

reflect, that in prior years the reverse was the fact and that without going back further, in the year 1836, the excess of imports exceeded the exports upwards of sixty-one millions of dollars; in 1837 twenty-three and a half millions of dollars; in 1838, five millions of dollars, and in 1839, forty-one millions of dollars; and that in 1837, the import of the single article of silk, a mere luxury, which our own country is as capable of producing as any other, amounted to twenty-three millions of dollars, while our export of flour, during the same year, was but about seven millions of dollars. It is to be hoped, and the increased confidence growing out of the resumption of specie payments about to take place, warrants the conclusion, that business will resume its accustomed channels, and taking lessons of prudence from the past, our citizens will not again be tempted into those wild excesses which have well nigh led to bankruptcy and ruin, and the prostration of public and private credit and confidence.

Our Commonwealth possesses a fertile soil, and unbounded agricultural and mineral wealth. We have within ourselves almost all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life. With the increase of intelligence and means, we find our farmers augmenting the products of their soil, improving their stocks of domestic animals, and adding to the neatness of their household establishments. No one can pass through our Commonwealth, without being struck with the air of substantial comfort, and increasing prosperity, which pervades the agricultural districts of the State.

The variety and extent of our water power, give great facilities to the manufacture of our grain into bread stuffs, and for every other branch of manufacture, either needed for the supply of our citizens, or for the employment of their capital.

Had Pennsylvania already reached the full development of her resources, with her present pecuniary responsibilities weighing her down, we might well contemplate our situation, with trembling solicitude. But this is not the case. Throughout the whole extent of her ample territory, there is scarcely a square mile, which does not abound in some or all of the great staples of her mineral wealth. Anthracite and bituminous coal, iron, marble and limestone, have been scattered by nature with most profuse hand and have been hitherto worked barely enough to prove, with what prodigality they have been lavished upon us. The coal field of our Commonwealth embraces more than one-fifth of its area, and more than three times as much as belongs to entire Europe. Connected with the coal, which abounds in so large a portion of the Commonwealth, we have large supplies of iron ore, almost in immediate contact with it. In addition, therefore, we have, within convenient distances, almost all the other varieties of iron ore found in any part of the world. The adaptation of anthracite coal, to the smelting of iron ore, has been followed by its successful and profitable application in the further stages of the manufacture of the metal; and that the same results will speedily follow from the application of bituminous coal, may be looked for, with almost absolute certainty. While the iron manufactured with charcoal, will always be wanted for the finer purposes, and the demand for it, increased by the natural increase of the population of the country, that manufactured from mineral coal, will be employed in the construction of rail-roads, and for innumerable other purposes. This discovery must stand as a distinguished era in the annals of our Commonwealth. It cannot fail to add millions of dollars to her active and available capital, and will ere long transfer to our own citizens most, if not all of the large sums that are now annually sent abroad for rail-road iron, and other iron-manufactured articles. The manufacture of these numerous and valuable commodities will not only result in enriching Pennsylvania, but will cut off a large item in the imports of this country, tend to emancipate us from European dependence, enable our sister states to complete their rail roads at a cheaper and better rate, and strengthen the National Union, by the strongest of all ties, that of mutual interest.

tion, and of putting a proper estimate on that spirit of independence which influenced our forefathers in achieving our freedom, and which ought ever to pervade the bosoms of their descendants to the latest generation.

Performing, as Pennsylvania has always done in an exemplary manner, her duties as a member of the great federal union, of which she has not inaptly been denominated the "Keystone," we must never forget, the duties which we, as her immediate functionaries, owe to her own interest, and the necessity of advancing and sustaining them as far as can be done, without interfering with her duties to the General Government.

On the part of the Legislature, nothing is wanted but a careful supervision of her various interests, to place this Commonwealth on a firm basis of pecuniary independence. Whatever course other states may think proper to pursue, let it be the patriotic duty of Pennsylvania to sustain and cherish every effort to develop her resources, and to advance her glory and her renown. Vindicate her character for integrity—fulfill all her engagements faithfully—husband her resources with economy, but not with a false and mistaken spirit of parsimonious liberality—and the fair fame of Pennsylvania will stand before the world without a spot or blemish to tarnish it.

By a judicious system of laws, corresponding with the habits and wants of our people, fostering and encouraging enterprise & industry, and enabling our citizens to reap the full reward of their labor and perseverance, we shall fulfill the expectations of our constituents, and be the means under Divine Providence, of perpetuating the blessings which have been so signally showered upon us by the Author of all Good.

with my demand for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod of Upper Canada, now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, on the 29th of December, 1837.

I learn with deep regret that such is the decision of the President of the U. States; and I cannot but foresee the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue, if besides the injury already inflicted upon Mr. McLeod, of a vexatious and unjust imprisonment, any further harm may be done to him in the progress of this extraordinary proceeding.

The authorities of New York had not even been able to prevent the artillery of the State from being carried off publicly at mid-day, to be used as instruments of war against her Majesty's subjects. It was under such circumstances, which, it is to be hoped, will never recur, that the vessel was attacked by a party of her Majesty's people, captured and destroyed. A remonstrance against the act in question has been addressed by the United States to her Majesty's Government in England. I am not authorized to pronounce the decision of her Majesty's Government upon that remonstrance, but I have felt myself bound to record, in the mean time, the above opinion, in order to protest in the most solemn manner against the spirited and loyal conduct of her Majesty's officers and people being qualified, through an unfortunate misapprehension, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or of murder.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

that the Sultan had been prevailed upon to restore to him the Pashalik of Egypt on hereditance, if he immediately withdrew his troops from Syria and restored the fleet. Captain Mansell had three interviews with the Pasha, and returned to the squadron with the Pasha's answer on the night of the 25d.

The result of these negotiations is said to be a convention, by which the Pasha promises to evacuate Syria, recall Ibrahim, and deliver up the Turkish fleet, the Commodore guaranteeing to him the possession of Egypt.

The number of killed and wounded amounts to 280. The sufferers are chiefly natives, including many women and children; but we regret, also, to add there were about 20 British seamen and marines killed, and several officers and men wounded.

As was anticipated from the unusually heavy rains of Wednesday & Thursday week, and the consequent sudden breaking up of the ice, there has been quite a flood in the Delaware and Schuylkill. The Philadelphia Gazette gives the following particulars:

will not use intoxicating liquors, nor traffic in them as a beverage; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment, and that, in all suitable ways, we will discountenance their use throughout the community.

ARTICLE 3. The officers of this Society shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, to be chosen at each annual meeting of the Society; who shall perform the duties customarily assigned to their respective offices. In addition to these officers, there shall be chosen, at each annual meeting, an Executive Committee, consisting of three or more, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect all the Resolutions and orders of the Society, and to act in all matters pertaining to its general designs and objects in its stead.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Moore in North Hanover street, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to call on the COACH AND BLACKSMITHING business in all their various branches. He will also manufacture EDGE TOOLS to order.

DAVID R. PORTER, Executive Chamber, Jan. 6th, 1841. Congressional. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, January 4, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth. Washington, Dec. 29, 1840.

Mr. Walker moved the Previous Question, and after a second the House adjourned.

From the New York Sun. FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND—SUCCESS OF THE GUZOT MINISTRY—SETTLEMENT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Blacksmithing. THE subscriber having leased the shop of Mr. John Moore in North Hanover street, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to call on the COACH AND BLACKSMITHING business in all their various branches.

Estate of James Dunlap, dec'd. Letters testamentary on the estate of James Dunlap, late of Westpennington township, have been issued to the subscribers residing in the same township: All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

STATEMENT OF the Treasurer of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company. Dec. 1, 1840, by cash received from T. Craighend, balance due by him as treasurer for 1839, \$68 93

CAUTION. WHEREAS Margaret Snyder, who represents herself to be my wife, is endeavoring to obtain goods and boarding on my account from different persons in this vicinity: Therefore, this is to caution the public against trusting or harboring her on any account, as she has neither Bedded or Boarded with me heretofore, and I am determined not to do so; and Board with her hereafter, nor pay any debts of her contracting.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, AD WIFE and Fashion. (The Casket and the Gentleman's United.) A NEW volume, under the above title, of the well established and fashionable Magazine, The Philadelphia Casket in connection with the gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced the most readable and popular of the day will be opened on the first of January, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office CARLISLE, Pa. December 31st, 1840. Enquirers will please say advertised. Anderson James Hoover Samuel M

BLACKSMITHING. THE subscriber having leased the shop of Mr. John Moore in North Hanover street, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to call on the COACH AND BLACKSMITHING business in all their various branches.

NOTICE. LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Moore in North Hanover street, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to call on the COACH AND BLACKSMITHING business in all their various branches.

GEO. R. GRAHAM. South west corner of Chesnut & Third Sts. Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1840.