one blanket,) with his appaling, murderous roar, and, roaring as he lay, grappled him with his fearful claws, and kept biting him on the breast and shoulder, all the while feeling for his neck; having got hold of which, he at once dragged him away backward round the bush into the dense shade.

"As the lion lay upon the unfortunate man, he faintly cried, 'Help me, help, me, God! Oh men, help me!' After which, the fearful beast got a hold of his neck, and then all was still, except that his comrades heard the bones of his neck cracking between the teeth of the lion. John Stofolus had lain with his back to the fire on the opposite side, and on hearing the lion he sprang up, and seizing a large flaming brand, had belabored him on the head with the burning wood; but the brute did not take any notice of him. The Bushman had a narrow escape; he was not altogether scathless, the lion having inflicted two gashes in his seat with his claws.

"The next morning, just as the day began to dawn, we heard the lion dragging something up the river side under cover of the bank. We drove the cattle out of the kraal, and then proceeded to inspect the scene of the night's awful tragedy. In the hollow, where the lion had lain consuming his prey, we found one leg of the unfortunate Hendric, bitten off below the knee, the shoe still on his foot; the grass and bushes were all stained with his blood, and fragments of his pea-coat lay around. Poor Hendric! I knew the fragments of that old coat, and had often marked them hanging in the dense covers where the elephant had charged after my unfortunate after-rider. Hendric was by far the best man I had about my wagons, of a most cheerful disposition, a first-rate wagon-driver, fearless in the field, ever active, willing, and obliging; his loss to us all was very serious. I felt confounded and utterly sick in my heart; I could not remain at the wagons, so I resolved to go after elephants to divert my mind. I had that morning heard them breaking the trees on the opposite side of the river. I accordingly told the natives of the village of my intentions, and having ordered my people to devote the day to fortifying the kraal, started with Piet and Ruyter as my after riders. It was a very cool day. We crossed the river, and at once took up the fresh spoor of a troop of bull elephants. These bulls unfortunately joined a troop of cows, and when we came on them the dogs attacked the cows, and the bulls were off in a moment, before we could even see them. One remarkably fine old cow charged the dogs. I hunted this cow, and finished her with two shots from the saddle. Being anxious to return to my people before night, I did not attempt to follow the troop. My followers were not a little gratified to see me returning, for terror had taken hold of their minds, and they expected that the lion would return, and, emboldened by the success of the preceding night, would prove still more daring in his attack. The lion would most certainly have returned, but fate had otherwise ordained. My health had been better in the last three days: my fever was leaving me, but I was, of course, still very weak. It would still be two hours before the sun would set, and feeling refreshed by a little rest, and able for further work, I ordered the steeds to be saddled, and went in search of the lion.

"I took John and Carey as after-riders, armed, and a party of the natives followed up the spoor, and led the dogs. The lion had dragged the remains of poor Hendric along a native foot-path that led up the river side. We found fragments of his coat all along the spoor, and at last the mangled coat itself. About six hundred yards from our camp, a dry river's course joined the Limpopo. At this spot was much shade, cover, and heaps of dry reeds and trees deposited by the Limpopo in some great flood. The lion had left the foot-path and entered this secluded spot. I at once felt convinced that we were upon him, and ordered the natives to make loose the dogs. These walked suspiciously forward on the spoor, and next minute began to spring about, barking angrily, with all their hair bristling on their backs: a crash upon the dry reeds immediately followed—it was the lion bounding away.

"Several of the dogs were extremely afraid of him, and kept rushing continually backward and springing aloft to obtain a view. I now pressed forward and urged them on; old Argyll and Bles took up his spoor in gallant style, and led on the other dogs. Then commenced a short but lively and glorious chase, whose conclusion was the only small satisfaction that I could obtain to answer for the horrors of the preceding evening. The lion held up the river's bank for a short distance, and took away through some wait-a-bit thorn cover, the best he could find, but nevertheless open. Here, in two minutes, the dogs were up with him, and he turned and stood at bay. As I approached, he stood, his horrid head right to me, with open jaws growling fiercely, his tail waving from side to side.

"On beholding him my blood boiled with rage. I wished that I could take him alive and torture him, and, setting my teeth, I dashed my steed forward within thirty yards of him and shouted, 'Your time is up, old fellow.' I halted my horse, and placing my rifle to my shoulder, waited for a broadside. This the next moment he exposed, when I sent a bullet through his shoulder, and dropped him on the spot. He rose, however, again, when I finished him with a second in the breast. The Balkalahari now came up in wonder and delight. I ordered John to cut off his head and fore-paws, and bring them to the wagons, and, mounting my horse, galloped home, having been absent about fifteen minutes. When the Bakalahari women heard that the man-eater was dead, they all commenced dancing about with joy, calling *me their father*.—*Cumming's Sketches of South Africa.*

——NEW PRINTING TYPE.—A company is at present in course of formation for the purpose of carrying into operation a remarkable patent, which has for its object the manufacture of type by a process of die sinking, in a metal of harder material than the alloy of lead and antimony at present employed in casting in a mould. This is said to be the most important improvement which has taken place in the manufacture of type for the last three hundred years.—English paper.

LARGER COUNTERFEITS.—Thompson's Bank Note *Reporter* gives the following late emission of counterfeits:

5s on the Farmer's Bank of New Jersey, Mount Holly.—Vignette, State Arms with the head of Washington on the left—not like genuine.

2s on the City Bank, Brooklyn, are said to be in circulation. We have not seen them yet.

The Susquehanna Register.

JOHN C. MILLER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 22, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

[Subject to the ratification of the People.]

☞ We have no news of importance either from Washington, Harrisburg, or anywhere else; the mails from all directions being very uncertain of late. Congress has been chiefly occupied with the Kossuth *furore*, the discussion for the disposal of the late Census Returns, the reception and disposition of petitions, memorials, &c. In our State Legislature, since the noisy reception given to the distinguished Hungarian on Wednesday of last week, we observe little worthy of note.

Gen. Scott.

At a County Convention of the Whigs of Susquehanna, nearly a year since, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we witness with pride and gratification, and hail as an omen for good to our beloved country, the general favor which is expressed in all parts of the Union for General Scott for next President. Long have we venerated his name, and cherished the proud recollection of his hard-earned fame, his many virtues and his eminent services. And we hope, with millions of our countrymen, that we may have an opportunity of sealing our approbation of his course by giving him our votes for President in 1852.

We believe that this resolution expressed the wishes of the Whigs of this county; that preference, as then expressed, has accorded with our sentiments, and it is with pleasure that we to-day hoist the name of WINFIELD SCOTT as that of the man whom we hope to see nominated by the Whig National Convention. There is no use in commencing a Presidential campaign at a very early day. It comes, with its attendant labor and strife, early enough. But it is a matter that must be attended to once every four years. The existence of the Republic requires it, and the interests of the citizens of the Republic demands that it should be faithfully attended to by the electors.

The time is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary to choose Delegates to the National Convention. In the selection of those delegates persons must be chosen to represent the wishes of those who select them. It is then time that we were looking about to prepare ourselves for this action.

Who then do we wish for our candidate? Who do the Whigs of this county prefer as their standard-bearer for the coming campaign? Preferences are being expressed in all quarters, and we hesitate not to say that in our opinion, Gen. Scott is the man for the Whigs—the man for the times. Different distinguished Whigs have been named, all of whom without doubt are able and willing to serve their country with credit to themselves and the party. Daniel Webster has been brought forward by some of the Whigs of Massachusetts and other States. Indeed the attempt to nominate him is a chronic disease of rather long standing with a set of "old fogies" in our party. He is probably one of the greatest men that has ever lived in any country. His talents are in all respects pre-eminent.—The opposition never could boast such a man. But still he is not our choice. It is all folly to nominate a man—although he is the greatest statesman of the age, and as good a Whig as breathes—if that man cannot be elected. Such we believe to be the fact with regard to Webster. He could not carry Pennsylvania, nor come within fifty thousand of it, until his skirt should be cleared of the defeat of Gov. Johnston.

Nor do we think Fillmore to be the man. He would make a better run than Webster in some States. He might carry this State against Buchanan: It would be a very weak man that could not. We might thus speak of others who have been named, but we have not room now.

Looking then at the chances, it seems plain to us that Scott is the man for our candidate. But still we would not advocate the nomination of a man upon these grounds alone—upon the mere question of availability. The public life of Gen. Scott is known and read of all men. A soldier of great courage, a general of a celebrity ranking first in modern history; an accomplished statesman and a sturdy republican, his life has been spent in the service of the country. United to the qualifications of experience and ability, that highly important requisite in a Chief Magistrate, integrity, is found a prominent element in his character. As a soldier, he commenced the defence of his country's flag on the bloody fields of Lundy's Lane and Chippewa, and he carried it triumphantly through many hard-fought fields, until it floated triumphantly from the castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, and the battlements of the Mexican Capital.

Court Proceedings, 1st week.

MONDAY.—The Court was called at the usual time on Monday morning. The Hon. David Wilmot and his Associates, Hon. John Boyle and Hon. D. D. Warner took their seats upon the bench. After reading of the commissions of the several officers of the County Court, proceeded to business. During the morning session, some unimportant matters were attended to. In the afternoon after the calling of the Grand Jury, the Court appointed Hazard Powers, Foreman.

Hon. David Wilmot delivered a written charge to the Grand Jury, upon the subject of "CRIMINAL LAW." It was a somewhat lengthy charge, but highly interesting. The origin of the Criminal Code, its connection with and the history of that connection with the Common Law, were succinctly and clearly traced. The history of the Criminal Law in this Commonwealth, the different steps in its amelioration, were also set forth and eloquently commented upon. The charge concluded with some instructions to the Grand Jury, and a reference to the Statutes upon Gambling and Small Notes.

Daniel T. Roe was appointed Deputy of L. R. Peck constable of Harford.

Commonwealth *vs* Windsor Aylesworth. This was an indictment for petty larceny of a woollen horse blanket, from a Clergyman. Verdict not guilty. For the Commonwealth, J. H. Dimock and W. H. Jessup, for Deft. Little and Streeter.

TUESDAY.—Commonwealth *vs* Windsor Aylesworth. This case was an indictment for Grand Larceny of a Watch. J. H. Dimock and W. H. Jessup for Commonwealth, Little & Streeter and Bowens for D'f. Jury discharged without agreeing.

After the hearing of this case, which occupied until 6 P. M., the Court adjourned to 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Cold Weather.

The present winter has thus far been one of extreme severity, in point of temperature. We have not heard the opinion of that noted personage, the "oldest inhabitant," but we believe that last Tuesday morning was the coldest ever known in these diggings, the mercury on Fahrenheit's scale being at 24 deg. below zero. To-day (Wednesday) snow is again falling, having already been drifted in the roads to such an extent as to prevent the arrival of the mails. God help the poor.

ITEMS.

——The newspapers in the United States number 5,800. 850 are Whig, 750 Locofoco, 70 Free Soil or Anti-Slavery, 20 Agricultural, 40 Temperance, 200 Religious, 870 Neutral or Miscellaneous. New York State publishes 413, Pennsylvania 328, Ohio 300, and Massachusetts 212.

——*A Coup D'etat* means literally *a stroke of State*, according to an able French lexicographer, it is a measure which, though useful to the State, is contrary to the rules of humanity and justice—in brief a measure of violence, or an arbitrary measure. It is pronounced *koo da-tah*.

——The Steamer Arctic, from New York to Liverpool, Saturday, took out $370,000 in gold to assist in the adjustment of a certain balance of trade which results from that piece of Loco-foco legislation, the tariff of 1846.

——There are 263 railroads in operation in the United States, measuring 11,565 miles in length, and constructed at a cost of $335,150,858. The number of railways in the course of construction, is 74, measuring 11,228 miles. The total number of railways is 337, and the total number of miles completed and in the course of construction is 22,793.

——$3,500,000 of Erie Railroad bonds, were sold on Monday of last week, at 87½ to 90c, with this amount it is intended to fund the floating debt and build 100 miles of double track from Great Bend west.

——The Author of Pilgrims Progress, is said to have written a counterpart, called the Sinners Progress, or the life and death of Mr. Bodman. A new sterotyped edition is now in preparation by the American Baptist Publication Society.

——The State Bank of Indiana has a circulation of $4,681,993. It has in specie $1,287,215, thus says the Buffalo Courier.

——On Monday night, Enckes Comet, was observed at the National Observatory in this city, by Mr. Ferguson, through the large Equatorial. The Comet is described as a faint white nebula, with brilliancy capable of bearing only the faintest illumination.—Washington Intelligencer, 14th.

——Snow fell at Dunkirk on the 14th and 15th, from 5 to 7 feet deep. A train was 22 hours running from Batavia to Buffalo (43 miles) with six engines. No trains have been able to run between Hornelsville and Dunkirk since the 12th. Six engines attempted to go through on the 14th but did not succeed.

——The Pittston citizens have been holding a meeting and passing Resolutions in favor of the North Branch Canal. That is the way with voters. Last fall they defeated the man under whose administration the work was resumed and prosecuted, and now they while the winter evenings at Pittston and Tunkhannock, with meetings and resolutions. In Schuylkill and Berks, the Democracy plays the same antics on the Tariff.

——The Steamship Franklin sailed from New York to Havre with $384,000 in Specie. Another instalment on the Tariff of 1846.

——Caravajal the Mexican revolutionist, is a native of Texas. His father was lost in Long's expedition. When only 7 or 8 years old he was taken to Kentucky and apprenticed to a saddler. He was afterwards a printer, clerk, etc. In 1829 he left the United States, and went to Paris in Mexico, where he has since resided and practiced law.

——The number of State paupers in Massachusetts is 16,154, of whom 12,940 are foreigners. The total expense of alms houses and appurtenances for the present year, was $481,688.

——The elect among the believers in spirits and spiritual manifestations have been quietly moving from the Empire State to Mountain Cove, Fayette County, Va., where they have purchased $14,000 worth of fine land. The Spirits are to edit their paper at that place.

——The number of Steamboat disasters on the Western Waters during the past year, was 48. The aggregate loss of life was 227, 148 of which were by explosions. The loss of property is estimated at one million of dollars.

——Of the Ohio delegates to the Loco National Convention, 7 are in favor of Cass, 11 for Allen, 2 for Butler, 2 for Douglass and 1 for Houston.

——The Tennessee Democracy at their State Convention instructed their delegates to secure the nomination of a *Tennessean* for Vice President. But the Democracy in their modesty and harmony, were unable to agree whether it should be Gov. Trousdale or the celebrated Gideon J. Pillow.

——Preisnitz the founder of the system of Hydropathy, died at Grafenburg, on the 26th of November, at the age of 52 years.

——Sentor James, of Rhode Island, with the approbation, as it is understood, of some of the leading Democratic members of both Houses of Congress, intends proposing some alteration in the tariff, without essentially interfering with the mode or system of collecting the revenue. It is said his scheme embraces a reduction of the rates of duties on some articles of manufacture that enter into general consumption, and increases the rate of duty on the fabrics. It proposes to add ten per cent. to the present duties on iron, and the same upon fine cotton and wool.—Evening Mirror.

☞Mr. Reekhowe, the Representative from this county, is the Chairman of the Committee on BANKS in the House of Representatives!!

Whig County Meeting.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Susquehanna County, held at the Court-house, in Montrose, on Monday evening the 20th of January, 1852, pursuant to the call of the Standing County Committee, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the coming Whig State Convention—on motion,

Col. WM. T. CASE, of Gibson, was called to preside.

JARED M. CHITTENDEN, of Dundaff, and BENJ. COMFORT, Esq., of Harmony, were chosen Vice Presidents, and *James W. Chapman* and *I. L. Little*, Secretaries.

Hon. Wm. Jessup, in some eloquent and appropriate remarks, stated what he understood to be the object of the meeting, and moved that a Committee be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the same.

Hon. Wm. Jessup, J. D. Lyons, H. R. M'Kune and J. C. Miller, were appointed said Committee.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting called for E. S. Sweet, Esq. of Owego, who happened to be in town, and who answered to the call in a brief but eloquent and patriotic speech. Ira L. Little, being also called upon, addressed the meeting with some remarks upon the propriety of a more thorough organization of the Whigs of this county.

The Committee having returned, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this meeting are wholly and entirely in favor of the nomination of Winfield Scott as the candidate of the Whig party. That under his lead we are sure of triumph. That his eminent abilities, his great genius, his pure character, and his devoted patriotism are, and will continue to be, duly appreciated and amply rewarded by his admiring countrymen.

Resolved, That while we admit the high claims that other candidates in the party may prefer to the honor of a nomination, yet we deem it the plain dictate of reason, duty, patriotism and prudence to affirm that Winfield Scott must be the candidate of the Whig party, as he is now the candidate of the people, and that no one else can succeed.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention be instructed to vote for the nomination of Winfield Scott, and for Winfield Scott alone.

Resolved, That in thus expressing our preference for Gen. Scott, we do no injustice to the other eminent Statesmen and politicians, who are aspirants for a nomination—we wage no war against them, we do them no wrong, but we must and will insist that the great debt of gratitude due by the American people to the Patriot-Soldier shall *now* be paid.

Resolved, That William F. Johnston by his wisdom, firmness, and eminent ability, by the prudence and economy of his administration, and by the great measures of financial policy which he has introduced, as well as by his liberal and statesman-like views of all questions of general policy, has filled his executive term with great honor to himself, and with great and lasting benefit to the State. A brighter path is yet before him.

Resolved, That we are attached as firmly as ever to the great principles of the Whig party, and we especially claim that our national industry shall be protected and not paralyzed by the action of the general government.

Resolved, That we hail with joy an apparent return to reason and common sense upon this subject among some of our political opponents, as recently manifested in the Berks and Schuylkill county meetings of the Democrats.

Resolved, That the present Administration of the General Government has our cordial approbation. That Millard Fillmore, its head, is entitled to the confidence of the people for his firmness, purity and ability, and for the successful manner in which he has guided the affairs of State.

Resolved, That Jared M. Chittenden be our Representative Delegate to the State Convention and that Hon. William Jessup be nominated as our Senatorial Delegate.

Resolved, That as we understand the arrangement, this County is entitled to the Senatorial Delegate, but that we desire an understanding with our brethren of Bradford and Wyoming counties, and do appoint Joseph T. Richards, Esq., and James W. Chapman, our conferees to meet Conferees from Bradford and Wyoming Counties to agree upon a Senatorial Delegate.

Resolved, That we will acquiesce in the nomination of a Representative Delegate to be appointed by Wyoming and Sullivan Counties, and that O. B. Hickox and Albert Beardsley, be our Representative Conferees to meet the Conferees from those Counties.

Hon. Wm. Jessup was proposed as the Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, subject to the decision of Conferees from each county in the Senatorial District, and J. M. Chittenden was appointed Representative Delegate.

Joseph T. Richards, Esq. and James W. Chapman were chosen for Senatorial Conferees, and Albert Beardsley, Esq. and O. B. Hickox were chosen to meet other Conferees from Wyoming and Sullivan counties.

Resolved, That the Delegates to the State Convention, and the Senatorial and Representative Conferees have the power to appoint substitutes in case of inability to attend to their respective duties.

On motion, the President appointed the following Standing County Committee, with power to appoint township Committees, call County Meetings, and transact such other business as appertains to the organization of the Whigs of this County:

Henry Drinker, Samuel Tewksbury, B. S. Bentley, Urbane Burrows, Joseph Dubois, Wm. H. Slocum, Myron M. Mott, S. H. Morse, Orange Mott, jr., Col. Joseph Wartrous, S. A. Lyons.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Susquehanna *Register* and other papers friendly to the cause in the district.

[Signed by the Officers.]

Foreign News.

One Week Later from Europe.

The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, Capt. Judkins, from Liverpool Jan. 3d, arrived Jan. 16th about 8 o'clock, with 49 passengers. The news from Europe is one week later.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, arrived at Liverpool at 5.45 A. M., on January 1, after having experienced strong north-east gales during the greater part of the run.

On entering the Mersey the Arctic came in contact with the steam tug Mona, which was towing the brig Earl Grey to sea. The Mona was cut down to the water's edge, and had to be beached to prevent her from sinking. The Earl Grey sustained trifling damage, but the Arctic was uninjured.

ENGLAND.

LORD PALMERSTON.—It appears to be assumed as a matter of course in some quarters that the late Foreign Secretary, on being released from official restraints, will immediately look about for some new principles and connexion, with no other motive apparently, than to damage his former colleagues and variegate his fame. That the differences which have led to his removal should pursue him to his retirement, and that he should take every just occasion to vindicate and maintain his views of foreign policy, is natural and proper; but it has not yet suggested itself to any organ of public opinion that he is likely to confine himself to so simple a course. The questions asked are—"Whom will he join?" "What line will he now take?" "In whose service will he engage?" and so forth. In such unsettled countries as have scarcely yet emerged from the habits of restless migration and predatory warfare when a chief is dismissed from the service of one Sovereign he joins another, or raises the standard of rebellion. He makes it his object to prove that it costs less to bribe than to put down. That is the theory applied without a moment's hesitation to the case of the late Foreign Secretary. On this side and on that is heard the voice of welcome, and all the powers of ingenuity, forgiveness, and oblivion, are lavished to show that Lord Palmerston may, without flagrant delinquency, resort at once to some standard at open war with the Government of which he was last week a member, after twenty years co-operation. Such a belief argues much for the general opinion of his Lordship's versality, prompt sagacity, and various other qualities ever in the mouth of his eulogists. We are bound to give it some sort of credence, particularly as it has a tendency to fulfil itself. These conjectures, are in fact, so many invitations, for what can be more natural than that his Lordship should listen to some one or other of the parties who are telling him how exactly he would answer their purpose!—*London Times.*

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Commerce of Havre is dissolved by decree, and the minutes of its proceedings on the 5th are to be erased from its journals. A provisional Chamber of Commerce, consisting of 15 members.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday, publishes a decree announcing that the result of the votes of the 20th and 21st of December will be published and posted up in all the communes of the Republic, and that a national *fete* will be celebrated on the 1st of January, 1852, in the chief towns of the departments, and on the 11th in all the communes, and that a *Te Deum* will be performed in all the churches.

Another decree announces that no cafés or public houses where fermented liquors are sold for consumption on the premises can be opened without previous permission from the authorities. Those open at present may be closed by the Prefects.

The Prefect of the Seine has with the authority of the Minister of the Interior, placed 80,000 francs at the disposal of the mayors of Paris for the relief of the indigent of the capital on the proclamation of the votes of the 20th and 21st of December. The President of the Republic has addressed a circular to the bishops of France, requesting them to celebrate a *Te Deum* in commemoration of the same event.

Accounts from Algiers of the 25th of December announce that the colony was perfectly tranquil. General Randon, the new Governor, was expected the following day.

Accounts received from Paris, of Thursday's date, bring the following intelligence: M. Baroche addressed a speech to the President to-day on presenting the result of the votes. The President replied.—The members of the Consultative Commission presented their congratulations. The diplomatic corps was presented to the President by the Apostolic Nuncio.—There was no speech. The Archbishop of Paris in his Address to the President offered his congratulations and good wishes for the success of the high mission God had confided to the President. The President thanked the Archbishop in a short speech. The two Consistories of the Reformed Church, and one of the Church of Confession of Augsburg, and the Central Israelite Consistory presented their congratulations.—A decree prescribes that offenders by seditious cries shall be amenable to the Correctional Police Court.—The cannon of the Invalides began to fire at 10 A. M., a salute of 19 guns for every million votes obtained by the President. The troops marched at nine o'clock A. M. to take up positions along the streets and quays where the *cortege* passed. The gates of Notre Dame were thrown open at the same hour. Thursday being kept as a grand national holiday, the Post-office and public offices were closed at noon. The Bours was also closed. The Consultative Commission presented on Wednesday night the result of votes favorable to the President. Voters, 8,116,772. Yes, 7,439,216. No, 640,737. The French Eagle is re-established on the banner of the army and on the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The official *project* of Prussia continues and assumes a more decided tone. It is argued that Austria is endeavoring to establish a centralization in commercial matters that would introduce elements altogether foreign to Germany. Alluding to the Italian and Hungarian provinces of that power, it is also thought that Austria wishes to increase the value of her paper money by circulating it beyond her frontiers.

AUSTRIA.

The recent change of our Minister of Foreign Affairs has caused a great and favorable impression at Vienna. The *Cologne Gazette*, in a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, under date of the 28th inst., states that the Minister of Finance, Von Krauss, has resigned. It is said the Minister of Commerce, Von Baumgarner, will replace him.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 14th ult., state that the Sultan had issued a firman in favor of his subjects, who profess the reformed Christian creed, which will secure to them the freedom of meeting, and the registry of births and marriages.—*Evening Mirror.*

Veto of the "Obstruction Bill."

On Thursday Gov. Johnston sent into the Senate of Pennsylvania his objections to the passage of the bill of last session, for granting the use of our jails to the safe-keeping of Fugitive Slaves. It is as follows:

To the Senate of Pennsylvania:—

SENATORS:—An Act entitled "An Act to repeal the Sixth Section of an act, entitled an act to prevent kidnapping and preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by Judges, Justices of the Peace, and Jailors of this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain Slave Laws," has been held under advisement since the adjournment of the last Legislature.

In obedience to the provisions of the Constitution, I return this bill to the Senate, where it originated, without my approval, and with my reasons for withholding it. To those reasons, founded on the clearest sense of duty and of official responsibility, I invite your candid attention. Now for the first time since the passage of this act, has an opportunity offered to confer with those to whom my reasons may be important, and with whom they may be operative. The section proposed to be repealed is in these words: "It shall not be lawful to use any jail or prison of this Commonwealth for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from servitude or labor, except in cases where jurisdiction may lawfully be taken by any judge, under the provisions of this act; and any jailor or keeper of any prison, or other person who shall offend against the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of five hundred dollars, one half thereof for the use of this Commonwealth, and the other half to the person who prosecutes; and shall, moreover, thenceforth, be removed from office, and be incapable of holding such office of jailor or keeper of a prison at any time during his natural life. It is part of a law passed in the year 1847, under the Executive Administration of my predecessor, and by votes unanimous, or nearly so, of both branches of the Legislature. The bill under consideration is confined to the repeal of the section prohibiting the use of our prisons as places of detention for fugitives from labor. If the legislation proposed authorizes the use of the prisons, it is in repugnance to the constitution of the United States, as expounded by the Supreme Court. By a decision made in derogation of the local statutes of Penn'a the Supreme Court of the United States held in so many words that all State legislation, whether to obstruct or to aid it, to hinder or promote it, is absolutely and entirely prohibited. The legislation of Congress supersedes all State legislation on the subject, and by necessary implication prohibits it.

The States cannot enact auxiliary provisions on the subject. This is the very language. If, therefore, an Act of Assembly were passed, authorizing the several County Commissioners to erect safe houses of detention, for persons claimed as fugitives from labor under such regulations as the Legislature or its agents might prescribe, for the reception and safe keeping of the inmates, such a law would be unconstitutional, and consequently void, and any single discontented citizen of a county might have it so declared. I am unable to see any difference in this respect between the special construction of such places of detention, regulated and controlled by state authority, and State agents, and the permission to use those already erected and regulated by general laws. It is the State law interfering in the question of the alleged fugitive and his claims, and such laws the Supreme Court of the United States have pronounced unconstitutional. It is not the legislation of Pennsylvania that has closed our jails against the reception of such fugitives, but a formal decision of the Supreme Court declaring our former statute on this subject unconstitutional; a decision which until reversed, is binding on every department of this government.

Nor were the certain consequences of this doctrine, thus solemnly adjudicated, unforeseen. The present Chief Justice of the United States, an eminent jurist, and a citizen of the State of Maryland, in dissenting from the opinion of the Court, expressed his belief that these very effects would be produced, and foretold the time when, State agency being repudiated, and State prisons closed by this very decision, "the territory of the neighboring States would become open pathways for fugitives from labor." These are his words, and they conclusively show in what light he understood the judgment thus pronounced. I am aware it has been alleged that the point herein mentioned, as decided, did not arise in the case. It is answered that the Judges of the Court, in their several decisions declared otherwise.

The Chief Justice, who was present and took part in the hearing, and whose dissenting opinion furnishes his views of what was decided says:—"But as I understand the opinion of the Court, it goes further, and decides that the power to provide a remedy for this right is exclusively vested in Congress, and that all laws upon the subject by a State, since the adoption of the Constitution, are null and void."

Judge Wayne says: "In that opinion it is decided: 3. That the legislation by Congress upon the provision, as the supreme law of the land, excludes all State legislation upon the same subject; and that no State can pass any law or regulation, or interpose such as may have been law or regulation when the Constitution of the United States was ratified, to superadd, to control, qualify, or impede a remedy enacted by Congress for the delivery of fugitive slaves." I consider the point I have been maintaining more important than any other in the opinion of the Court;" alleging as confirmation, that this was a point decided, that only three of the nine Judges composing the Court dissented.

Justice McLean makes the inquiry, "does the provision in regard to the reclamation of fugitive slaves vest the power exclusively in Congress," and answers, "The nature of the power shows that it must be exclusive." "It is contended that the power to execute it rests with the States. The law was designed to protect the rights of the slave holder against the States opposed to those rights, and yet by this argument, the effective power is in the hands of those on whom it is to operate." "It is essential, therefore, to the uniform efficacy of this Constitutional provision, that it should be considered exclusively a federal power."

This judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States determines the law for my guidance, and for yours, whatever may be our individual convictions upon the subject. If then a prison cannot be built, under State laws, for the detention of fugitives, if a prison already built and subject to State regulations and rules, respecting its inmates cannot be used, and if, in short, all State legislation, of whatever kind, is prohibited by a solemn decree of the Supreme Court, is it not more than idle to pass an act restorative of laws thus expressly declared and known in advance to be unconstitutional? The writ of habeas corpus would run into these unconstitutional places of detention; the federal Judiciary would themselves have to decide the question. The Judges, in counties where there is no United States Judge, and where the fugitive is committed by a mere Commissioner, would be required to issue the writ of right; and that which the friends of this repeal have claimed as a great boon to the claimants, would be worse than a mockery. The claim he now has on the Marshal, and his sureties, for indemnification for the escape of his servant, would be converted into a barren claim against a county jailor, whose first duty would be to discharge a prisoner thus held if he claimed his liberty. Nor so was the law formerly, and before it was decided that all State legislation on the subject is prohibited, not so will it be hereafter, if the principle of the decision of the Supreme Court be practically carried out, and this whole vexed and vexatious subject is left to the administration of the United States officers.

The Act of Congress of the 18th September, 1850, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Bill, would seem to favor the same views entertained by Judge Story, and pronounced in the decision to which reference has been made. Its whole tenor shows this, and more than one of its detailed provisions confirm it. The custody of the fugitive, by State authority, is almost forbidden.

The Marshal and his sureties are made subject to a pecuniary liability, for an escape, which, as the Supreme Court of the United States have decided, in a precisely analagous case, is defeated if the inmate the prisoner is transferred to a local jail.

In counties where there is no Marshal the agent of the Commissioner is charged with the exclusive custody of the fugitive, and is allowed by the 8th section his expenses for keeping him in custody and providing him with food and lodging during his detention.

Surely no one can pretend to say that this is not a full and exclusive exercise of federal power on the subject. If so the principle of constitutional law, to which I have referred is interposed, and the legislation of a State to transfer this custody to a local prison is prohibited. It is not then most conducive to peace and good order, and the harmonious administration of the law, that this whole subject be left where the Constitution places it, in the hands of the United States authorities!

I have thus frankly stated to the Senate my reasons for withholding my approval of this bill. I have limited them strictly, guarding myself against any expression