THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

wuntingdon, pa.

Wednesday, January 21, 1857.

To Delinquents! --- Pay up. All those indebted for the Globe, advertising and job work, are requested to settle their accounts at the earliest moment convenient-at least between this time and the first day of April, 1857. This notice is particularly intended for those whose accounts have been standing for two years and upwards.-There are few, if any of these, who could not pay their accounts at a moment's notice, without any difficulty; and we hope they will not wait for another asking. We, as a general hing, are not in the habit of dunning, but justice to others requires this to be done .-We pay cash regularly to our operators, as well as for type, paper, ink, and so on, and cannot recognize as friends, those persons who are so negligent as to leave their accounts run for several years, when they are abundantly able to pay. We like to do business in a business way, and hope to be seconded by our friends.

We regret to learn that the notice we took of the action of the Huntingdon Presbyterian congregation has been looked upon abroad, as warranting an inference unfavorable to the Rev. Mr. McLean. Such a conclusion was far from our intention, and none such was intended by the congregation, as is evidenced by the following extract from a letter sent by its Trustees to Mr. McLEAN, which we are permitted to publish, that any such impression elsewhere produced may be removed:

"The Trustees beg leave to say that in the late meeting of the congregation, those who proposed and voted for a change in your salary, publicly disavowed any wish or willingness to dispense with your Pastoral services. The reasons assigned for it were entirely of a financial or pecuniary character, to wit; the inability of some of the Powholders to pay the increased rent of their pews; and the salary was not reduced for any reason applying to yourself. The Trustees, or all of them who were present at the meeting, voted against the change in your salary.

"The undersigned, individually and personally, and as the Trustees of the Huntingdon Presbyterian congregation, disavow any wish or willingness to dispense with your Pastoral services; on the contrary, we beg to assure you of our confidence, our sympathy, and affectionate esteem; and we hope nothing has occurred or may occur to separate you from us.

"We remain yours, &c.
DAVID BLAIR,
GEO, W. GARRETSON,
JAMES MAGUIRE,

GEO. W. GARRETSON, ABM. McCOY, JAMES MAGUIRE, R. ALLISON MILLER."

The Journal and Simon Cameron.

The Huntingdon Abolition Journal of last

Wednesday says: Sor Gen. Simon Cameron, Republican, has been elected U. S. Senator. Huzza!

True to its character for inconsistency, the Journal rejoices over the election by bribery harmony of the party. of a man whom a year or two ago it denounced without stint or measure. All are familiar with the style in which the Journal delittle strange that it should now "wheel about and turn about" and "huzza" over the elecand condemned as "infamous and unholy."

The following resolutions were written, read, and voted for by Simon Cameron in a Dauphin county Democratic Convention:

"Resolved, That we have confidence in the administra-tion of GEN. PIERCE, because he has manfully battled for those principles, and thrown his influence in favor of sustaining the rights of man to self government. "Resolved, That we are in FAVOR of the NEBRASKA KANSAS bill, because it embodies the vital principles of self government, which never can conflict with the inter-ests of freedom."

If it be true that Simon Cameron still adheres to these sentiments, and if it be true that he "holds abolition ism in utter contempt," we cannot divine the cause of the Abolition "huzzas" over his purchased election. We suspect that while Cameron bought three the whole Black Republican party for nothing.

The New Cabinet.

The Valley Spirit contains a letter from "Betsy Buckhandle," the chambermaid at Wheatland, in which the following is given as Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—having been tive and positive announcement that a pretaken by her from a memorandum found in the left boot of the President elect, "when he dates in the field, except the one upon whom street, immediately in the rear of the President elect," went to bed on Saturday night and set his the smiles of the coming national adminisboots outside of his room door to have them greased for Sunday:"

Secretary of State-Biggs. Secretary of the Treasury-Diggs. Secretary of the Navy-Figgs. Secretary of War-Jiggs. Secretary of the Interior-Piggs. Postmaster General—Riggs. Attorney General-Wiggs.

Betsy, we suspect, has about as much ground for her "speculations" concerning Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet as the N. Y. Herald and Greely's Tribune have.

During Washington's administration three new States were admitted into the Union -two slave and one free. And Washington's immediate successors admitted all that applied, without pausing a moment to inquire ported alike by Executive dictation and Fedinto the domestic habits of the people. It was none of their business. If such was the the part of men, whose duty it has been, and could be obtained, and hence our fire departpractice of those illustrious patriots, why still is, by the law, to elect a Senator, fallen ment was powerless. should we depart from their paths to follow upon Col. Forney, or any other man whose such creatures as Sumper Wilson Giddings such creatures as Sumner, Wilson, Giddings, Parson Beecher and the Devil?

Hon. George Scott, the newly elected we remained away from, and took no part in Canal Commissioner, on Tuesday, 13th inst., the caucus. We are satisfied of the correction in 1856 (leap year) 44. The oldest person was qualified and took his seat as a member ness of our position. We believed it was married was aged 72. It was his fourth was qualified and took his seat as a member of the Canal Board, in the place of Hon. T.

of Missouri met in joint convention on Mon- and a man fit to represent Pennsylvania in day 12th, and elected James S. Green, Democrat, U. S. Senator for the short term. The G. Nelson Smith, vote stood—Green 89, Benton 34, and Ken- R. J. NICHOLSON,

Protest of the Absentees from the late Democratic Caucus which Nominated Col. Forney for United States Senator. HARRISBURGH, Jan. 15, 1857.

EDITORS OF THE PITTSBURGH UNION:-We send you herewith a Protest and Preface which you will oblige us by publishing in your paper. This document would not now be published, were it not that the malicious impeachment of our motives, and the ignorant attacks made upon us in Philadelphia, compel | tion. The charges, he said, were of such a us to speak thus in self defence.

Respectfully, &c., J. K. CALHOUN.

PREFACE. The following protest was written and signed by us before the election of U.S. Senator took place, but the publication of it was deand that no one would be so base as to attribute to us, in any way, the election of Gen.

any other than a reliable Democrat. How far we were true to this pledge, is now known -another reason also impels us to this course, the language is moderate, much more so than some transpiring circumstances of late, would justify us in using. We are proud to know, that men who know us—and public prints or, Davis, of Maryland, Ritchie and Warthat have respect for their own standing and ner. the honor of men, treat us fairly. We ask nothing more.

We prefer publishing the protest as it was

originally written-bccause we there pledged

But when a few political hucksters, reeking with pollution themselves, arraign us with such men as Lebo, Manear, and Wagonseller, traitors from the very caucus, that we refused to attend, and a public sheet gives place to resolutions containing sentiments, that every honest man knows to be false, we must speak in our own defence. If the Democraey of the East will permit such men as nassed the resolution contained in the "Pennsylvanian" of the 15th inst., to arraign a portion of the Democracy of the West, and dissolve all connection with them politically, we are much mistaken-we are willing to dissolve with those who arraign us, but not with the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

To place in the same list the names of the Hon. H. D. Foster and that of Lebo & Co., is an insult to every man that can discriminate between honor and infamy. In publishing this protest we still claim the right, if it becomes necessary, to speak more plainly than we have here done, but at present we forbear, not for the sake of men, but for the

PROTEST.

The undersigned, Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of nounced President Pierce and the Kansas-Nebraska Act. To all such it will seem a little strange that it should now "wheel about which met on Friday evening, January 9, 1857, to place in nomination a candidate for the office of United States Senator, respecttion of the friend of all that it has denounced | fully submit to their respective constituents, and to the Democracy of the State, the caus | situation in Granada and joined his forces es which have constrained them to adopt a course which, if unwarranted by sufficient supplies were being received by Walker, and reasons, would subject them to legitimate his soldiers were in good spirits, while his censure. The undersigned have been, and still are, with many others, the friends of the themselves. Hon. H. D. Foster, of Westmoreland county, and have been the earnest advocates of his nomination for the office of U. S. Senator. In endeavoring to effect this object, they never for a moment entertained the thought of pursuing a policy at variance with the usages of the Democratic party, or inconsistent with the dictates of justice. They were proud of the man of their choice. They believed that his merits and past services would sustain him in a fair contest, and they wished to engage in none other. At the outset it seemed that such would be its characdemocrats for a few thousand dollars he 'sold' ter. Rumors that the weight of Executive authority would be thrown into the scale that this would be most advantageous to the were, it is true, in circulation, but they were unreasonable, and apparently inconsistent with the character of the President elect, and therefore disregarded. But on the very eve of the assembling of

mature veto had been interposed by Mr. Buchanan against the claims of all the candicandidates been permitted to enter the caushould have been the last to complain. But this was not permitted, and because of this, and not from any factious or personal spirit, J. K. CALHOUN, JOHN CRESSWELL, JOHN FAUSOLD.

Corruption in Congress.

Quite an excitement was caused in the National House of Representatives, on Friday a week, by a motion to appoint a committee to investigate charges of corruption against members. The Union gives the following condensed account of the proceedings:

from the Clerk's desk an article from the New York Times, of the 6th instant, which charged members of Congress with gross corrup nature as to demand an investigation, and he Therefore submitted a preamble and resolution to the effect that the Speaker be authorized to appoint a committee of five members to make the necessary investigations, and to report what action should be taken by the House. The remarks and resolution of Mr. Kelsey led to a spirited and running debate, in which Messrs. Paine, A. K. Marshall, Phelps, Orr, L. D. Campbell, and others participated. Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, stated that he had been improperly approached by a brother member in reference to a bill which was to come before the House, and that at the advice of Mr. Sneed. of Tennesto make the necessary investigations, and to layed-believing that all honest men who ticipated. Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, knew the reasons that impelled us to adopt stated that he had been improperly approachthe course we did would fully appreciate them, ed by a brother member in reference to a bill that at the advice of Mr. Sneed, of Tennessee, he had purposely delayed making an exposure until corroborative proof could be obtained. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that Mr. Kelsey's preamble should be amended so as to make it read that the investigating committee was asked for, not in consequence of charges preferred by the New York Times, but in consequence of the statement just made by Mr. Paine. The amendment was accepted, and the premable and resolution, ourselves, that in no event would we vote for mittee was asked for, not in consequence of accepted, and the premable and resolution. as amended, were unanimously adopted."

In pursuance of the resolution the Speaker, on Saturday, announced the committee of | TER.

Mexico.

This unhappy and distracted country is continually tossing on the stormy sea of revo-lution. Like the restless volcanoes of that country, the people are forever upheaving the foundations of government, and spreading desolation and death throughout the land. They seem to have no settled idea of order and permanency, but drift without pilot, rudder or compass, wherever the winds or waves may drive them. They call their government a Republic, but anarchy seems to darken and confuse all notions of law or discipline.

We see it stated that Santa Anna has sent agents to Madrid to propose to re-establish a monarchy in Mexico, with a Spanish sovereign or prince, provided Spain will Anna has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. For some time he has been living in retiracy; but restless as his race, he comes before the world with this novel project. We have no idea that Spain will undertake the task of re-establishing her power in Mexico. The poor, decrepit "sick man" has no strengh or energies to waste in a vain attempt to extend his dominion; when it is well known that he can scarcely retain his present possessions. We apprehend that Mexico will continue to be racked and tortured by revolution until her people become more enlightened as to the true theory of Republicanism, or until the Ægis of our Constitution is thrown over her for her protection.

Nicaragua.

The latest news gives indication of the ultimate success of Gen. Walker. It is thought that a few such victories as the one the allies rejoiced over, will prove their ruination .-Henningsen had escaped from his dangerous supplies were being received by Walker, and enemies are represented as quarreling among

It is impossible to think of the daring intrepidity, the unfaltering perseverance and the unfinching courage of Walker without being filled with admiration. Whatever may be the result of his efforts, and whatever we may think of their object and justification, all must concede that he is one of the most remarkable men of this age. From the spirit and ability he has already shown, we should not be surprised if he yet becomes victorious over his combined enemies, and innumerable hardships and difficulties, and establish himself permanently at the head of the Nicaraguan government; and we are not sure but prosperity of that country.

From the Lewistown Aurora, Jan. 17. A SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION—FIVE HOUSES Burned Down.—At about a quarter past the caucus, these rumors were unexpectedly three o'clock this morning the cry of fire! and strangely corroborated by the authorita- awoke the citizens of our town, when it was discovered that the houses belonging to James Wallis and the heirs of Mathew T. Mayes, they did not appoint a teller, and make a dec'd.. situate on the northwest end of Brown byterian church, were in flames. These tration were already dawning. It is at this time altegether unnecessary for us to expose the manner in which this interference with the manner in which this interference with ing failed in the water works, the devouring the manner in which this interference with ing failed in the water works, the devouring the manner in which the manner in whic the judgments and feelings of members of element could not be stayed. The fire soon the Legislature was made. It is enough to communicated to the adjoining houses belong. W. H. Welsh, declare that we had satisfactory and over- ing to the Rev. Mr. Hewes and John Clark, GEO. W. BREWER, whelming proof that it was made, and that and occupied by David Shatzer and Lafayette regarding it as an unwarrantable assumption Webb; and also the house owned and occupiof authority—as contrary to the spirit of our ed by T. W. & J. Moore, all of which were constitution—and as tending to concentrate soon reduced to ashes. The greater part of power in the hands of the Executive, and en- the furniture and other goods of those who danger the independence, not only of our occupied the buildings was saved, except that State Legislature, but of the Senate of the Mr. Wallis, whose family lost the most of United States, we have by our action entered our solemn protest against it, and have resolved, that we will not become parties in establishing a precedent so liable to abuse, and | were insured, except that owned by Mr. Clark, so dangerous to liberty. Had the different upon which there is an insurance of about \$400 in the Lycoming Mutual Insurance comeral patronage, then had the choice of the a very fortunate thing that it was so, as no caucus. on a fair expression of opinion, upon water either from wells, hydrants or fire-plugs

Marriages in Boston in 1856.

During the year 1856 the Registrar of Boston, Mr. Appolonio, has issued certificates of intentions to marriage to 3,013 parties. In 1855 3,061 intentions were issued. Decrease right in the beginning, and we shall main-tain it firmly to the end. Under no circum-of Concord, N. II., 67 years of age, obtained H. Forsythe, whose term of office expired on that day.

stances, however, and in no contingency, a certificate of his intention to make a second will a single vote of any of the undersigned marriage; and several other bridegrooms be cast for any man, no matter whom, other were over 60. The youngest female married Missouri U. S. Senator.—The Legislature | than for a firm and unflinching Democrat, | was under 15. There was a considerable number of third marriages. In a number of cases the age of the bridegroom was double that of the bride. There were also some four or five marriages of colored men with white women, but not a case of the marriage of a white male with a colored female.

Pennsylvania Legislature: Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

UNITED STATES SENATOR. At the hour of 12 o'clock, M., the Speaker and members of the Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two Houses united in a Joint Convention for the question of privilege. He caused to be read purpose of electing a United States Senator. by Mr. TAGGART, Speaker of the Senate.
On motion of Mr. PENROSE, of the Senate, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Con-

On motion of Mr. PENROSE, the Convention proceeded to vote for United States Senator, as follows:

Backus, Calhoun, Fausold, Hill, Nicholson, Smith, (Cambria,)-6, members of the House of Representatives, voted for Col. II. D. Fos-

Mr. Foster voted for WILLIAM WILKINS. The Clerk announced the following result: Gen. Simon Cameron, had 67 votes. Col. John W. Forney, "58 "Col. Henry D. Foster, "7"

WILLIAM WILKINS, "1" The vote was then taken as above, and Simon Cameron declared duly elected Senator from Penn'a, from the 4th of March next. While the President was engaged in pre-

paring the necessary certificates,
Mr. BROWNE, of the Senate, desired to ay before the Convention and have entered upon its proceedings a protest. He wished to have the result in the Senate and House of Representatives announced separately, as it was a question whether or not the concurrent majority of each House was necessary to an election. In the Senate the majority had already decided that it was necessary for each House to be here in an organized capacity. He would ask the President to announce grant him the requisite assistance. Santa the vote of each House. In pursuance of the rules, he wished to place the protest which he held in his hand upon the Journal of the Convention. It was signed by a number who acted with him, and would doubtless be signed by all if an opportunity was offered.

Mr. PENROSE said that the Convention met as two distinct bodies, and there was no question that when the two bodies met together their action was final and conclusive .-There was no Journal of the Convention .--The right of protest must be exercised in the MICHAEL HOFFMAN, respective Houses and not in the Convention. The Convention had assembled for a special purpose, and that purpose had been accomplished. It then, only remained for the officers to sign the certificates, which was the only remaining duty to be performed. If the | B. NUNNEMACHER, Senator would present his protest in the Senate he had no doubt it would be dealt with J. M. B. Petriken.

respectfully and courteously.

The PRESIDENT ruled the motion of Mr. II. M. ABRAMS, BROWNE out of order, and the Convention John Wharton,

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

SENATE. Mr. WRIGHT, in the absence of his colof his intention to present the same, presented a protest against the election of Simon Cameron as United States Senator, which he desired to have placed upon the Journal of the Senate, as follows:

The undersigned members of the Senate of Pennsylvania, do hereby protest against the proceedings of the Joint Convention which of the act 16th March, 1832, relating to this met at 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of electing a Senator to represent this State in the Senate 4th day of March next; and they protest follows: against the election of Simon Cameron by said Convention, for the following reasons, 6 per cent loan.

Because there was not a concurrent majority of each House in favor of the candidate declared to be elected.

Because the Senate did not comply with the requirements of the act of the 2d day of July, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," in this, that nomination of persons to fill said office, nor give notice of said appointment-and nominations at least one day previous to the meeting

HARLAN INGRAM, HENRY FETTER, JAMES H. WALTON, John Cresswell, G. P. STEELE, Thos. P. Knox, John C. Evans WM. WILKINS. Joseph Laubach, Mr. WRIGHT moved that the motion be

postponed for the present, because of the abence of the Senator from the city, (Mr. Browne;) which was agreed to. Thursday, Jan. 15.

Mr. JORDAN called up the bill "A furher supplement to the act incorporating the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail-road and Coal Company." Passed a first and second reading, and being on its final pas-

Mr. JORDAN explained its provisions. Mr. STRAUB inquired whether the increase of stock authorized to be issued was Mr. JORDAN said it was limited in the

original bill to six hundred thousand dollars. Mr. STRAUB suggested that the supplement should be so amended that the amount authorized by the original bill could not be increased. Mr. JORDAN called for the reading of the

bill, to show that the capital could not be increased under the supplement beyond the mount authorized in the original law, and that the amendment was not necessary. The bill then passed finally.

The Senate adjourned over till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STANDING COMMITTEES. Ways and Means—Messrs. Foster, Roberts, Ball, Dock, Jenkins, M'Calmont, Ent, Gildea, Stevenson.

Judiciary-Messrs. Knight, Calhoun, Wiler, Longaker, Mumma.

(Cambria,) Hamel, Peters, Wharton, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Rupp, Voeghtley.

Claims—Messrs. Campbell, Yearsley,
Thorn, Anderson, M'Ilvain, Vickers, Win-

Agriculture—Messrs. Roberts, Hoffman. Berks,) Harper, Musselman, Hill, Hamel,

Education-Messrs. Jenkins, Ball, Vail, Brown, Walters, Nichols, Dickey, Abrams, Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Smith,

(Luzerne,) Wharton, Witherow, Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Nicholson, Ent. Accounts—Messrs. Vail, Lovett, Imbrie, Tolan, Vanyoorhis, Benson, Hoffman, (Leba-

Vice and Immorality-Messrs. Hill, Ramsey, (Phila.,) Reed, Maugle, Augustine, Nun-nemacher, Housekeeper, Pearson, Benson. Militia System-Messrs. Rupp, Ramsey, York,) Wright, Arthur, Hillegas, Hine, Maugle.

Election Districts-Messrs. Leisenring, Brandt, Hamilton, Smith, (Centre,) Chase, Jacobs, Augustine.

Banks-Messrs. Bower, Fausold, Cleaver, Hines, Bishop, Johns, Knight, Purcell, Kerr. Estates and Escheats-Messrs. Petriken, lyster, Calhoun, Chase, Brown, Imbrie, Wil-

Roads and Bridges-Messrs. Heins, Arthur, Hillegas, Gibboney, Reamer, Housekeeper, Penrose.

Corporations-Messrs. Longaker, Carty, Struthers, Leisenring, Shaw, Hancock, Moorehead, Backus, Eyster. Local Appropriations-Messrs. Anderson.

Smith, (Centre,) Wintrode, Harper, Sloan, Babcock, Hoffman, (Berks.) Lands-Messrs. Backus, Gibboney, Lebo, Vitherow, Wagonseller, Hine, Menear. Dirorces-Messrs. Innis, Dock, Campbell,

Vanvoorhis, Beck, Hiestand, Reed. New Counties and County Seats-Messrs. Beck, Nunnemacher, Kauffman, Wright, Kerr, Westbrook, Smith, (Luzerne.) Compare Bills-Messrs. Johnson, Hamilton, Carty, Brandt, Peters.

Library-Messrs. Gildea, Moorehead. Bow-Canals and Inland Navigation-Messrs.

Johns, Johnson, Pownall, Backhouse, Ramsey, (Phila.,) Babcock, Sloan.

Railroads—Messrs. Zimmerman, Innis,

Fausold, Smith, (Cambria) Crawford, Thorne Abrams, Mumma, Warner, Westbrook, Wal ter. Dickey, Kauffman. Printing-Messrs. Yearsley, M'Ilvain, To-

Public Buildings-Messrs Hancock, Lov ett, Zimmerman.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Mr. JENKINS presented the following protest against the election of United States Senator; which was read:

The protest is the same as published in the Senate proceedings-and is signed by the following gentlemen: W. C. REAMER. STEUBEN JENKINS. J. II. ZIMMERMAN, JESSE PEARSON, WM. HEINS, T. Bower, J. LAWRENCE GETZ, II. A. GILDEA FRANKLIN M'ÍLVAIN, T. I. WALTER, John Hancock, CHAS. M. LEISENRING. John Smith, JOHN ROBERTS, HERMAN RUPP. TOWNSEND YEARSLEY, JOHN. II. LOVETT, J. A. Innis, ENOS TOLAN, L. WESTBROOK,

A. B. Longaker, The motion to enter the protest upon the Journal was opposed by several of the oppocague, Mr. BROWNE, who had given notice | sition and advocated by the Democrats, but before the vote was taken the House adjourn-

ES CARTY,

State Treasurer's Report.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Genof the act 16th March, 1832, relating to this department, I have the honor to submit the

following report: The total indebtedness of the State, at the close of the last fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1856, of the United States for six years from the amounted to the sum of 40,701,835 25, as

FUNDED DEBT, \$511.781 60

	5 38,866,994 00
	41/
٠,	4
	Total funded debt\$39,866,975 60
	UNFUNDED DEBT.
	Relief Notes in circulation 220,256 00
١,	Interest certificates outstanding, 24,691 57
•	Do. unclaimed 6.448 38
	Domestic creditors 1,164 00
•	Balance temporary Ioan, April
:	19, 1853 400,000 00
L	Do., do., May 9, 1854 184.000 00
	Total unfunded debt 834,859 75
•	\$40,701,835 25
3	The balance of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal
•	year ending Nov. 30, 1855, was
	Receipts up to Nov. 20, 18565,378,240 33
	\$6,621,937 64
	Formanditarran from Nov. 20 1955 to Nov. 20

Expenditures from Nov. 30, 1855, to Nov. 30,

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1856

\$6,621,937 64 From the above balance of 1,244,795 42, there should be deducted the sum of \$722.-442 93 belonging to the Sinking Fund, and the further sum of \$46,750 in Relief Notes now in the Treasury, set aside for cancellation. This would leave an actual balance of \$475.612 49 properly belonging to the general fund. Prompt payment on the part of delin-quents, with the accruing revenue up to the 1st proximo, would increase this balance to an amount sufficient to meet all the demands upon the Treasury, including the interest then due. If this desirable result could be obtained, the amount in the Sinking Fund could be applied to the purposes for which it

was intended, and not be used as heretofore for general purposes. The abatement allowed to the counties complying with the Act of 29th of April, 1844, amounted the past year to the sum of \$62,-925 60. The necessity which created this law no longer exists, and its repeal would save a large amount annually to the Treasury. The result of its operation is to put into the | enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper Treasury a large surplus, after paying the sent to a subscriber, or any other person, sub-August interest, at a cost of 5 per cent. to jects the whole packet to letter postage; and the State which remains then until the Feb- whenever subject to letter postage, from beruary interest falls due. A law requiring | ing sealed or any cause whatever, all printed the revenue officers of the Commonwealth to | matter, without exception, must be pre-paid make monthly returns under oath-designa- or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of ting under proper heads the amount received | the postmaster at the mailing office, as well and the sources from which it is derived, and as at the office of deli-ery carefully to examquarterly payments into the Treasury, or | ine all printed matter, in order to see that it to meet the interest falling due in August.

This system has been adopted by the Canal stamps cannot be procured, postmasters are Board, and has been faithfully complied with authorized to receive money in pre-payment liston, Petriken, Hiestand, M'Calmont, Fost-by their Collectors. The result is that we of postage on transient matter; but they should er, Longaker, Mumma.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Smith, source into the Treasury, and the entire Cambria,) Hamel, Peters, Wharton, Hoff- amount of revenue from the Public Works for the last year has been realized, without the loss of a dollar.

The 74th section of the Act 7th of May. 1855, was intended to meet the case, but with few exceptions it has been disregarded, notwithstanding notices soliciting a compliance with it have been sent by my predecessor and myself to every office in the Commonwealth. The want of some law of the kind suggested, has caused nearly all the defalcations which have occurred in our public offices.

The interest upon the coupon debt has heretofore been paid, and no account kept except as to the amount. The coupons are received as vouchers for so much money, then cancelled and laid aside in the Auditor General's Office. I ask for an appropriation to procure Coupen Registers and to employ a clerk to register those that have been paid. It would require a great deal of care to adjust and enter them, but no additional clerk hire will be required afterwards.

I would suggest to the Legislature the propriety of a law requiring all the law business of the Commonwealth to be placed in the charge of the Attorney General, who should be provided with office accommodations at the seat of Government. Under the present system, the amount expended for counsel fees and commissions is increasing every year.-Every change of officer produces a change of counsel, and frequent and unnecessary increase in the number employed. No satisfactory knowledge of the condition of the various matters in litigation in which the Commonwealth is a party can be had, and bills for professional services rendered long since, are frequently presented for payment, about which the present officers are entirely igno-

The annexed tables exhibit in detail the operations of the Treasury for the last fiscal year. Accompanying them is an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the next year. All of which is respectfully submit-H. S. MAGRAW, Treasurer.

- 1	ESTIMATED EECEIPTS.
	Lands \$25,000 Auction commissions 20,030 Do duties 55,000
_	Auction commissions 20,000
-	Do duties 55,000
	Tax bank dividends
	Tax corporation stock
	Tax real estate and personal property 1,700,000
-	Tavern licenses
	Tax bank dividends 280,000 Tax corporation stock 260,000 Tax real estate and personal property 1,700,000 Taxern licenses 160,000 Retailers'do 180,000
١, ١	! Ditilibio (10
•	Pedfars' do 3,000 Brokers' do 6,000'
,	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
-	Distillary and browny Boares 1 000
	Billiard room &c do 2000
	Forting bonson &c do 15 000
-(Patent medicine. do 2.000
	Pamphlet laws 500
-	Militia tax
	Miller's tax 4.000
	Foreign Insurance Companies 7,000
D	Writs, wills, deeds 79,000
	Certain officers
	Signature Sign
	Canal and Railroad tolls
g	Cilling HRes
\mathbf{s}	Enrollment laws
	Premium charters
	Tax on Loans
a	Cute of multip preparty
e	Sale of public property 10,000° Tax on tonnage 300,000 Escheats 1,000°
•	Feeboate 1 000
	Accrued interest
	Collector of records and archives.
	Refunded cash
	Annuity for right of way
	Refunded cash
	Miscellaneous 2,000
	\$5,669,850 00 Ralance Nov. 30, 1856
	Balance Nov. 30, 1856 1,244,785 42
	\$6,905,645 41
٠,	Estimated expenditures of the Common-
	wealth of Pennsylvania, for the current fiscal year, ending Nov. 30th, 1857:
	woon anding Nov 20th 1857
	Dublic Tourses and a con one of
	Public Improvements \$1,300,000 00 Expenses of government 325,000 00
	Axpenses of government
	Militia. 3,000 00 Pensions. &c. 13,000 00
	Charitable institutions 75,000,00
	Charitable institutions
	1 Schools
	Interests on loans, 2.000.000 00
^	Interests on loans,
e	State Library
)-	Public buildings and grounds 10,000 00
	House of Return

\$6,905,645 42 The tables of receipts alluded to in this report are the same as those contained in the report of the Auditor General.

. 1,000 00 63,000 00

..... 300 00 . 10,000 00 ... 3,000 00 . 16,000 00

\$4,137,800 00 \$2,767,845 42

The New Postage Law.

Houses of Reinge.

Mercantile appraisers...... Council fees and commission

Revenue Commissioners......

Colonial records...... Proposed amended constitution.

Balance in treasury, Nov. 30, 1857.

enitentiaries

It may not be generally known that Congress has very recently passed an act making pre-payment of postage on all transient printed matter obligatory, before it can be transported in the mails of the United States-a capital provision indeed. In order to carry out this law the Postmaster General has established the following additional post-office regulations, which should be preserved for reference by all who may have occasion to send newspapers and pamphlets, &c., now and then to their distant friends. They are as follows:

1. Books, not weighing over four pounds, may be sent in the mail pre-paid, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, bu-

siness cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter, except books, not weighing over three ounces, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent, to be pre-paid by postage stamps. When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. This applies to lottery and other kindred sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers; and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card or oftener if required, would avoid a deficiency to meet the interest falling due in August.