highly commendatory of that important enterprise, and does not overrate its great benefit to Philadelphia and the state gener-

The Message commences by congratulating the people for our prosperity and many blessings-alludes to the recent Presidential election and the peaceful submission of the minority in such cases.

The Governor then refers to the death of tinguished abilities and services to the country. In regard to the Treasury he says:

The receipts to the Treasury during the fiscal year, exclusive of the proceeds of loans, amounted to the gross sum of \$4,-561,885 50, which amount added to the bal ance in the Treasury on the 1st D.c. 1851, (leaving out the unavailable means which only serve to confuse the account,) makes the total ordinary means of the Treasury for the year, \$5,104,424 71. The payments exclusive of the cancellation of State stock -the uppropriations to the North Branch canal and the Portage railroad, amounted to the sum of \$4,129,262 49, being \$976,602 12 less than the receipts. Of this excess, however, the sum of \$304,024 96 was applied to the completion of the Western servoir-to re-laying the north track of the Columbia railroad, and to other extraordinary repairs on the public works, leaving an actual available balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1852, \$671,037 correct comprehension of the relative condi-tion of the Treasury, that the unpaid balances of appropriations of 1851, amounted to \$621,338 95, whilst those of 1852 only reach the sum of \$529, 801 14, showing a difference in favor of the latter year of near

The receipts to the Treasury for the coming year may be safely estimated at \$4,-626,500. Taxes from real and personal es-Taxes from real and personal estate and tolls on the public works, are the only sources of revenue in which there can be any considerable variation from this esti-The former of these I have estimated at \$1,400,000, and the latter at \$850,-000. To the above estimate must be added the sum of \$671,037 72, the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1852, and thus swelling the whole means of the Treasury for 1853, to the sum of \$5,297,537 72. The ordinary expenditures for the same period, including everything except new work, may be estimated at \$4,028,670, which will leave a balance in the Treesury on the 1st day of December, 1853, of \$1.271,208 In this expenditure is included \$300,000 for the sinking fund, which, added to the foregoing balance, makes the sum of \$1.571,208; and deducting from this, \$671,037 72, the amount in the Treasury on the 1st of December last, we shall find an actual balance of \$898,630, applicable to the payment of debts and the completion of the North Branch canal and the Portage railroad. The result of these estimates demonstrates most clearly to my mind that when the improvements just named shall have been completed, should all new schemes of expenditure be sternly remay accrue in the Treasury for one or two legislation, based on ex-parte statements. cerned, the Treasury will be in a condition to cancel at least one million of dollars of the public debt annually.

[He next refers to the loan of \$850,000 for the completion of the North Branch Canal .-The maximum rate of interest allowed by the act was 6 per cent. \$200,000 was taken at 44 per cent, and \$650,000 at 5 per cent.] a loan of five millions of dollars to that portion of the public debt falling due, and pro-

ceeds to say :] The premiums received on this loan amounted to \$134,534 00, which sum, in acpaid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to be applied to the cancellation of the public debt. In addition to the premiums, there will be annually saved to the Treasury, by the reduction in the rate of interest on the renewed debt, the sum of \$20,-436 62, which for twenty five years, the period which the lean has to run, will amount to a saving to the Treasury of \$510,915 50.

This result is not quite equal to my expectations; but when it is remembered, that all this has been accomplished without the exaction of a dollar from the people, we have much reason to be gratified with the issue. In our efforts to effect a conversion of the five per cent. loan into new bonds bearing 4 per cent interest free of taxation, with conpons attached, reimbursable in 30 years, un-der the 105th section of the law already referred to, after consultation with a number of the most experienced commercial men of the State, we deemed it our duty to send an agent to Europe, where most of the five per cent. bonds are held, to promote, as far as possible, the desired end. Accordingly, we assigned to Col. Jrhn J. M'Cahen, of Philadelphia, the performance of this duty. This gentleman immediately repaired to London, and subsequently to Paris, and devoted himself, for some weeks, to the objects of his mission with untiring zeal and energy .-Whilst it is true that we can claim for his efmission has been of great service to the State. His minute knowledge of the whole history of the financial difficulties of Pennsylvania, their cause and the remedies applied, enacircles of that country, against the integrity and honest purposes of the descendants of Penn. Mr. M'Cahan thinks he could have

I respectfully recommend the passage of a law similar to that of the 4th of May 1852, authorising the officers of the government to cancel the old five per cent. bonds by the creation of new ones, free of taxation, with coupons attached, bearing a less rate of interest or bonds bearing 5 per cent. of which not less than 5½ per cent. of a cash premium shall be paid. The State can in this way, I believe, confidently, save a large amount of money, and finally cancel all her present bonds, and be clear of the trouble and expense of keeping loan books and transferring This consideration alone is most desirable end, and would go far towards compensating for all the labor and trouble of renewing the bonds for periods of five, ten,

and twenty-five years. The financial operations of the year, including the North Branch loan of \$850,000, I am greatly gratified to discover, has left but litthe additional burthen upon the Treasury.— The interest on this loan will amount to \$41,500, annually. Deducting from this the sum of \$20,436 62, the yearly saving secured by the cancellation of our six per cent debts and we have a balance of interest on tuting its circulation as much as possible, in and coal.

We give below the most important parts of Governor Bigler's Message entire, with a short abstract of those parts of minor im.

portance. The Message generally speaking, is a good one and gives a flattering account of the present assessed value of real and personal count of the present assessed value of the present as

> It is proper to remark, in this connection, that a considerable portion of the State stock purchased for the Sinking Fund, was not delivered at the State Treasury until after the close of the financial year, and hence this inrestment is not stated in the report of the Anditor General

The receipts from the public work - for the iscal year of 1852, as appears in the report of the Canal Commissioners, amounted to the sum of \$1,896 811 42, and the ordinary expenditures for the same period, to the sum of \$1,029,341 23, leaving a net revenue to the Clay and Webster and alludes to their dis- compared with that of the last and preceeding year, presents a somewhat flattering pieswell the amount of tonnage, whilst no inter-reptions of business or injury to the works have resulted from fire or floods. It might, perhaps, in view of these things, and the energetic competition which has grown up around us, be unsafe to anticipate any in-

He then proceeds to say :]

losses on the entire operations on the Por-tage road have exceeded that sum. The dibe very heavy. Whether it be practicable

railroad, are subjects which will claim your from rosin, mineral paints, artificial slate, early attention. These measures were all in progress when I came into office. In a spe-cial message to the last Legislature, I decla-recommended the extension of this law to red the opinion, that they were necessary to the business of mining coal, and to the

consummated. I still entertain these views, and other ores, and so to alter its provis from its legitimate ends. The General Assembly may, however, in view of the pressing necessity for the immediate completion of these improvements, deem it wise to authorize the anticipation of the surplus which

When the foregoing scheme shall be comresist the commencement of any new projects of this character.

[He then refers to the contraversy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with the ture as an important matter for the study of now exists or that can hereafter be con-Canal Commissioners - regrets the rivalry and bad feeling engendered-say the Company should enjoy its privileges, but should not be allowed to intringe those of the State, and thinks there is enough for both works, and proceeds to say :]

I am not inclined to excite alarm in reference to the success of the State line. I believe that it will continue, under the worst circumstances anticipated, to receive a fair share of the through and local tonnage.— What is most to be desired is, that the facilities possessed by those great artificial highways shall be united, as far as possible, to counteract the influence of their rivals out--ide of the State. The exercise of a wise discretion, such as should, and doubtless will, govern the action of those intrusted with the ontrol of this subject, may, it is hoped, lead to the attainment of this desirable end.

There are still in circulation about six hunred thousand dollars of the relief issues, a onsiderable portion of which have become so defaced and ragged as to render their fuure use almost impracticable. About \$250,-300 of the old notes were cancelled at the Treasury during the past year, under the provisions of the act of the 16th April, 1849, and a like amount of new notes issued by certain banks, for which the State paid these institutions two per cent. The efficiency of forts the credit of no definite result, we are the law of 1850, prohibiting the circulation nevertheless decidedly of opinion, that his of the small issues of other States, has been greatly weakened by the constituted use of the relief issues under the dominion of five dollars. The presence of these notes familiarizes the people to the use of small paper, bled him to remove many unfounded prejudices which were cherished in the money the officers of the law, in many instances, the officers of the law, in many instances, make this a pretext to evade the duty of scrutinizing this currency. The law of 1850 never will, I fear, be thoroughly vindicated effected a conversion of a large portion of the | so long as this depreciated paper is permitted loan at 45 per cent, but the officers of the to supply the channels of circulation. To government had no power under the law to remedy this evil, three modes have suggestallow a greater interest than 4 per cent. ed themselves to my mind. The first is-to allow all holders of these notes to convert them into State bonds, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent., in sums of not less than one thousand dollars. The second is-to apply the means of the Sinking Fund to their cancellation. These notes are as much a debt against the State as are her hands, and it would be the legitimate work of this fund, to take them out of existence -The third is-to apply to this purpose, all the premiums that may be received from a farther conversion of the present debt into new coupon bonds, as suggested in another part of this communication. Should the latter idea meet your approbation, the Sinking Fund can be made the instrument of performing the practical work of cancellation. By the adoption of this policy, this illegitimate cur-

this end can be accomplished.

metals and concludes the subject by saying.]

ing, is a good one and gives a flattering account of the prosperous condition of the Keystone State. The Governer refers to fine interest on the North Branch loan, less of this great work; and I hope to witness, at of this great work; and I hope to witness, at no remote period, a general movement of all the States on this subject—first to remove

tion if the currency in connection with the tariff, which he argues will never afford protection to manufactures unless the currency properly restricted.

He deprecates special legislation for corporations except for public purposes and State of \$867,470 19. This result, when speaks of the success of the individual liability clause in banking.

The Governor then refers to the appointrure. It mut be remembered, however, that we have had a most fortunate season. The general prosperity of the State has tended to

The evils of special legislation seems to have been a subject of complaint in the early history of the State. In the preamble to the law of 1791, intended to obviate the necessity for special or private 'egislation, this crease on this net income for any year hereafter, until the North Branch canal and the Portage railroad shall have been completed. [He then refers to the energetic and skill-ful management of the public works and the was then in its infancy—it is now full grown law requiring cash payments on these works. and should be corrected. This, in my opinion, can only be done by the adoption of a few more general laws, and the rigid admin-The net increase of profits on the Columbia road for this year over the profits of last is but little short of \$100,000, whilst the net maintenance of this policy as a high obliga-

The law of 1719, and its several supplerect, unavoidable and accidental expendi- ments, make provision for the creation and tures on this latter road, must necessarily amendment of corporations for literary, charitable, and religious purposes, and to create to arrest this monstrous demand upon the beneficiary societies, and fire engine and Treasury, by any other means than the avoid- hose companies, through the instrumentality ance of the planes, is a question I am not of the Attorney General and the Supreme prepared to answer, for I have not looked ino the details of the subject. Certainly a 1829, extended this power to the courts of more honest and devoted public servant the several counties. The acts of 1836 and could not be found, than the gentleman who 1838 make provision for the association of superintended the operations of this work for individuals, through the instrumentality of the last year. Both he and the Canal Com- the Attorney General and the Governor, for missioners concur in the opinion, that this the purpose of manufacturing iron from mingrowing expenditure is owing to the increased eral coal. In addition to these act the genbusiness aind the delapidated condition of eral manufacturing law of 1849, and its sup-The avoidance of these plains—the completion of the North Branch canal, and the relaying of the north track of the Columbia woollen, cotton, flax, and silk goods, or for making iron, glass, salt, paper, lumber, oil

the public welfare, and should be speedily mining and smelting of iron, lead, copper, Should the General Assembly adopt this as to render the liability of the stockholders policy, it will be for them to provide the more extensive. They also recommend the means to sustain the Treasury under this in- passage of a law giving the courts more gencreased demand upon its resources. In ano- eral powers on the subject of selling real esther part of this communication, I have given tate by parties acting in a representative cayou my views touching its future condition. pacity, and another referring all claims. No permanent loans, it seems to me, should against the Commonwealth to the courts. against the Commonwealth to the courts.— These things done, and a more general adhereafter be made for any purpose whatever; These things done, and a more general ad-nor should the Sinking Fund be diverted ministration of the law giving the courts the power to change names, to erect boroughs o incorporate bridge and road companies secured, and we shall have a new era in the legislation of Pennsylvania-shall save a large amount of money annually, and pre-

These commissioners have also prepared pleted, the government, in my opinion, should abandon entirely the policy of constructing improvements of this character.— their provisions to certain new subjects of The circumstances which made it right and taxation, and altering its features so as the wise for the State to participate in such work have passed away. Grand avenues have been constructed through nearly all parts of been constructed through nearly all parts of intricate and important subject, and should the State, whilst individual capital has in- be handled with the utmost cara. I have [He then refers to the law authorizing a sible scheme of the kind. With my present ine this proposed law, to give an opinion as impression, I shall, under all circumstances, to its merits; but I am clearly of opinion that there is much room to improve the tax system now in operation.

He then refers to the subject of Agriculour farmers and says:

But is it not astonishing, that in this progressive country of ours, so suited to agri-culture, and in this age of scientific discovheld two exhibitions, which have done great designs. much good in the way of sending to all parts most approved agricultural machinery. But good work. In Maryland, an agricultural chemist has been employed by the State, and I am informed that the result of his investigations have been highly satisfactory and useful to the people. Cannot the great State of Pennsylvania do as much for her farmers? She has expended a large sum in the developement of her mineral resources, and has cherished her manufacturers by every proper means, and it is right that she should now do something for her agriculturists. I, therefore, resepctfully recommend the appointment of an agricultural chemist, with a moderate salary, leaving the details of his duties to be suggested by the State

and county societies. The subject of growing wool, in our State is worthy of special attention. I had the pleasure, at the late State fair, a short time A Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia. It is said to be the most extensive, interesting and instructive collection of specimens in the United States, or perhaps in the world. No man can examine it and not feel himself edified by the great practical truth which it is calculated to impart. It demonstrates most conclusively that our Commonwealth is pe-culiarly adapted to the production of this article, and that in the United States we can raise as fine fleeces as can be produced in the world; and finer than in any other coun-

try except Saxony.
It appears by the census of 1850 that that Ohio with a much less territory has 3,967,000—that New York has 3,454,351, and that whilst our consumption of wool in manufactures for 1850 was 7,560,379 lbs. our production was only 4,481,570. France raises thirty-six millions of sheep, and England with less than half the advantages of his country raises forty-six millions!! This subject is one deserving the atten-

tion of the people and the government. I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the evidences of the great prosperity of Pennsylvania to be found in the census reof circulation without entrenching upon the of circulation without the present means of the Treasury, or imposing present means on the people. With the neport of 1850. Her relative position to her new burthens on the people. With the ne-cessary legislation, I confidently believe that sister States is truly a proud one. Of the four large States her per centage of increase [He then refers to the currency—the and she has, besides excelled the best of her ton always characterized that as an act of abundance of gold, and the policy of substi- sisters in the production of wheat, eye, iron

the North Branch loan to provide for of \$21, place of paper, and ascribes the inflation of pieces, to this abundance of the precious an increase of almost 35 per cent. since from ordinary sources, up to the close of the metals and conclude the subject to expense of 1840. According to this ratio of growth her Metals and concludes the subject by saying.] people in 1870 will number near 4,000,000.

A common effort, it seems to me, might be Our debt of 40,000,000 is, at this time, a of 18 per cent. since 1840, and according to this ratio of growth up to 1870, it will amount to the sum of \$675,973,922. debt of forty millions was a lien of 8 per cent. on the assessable property of 1840; on that of 1870 it will be only 5 per cent, and 8 mills. But in the census report of 1850 the true value of the property of the State is estimated at \$733,486,120; on this sum our present debt is but a fraction over 51 per

> Her productions of wheat in 1840 was 13,213,077 bushels. In 1850, 15,482,191, being an increase of 17 per cent, at which rate her yield for 1870 will exceed 20,000, 000 of bushels. The same rate of increase is apparent in tye, corn, oats, barley, buck-wheat and live stock. The census of 1840 shows a production for that year of 98 395 Wrought iron in 1840 amounted to 87,244 tons-in 1850 it is 182,506 tons .-On this datum the production of 1870 would be 580,369 tons. Our wollen manufactures for 1840 were valued at \$2,319,161, and for 1850 at \$5,321,866, showing a gain in 10 years of 129 per cent., and the enermous yield by 1870 of \$13,738,404. In tion goods the increase has been about 6 per cent, which ratio of growth up to 1870 would show a production of about \$6,000,-

cent. Who can doubt the solvency of such

a debtor ?

The whole amount of anthracite coal min ed and taken to market in 1840 was 867,000 ons. In 1853 the product will reach near 5,000,000 of tons, being an increase in 12 years of 600 per cent. This rate of aug-mentation up to 1870 would give the starting production of over 40,000,000 of tons, and yielding at the prerent Philadelphia pri-ces, the sum of \$180,000,000 being more treble the present revenues of the whole United States.

This is a more gratifying picture, and goes far to prove what I have for some time believed, that before the present century Pennsylvania, in point of wealth and real greatness will stand in advance of all her Sister

There are yet a few public enterprises to be consummated to render her triumph com-plete. The North Branch canal must be fin-The Allegheny mountains must be passed without the use of inclined planes, and our metropolis must be connected with the lakes, by means of a railroad.

[In regard to our rail road improvements and the trade of the State, he proceeds to

The trade of the State is only second in mportance to her agricultural and mineral ealth. Nature has assigned to Pennsylvania a most advantageous position for external trade. Connected with the Atlantic, the lakes and the waters, and extending on both sides of the Alleghenies, she forms the great link between the East and the West. The only obstacle to an artificial Union of the great natural highways by which she is environed, is this interposing chain of mountains. which cutting transversely across our terr toy divides our tributary waters of the Chio & he lakes from those of the Atlantic.

But this mountainous range, we should joice to know upon colse examination, is nd to present no in superable impediment It is to be crossed, within a short period by two railroads of reasonable gradients. The west will then communicate with the East without interruption from these mountain

barriers' But the rail roads to Pittsburg should not finish our internal connections. In addition to the rail roads up the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, now in prolantic at Philadelphia. The considerations in favor of an improvement are too numerous to be given in this document. The advantage which it would possess in distance —in light grades—in uniformity of gauge, when tested by the laws of trade, renders its superiority over any other avenue which structed between the Atlantic and the lakes. a fixed fact. The harbor at Erie is regarded by competent engineers as the best on the institutions to impart instruction in the sei- dium of communication would be of inestience of agriculture have been established .- mable value to Erie, to the intermediate It is true, that societies have been formed in country and to our State metropolis. Our number of the States and exhibitions have citizens, by neglecting or deferring the conbeen held calculated to awaken the poeple struction of this work, may subject themto the importance of this subject. Our State selves to the charge of slighting the benefisociety, organized about two years since, has cence of nature is not co-operating with her

The trade of the West, and the lakes, may of the State the best breed of domestic ani-mals, the best grains and seeds, and the No time, however, should be lost in the construction of this great highway. Delay may it seems to me, that the government might lessen the chances of success, whilst it will justly lend her aid and countenance to this certainly afford opportunity to our rivals to form and cement business connections which may not be readily severed in the future .-Nor are we to look at these internal advantages alone. Nothing can do more to augment the foreign trade of Philadelphia, than a direct avenue to the lakes. Her growing commerce would invite the construction of steamers to convey directly to her own port called upon to supply to the boundless West Great as are her natural advantages no observing man can fail to see, that deprived of the sustaining arm of a foreign commerce, she cannot attain to that distinguished position, as a mart, which nature in

tended she should occupy. [He then concludes by reference to the subject of education and the common schools -the military affairs of the State, which are since, of examining an extensive card of specimens of this article exhibited by Peter in a bad condition—the erection of a monument in Independence Square in Philadelphia take from them. The credit system is cer- in a state of cultivation. - Also, a certain other -to the grounds around the State Arsenal- tainly on the decline in some quarters. the necessity of altering the laws in relation to the passage of slaves through the Statethe bad policy of postponing appropriation bills to near the close of the Legislature and closes by saying he will cheerfully cooperate of our beloved Commwealth.

The first passenger and mail train from Baltimore, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. reached here last night in charge of L. M Cole, Esq., Superintendent of Transportation. The distance was accomplished in 15 hours and 15 minutes.

IN BAD TASTE.-It appears that among the flags surrounding the coffin of Welling" ton, when it lay in state at Chelsea Hospital was the one which was captured at Washington, when the Federal capitol was sacked



SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor. EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE .- Our readers will find ome valuable real estate offered for sale by the Executors of Ziba Bird dec'd., and also by the Administrator of John C. Lebig dec'd.

WE refer our readers to the advertisement of James H. & Thomas Hart Grocers No. 229 North 3d street, Philadelphia. To ourselves, and form, adding another column to its already North 3d street, Philadelphia. To ourselves, and to many of our readers and merchants, this established ample pages. Friend Bannan publishes an FEBRUARY next, at the house of Wm. M. Weaver, in Shamokintown, at 10 o'clock, A. M. lishment is well known as one of the oldest and best in Philadelphia.

LAND OWNERS. See Advertisement to Far-

EPISCOPAL SERVICE. Service will be held, by Divine Permission to morrow (Sunday) evening, in St. Matthew's Church at 64 o'clock.

> BY TELEGRAPH. YOR THE AMERICAN.

PHILA., Jan'y 7, 1853 .- 2 o'clock P. M. was precipitated from an enhankment, in- der whom the Miltonian will hereafter be stantly killing his son and severely injuring published. We cordially wish them sucsprain of the back.

The Carrier of the American repatronised him so liberally on the presenta- H. Frysinger, of York county. tion of his annual address.

The publication of the Message has crowded out much editorial and other matter this week.

We are indebted to Gov. Bigler for We are indebted to the Hon. Rich-

ard Brodhead of the U. S. Senate, for valuable and interesting public documents, for which he will please receive our thanks. THE WEATHER .- This winter, thus

pleasant. But little ice has yet been form- read. Thirty-two Senators appeared. ed and the river still remains open. It may, however, yet be closed. Those who election of Speaker for the present session. want ice should secure the first crop.

BRIDGE AT SELINSGROVE.-We understand the citizens of Selinsgrove and via bridge, over the Susquehanna, at that Myers, 1. miles below Sunbury. Such a bridge would be a great convenience as well as a great benefit to the town. The length of the structure would be not less than three quarmunication between the lakes and the At- ters of a mile and would cost, we presume, not less than \$60,000. We should like to see it accomplished.

THE LOG FRESHET .- The late freshet in the Susquehanna, will, we think, be remembered hereafter as the log freshet .-We presume no less than twenty thousand saw-logs came down the stream. The rise was unexpected and the booms were all culture, and in this age of scientific discov-eries and perfection in all the arts, that no a line be made to the seaboard. Such a me-open. We understand one Company lost no less than 14,000 logs. Four or five hundred of these logs were caught at this place, and we believe double that number were caught at Milton. There should be a boom in the river near this place, and we think there will be one ere long, as it is undoubtedly the best location for the lumber business on the Susquehanna.

Oysters in Cans are now delivered so cheap and in such good condition, that they have become with many an article of necessity instead of a luxury as formerly. Mr. Shay, of Northumberland, informs us that he is in the daily receipt of the best quality from Baltimore, and all who know | certain the merchandise which she would then be Mr. Shay know that he supplies a most excellent article.

CASH AND CREDIT SYSTEM .- A number of our exchanges are making attempts to introduce the Cash system in the publication of their papers, while some of them are becoming so averse to the Credit sys- along the road, north eighty two degrees, east tem, that they even refuse to credit their nine perches, to the place of beginning, containneighbors with the articles they regularly perches, more or less, all of which is cleared and PHILADET PHIA AND SUNBURY RAIL ROAD.

A meeting of the President and Directors of this important improvement was held at | Late the estate of John C. Lebig, dee'd. Sale to this place on Wednesday last. Measures the terms of sale will be made known by with the Assembly, in the adoption of all were adopted that will insure the complemeasures calculated to promote the welfare tion of the road from this place, to within a few miles of Mt. Carmel, with a new iron

By Order of the Court,
J. P. PURSEL, Clk, O. C. track, by the 1st of May. We learn from FIRST TRAIN OVER THE BALTIMORE AND the Directors that two of Norris' first class OHIO RAILROAD .- Wheeling, Va., Jan. 1 .- Engines, weighing 28 tons each, and several passenger cars, are contracted for, to be delivered sometime in April. Three hundred and fifty coal cars, carrying five tons ting location, towast cash prices &c. each, are now building in York, to be delivered on or before the 1st of May and 150 more on the 1st of June. The company is in a prosperous and flourishing condition, and the work will be pushed forward to completion with all the vigor that good management and plenty of means can coinmand. It is the intention of the company ton always characterized that as an act of to ship at least 100,000 tons of coal the

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE.-The amount of Coal brought to this place for shipment, &c. from the Shamokin mines for the year ending December 31st, 1852, is 25,846
tons. By May next, an iron track will be laid down, and two powerful lecomotives. laid down, and two powerful locomotives premises, the following placed on the road, and the trade next season, will exceed one hundred thousand tons.

The Illustrated News, published by Messrs. Barnum, Beach & Co. in New York, the first number of which we have received does not, we think, come up to Gleason's pictorial, in the execution, or the paper.— more or less, with the allowances. The second is bounded by the above tract, lands of John Nixon and the North Branch of the river Susquehan-The next number may, however, prove

The Miners' Journal, of Pottsville, on Saturday last, appeared in an enlarged excellent paper. We are pleased to see such evidences of success.

The Reading Gazette, one of our best exchanges, appeared on New Year's day in Nos. 43 & 44, bounded on the north by Commerce a new suit of type. The Gazette is well Franklin street, and on the west by Shamokin and ably conducted.

Mr. John H. Frick, sentor editor of the Miltonian, has withdrawn from that paper on account of declining health, a A great calam ty has befallen Gen Pierce, pulmonary disease, that compels him to north by Yesterday the noon train on the Boston and abandon all business. Robert M. Frick. Maine Railroad was thrown from the track, Esq., the other partner has associated with ty eight and half feet, and in depth about two the car containing Gen. Pierce, wife and son, him his younger brother Henry Frick, un- hundred feet, on which is creeted a two story

G. A. Crawford has retired from the turns his thanks to those of its patrons who | Clinton Democrat, and is succeded by Mr.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Harrisbung, Jan. 4, 1853. The House of Representatives was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Cul. Jack, the Clerk of the last session.

The Secretary of State was then introduan early and confidential copy of his Mes- ced, and presented the credentials of the sage, in advance of its delivery in the legis- members elect, which were opened & read. The roll was then called, and ninety-five members answered to their names.

The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker, when William P. Schell, Esq., was chosen by a majority of 25 votes over Charles W. Kelso, Esq., his Wh g opponent Backern G. SENATE. - This body met and was called to order by Judge Myers, its presiding officer, Campbell Alex. far, has been an open one, and the weather, at three o'clock, P. M. The credentials of though mild, has been moist, wet and un- of new mempers elect were opened and On motion, the Senate proceeded to the

First Ballot—Thomas Carson reverse, Farneswords, votes; George Sanderson, 14; Dr. Carothers, Frank Philip Fuller G. W.

Second Ballot-Thomas Carson 15 votes : cinity are discussing the project of building Geo. Sanderson, 14; Dr. Carothers, 1; C

place, so as to connect the town with the Third Ballot-Thomas Carson, 14 votes; Gillespie Anthony Susquehanna railroad, at a point about five Goo. Sanderson, 14; C, Myers, 1; Saml, G. Hamilton, 1: James Carothers, 1. There being no choice, Senate adjourned

-year 17 : mays 15. By TELEGRAPH.

Harrisburg, Jan. 5, 1853. SENATE-Thomas Carson, Whig, elected Speaker over Geo. Sanderson Dem. by 1 majority

In the House, William Jack, Dem. elected Clerk.

D. Flemming, Whig, elected Clerk of Senate. Message read to-day.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Northumberland counts, will be a country of the Court of the Country of the C I Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of FEBRUARY next, at the public House of Win. M. Weaver, in the town of Shamokin, the following real estate, to wit : All that certain

Tract of Land.

situate in the town of Shamokin, township of Coal, marked in the general plan of said town No. 107, bounded on the north by Spurzheim street, on the south by lot No. 108, on the cast by Franklin street and on the west by Shamokin street, containing in front twenty eight and a half feet, and in depth two hundred feet; where-

on are erected one two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and one, one and a half story—Also that

Lot of Ground.

situate in Coal township, aforesaid, beginning at a post by ;and or Daniel Derk, north five degrees, west fifty three perchas to a post thence by land of Wm. Pageley, south seventy three and three ourths degrees, west nine perches and eight tenths to a post, and thence by other lands of George Gass, south five degrees, east fifty perches | Larside James and five tenths to a post, in the road, and thence ing two acres and one hundred and thirty eigh

LOT OF GROUND. ituated in the town of Shamokin, aforesaid, and numbered in general plan of said town No. 108. adjoining lot numbered 107, first above described commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day when JOSEPH BIRD.

Jan. 8, 1853.- 4t

To Farmers and Others. THE Advertiser is desirous of buying 10, 20, 30, 50, or 100 acres of land, in or near Sun-

bury, for which he will pay Casa. Address sta Philadelphia Post Office. Persons having property to sell, will find this a rare chance, as the advertiser will restricted

pay cash. Address as above. Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1853.—3t.

NOTICE. N Election for five directors for the man agement of the affairs of the Big Mountain Improvement Company will be held at the Girard House, in Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty

fourth day of January inst. . Jan. 8, 1853,- St.

## ORPHANS' COURT

SALE.

Tracts of Land,

situate in Point township, county aforesaid, the first whereof is bounded by the North Branch of the river Susquehanna, lands late of Thomas Lemmon. Wm. Lemmon and others; containing

1234 Acres,

more or less, with the allowances. The second na, containing forty one Acres and a quarter, more or less, strict measure, whereon are erected a two story frame

DWELLING HOUSE,

A Wagon House, &c. About one half of said land is cleared. The following described property will be exposed public sale, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of

of said day, to wit: All those

Two certain Lots of Ground.

In the town of Shamokin, Northumberland counstreet, each containing in front 28 and a half feet, nd in depth about 200 feet, both of which are acant .- Also,

All that certain Lot of ground, Situate in Shamokin, aforesaid, numbered in the north by Sunbury street, on the south by Com-merce street, on the east by lot No. 40, and on he west by lot No. 38, containing in front twen-

which are erected a one story frame Foundry and a two story frame Finishing Shop with fixtures. Late the estate of Ziba Bird. dec'd. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said days, when the terms os sale will be made known by

JOSEHH BIRD, SAMUEL READER, Exr's. By order of the Court, P. PURSEL, Cld. O. C, January 8, 1853 .- 4t.

List of Letters REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT

SUNBURY, Dec. 30, 1852. Hass Henry Albright La Fayette Kidder F. M. Kramer John Barger Elisabeth Lytle Joseph Bickhart Jacob McMahan Ino. Miller Jao. K.

Moyer Henry 2 Morgan Washington Dayr Mr. Mitchel Barnet Dall D. M. Menderhall Hannah Dykins J. S. Owen Hudson Dixon Maria Jane

Reitz Saml. Raker Geo. Renn Jao. C. Shaw Robert Fisher Aaron C.

Sigman Abraham Gass Joseph Scott Geo. Gass Martin Wampole Jacob

Hanabach Benry Zimmerman Geo. R. B. PACKER, P. M.

List of Letters REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Northumberland, Dec 30, 1852.

Lawrence A. S. Lear Effinger J. Arley Algeline Atwell Hosea W. M'Cormick Mary J. Beatley Thos. C. Murry Caroline Mover Joo. Barnhart Charles McCabe Andrew Bruggen Benjamine Brunges J. M. & M. Miller Thomas F. Books Solomon Benjamine M. T. Mathias John Myers Daniel

Barry Clay Wm. Milton W P. Barrett John R. McAltry Joseph Matheias Felty 2 Niffer Lewis

Robnote Wm. Derring John A. Davison Joseph L 2 Rich Francis P. Dengler Solor Daugherty H. H. Seiler Elias Dull Jas. J. Slum Albert Saxton Samuel Stokes George Edston Jo

Sweeney James Fleacher Elizabeth Seasholiz, Levi Saltsman Anthony W. Gross Franklin Thompson Samuel Gollagher Barney Gibson John Union Division No. 338 Hynes Jas. Wikoff J. V. Hamer Chas.

Winchester J. J. Haley Jno. Hingher -Warner George Wilson Thes. or Jas. Weaver Samuel Weaver L. D. Jury Jno. Zipperick Peter

> MARGARET WEIMER, P. M. Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of James H. & Wm. B. Hart, is this day dissolved by the withdrawel of William R. Hart. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, at No. 229, North 3d street.

JAMES H. HART. WILLIAM B. HART, THOMAS HART. Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1853.

The undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership and will continue the business under the name of James H. & Thomas Hart. Thankful for past lavors, they respectfully ask the at-tention of their friends and the public to their stock of GROCERIES, which will be full and extensive, and which they will sell at the lowes market rates.

THOMAS HART, Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1853.—J8, u.

Bridge Letting.

DROPOLALS will be received at the Commishioners office, in Sunbury, on TUESDAY, the 25th of JANUARY, inst, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the building of a bridge on the big Shamekin creek, near John Kiefer's, in upper Augusta township. Plans and specifications to be seen on the day of letting.

C. ALBERT. CHAS. WEAVER, Com'rs. JOSEPH NICELY, ) Nunbury, Jan. 8, 1652. - 3t.