

not in the collection and payment of the above twenty millions by collectors and receivers, the whole amount on hand with all of them, at any one time has seldom exceeded one million and a half, and that at New York city, where nearly two-thirds of the customs of the whole Union are collected, and where the gross receipts this year will exceed fifteen millions of dollars, the amount on hand at any one time has not averaged half a million of dollars. As an illustration of the system of drawing for this money, left at the close of each week, subject to drafts, has seldom equalled one-twentieth of a million. At the time of the late suspension, most of the funds in the custom houses were in bank notes; but nearly half of those in the land office were in specie, and subject of course to no loss by depreciation.

In conclusion, the Secretary enumerates several reform measures heretofore suggested, originating in part with himself, such as increasing the checks and securities on collecting and disbursing officers, providing penalties for using the public money for private purposes, provision for the funding of a surplus revenue, if such should at any time arise, but not raising such by taxation, and providing means for any unexpected deficiency that might occur, a reduction of expenditures, passage of occasional pre-emption and graduation laws, the reduction of the tariff, whenever the revenue justifies the measure, discouraging articles of luxury, and encouraging those that are useful and necessary, resisting monopolies in banking and commerce, the extension of state bank notes, and consent introduction of a larger amount of specie, and leaving to the States all matters of doubtful jurisdiction, whether connected with the revenue, currency, commerce, exchanges, or other exciting interests less connected with the immediate business of the department. These and some others are recommended again; and several other matters promised in special reports, among which is the annual exhibit of the General Land Office. The arrears of business in the land office have been so brought up, that the services of nineteen clerks have been dispensed with; and it is urged that economy requires the discontinuance of some offices, where the business is very small, or their being merged in others. A similar suggestion is made, with respect to the collection districts on the seaboard.

This have we given a hasty, but we believe faithful, abstract of that document, whose length would be likely to deter all from its perusal, unless such as have nothing to do, and are blessed with a stock of patience equal to the amount of their leisure.

Postmaster General's Report.

We have received a copy of this document, and proceed to make an abstract of the principal statements. The Post Roads of the United States, covered by mail service, on the 30th of June last, were 133,999 miles in extent—the rate of annual transportation on that day was about \$4,495,873 miles, and its cost \$3,285,622, viz:

Miles.	Cost.
By horse and coach, 11,447,147	\$364,569
By stage and coach, 19,652,678	1,900,451
By Steamboats & R. R. 3,396,053	520,602

Total, 34,496,878 3,285,622

This is exclusive of transportation by steamboats and other vessels, under the fifth and sixth sections of the act of 1825, which costs about \$16,800 more.

On the 30th of June last, the number of post offices was 12,780, showing the increase of 261 during the preceding year. The number established was 601, and the number discontinued was 340. The number of postmasters appointed, including new offices, was 2,888.

The number of post offices (this day is 13,028.

The number of mail contractors in service during the last year was about 1838. Of this number, 480 have been fined, or had deductions made from their pay, for sundry delinquencies. The aggregate of fines is \$57,738.64, and of deductions \$202,066.04, excluding remissions, the whole amounting to \$279,804.60. The revenue of the Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1838 was, \$4,235,077.97

The expenditures were 4,621,137.16

Excess of expenditures \$386,759.19

This excess was made up by surplus funds of preceding years.

The revenue of the year ending on the 30th of June last, was \$4,476,638.56

The engagements and liabilities of the Department for the same year, were 4,624,117.86

Excess of engagements and liabilities \$147,479.30

The surplus still on hand has prevented embarrassment.

The cash on hand according to the latest reports of postmasters is \$206,701.95. There is also remaining in banks \$35,455.72, of which only \$2,947.08 is available. More than half the available funds on hand will be required to pay balance due for the services of the last quarter.

Compared with preceding year, the revenue has increased about 5 1-2 per cent, and the aggregate increase was \$241,560.59.

The postmasters generally throughout the country, are complimented as active and efficient. Attention is made to the difficulty between the Postmaster and the Railroad Company, but nothing new is offered upon the subject, if we except the following paragraph:

"Hopes are entertained, that the company in question will yet accept the provision which Congress has made. It appears to be so obviously their interest, to avail themselves of the additional travel which a well connected line would bring them, and to prevent the withdrawal of a large portion of the western travel which would inevitably follow the organization of a line for the convenience of the great western mail upon the Pennsylvania route, that perseverance in their refusal cannot reasonably be expected. In the mean time, the Department is proceeding to make the best arrangements it can, for the mail service, without reference to the use of that road and with the determination to do every thing to make any contract with the company which shall not secure a close connection with the mail from New York."

It is concluded that the Department will be made the subject of a special conciliating passage of the Report, is

not without interest. "The radical change in the rates of postage on letters, recently adopted in Great Britain, has attracted much attention in the United States. To enable me to furnish Congress with information on that subject, and all others connected with the post establishments in several of the most considerable European countries, I have despatched one of the special agents of this Department to Europe, with instructions to visit them in person, and furnish me with minute details of their organization and operation. Many documents, and some interesting particulars, have been received from him, but he has not yet been able to prepare himself to make a detailed report. As soon as such a report shall be received, it is intended to submit to Congress, all the information it may contain, for their consideration."

Twenty-sixth Congress.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 7, 1840.

The House of Representatives met as usual at noon. Mr. Calhoun of Mass. announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Alvord, which happened prior to the commencement of the Session, and upon passing the usual resolutions, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the morning hour, was devoted to the reception of petitions, reports from committees, and resolutions.

Mr. Wright, of New York, reported a bill for the safe keeping of the Public Money; a bill to punish Crimes, and a bill for the safe keeping of the Deposites of the Public Money. This latter bill, is the Sub-Treasury project, so called. Mr. Wright said he should call them up on Wednesday, in the order in which they stood on the Calendar.

Mr. Clay, reported a bill to amend the several acts of Congress, in relation to copyrights. It was referred to a Select Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 7, 1840.

The everlasting New Jersey question has occupied the House of Representatives all day. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, offered a resolution, that the Democratic members from New Jersey were not entitled to seats in the House. The Speaker decided that the resolution was out of order. Mr. Pope insisted that it was a privileged question. After some remarks from several of the Federal members, Cave Johnson called the Previous Question, which was sustained—yeas 192, nays 28.

Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Rules, got leave to present a set of rules, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, got the floor, and spoke until four o'clock, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

The anxiety to hear from your city in relation to the resumption is intense. The banks here are pledged to resume as soon as the Philadelphia banks take the lead. As to their ability, I say nothing; but it looks rather suspicious when a bank refuses to pay out its own notes, and circulates those of banks in distant cities. It is said that the notes of the District Banks are sent abroad and exchanged for those of other banks; certain it is, that we can with great difficulty get hold of a note on one of our own banks. It was amusing to-day to see the holders of U. States Bank notes trying to get rid of them. Persons who have the reputation of never paying their debts, after trying in vain to get those notes changed or passed away, have actually been known to go to their creditors and ask as a matter of great favor that they would accept them for their debts. There is not the smallest confidence in that rotten institution, and we look by every mail for the news of its downfall. Binney's letter has done more to destroy confidence in the U. States Bank, than all that its opponents could do in a life time. He who should have smoothed her dying pillow, has given her a stab from which she will never recover. She may well pray, "Save me from my friends;" but as she has no soul, and cannot feel for the distress and misery which she has occasioned, all prayer would be lost upon her.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 8, 1840.

In the House, as soon as the Journal had been read, Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, took the floor and made a long speech on the subject of the New Jersey contested election. He went into a full history of the case, and adduced a vast quantity of documentary evidence to prove that the New Jersey whigs who claim seats, should not be allowed to hold them.

In the Senate, after the morning hour had been exhausted with the usual miscellaneous business, a bill to adjust the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri, was reported, and referred to a select committee.

The bill for the Military occupation of Florida, was next called up, and Mr. Clay, of Ala., took the floor, and made a long speech in support of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Preston's speech of yesterday. The bill was passed.

The Globe of this morning, contains a very inflammatory card from Mr. Bynon, of N. Carolina, which, in terms of sufficient ardor, denounces a number of gentlemen of the whig party. I do not think, however, that it can or will lead to any personal collisions. Saltpetre in these days, is the same villainous stuff it was in the days of Hetspur and the Prince of Wales.

I understand that there will be a great number of fetes and gals to-night, and that the whole world of "love and beauty" will be in motion; at the Saloons of the Secretary of War.

The second month of the session has pretty well advanced, and yet nothing of any consequence has been done. The New Jersey contested election will be a standing bore for some months to come, and you may not, I think, hope for its decision before next April.

The President's Message appears to give the whig prints much embarrassment. They are by no means agreed what they shall say of it.

One of them, which can think of no other objection, honorably pronounces it to be "non-committal;" and professes not to understand from it the President's opinions.

Another says that its political doctrines are decidedly wrong and dangerous, but admits that the message is "able."

A third, agreeing with this last as to the political character of the message, insists that it is merely "artful and plausible."

A fourth, while it declares that the

cal doctrines and recommendations of the message are as bad as they can be, clamorously insists that they who read the "document shall think of it as 'empty twaddle.'" A fifth, neither denying its ability nor the force of its positions is much distressed that the message is so "long," and attempts to prove that because it was delivered three weeks later than usual, it "cannot therefore be very interesting."

While the journalists of the opposition are thus contradicting each other in their attempts to decry the message, it is earning a reputation and a popularity for itself. There is little difference of opinion in the mass of the community concerning its merits. It has been sought for with curiosity, and has been read with pleasure and admiration. Its able and clear exposition of the dangers of the credit system and the partnership of bank and state will be read by thousands to whom the truth does not find its way through the common channels of communication, and cannot be read without leaving a strong impression.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

We publish with great pleasure a letter of the honorable Horace Binney, an eminent member of the Philadelphia bar, to the council of Philadelphia, in regard to a loan which they proposed to redeem in United States bank notes. Mr. Binney deserves the thanks of the community for this noble stand against a depreciated paper currency, and he appears determined to meet the true issue—shall the banks or the people govern?—Har. Rep.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1840.

William M. Meredith, Esq., President of the Select Council.

Sir—I enclose to you a copy of a letter which I addressed to Mr. Stevenson, the City Treasurer, on the 5th of last month, and of his reply, and I request you to lay the same, with this communication, before the Council of which you are President.

It becomes necessary to state, that on the 1st of the present month, the City Treasurer offered to me a check on the bank of the United States as payment of a certificate of the city loan referred to in my letter, and that I refused to receive it as payment—that I then demanded payment in lawful money, and that the City Treasurer replied that he had no other means of payment than the check I had refused. He moreover stated to me, in answer to an inquiry on my part, that he was not aware of any agreement or understanding between the bank and the city—that checks drawn for payment of these loans, were to be distinguished in any way from other checks on the bank at this time. I respectfully repeat to the Council, of which you are President, the demand I have already made of the City Treasurer, namely, that the city pay me the said loan in lawful money.

The distinction between a voluntary accommodation to a derangement of the currency, and a coerced submission to, is a very plain one. It may be drawn with ease, and may be observed or disregarded with equal safety, while a creditor is left free to preserve the measure of his own observance of it; but the instant that personal freedom is in this respect abridged by whatever cause, and especially when it is abridged by the influence of a great public corporation, exercised in a tone of some authority to its creditors, a submission to the encroachments upon private rights, is an abandonment of the right.

The city, by its proper officer, gave notice on the 3d December, 1839, that on the 1st January, 1840, it would pay off certain loans, and the only payment offered at the day, and, as it now appears, intended by the notice, has been a check upon a bank which does not pay its deposits in specie, and which it seems in under no obligation to pay the city checks in specie, but only in what are called "current notes of any of the banks in the city and county of Philadelphia."—The city has given no option to its creditors to renew these loans for any term or time whatever, long or short.

It has not accepted my personal offer to renew my part of them for such term as the Council themselves shall name. The notice of the payment has been peremptory, without reference to the consent or refusal of the creditors; and a positive announcement is added to the notice, that the interest on the loans will cease on the 31st December, 1839, which implies that it is intended so to cease, whether the creditors shall receive or refuse the offered payment.

Taking these circumstances into consideration; and having most carefully deliberated upon the measure in all its bearings, I have refused to receive the offered check as payment. If I had received it, I should have felt that I was yielding to coercion, applied in direct opposition to the laws.

I remain, with sincere respect,
Your obedient servant,
HOR. BINNEY.

From the New York Sun.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Iowa, Pell, from Havre, 8th Dec. we have received Havre papers to that date and Paris papers of the 7th.

Marshal Sault counselled the King to organize 24 battalions of horse for the service, but the project was opposed by the bureau of War, who feared it would too greatly weaken the infantry, unless volunteer enrolments, which now amount to but 4000, should be greatly increased.

The most important news we find in them is composed of detailed accounts of the continuation of the devastations by Abd-el-Kader and his troops among the neighboring tribes of Arabs who have waked his sanguinary vengeance by their communications with the French. Three of his bands have swept the neighboring mountains inhabited by Arabs, fired their cabins, and impressed nearly the whole of about 25,000 head of cattle belonging to the natives. Two battalions of horsemen have been ordered from Vincennes to Africa, to reinforce the French troops at Algiers, whose loss of men, though great, is surpassed by the utter dearth of supplies occasioned by the savages of Abd-el-Kader's troops.

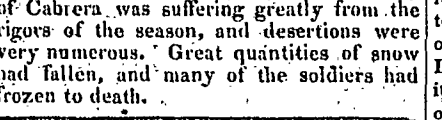
Several Generals who have already served in Africa, and among them L'Etang and D'Hautefort, have requested to be returned to that service.

It is announced that Gen. Cubieres is designated to take command of the active forces designed to act against Abd-el-Kader. The officers of the 6th Regiment of the

line, quartered at Lyons, immediately upon hearing of the massacre of the troops at Algiers, unanimously applied to their commanding officer to be despatched to Africa, where they have already previously signified themselves.

The intelligence from Spain is three days later, but contains nothing new. From accounts received from Cadix, Seville, Cordova, Grenada, Malaga and Saragossa, it appears that the public tranquility is undisturbed.

The Gazette de Madrid says that the army of Cabrera was suffering greatly from the rigors of the season, and desertions were very numerous. Great quantities of snow had fallen, and many of the soldiers had frozen to death.



FOR PRESIDENT IN 1840.
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
AND AN
INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT'S
HENRY D. GILPIN, Esq. of Philadelphia to be
Attorney General of the U. S. in the room of the
Hon. Felix Grundy, elected to the U. S. Senate.

"FRANK PERINAK," on the subject of the Harrison Meeting, came to hand too late for insertion this week. It shall appear in our next.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. William S. Ramsey, of Congress, and to Messrs. Miller, McKinney and Zimmerman, of the State Legislature, for important public documents, &c.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.—We learn by letters received from our representatives at Harrisburg, that on Tuesday last Dr. DANIEL STURGEON was elected to the U. S. Senate, on the first ballot. The vote stood:

Daniel Sturgeon (Dem.)	67 votes.
Charles Ogde (Fed.)	26
Richard Biddle (Fed.)	17

By reference to our Congressional news it will be perceived that the "everlasting" New Jersey question is again before the House of Representatives, and bids fair to waste another month of the session in idle and useless discussion. What gave rise to this second debate was a motion made by Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, proposing that all the papers in reference to the contested seats should be referred to said Committee, and that the parties interested should be summoned before that body, and allowed to participate in the examination.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This important and highly interesting state paper was issued to our subscribers, in an extra, on Thursday evening last. Its great length and the utter impracticability of publishing it in one paper entire—together with the extreme anxiety of the public to get a sight of its contents—induced us to incur some additional expense to issue it at so early a date.

We are proud of this document. As early and unwavering friends of the present Executive, we were anxious to see his first annual message such a production as might rally round it the entire democracy of the whole Commonwealth. We wanted the whole Union to be convinced that Pennsylvania, in discarding the miserable imbecile who not only plunged her in almost inextinguishable financial difficulties, but likewise well nigh involved her citizens in the horrors of civil war and bloodshed, had confided the management of her affairs to a statesman who would prove himself worthy the choice of her democracy. Nor have we been disappointed in our expectations. The message of Gov. Porter is a document, which may emphatically be styled a masterpiece of wisdom. So sound in its doctrine—so luminous in its details—so bold and fearless in its positions—it is a production which most elicit the unqualified approbation of every intelligent and reasonable citizen, no matter what may be his party predilections.

But the most striking feature of the message, is its honesty. Under the administration of his predecessor, the people were egregiously deceived with regard to the real state of affairs, as connected with our internal improvements and our financial condition. They were led to believe, through the executive messages, that the revenue derived from the public works, after defraying the current expenses of keeping them in repair, &c., amounted to almost a sum sufficient to cover the interest of the public debt—and this was evidently done for the purpose of blinding the people and their representatives, in order to siphon more money from the treasury, and lavish it upon unprincipled partisans. Not so with the message under consideration. Honest and straight-forward in his course, with the true interests of the Commonwealth at heart, Gov. Porter sets forth clearly and truly the actual condition of affairs—although, by so doing, he represents the financial condition of the Commonwealth in an alarming condition.—He clearly and honestly makes known the disease, no matter how it may affect those who were instrumental in instilling the poison—and, like an honest man, prescribes the only available remedy.

The State Debt, which amounts to the enormous sum of upwards of THIRTY-FOUR MILLIONS of dollars, was brought about without any agency of his, and the sums authorized to be borrowed by the last Legislature, were for the purpose of paying off the debts contracted before he came into office; yet the Governor, with more than Roman firmness, throws himself into the breach, and prescribes the only true remedy left (which sooner or later would have to be adopted), for removing the grievous burden—an immediate resort to taxation. That the people will sustain him, although it operates hardly on themselves, no one can doubt. Better resort to taxation at once, whilst it can be borne, and reduce the public debt, than the revenue derived from the public works is equal in the clear, to the interest on the State debt, than postponing the evil day until the annual addition of the interest will swell the public debt to double what

it is at present. Let us bear the evil ourselves, and not transmit it with two-fold weight to posterity.

On the subject of the currency—the all engrossing topic of conversation—the Governor is clear and explicit. He attributes the monetary difficulties of the country to the proper sources—excessive importations of foreign goods, and consequently an enormous debt owing to Europe, and over issues by the banks. In this part of the message, the views taken evince the soundest judgment and the most unflinching courage, and cannot fail to arrest the attention of every statesman and legislator in the Union. His contemplated reforms, too, of the banking system, if adopted by our State Legislature, cannot fail to correct that system of its most flagrant abuses, and place Pennsylvania on the foreground in relation to this matter.

But we need not dwell upon the merits of the Message—as we presume it has been ere this perused by all our readers; sufficient to say that the document, taken all in all, has never been equalled in this Commonwealth. Clear, convincing, luminous, satisfactory and argumentative, it is worthy the head and heart of one of the best and ablest Chief Magistrates that Pennsylvania has ever had—and must place its author in the front rank of American statesmen and patriots.

An abstract from the reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury and of War, will be found in our paper of to-day. They will doubtless be interesting to our readers generally.

HARRISON MEETING.—A comparatively small number of the federal-whig-anti-masonic-abolition party, met at the Court House, in this Borough, on Monday evening last, being Court week. We say small—for, although there were a goodly number of persons present, nearly one-half were democrats, who attended through sheer curiosity.

We would not have noticed the miserable abolition, had it not been to let our friend of the "Iron Gray" know that three of his special favorites of the Senate were in attendance and made speeches, viz: Charles Zachwaindow Pearce, Suffolk Williams and Sir-Saw-Voice Ewing. And such speeches! O ye gods and little fishes! They were made up of so large a quantity of fulsome adulation of old Tippecanoe, that some of their political friends present retired from the meeting in disgust. Even the folds of a red flannel political wrapper had been too contracted to cover the volleys of balderdash, which these back window patriots lavished upon the intelligence of their hearers.

VISIT OF GEN. JACKSON TO NEW ORLEANS.—We learn by the Nashville papers, that Ex-President Jackson passed through that place on the 24th ult. on his way to New Orleans, whither he had been invited by a large portion of the Citizens to be present at the celebration of the memorable 8th of January. Gen. Armstrong and several other personal friends accompanied him on his journey to the famous "Battle Ground"—the scene of his exploits a quarter of a century ago; where he humbled the proud Lion of England and protected the fairest portion of the Union from the insults and ravages of a merciless enemy.

A Hard Case.—The Trenton Emperium relates the following painful inflictions caused by the villainy of Lewis. Numerous other similar cases it is said could be cited.

Some years ago there lived in Hunterdon county (N. J.) a poor, but industrious woman, who had lost her husband. With a commendable spirit she determined to place herself in circumstances that would make her comfortable in her declining years. She was economical and prudent, and having accumulated a sufficient sum, she went to Philadelphia and opened a boarding house. She soon accumulated a large share of this world's goods—and to make it safe, about \$10,000 was invested in Schuylkill Bank stock. The Bank exploded, and the widow is now thrown upon an unfriendly world penniless, and with old age staring her in the face. What a comment upon that wretched system of banking, which robs the widow and beggars the orphan.

State Legislature.
Letter to the Editors, dated

Harrisburg Jan. 11, 1840.

On Wednesday the House elected Jacob Seiler, Clerk; Andrew Krause, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Joseph Jackson, Door Keeper. The Governor's Message was read in both houses, after which 5000 copies in English and 2500 in German, of that highly important state paper, were ordered to be printed—a similar number were ordered in the Senate.

On Tuesday the Senate elected Henry Buehler, Clerk; John Stahl, Sergeant-at-Arms, and John P. James, Door Keeper. (The latter gentleman presided the notorious Dan Eckles, the bosom friend of Penrose.)

Boas & Coplan, editors of the Reporter, are elected printers of the Senate Journal and House Bills; Holbrook, Henlock and Bratton, editors of the State Capitol Gazette, printers of the House Journal—and Packer, Barrett & Parke, editors of the Keystone, get the Senate Bills. The German printing is divided between the editors of the "Morgenroth," and "Staats-Zeitung." So you perceive that both houses, from the highest to the lowest officers, are essentially and thoroughly democratic. This is as it should be, and augurs well for the cause of the people during the present session.

On Thursday the Governor sent in his vetoes to certain bills passed at the close of the last session, amongst the rest one for widening the Union canal—assigning generally as his principal reason, the embarrassed state of the finances. A somewhat lengthy debate occurred in the House, but the vetoes will be abundantly sustained.

The same day, Col. M'Elwain, the indefatigable and truly republican member from Bedford, asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the charter of the United States Bank—which was agreed to.—Yeas 81—Nays 4. Messrs. M'Elwain, Crispin and Konigsmacher are the Committee to prepare and bring in the bill.

A similar resolution to the above was introduced to the Senate, by Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia &c. So you perceive that the "Monster" is likely soon to be checked in its infamous career. God speed the good work.

Several nominations to judicial stations, made by the Governor during the recess, were presented to the Senate by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and will doubtless be acted upon in the course of next week.

Yesterday a resolution was passed in the House, to go into the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday next, which resolution was concurred in by the Senate to-day. Only 37 nominations have been made.—Tonight a caucus of the democratic members will be held, and Dr. Sturgeon will doubtless be agreed upon. A resolution has

been offered to compel the banks to resume specie payments on or before the 1st of February. I trust it may become a law.

To-day the Speaker of the Senate announced the Standing Committees as follows:

Accounts—Messrs. Kingsbury, Friley, (Schul.) Myers, Fraloy (Phil.) Snyder.

Pensions and Gratuités—Messrs. Strohm, Plummer, Barclay, Bell, Macley.

Judiciary—Messrs. Pearson, Kingsbury, Fleming, Sterrige, Patterson.

Militia—Messrs. Myers, Miller, (Adams,) Miller, (Berks,) Case, Fleming.

Banks—Messrs. Stevenson, Coplan, Fraloy, (Phil.) Patterson, Kingsbury.

Education—Messrs. Coplan, Caldwell, Penrose, Sterrett, Cochran.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Miller, (Berks,) Shover, Sterrett, Bell, Miller, (Adams.)

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Friley, (Schul.) Fleming, Case, Strohm, Patterson, Spackman, Coplan.

Agriculture—Messrs. Caldwell, Killinger, Plummer, Ewing, Brooke.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Case, Stevenson, Purviance, Coplan, Shortz.

Election Districts—Messrs. Snyder, Shortz, Purviance, Hays.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Miller, (Adams,) Sterrett, Caldwell, Plumer, Cochran.

Corporations—Messrs. Sterrige, Friley, (Sch.) Fraloy, (Phil.) Williams, Stevenson.

Salutes & Escheats—Messrs. Penrose, Williams, Bell, Barclay, Ewing.

Revenue Bill passing the House of Representatives—Messrs. Fleming, Kingsbury, Sterrige, Strohm.

Private Claims for Damages—Messrs. Ewing, Miller, (Berks,) Plumer, Macley, Cochran.

Library—Messrs. Brown, Patterson, Spackman.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Hays, Snyder, Brooke, Killinger, Miller, (Adams.)

The above embraces, in a nutshell, all the business of any importance which has been transacted this week. On Monday the Standing Committee of the House will be announced.

In the event of Dr. Sturgeon's election to the U. S. Senate, a vacancy will occur in the State Treasuryship, which must be filled immediately. There are several candidates spoken of, but, from present appearances, I should judge that the choice will fall, without much difficulty, upon Samuel L. Carpenter, of Westminsterland, formerly a State Senator. At all events, I know of no man in the State more deserving the appointment. Active, intelligent and trust-worthy, he would do credit to the station, and be useful to the administration.—Charles Fry, Esq., one of the immortal off-springs, is also spoken of, and is highly deserving of public confidence.

The Governor's Message is highly satisfactory to the democratic members generally, and is just such a document as every Pennsylvania man should feel proud of. The federal members, in both Houses will endeavor to pick a hole in it; but there is sufficient talent to meet them at every petty they may choose to assail. His Excellency's recommendations will be fully sustained.

A long and exciting session may be anticipated, and much business of importance will be transacted by the present Legislature. Much depends, for well or for woe, upon the measures that may be adopted, so far as the interests of the people are concerned—and I feel confident that with a democratic government throughout, the old Keystone State will henceforth set an example of reform to every member of this great confederacy.

Yours, &c.

DELEGATE ELECTION. FOURTH OF MARCH CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republican Standing Committee of Cumberland county, met pursuant to previous public notice, at the public house of John Corman, in the Borough of Carlisle, on the 13th of January instant.

The following members were present, viz: Messrs. Michael Mishler, Hon. John Stewart, W. B. Cummin, David Wherry, Capt. Jacob Dorschmeier, Michael Kost, William Gould, Solomon P. Gorman, N. J. R. Woods, John Waggoner, Isaac Christeist, Dr. Jacob Baughman and J. W. Eby.

On motion, MICHAEL MISHLER was appointed Chairman, and J. W. Eby Secretary, when after an interchange of opinion on the subject for which they were convened, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the democratic republicans of the county be recommended to meet at their usual places of holding township and borough elections, on Saturday the 8th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and then to elect two delegates from each township and borough, to meet in County Convention, at the County Hall in Carlisle, on Tuesday, the 11th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the democratic party of this county in the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, to nominate an electoral ticket, and to nominate suitable persons to represent this State in a National Convention on business relative to the Presidential Election, and for such other purpose as may be laid before said Convention.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the democratic citizens of the county their general attendance at the township elections, and to select for their delegates such men as are well known for their sound democratic principles, and who will faithfully carry out the wishes of the democratic party generally.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the American Volunteer.