

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. Fourteen Days later from England.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday at one o'clock, after a passage of 14 days and 18 hours. She reached Halifax in 11 days and 5 hours.

The news, as will be perceived, is of an important character, being no less than a dissolution of Parliament—a General Election—dreadful riots, and loss of life—the arrival of an overland mail from India—a slight rise in cotton—and the settlement of the Turco-Egyptian Question. The Caledonia brought 74 passengers.

Samuel Jaudon, Esq. returned in the Caledonia, and is now, we believe, in this city.

The Acadia arrived home on the morning of the 29th, in ten and a half days from Halifax.

The Great Western had not arrived at Bristol—16 days out.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was better. Cotton had improved in demand, and 1-8 a 1-4 in price for American descriptions. Very little change in corn. The prospect for the crops was not quite so promising. Money in London was worth 5 per cent. per annum, and many heavy failures had taken place.

The French loan had been reduced from £18,000,000 to £9,000,000 in consequence of the extent of the Austrian loan.

It is stated that the present visit of the King of the Belgians to London has reference to a contemplated marriage of the brother of Prince Albert with the Princess Clementine, the only unmarried daughter of Louis Philippe.

There have been serious riots in Liverpool, Carlisle, Blackburn, Manchester, Edinburgh, Nottingham, Cambridge, Kensington, and the Tower Hamlets; and several persons stabbed, and some died of their wounds.

Whitmore, Wells & Whitmore, bankers of London, have failed.

The Pollux steamer has been lost off the island of Elba. Only one person drowned.

Great activity prevails all over France and England, in fitting out ships of war. The following ships of war will be launched this summer, in addition to the Trafalgar first rate—Hindostan, 80, a Plymouth, the 2d of August; Collingwood, 80, at Pembroke, the 17th of August; Cembrian, 36, at Pembroke, the 3d of July; and Growler, steam vessel, at Chatham, first week in August.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Sir George Gray is to have the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet; succeeded as Judge, Advocate by Mr. Shed, late Vice President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Moore-O'Ferral, Secretary of the Admiralty, has the post of Financial Secretary of the Treasury, vice Gordon. O'Ferral is succeeded at the Admiralty by Mr. Parker, M. P. for Sheffield.

MEMBERS RETURNED.—The conservative members already returned are 110—the radical members 77. The conservative gain is 30, the radical 16—leaving a majority in favor of conservatism of 14, or 28 votes on a division, in the House of Commons.

DEFEAT OF MR. HUME.—Joseph Hume has been defeated at Leeds. He will, probably, not sit in the next parliament.

Parliament was prorogued on the 22d ult. It is now confidently asserted, that the Duke of Richmond and family have gone into mourning for Lord Fitzroy, all hopes of the safety of the President steamer being now given up by his grace.

Burglary. Some time during last night the premises occupied by Mr. M. T. Miller in Third street opposite the Exchange, was forcibly entered by thieves who effected an entrance by cutting out a panel in the side door.

They appeared to have exercised some trouble in trying to get into the fire proof; having taken off a part of the roof outside of the building, and effaced the paper on the wall inside, in the way of sounding; but the strong resistance of brick and mortar proved their attempts abortive. Among the articles which they took, was the amount of about two hundred dollars in counterfeit money—one \$50 was on the city bank of N. Orleans, with Bicknell's signature on the face of it, there were some 10's and 5's on the Bank of Pennsylvania—some on Bank of Virginia—Bank of Delaware &c., besides some broken bank notes. They also took a double barreled cut pistol, and examined a bottle of laudanum, which they left behind—they scattered books, papers, &c. over the floor—they also broke out a panel in the second story, but obtained nothing—in the lower apartment they obtained two cents in current money, probably as a remuneration for all their trouble, and for which they left a red silk handkerchief, which is at their disposal by calling any hour through the day.—Phild. Gaz.

SILK. Dr. W. has made some important improvements in his machinery for preparing silk; and proposes to locate himself in Cincinnati, and establish the business here, should he meet with any encouragement. We hope he will, as the legitimate silk business has enriched every community that has taken hold of it. Dr. W. by the way, was clad in a complete suit of silk, frock coat, vest, and pantaloons, which, six weeks ago was in the millinery shop.—Cincinnati Repub.

A LARGEST CHIMNEY.—The largest chimney in the world is at the Ash Manufacturing of James Murgat. Esq. near Liverpool. It is the enormous height of 400 feet above the ground, 45 feet diameter inside at the base, 9 feet do. at the top, and contains nearly 4,000,000 of bricks.

The McLeod Case.

The Supreme Court of New York, on Monday last, delivered a most able and elaborate opinion against the discharge of McLeod, and remanded him to the County of Niagara to take his trial in the ordinary forms of law. The opinion was delivered by Judge COWAN, and was unanimous. It occupies nearly eight columns of the New York American. The express of yesterday says:

What course McLeod's counsel will take is not known, but it is said that he will serve out a writ of error, and that the case will be carried to the Court for the Correction of Errors, which meets in August. Then, if the present decision should be affirmed, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court of the United States.

We learn, the Albany Advertiser says, "from Mr. Hillier, one of the N. Y. Deputy Sheriffs, who arrived from Utica this morning, that McLeod remains for the present in custody of the Sheriff of Oneida county. What further course of proceedings will be taken is not yet determined. McLeod, it is said, is anxious to go to a jury forthwith; should he determine upon this course, the application for a writ of error on the judgment of the Supreme Court, as intended by his counsel, will, of course, be abandoned."

"We cannot say," says the N. Y. American, "we are disappointed in this result—for the question is one which, not free from difficulties in itself, although we have no doubts about it, has been rendered yet more difficult for a New York Court to decide upon its merits, by the attitude in which the State has been placed by its Executive—averse, as it were to the Federal Government. If the Court of Errors should affirm the decision of the Supreme Court, an appeal lies, and will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States; and meantime, a rule, on application of the prisoner's counsel, would doubtless be made by the Court of Errors to stay proceedings in the case, until a final decision could be had."

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We avail ourselves of the following synopsis of the case, from the New York Evening Post:

Judge Cowan, after stating that the prisoner was charged with the murder of Amos Durfee, proceeds to discuss the propriety of discharging him on the facts stated in his affidavit. The points laid down by the learned judge, as we gather them from a hasty perusal, are—

1. That the points raised by the prisoner, first, that he did not participate in the alleged offence, and second, that, if present, he was acting in defence of his country from a treasonable insurrection, cannot be made available in a Habeas Corpus, even for letting him to bail, much less for ordering his unconditional discharge.

2. That on Habeas Corpus, the examination as to guilt or innocence cannot, under any circumstances, extend beyond the depositions or proof by which the prisoner is committed.

3. That these views are a sufficient answer to the present application, but as counsel had raised the question of jurisdiction, the court were willing to go into it.

4. That the plea that this is a national question, to be settled by the diplomatic powers of the United States and England, does not divest the court of jurisdiction, because to warrant the destruction of property or the taking of the ground of public war, there must be what is called lawful war, by the law of nations, which can never exist without a concurrence of the war-making power.

5. That if the affair in question can be tortured into war between this nation and England, the United States might take possession of McLeod as a prisoner of war.

6. That the order, under which McLeod and his associates acted was not a lawful act of justice, as contended for by Mr. Fox since the transaction was then lawful *ab initio* and required no royal recognition, which is not pretended on either side.

7. That regarding Durfee, as the enemy of England, who had taken shelter on the neutral territory of the United States, she had no right, on any pretence, to pursue him beyond her own limits, without violating the rights of a neutral nation.

8. That the transactions in which McLeod was engaged is not to be justified on the ground of self defence and necessity, as no such necessity can be proved to have existed, the Caroline not being in the act of making an assault upon Canada, nor in a condition to make one. As well might a man who walks half a mile, to his neighbor in bed at midnight, because he suspected him of meditating injury, plead necessity as an excuse.

9. That the fitting out of the expedition under Capt. Drew, was an unwarrantable usurpation of authority on the part of the Provincial authorities.

The Judge then says: "This brings us to the great question in the case. We have seen that a capital offence was committed within our territory in time of peace; and the remaining inquiry is whether England has placed the offenders above the law and beyond our jurisdiction, by ratifying and approving such a crime.—It is due to her, in the first place, to deny that it has been so ratified and approved. She has approved a PUBLIC ACT OF LEGITIMATE DEFENCE ONLY. She cannot change the nature of things. She cannot turn that into lawful war which was murder in time of peace. She may in that way, justify the offender as between him and his own government. She cannot bind foreign courts of justice by insisting that what in the eye of the whole world was a deliberate and prepared attack, must be protected by the law of self defence.

"In the second place, I deny that she can, in time of peace, send her men into our territory, and render them impervious to our laws by embodying them and putting arms in their hands. She may declare war: if she claim the benefit of peace, as both nations have done in this instance, the moment any of her citizens enter our territory, they are as completely obnoxious to punishment by our law, as if they had been born and a ways resident in this country."

These points are argued at length with great ability by the Judge.—American Sentinel.

Murder and Lynching at the West.

BEVERLY, 30th June, 1841. "Since Sunday last, the good people have been under a most violent excitement, on account of the repetition of the Belvidere tragedy, rumors of which, doubtless, have reached you ere this time. However, that you may know what to rely upon as truth, I will give you a summary of what I have been able to gather from eye witnesses and participants in these most high handed and alarming air cities.—For let the emergencies be what they may, all lawless violence resulting in bloodshed and death, are alarming in any community, particularly in one comprised of eastern and northern men. The facts in this case are these. The country below this and north of the Illinois river, has been for a long time and is infested with a gang of black-legs, counterfeiter, horse thieves and land pirates, and the good people have found their laws, or at least the administration of them entirely inadequate to the protection of their property; consequently they have been forced to form themselves into "volunteer companies, and anti-horse thieves societies." One was formed about 20 miles below this, at Washington Grove. Mr. Campbell was actively engaged in getting it up. On Sunday night last, two of the Driskells, notorious through this region as ring leaders and harborers of all sorts of villains—rode up to Campbell's house and asked his son if his father was at home; he called his father to the door, when the Driskells shot him dead, and fled. The volunteer companies of De Kalb and Winnebago counties immediately collected and went in search of the Driskells. On Tuesday they caught the old man and his sons—tried them by Lynch law and was convinced that they were the cause if not the perpetrators of the atrocious murder of Mr. Campbell. They sentenced them to immediate death, then placed the old man about ten rods off and bid him prepare for death, giving him 5 minutes—when the time was up about 20 balls went through him. The son was served in the same manner—both devils proving game—neither making any disclosures, more than saying that another son of Driskell killed Campbell. The company are now pursuing this other Driskell, who has cut stick with a confederate. \$500 reward is offered for his head. High handed and revolting as this summary mode of procedure seems to be, it is, absolutely necessary, and receives the commendation of every individual who is at all acquainted with the facts. If a man refuses to join these companies, he is put down at once with the horse thieves.

The Rockford paper will bring all the minutiae of the affair.—Chicago American.

Rev. E. K. Avery. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Rhode Island, states the following. The statements, if true, will have the effect of changing what has been public opinion for many years:—"The murder of Miss Cornell was committed, if committed at all, on the night of the 20th of December, 1832, and on that night Mr. Avery was absent from his family in Bristol. He could not satisfactorily account for the time he was absent. In his examination, however, he said that in the evening of the 20th December he was returning home from the coal mines, on the island of Rhode Island; and while on his way he saw and spoke to a man and boy, who were driving a flock of sheep. If he could have proved that he saw the man and boy at the time alleged, his innocence would have been established beyond a shadow of doubt or dispute. Unfortunately, in despite of every effort, they could not be found. I was conversing on this subject a few days since, with a distinguished gentleman of Bristol, and he informed me of the astounding fact that the man and boy have recently been discovered, and the boy, now a full grown man by the way, has, by affidavit, substantiated every word Mr. Avery asserted on his examination!"

The Lancaster Post Office. The Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald under date of the 12th inst. says:—"Last week a company of small beer politicians arrived from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, full of pomposity and patriotism, charged with the charitable and gallant mission of procuring the removal of a most excellent and exemplary lady, the widow of a brave and meritorious officer of the last war. The lady has administered the affairs of the post office at that place for several years past. The President heard their story with his accustomed patience and politeness, and then inquired whether there was any complaint of the manner in which the duties of the office were discharged!

"None whatever—but we want the place for a good whig."

"Gentlemen! I cannot consent to deprive this lady and her fatherless children of bread. She must not be removed."

The Lancaster gentleman came away quite chagrined, and have since determined to carry their grievances to Mr. Stevens, who redresses all political wrongs suffered by the Pennsylvanians."

Columbia Furnace. This Furnace, conducted by J. & J. P. Grove, is still doing well. Some time since, the hot blast pipes requiring general and thorough repair, the ovens in which the blast is heated, were taken down and re-built, and the pipes put in complete order again. During the two weeks these repairs were making, the keepers, who understand the business, and know how to encounter and overcome all ordinary difficulties, continued on with the cold blast, making less iron and of an inferior quality, but keeping the furnace ready for more copious issues, as soon as the hot blast was again introduced.

Denville Intelligence. LIGHTNING RODS SHOULD NOT BE PAINTED.—All the metals are good conductors of electricity. Oil is a non conductor. The electric fluid, in passing along a conductor, is confined almost entirely to its surface.—Where that surface is covered with oil, paint, or any non-conducting substance, the passage of the fluid is obstructed—it accumulates upon the rod, and is very liable to leave it strike into the building, or to a more objectionable object, may present a better conducting surface.—Sentinel.



Saturday, July 24, 1841.

Democratic Candidate for Governor. GEN. DAVID R. PORTER.

A COUNTY MEETING of the friends of Porter and Democracy will be held at the Court House, in this place, on the 2d day of August next, being the first Monday of the court.

We refer our readers to an interesting debate on the Loan Bill, in another column.

Our readers will find, in another column, a condensed statement of the opinion of the Supreme Court of New York, in the case of McLeod, who was indicted at Lockport last winter for piracy and murder, in aiding to burn the Caroline Steam boat. McLeod was brought before the Judges at Utica, on a writ of Habeas Corpus. The Judges were unanimous in their opinion that he should not be discharged, but must stand his trial before a jury who will pass upon his guilt or innocence.

Judge Lewis, it will be seen, had also given an opinion to the same effect.

Mr. Wise made an accession at Williamsport, on the 17th inst.

The collector at Philadelphia has raked up an obsolete law, under which canal boats entering that port, are obliged to pay a license. It has created considerable grumbling. The comptroller at Washington has been applied to, who says that such is the law, which must be enforced in all the ports of the union.

The President of the United States Bank has published some proceedings of the board, in which they say that the statement of Wm. Ayres, Esq., in his protest, are unfounded and incorrect.

Three hundred and fifty insolvents received the benefit of the Insolvent Laws at Philadelphia, during the present term of the Court. The aggregate amount of debt due by them is estimated to be but little short of a million of dollars. Among the number of litigated cases which have terminated favorably, is that of the celebrated banker, Dr. Dyott. The old man appears to be tottering on the very verge of the grave, and with his long snowy locks, infirm step and broken down spirit, is an object to move the compassion of every beholder.

FIRE!! An alarming Fire occurred in this place on Wednesday last, at about 4 o'clock, p. m. The fire first broke out in the stable of Mr. Frederick Lazarus near the rail road. The wind at the time was blowing pretty strongly to the N. West, and before any assistance could be rendered, the whole stable was enveloped in flames. The stable of Alexander Jordan, Esq., on the opposite side of the alley, in consequence of the intense heat, the wind bearing directly upon it, was soon wrapped in flames. It was with some difficulty that his horse, carriages, &c. were got out of the buildings. The flames soon extended to the stable of the adjoining lot, occupied by Mr. Dawson, which, like the others, filled with hay, was soon beyond all hope of recovery from the flames. At this point, the wind having changed, the progress of the flames were arrested. In the meanwhile, the dwellings of Mr. Jordan and Mr. Lazarus were in imminent danger, the fire having broken out on the roofs in different places. The dwelling occupied by Mr. Dawson, and also that of Mrs. Finney, were on fire several times, but with much difficulty were saved. The loss was thus confined to the three stables, owned by Messrs. Lazarus, Jordan and Yostheimer, the whole loss of which will amount to about \$600. But this is not all. The beautiful garden of Mr. Jordan, and those of his neighbors, with their shrubbery and trees, have sustained a loss that cannot be so readily repaired.

The firemen and citizens generally, labored faithfully and diligently in subduing the flames. The ladies in particular, were, as usual on such occasions, among the most active on the ground. We were also indebted to the Judges and members of the bar, and others attending the Supreme Court, now in session at this place. Our neighbors from Northumberland, on hearing the alarm, also promptly came to our assistance with their engine, but did not arrive until the progress of destruction had been in a great measure arrested. As our citizens use coal almost exclusively for fuel, fires are not of frequent occurrence in this place. The alarm was consequently great, while the fire at one time presented a fearful aspect, when the stables were burning and the four houses on the street had caught in various places. The sudden veering of the wind, and the active exertions of the firemen and citizens, was probably all that saved us from a great and impending calamity.

The fire, it is supposed, was caused by a spark from the locomotive engine on the rail road.

McLeod's Case. The late decision of the Supreme Court of New York on the case of McLeod it is said, will not disturb the pacific relations between this country and England. The decision was not unexpected to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and he is therefore willing to await the issue of a trial before the jury, before he demands his passport. Besides, if the jury should convict him, the case would be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, for their final decision. Our own opinion is, that a war would most probably be an ultimate benefit to this country. Every brush that we have with England, will render us less dependant upon her in a commercial point of view. The advantages resulting to this country from the late war, were incalculable. It gave an impetus to our manufactures, and urged a development of our own resources, that private or public enterprise under other circumstances would not have accomplished in twenty years. Should a war now occur, our iron and other manufactures would be placed on so firm a basis, as to withstand all the assaults of time, and the vicissitudes of trade. The silk business, now in its infancy, but rapidly verging into one of the great staple commodities of the union, would become at once firmly established. Thus, this country, in the two items alone of Silk and Iron, would effect a saving of forty millions of dollars, which we now annually send to England and France for those articles.

SILK. We have seen it stated in several papers, that Ohio was likely to become the great silk state of the uni n. Why it should be so considered, we cannot conceive. Pennsylvania has thus far, in this great enterprise, outstripped all the other states of the union. According to the last census, the whole amount of silk cocoons raised in the various states and territories of the union, amounts to 328,432 lbs. Of this amount Pennsylvania alone produced 278,939 lbs., being something more than five-sixths of the whole. All who have entered into the business in this neighborhood are doing exceedingly well this season. The silk business has already become so firmly established in this state, that people no longer doubt of its success. We have just learned that Mr. Crane of Gratz, in Dauphin county, has already raised 130 bushels cocoons this season, which is but part of his crop.

Judge Lewis on the McLeod Case. Judge L. was invited to deliver an address before the citizens of Fairfield on the 5th instant. He was compelled to decline on account of his holding court at the same time; but he sent a letter, from which we extract the following—it will be seen that Judge Lewis agrees in opinion with Judge Cowen of New York, in the matter of McLeod, and it may be proper to add, that though Judge Lewis's letter is only just now published, it was written on the 3d instant.

"I would not be willing to deliver an address of a party character, for reasons apparent to those acquainted with my official relations with the public. But the views which this country may entertain on the questions of international law, involved in the case of Alexander McLeod, will materially effect our relations with a foreign power, as well as our standing with the other civilized nations of the world. On such a subject, every man should be willing to contribute his mite to enlighten the public mind, and to produce unanimity of thought and action in favor of sound principles. It cannot be conceded that a national recognition of an act, otherwise criminal, is sufficient to shield the perpetrator from punishment, at all times, in all places, under all circumstances, and without any regard to the name of the act itself, or to place where it may have been committed.

"The man who comes within the jurisdiction of a State, and there commits what by the municipal law is pronounced murder, or robbery, or arson, should certainly be protected from individual accountability, if he can show that the act was such as his allegiance, required and such as his sovereign might lawfully command him to perform. But a sovereign can not violate the laws of nations; and if he does so, there are some acts of a character so odious that those of his subjects who aid him in the perpetration of them, do so at the peril of individual accountability, and cannot shield themselves under those principles of international rectitude which they themselves have trodden under foot. He that comes before the great Chancellor of Nations for an injunction against the regular operation of the municipal laws and its Courts, must come with clean hands and a pure heart; otherwise he may find himself like the unfortunate Major Andie, held up before the nations of the earth as a beacon to indicate that there are some acts so strongly forbidden that the paucity of national recognition cannot cover them, and that there are limits which may not safely be transcended, even under the command of that nation whose dominions are so extensive that the sun never sets upon them.

Yours very truly, ELLIS LEWIS"

A great outcry has been made against Governor Porter, on account of his pardon to Hutter & Cantine, who were prosecuted by Thaddeus Stevens for publishing an article against him last fall. They have invariably stated that he was the only Governor that ever granted a pardon before trial. The following extract from the address of the Central Committee, shows that it has frequently been done:—"Commencing as far back as the year 1799, the relative number of pardons granted under each successive administration has been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Term and Number of Pardons. Gov. McKean—First term, (3 years) 308; Second term, " 444; Third term, " 493.

Table with 2 columns: Term and Number of Pardons. Sum total in nine years, 1,191; Average number each term, 397. Gov. Snyder—First term, (3 years) 354; Second term, " 274; Third term, " 378.

Table with 2 columns: Term and Number of Pardons. Sum total in nine years, 1,026; Average number each term, 342. Gov. Finley—Sum total during his term of service—three years, 215.

Table with 2 columns: Term and Number of Pardons. Gov. Hester—Sum total during his term of service—three years, 275; Gov. Saylor—First term, (3 years) 336; Second term, " 410.

Table with 2 columns: Term and Number of Pardons. Sum total in six years, 746; Average number each term, 373. Gov. Wolk—First term, (3 years) 182; Second term, " 284.

Table with 2 columns: Term and Number of Pardons. Sum total in six years, 466; Average number each term, 333. Gov. Ritner—The whole number of pardons granted during his administration, as near as we can ascertain from the records, were between ONE and TWO HUNDRED, a large number of which

were granted during the last three months of his administration.

Gov. PORTER.—The entire number of pardons granted under the present administration, being upwards of two and a half years in power, is ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT, and told! It being infinitely fewer in number than were granted by any administration that has ever been in power in the state!! And this too, notwithstanding the steady increase of our population, and the consequent increase of crime, which, it may be reasonably supposed, renders applications for Executive clemency more numerous from year to year.

Whence, then, the necessity of these fierce denunciations of Governor Porter? Does not this simple array of figures stamp with the seal of unqualified infamy the assertion of the federalists, that under the administration of David R. Porter the pardoning power has been "abused?" Does it not strike the common sense comprehension of every man, that it has been used with the most sparing hand possible! Let Governor Porter's eulogists meet these unanswerable facts, IF THEY DARE!

Having disposed of the general charge made against Governor Porter, of his having "abused" the pardoning power, and shown by incontrovertible facts, that it is UNFOUNDED, we proceed to elucidate his conduct in reference to what is familiarly known as the

PARDON BEFORE TRIAL. From the fierce outcry of the federal presses against this particular act, the public might be led to suppose, that it were unprecedented in the annals of the state, "something new under the sun."

How widely is this presumption, created and fostered for the vilest of party purposes, of variance with the honest TRUTH! How gross and flagrant the IMPOSITION attempted to be practiced upon the understanding of the people. Let facts speak for themselves.

Upon the Executive minutes for the year 1804, we find the record of pardons, issued under the great seal of state, differing in no single particular from that granted by Governor Porter.—Here are the extracts, word for word, letter for letter.

Commonwealth vs. John Heart. Was charged before an Adversary of the city of Philadelphia with larceny. March 28, 1804, the Governor granted a pardon.

In the above case, it will be observed, there was neither trial nor conviction. The pardon followed immediately upon the charge. Here is another case, precisely identical:

Commonwealth vs. Hugh Cunningham. Was charged with forgery, in the county of Beaver, at November sessions, 1804; December 10, 1804, the Governor granted a pardon.

In the above case, again, it will be remarked, the pardon followed immediately on the footsteps of the complaint. There was neither trial nor conviction.

Here follows another case, again, the reader will remark, the pardon followed immediately on the footsteps of the complaint. There was neither trial nor conviction, which is also taken verbatim from the Executive minutes of the proper date.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Flohavan. Was charged with larceny by the Grand Jury at a Mayor's Court in the city of Philadelphia in February, 1806. February 8, 1806, the GOVERNOR GRANTED A PARDON BEFORE TRIAL.

We ask the truth-loving citizens of Pennsylvania, WAS THIS NO PRECEDENT! In the above case, you will observe by reference to dates, the information and the pardon were but A FEW DAYS APART, and it is distinctly and unequivocally placed upon record, that the pardon was granted BEFORE TRIAL!!

Nor is this all. Upon the Executive minutes of the year 1808, we again find the following entries: Commonwealth vs. Thomas McKean, jr. & Richard Dennis.

Were indicted at a court of quarter sessions of the peace in Philadelphia county, in June 1807, the former for sending a challenge, and the latter for delivering and carrying a challenge. March 19, 1808 the Governor granted a pardon.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas McKean jr. Was indicted for sending a challenge to Michael Lieb, at a court of quarter sessions in Philadelphia county. October 12, 1808, the GOVERNOR granted a pardon.

In each of the foregoing cases, it will be again remarked, the pardons followed the indictment, and were consequently issued BEFORE TRIAL.

Here follow two other cases, in which pardon was granted before the court declared sentence. Commonwealth vs. William Wallace, Alexander Wallace and William Nesbit.

Were convicted of a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the creditors of Wm. Wallace, at a court of quarter sessions, in Philadelphia, March 1808, March 21, 1808, the Governor granted pardon BEFORE SENTENCE.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Mercklin. Was convicted of counterfeiting, on three indictments, at a court of oyer and terminer, in the county of Lancaster, in August 1808. November 10, 1808, The Governor granted a pardon BEFORE SENTENCE.

There may be, and undoubtedly are, similar instances on record, but your committee deems the foregoing as amply sufficient to demonstrate beyond the power of refutation, that the course of Governor Porter in the case of Hutter and Cantine, was not without precedent. Be it remembered also, that these pardons were granted by THOMAS MCKEAN—himself one of the most illustrious jurists of his day—himself a member of the convention that framed our constitution, and who, it is but fair to presume was abundantly qualified to estimate properly the extent of the power which that instrument conferred upon him.

After this array of undeniable record testimony, we ask the honest citizens of the state, what kind of estimate must they form of the honesty of the man, who have been incessant in their attempts to palm upon the public the FALSEHOOD, that the course of Governor Porter in this particular

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