

Read and Reflect.

There appears to be a general movement in this State in favor of urging upon Congress to give us more protection on iron. This is right. Many of the iron establishments in this State are closed, and many of those in operation do not pay the interest on the money invested. It is superlative folly, thinks the Pottstown Ledger, to have this state of affairs to continue if it can be remedied. We believe it can, if our people demand what they have a right to ask of Congress. The question of policy, or propriety, of manufacturing our iron, to a much greater extent than we are doing at present, admits of no debate. The advantage of the development of our mineral resources—iron ore and coal—and the labor necessary to bring it forth and work it out into marketable articles, far outweigh the tax necessary to be paid in order to secure this development. Labor is the foundation of all wealth and prosperity. The labor in the manufacturing, and the circulation of the money paid for it at home, unquestionably far outweighs the advantage of getting goods cheaper by sending our money to England, or any other country, for them. A higher duty on bituminous coal, is necessary in order to develop our wealth in that article, buried in our mountains. Bituminous coal can now be brought from England to Pottstown to undersell the article mined in our State. But, answers the Free trader, are we not fools for not buying of England if we can get it cheaper!—are we not the gainers thereby? We answer, in the affirmative, provided the raw material we have at home is equally valuable while it remains in the mine, as when it is brought out—provided the employment it gives to the laborer, and the business it gives to transporting Companies organized for the purpose of bringing our wealth to market, are worth nothing—provided England and France buy as much of us as we take of them, and no drain is made upon our currency to pay our indebtedness to them; then too would we be a Free Trader. But if these considerations overbalance that of getting goods a little cheaper, then we cannot be. Last year the official documents gave a balance of trade of about \$27,000,000 against the country. This is a large sum, and we should consider it more pleasing if it were on our side. What this year's business will bring forth we will ascertain during the session of Congress, soon to convene. Should it prove that we have exported more than we have imported from England and France, it will be a strong argument in favor of the most liberal policy, and take one point away which otherwise would be in favor of a more restrictive policy. We want to see these countries buy as much of us as we take of them, because if we are the gainers from other nations, if the balance of the trade of the world is in our favor, there is no reason why the advantage thus gained should be thrown into the laps of the manufacturer of French silks and cloths, bonnets and shawls, lace and gew-gaws, or into the pocket of the rich people oppressing manufacturers of England.

Court Week.

On Monday next, the December term of our Court will commence. His Honor, Washington McCarty, of Easton; the new Judge elect, will make his debut as President Judge of the third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Lehigh and Northampton. He is a gentleman of splendid talents, courteous in his manners, and respected by all for his amiable qualities. The newly elected Associates, Peter Haas, Esq., and Jacob Dillinger, Esq., will also take their seats upon the Bench. These gentlemen are known to almost every individual in the County, as they have both served on the Bench for a number of years, and have both been returned to the same office by the free suffrages of the people, is evidence that their judicial course is fully sustained by the people.

Snow.

This white visitor made its annual appearance on Tuesday afternoon, for the first time this winter, and fell to the depth of about four inches, though not quite deep enough to start the "merry ringing of the bells," there is nevertheless a fair prospect ahead, that we will have sleighing during Court week, which commences next week.

Swiss Bell Ringers.

The highly popular musical corps of "Campanologians or Swiss Bell Ringers," in native costume, will give two grand musical entertainments at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 28th and 29th of November next, at 7 o'clock. The first and third parts will be performed by the Bell Ringers, whose musical talents have been the wonder and delight of thousands and thousands, both in Europe and America. The second part will comprise vocal music by Madame Lovary, the popular Swedish vocalist and Herr Stoepl. Herr S. will also perform several pieces on his newly invented Wood and Straw instrument. Their performances are highly spoken of by our exchanges. Admittance 25 cents. Go and see them!

Territory for a New State.—Governor Ramsey has concluded a treaty with the Chippeways, by which we have acquired enough territory for another large State. The whole valley of the Red River of the North, a tract of country about three hundred miles from North to South, and one hundred and fifty miles from East to West, has been acquired for an annuity of ten thousand dollars per year and which entirely ceases at the end of twenty years. The tract is called Pembina.

Brigade Inspector's Election.

We give below the returns of the various Military Election Districts, held by the Volunteers of Lehigh county for the office of Brigade Inspector, for the unexpired term of Major Hiram B. Yeager, who resigned the office, having moved out of the district. By the returns it will be seen the Messrs. Amos Ettinger, of Allentown, John Miller, of Upper Macungy, David Gottshall, of Lower Macungy, and Amos Gummer, of Salisbury, were the Candidates. It appears that Lieut. Ettinger is the successful candidate, having a majority of 57 over Miller, the next highest, and a majority of 4 over all his opponents.

Table with 3 columns: Names of Companies, Votes, and Candidates. Includes Lehigh Fencibles, Putnam Artillerists, Taylor Artillerists, etc.

We congratulate Major Ettinger—for such is by virtue of his office—now his title, upon the advancement of his military rank. He is an officer well calculated to make himself beloved and respected by all who may happen to become acquainted with him in a military point of view, and in a civil, he is what Signor Blitz would call a "good egg."

Fire at Bierysport.

On Thursday morning, the 20th of November, between three and four o'clock, the large three story brick building and store of Mr. William Gross, on the corner of Cider and Race streets, at Bierysport, Lehigh county, and a large frame shed belonging to the Tavern of Mr. Solomon Biery, about 60 feet distant from the above was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time were levelled with the ground. The Store room was finished, and the contents Dry Goods, &c., with the exception of a little Crockery were saved; the Goods stored away in the cellar, were consumed by the flames. Part of the house had one coat of plastering on it, the other part was lathed, ready for the plasterers. The fire is reported to have originated in the frame building, from which it is said to have extended to the second story of the brick building, thus laying the whole into ashes. The property of Mr. Biery is insured in the "Sancton Mutual" for \$300, and that of Mr. Gross in the "Franklin" in Philadelphia, for \$3200 on the store goods and \$3000 on the building.

Homestead Exemption.

We make the following beautiful extract on the Homestead Exemption Law, from a letter recently written by Judge Dillahunty, of Tennessee: Secure to each family whose labor may acquire it, a little spot of free earth that it can call its own—that will be an asylum in times of adversity, from which the mother and the children, old age and infancy, can still draw sustenance and claim protection, though misfortune may rob them of all else, and then feel they are still free, still entitled to walk the green earth, and breathe the free air of heaven, in defiance of the power and potency of accumulated wealth, and the domineering of the pretending and ambitious. The sacredness of that consecrated spot will make them warriors in time of external strife. "Those shocks of corn," said Xenophon, "inspire those who raise them with courage to defend them. The largest of them in the field is as a prize exhibited in the middle of the stage to crown the conqueror. Secure a home to every family whose honest labor may obtain one, against the weakness, vices or misfortunes of the fathers, and you will rivet the affection of the child in years of manhood by a stronger bond than any consideration that could exist. He will remember where he gambled in his early youth, the stream upon whose flowery banks he has played, and in whose limpid waters he has bathed, and the family altar where he felt a mother's kiss and a mother's love, and the green spot within that little homestead where sleep the loved and the lost.

Dreadful Calamity in New York.

We publish full accounts of the disastrous accident in New York, says the Philadelphia Sun, by which some fifty young and happy children were snatched in a moment, from the home circles of which they were the life and joy, and buried into the eternal world. Every parent should read this narrative to their children, and impress upon them the necessity of presence of mind on all like occasions; a little practical advice might be highly useful hereafter. The New York Tribune, on this subject, most appropriately remarks, that it was one of those sudden and dreadful tragedies which should teach us the nothingness of earthly hopes and aspirations—the frailty of life, the certainty of death, and the inestimable worth of an assurance of our immortal being. But we shall fail to profit by this appalling disaster, if it does not teach us to fortify our minds, and guard our hearts against the sudden irruption of Panic, that maddening demon which has destroyed more lives than have been lost by inevitable casualty. Cowardice is Atheism—is infidelity to the great truths of God's benignity and man's immortality. Let every child be taught impressively to shun avoidable evil and needless peril, but trust implicitly in that Divine Providence by which no sparrow's fall is unnoticed, and no seeming calamity permitted, save in subservience to lofty and beneficent purposes.

Communicated.

A. Bank. Sir:—I take the liberty of writing a few lines to you upon a subject which is now one of considerable excitement and interest, and of advancing a hint thereupon, whether it prove instrumental to the purpose or not, can do no harm.

A Bank being at present a very desirable acquisition to the business doing portion of our Borough, and undoubtedly to a large majority of the citizens of the County, instructions are being, and from time to time have been forwarded to our members in the Legislature to obtain an Act for that purpose. It is a matter of doubt whether at present this can be done, some seem to think that the re-charter of the "Easton Bank," will render futile and useless all endeavors upon our part to obtain the necessary credentials, and moreover a knowledge of our former Banking results has so steered the hearts of many, that I think it a matter of doubt whether the Legislature can even be prevailed upon to lend an ear to the voice of Lehigh, for her wants in this form.

But I think that the following can be done: A special Act passed for the establishment of a Branch of one of the Philadelphia Banks, for instance the Bank of North America, or any other in good standing and of reliable security. By doing this, another difficulty would be overcome, viz: The selling of stock, which former experience has taught us, is no slight impediment to an immediate and actual progression. This plan in the estimation of many in the Borough and County with whom I have conversed upon the subject, seems to be the easier and by far the more convenient mode by which to acquire the convenience hitherto vainly hoped for. That a Bank would be more acceptable to some there can be no doubt; but the useless endeavors which have been made, disappointments encountered, and the dark prospect ahead has rendered them anxious to obtain this convenience.

Instruction in Agriculture.

In the kingdom of Prussia, says the New York Tribune, there are five Agricultural Colleges, and a sixth is about to be opened; in these are taught by both theory and practice, the highest branches of science connected with the culture and improvement of the soil; of Agricultural Schools of a more elementary order there are ten; there are also seven Schools devoted to instruction in the culture of flax; two specially devoted to instruction in the management of meadow lands; one for instruction in the management of sheep; and there are also forty-five model farms, intended to serve in introducing better modes of agriculture; in all seventy-one public establishments for agricultural education, not to mention others of a kindred nature, or those private schools where the art and science of good farming are taught.

Prussia is a monarchy, with fifteen millions of people. New York is a republic with three millions, and a territory which, though not quite half as large, is richer and better situated, with means of transportation incomparably superior. Prussia has seventy-one public establishments to instruct her people in farming, the sciences and the art of arts. New York has not one; and the proposition to establish a single Agricultural College has again and again been voted down in her Legislature. Ought so shameful a contrast to exist between that monarchy and this republic?

Protection in Pennsylvania.

The Boston Journal, referring to a statement in a Washington letter, that New England was in favor now of giving protection to Pennsylvania iron, says:

"The manufacturers of New England may consent to give protection to Pennsylvania iron, and yield their own claims, but that they are in favor of such a course, is a nonsensical assertion."

It is reasonable to believe that the above exactly represents the sentiments of the eastern manufacturers. Pennsylvania wants protection on iron, and some think on Coal, the two great mineral staples of the State. As to the latter the necessity is not so pressing, inasmuch as only an inconsiderable quantity is imported and that of the bituminous kind, which is mostly consumed in the manufacture of gas. This limited importation cannot seriously effect the American operators, nor the interests of the State. The great demand for anthracite coal, of which Pennsylvania is the principal store house, will always fully equal the supply. For the sake of revenue, however, the duty on imported coal might be increased. But the case is far different with iron. On this article Pennsylvania must be protected, or fall short of attaining the degree of prosperity to which she is so eminently entitled. This protection she cannot possibly obtain without the co-operation of the other northern and eastern States. The West feels but little concern whether for or against a Tariff. The South and South-West have always been opposed thereto. But it cannot be expected that the rest of the manufacturing States will take a deep interest in a system, which is to benefit Pennsylvania alone. It is policy, therefore, in our State to advocate the promotion and protection of manufactures in general. It is just, moreover, that we should do so. The Tariff of '46 has been detrimental to the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods as well as of iron.

Artesian Wells.

The Southern Standard contains a very interesting account of an artesian well lately bored in Columbus, Miss., by Messrs. Copeland and Evans. The well is near the centre of the town, 100 feet above low water mark, is a little over 500 feet deep, and discharges about thirty gallons of water per minute four feet above the ground. The temperature of the water is 66° Fah., while that of the ordinary wells in the vicinity, 30 and 40 feet deep, is 62 degrees.

Tariff Meeting in Berks.

We observe that the Tariff Mass Meeting of Berks county, was held on the 17th inst., in the Court House at Reading, and was very numerously attended. All parts of old Berks sent its delegates, and the meeting was a most enthusiastic and encouraging one for the industry and interests of Pennsylvania. Dr. Hiester presided, and able and eloquent speeches were made by F. W. Hughes, of Pottsville, Strong, Muhlenberg and Sollada, of Reading. A series of resolutions was unanimously passed in favor of an increase of the duty upon iron, and the whole sentiment of the meeting was strongly in favor of protecting the great interests of the State, as involved in the development of its mineral wealth. The character of the meeting will certainly give force to its recommendations with Congress.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting: Resolved, That we hereby renew our pledges to stand by the principles of the Tariff of 1846, regarding them as acquiesced in by the Democratic party of the Union as a permanent adjustment of the Tariff question.

Resolved, That while we have sustained the principles of the Act of 1846 as a final disposition, we have looked forward with earnest solicitude to the period when Congress would be able and willing to settle upon a permanent basis, the details of that Act, and particularly the duty upon iron. Resolved, That the crisis has now come, when Congress should finally settle this question, by standard; and by so regulating the mode of assessing duties upon that article as to secure it as far as practicable from fraud and fluctuations. The Democracy are now in power in the National Legislature, and to them Pennsylvania looks. Time and experience has proved to her that a revenue Tariff, may afford ample incidental protection to iron. She has the pledges of the Southern and Western Democracy in their votes on the Hon. Mr. McKay's bill of 1844, and of 1846 in his report to Congress in 1847, that an increased duty on iron would not only be perfectly consistent with the principles of the Act of 1846, but that it would add to the revenue.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania is now prepared to accept as a final adjustment, the modification of the duty on iron; believing that by it she can receive constant employment for her mechanics and laborers at fair wages, and the full development of her mineral resources. Resolved, That we maintain as firmly as ever our principles of political equality; regarding all the great interests of the country—agricultural, commercial and manufacturing—as standing alike before the Government, and each entitled to the same fostering care; and that we regard the modifications of the Tariff of 1846 proposed in the foregoing resolutions, as perfectly consistent with those principles of political equality.

Resolved, That our member of Congress, and members of the Legislature, be requested to use all means in their power, to carry into effect these resolutions.

American Wine.—A letter from Cincinnati says: I have just returned from a visit to one of N. Longworth's wine cellars, where I saw 75,000 bottles of sparkling Catawba, and about 40,000 gallons of wine in casks, varying from 40 to 5,000 gallons in each. This cellar is 120 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 40 feet deep; and it is the intention of the owner to increase it to double this size during the coming Spring. Besides Mr. Longworth, there are many other persons in Cincinnati, and the neighborhood, engaged in the cultivation of the grape, and it is supposed that not less 1,000 acres are devoted to this purpose. The Catawba variety is, I believe, much preferred to any other variety for wine, and invariably ripens much better than the Isabella in this climate.

Cuban Affair.—We learn from reliable authority, that the Spanish Minister demands, under the instructions of his government, that our government shall invite back the Spanish Consul who fled from New Orleans during the Cuban excitement in that city; that he be brought back in an American naval vessel; that our government salute his consulate flag, erected on board the vessel; and that his effects, and the effects of other Spanish subjects, destroyed by the mob, be restored. In the event of our government refusing to make this apology, Senor Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister at Washington, is instructed by his government, to demand his passports.

We learn that Mr. Webster refuses to make the required apology in such a shape.

When may Kossuth be Expected?—The New York Evening Post has received a letter dated Southampton, Nov. 7th, in which it is said that Kossuth may not leave England in the Washington, but that if he does not he will come in over the Humboldt. Rumors of Austrian spies and hired assassins taking passage in the Washington, have reached Southampton, and have occasioned so much concern that many of his friends there think it would be exposing both himself and the steamer to too great a risk if they allowed him to take passage in her. The Post doubts the truth of these rumors, as the assassins could effect their purpose while Kossuth is in England, with more certainty of escape than on board a steamer. The Washington, the Post says, may now be expected daily to New York, with Kossuth on board, provided too much reliance has not been placed in these rumors, at Southampton.

The Cheap Postage Law.—The working of the cheap postage law, under the first quarter, it is said, will show a reduction of 25 per cent. in the receipts of that office, compared with the same quarter of the year previous, under the former law. The gross receipts of the year 1850 were \$5,252,971, and if the falling off should hold the same proportion as the first quarter, through the entire year, the receipts this year, will be less by over \$1,348,000 than last. This will require an additional sum to be voted by Congress to make up the deficiency, the appropriation by the last Congress not reaching near the amount of falling off.

Rum's Doings in New York.

It appears from a record kept in New York, that the deaths by delirium tremens and similar causes in that city, for the last twelve months was 150. Only a portion of the deaths from intemperance is reported by physicians, who out of regard to the feelings of families, generally report them under the name of apoplexy, congestion of the brain, &c. The most of those on record are reported from coroner's inquests and hospitals. With this view of the case, the 150 deaths above stated, may be taken as the record of 350 to 450 deaths during the twelve months. To these may be added, a large portion of those who are found drowned, and we shall have from 500 to 600 from intemperance, every twelve months. But there are scores of accidents which occur while parties are intoxicated, which are reported under the head of "casualties" which must be added to the above. During the twelve months included in the above statement, many have fallen and "fractured the skull," "broken the neck," "fallen down stairs," &c., the addition of which will form a large figure in the sum total. There were nine murders during the same time, caused by rum, and nearly ten thousand five-day commitments for drunkenness; nearly as many arrests for disorderly and riotous conduct and assault and battery, and other offences against public order. The last quarterly report of the chief of police gives over five thousand arrests, which are chargeable to intemperance.

Errie Canal.

If the boats of the Erie Canal, five thousand and fifteen in number, were placed in line, they would reach from Albany to Utica, a distance of eighty-three miles. The distance achieved by this enormous fleet, in one year, is eleven millions of miles, equal to three thousand six hundred voyages across the Atlantic—transporting more than three millions of tons, which is twenty-six times the quantity carried by the railroads which run along the banks of the Canal. The daily business of the Canal, twenty thousand tons, would require two thousand cars, loaded to their utmost capacity. The value, in money, of the property transported by the Canal in 1850, was one hundred and fifty-six million dollars. These striking calculations were made, not by an eminent statesman, who communicated them to the Sun a day or two before the election. Young America, he adds, has not yet got his growth, and the Canal must be let out to fit the gentleman's increasing dimensions.

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee city gives Farwell Whig and Free Soil, 632 majority for Governor. It has hitherto given quite as much the other way. He has a smaller majority in the county, and his election in the State is conceded. The Daily Wisconsin says:

"The Bank question seems to have swept the county and the city like a tornado. Mr Farwell has been carried on the crest of that wave, and a very large majority of the Legislature are in favor of a Free Banking law."

Death of an Elephant.—The Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun gives the following account of the death of the Elephant Columbus, well known in this section of the country:

The Elephant Columbus, attached to the menagerie of Raymond & Co., and Herr Driesbach, died at Lenox, in this county, on Saturday. Columbus was the largest and most valuable elephant in the United States. He is supposed to have been 100 years old. His weight was five tons, and he was valued at 16,000. When crossing one of the streams in Adams, the bridge gave way, and the elephant was precipitated some fifteen feet into the water. The injury received in consequence of the accident is said to have caused his death, and it is rumored that the owners of the animal have prosecuted the town of Adams for damages.

Extraordinary Signality.—On Sunday afternoon as the Morris and Essex Railroad train was returning to Newark, New Jersey, when within about one mile of the depot, an infant was discovered lying or crawling on the track. A large New Foundland dog, belonging to J. Bishop, rushed forward and seizing the child bore it to a place of safety.

Too Social?—A citizen of Pittston, says the Wilkesbarre Farmer, who was in the woods a few days since, with a gun in hand, unexpectedly found himself between a Bear and her Cubs. She, regarding him an intruder, made towards him. He snapped his gun, but missed fire. The Bear coming too near, he used his gun as a club until too much broken to be available. By this time the Bear had him by the clothes, and exhibited a very determined spirit. The clothes yielding, the animal lost his hold, and discovering that her cubs had fled, left the man and followed them.

Gov. Bigler's Cabinet.—We learn from good authority, that there is strong probability of the selection of R. C. Hale, Esq., of Millin county, as the next Secretary of the Commonwealth. Andrew H. Reeder, Esq., of Northampton county, as Attorney General, and General Francis M. Wynkoop, of Schuylkill county, as Adjutant General.

Bank Law in Vermont.—An act to authorize free banking has passed both branches of the Vermont Legislature. Its majority in the House on Monday was 52; and in the Senate 9.

The Major Barnet.—The late accident to the Major William Barnet, says the Philadelphia Sun, in attempting to run from Trenton to Lambertville, renders it necessary to bring her back to Camden for repairs. Our predictions that the navigation of the Delaware above Trenton by steam would be attended with much difficulty, have been verified.

Eclipses in 1852.—Mr. Gibbs, the great American Almanac maker, states that there will be a great eclipse of the Moon, 6th and 7th of January next, visible and total in this section. Duration 3 hours and 40 minutes.

Louisiana.—The Whigs will have the ascendancy in the next Legislature of Louisiana, the members of which have just been elected. They will have to elect a United States Senator; to succeed Mr. Downs, whose term of service will expire in March, 1853.

Cleanings.

Hon. J. H. Graham, of Carlisle, who has recently been elected President Judge of the District, has resigned the Presidency of the Carlisle Deposit Bank.

The approaching Thanksgiving will complete two hundred years since this venerable custom commenced.

Over six hundred thousand dollars worth of postage stamps have been issued from the Post Office Department since the first of July last.

Ex-Secretary Walker has been nominated for the Presidency by Lord Dudley Stuart in London. If an English nomination is as lucky as his Tariff Bill, submitted to the British Parliament before it was offered to our Congress, the citizens of the United States may respond to the voice of the Stuart.

Father Mathew, the great apostle of Temperance, left New York, the other day, for his home in Ireland.

At a late term of the United States District Court, held at Iowa City, Isaac Sloan was convicted of using post-office stamps a second time, and sentenced to pay fifty dollars and three cents damages. This is the first instance of the kind under the new law.

Twenty-three papers in Virginia have hoisted the Fillmore flag.

Union Movement.

The Union men of Houston county, Ga., held a meeting at Perry on the 4th inst., at which the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That in the next Presidential election, we will support no man for that distinguished office, North or South, who favors the agitation of slavery, or who is not true to the Constitution and Compromise.

Resolved, That the Union members of our present General Assembly be requested to call a National Convention, to be composed of the constitutional men throughout the United States, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That no man has a claim on the party for any services he has rendered; but that we have the right to the services of all the members of our party, and that no man is worthy of our suffrages who does not support our principles from patriotic motives, and who is influenced by the hope or the desire of office.

Newspapers.—Holbridge's Statistical Almanac for the year 1852, estimates the number of newspapers published in the United States annually, at 412,880,000, being equal to sixteen and a half copies per year for every man woman and child. While in the British Empire only one is published for 2,000 of the inhabitants; in Belgium one to every 25,000; in Persia, one to every 20,000; in Russia, only 3 copies to every 1,000,000.

Conviction of Steller.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Kane on the Bench, the case of William Steller, charged with forging coin of the United States, was continued.

The counsel of either side having made their concluding speeches on the evening previous, immediately upon the opening of the Court, the Judge proceeded to charge the jury. He said, that the offense with which the prisoner was charged, is, in its nature, among the most dangerous to the community. It goes to destroy all confidence among men, and to diminish commercial intercourse with neighboring States and Nations. It is especially oppressive upon innocent persons, who from their want of judgment in detecting spurious coin, are induced to take it in exchange for their merchandise or labor. It is an offence that may be perpetrated without much difficulty, and belongs to that secret class of crimes which admonishes us to seek around for evidence to make apparent the guilt of the offender. In offences of violence, committed in the heat of blood, there are generally to be found witnesses who have seen the act. But where fraud is an element of the offence, there is always secrecy in the movements. The Judge said that he made these observations in the outset because the jury had doubtless remarked, that there was no direct proof of the prisoner's guilt, as no witness had been produced who had seen him manufacturing the coin found at what was supposed to be his premises, or elsewhere within the Eastern Judicial District of Pennsylvania. The testimony of Allgair did not bear directly upon the case before the Court but it might be taken, with the other circumstances in the case, which remained unexplained by the prisoner, as adding to the presumptive evidence of guilt. It presumpions, gives way to more effective evidence. When stolen property is found in the possession of a person charged with larceny, some explanation, or presumption is raised of guilt.

The legal presumption of law is, that a defendant is not to be presumed guilty; but he who has it in his power to explain certain very suspicious circumstances against him and refuses to do so, can not shelter himself under the presumption of innocence. It rarely happens that an innocent man is without power to defend himself against an unjust accusation.

In cases like the present, it is the business of the Court to deal with matters of a practical and not of a metaphysical character. It is not necessary to analyze how the minds of men differ in their arrival at correct conclusions. We know that such is the case. And the question here will be—Is there that sort of evidence before the jury as will satisfy their minds under sanctity of an oath, of the prisoner's guilt, without looking around for factitious doubts.

The Judge then reviewed the evidence at length, and at about ten o'clock in the morning, the case was given to the jury. They were out about five minutes; and upon their return found the prisoner guilty upon the whole five bills. His counsel will be argued at a future day. The extreme penalty of the law, under this present conviction, would subject Steller to any imprisonment of fifty years and the payment of a fine of \$25,000.