and eminet Jurists, and are destined to live in the annals of our country, while the memory of many others who have passed away, are enshrined in the affections of those who survive them, and who remembered their virtues and who witnessed their forensic skill. Many are the traditionary incidents which are related of them, and which will have a tendency to keep alive their names for many years to come. That Court House will also be remembered as being the arena of some of the fiercest political contests, that ever agitated this peaceful community, and where many a political aspirant, received his quietus, and found a political grave. As regards the first and second court house, each of them appears to have stood about sixty years; it is, however, hoped that this coincidence will not fix the time of duration of the present one.

With regard to the objects of your duties, I cannot forego this opportunity of calling your attention to a subject to which this Court, on several occasions, adverted, and which has been the subject of consideration of former Grand Juries; I allude to the condition of the insane poor of this county. How long the present apartments allotted to that unfortunate class of our fellow-beings, will continue to be a subject of complaint, will depend upon those in whom the power is vested to remove this evil; but it becomes no less our duty to remind you of it, and it becomes also your duty to investigate the matter, and to make your view know in your report. The last Grand Jury appear to have been fully impressed with the importance of the subject, but were prevented from giving it that minute examination which their inclination seemed to have disposed them, on account of the cholera, which was then prevailing in the Hospital. The time was when the insane received little sympathy from the community, when they were often treated in a manner, which reflected little credit upon the humanity or sensibility of mankind; but a happy change has taken place, and they are now considered worthy of the kindest regard, and their forlorn condition, which has too long been overlooked, now excites the tenderest compassion.

I would also call your attention to a matte which also entered into the consideration of former Grand Jury; viz: the appointment of a moral instructor for the Poor House, Hospital and Prison. Those who take into consideration the condition of the unfortunate inmates of those establishments, will find, no doubt, in the Poor House and Hospital, many whose vices and intemperance was the cause of placing them there But there are also among the number, some whose lives were distinguished by a virtuous career, but who fell victims to misfortune. I however matters nothing what was the cause that brought them there; they deserve our commiseration, and it appears to me that the smal amount which would be required to pay a proper person, whose duty it would be to administe moral and religious instruction to the unfortunate inmates, could not be better applied; but if there be a good reason for the appointment of a person to attend to the spiritual and moral wants of the inmates of the Poor House and Hospital, how much stronger are the reasons that such a person should be appointed to instruct those in their moral and religious duties, who are confined within the dreary walls of the Prison, and to point out to them the way of peace, which can only be found in a life of virtue. One great object of punishment is the reformation of the offender; but how can we expect that persons, such as many of the prisoners are, who, from their infancy, have been strangers to moral and religious instructions, associating with persons of like depraved morals with themselves, and living upon a polluted social atmosphere, should ever be reclaimed, unless they should have some person to teach them. Solitary confinement appears to be a favorite method of punishment in Pennsylvania, and perhaps is the best method that has yet been devised, but when the guilty mind of a prisoner is left to prey upon himself, it may be doubtful whether, such punishment, without the influence of morality or religion, will ever bring about a reformation; they are too apt to look upon themselves as outcasts of society, and too frequently their only cry is against the very persons they should pray for the punishment they are suffering; but let this erroneous impression be dissipated; let them know that the door is yet open by which they may return to society; let them be convinced that even on the score of self-interest, "honesty is the best policy," and that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and then we may have hope of a reformation. Frequently, young persons are committed for the first offence; if the folly and wickedness of their course was explained to them, it might be, in many instances, prevented. The resident clergy of Lancaster have exhibited a laudable spirit of humanity in ministering to the spiritual wants of the prisoners, and persons in the Poor House, but when we reflect upon the arduous duties which devolve upon them, we cannot expect (much less have the community a claim upon them) that they will continue their praiseworthy labors. The expense, as I