His Excellency, Simon Snyder, Governor of this ammonwealth, in his message of December 8th, "The subject of manufactures, from full expe-Brokera rience during the restrictive system and the war, Pamphlet laws is now so well understood, as respects the practi-Militia fines " cability of advantageously carrying them on, as Tax on writs, &c. To the kind of goods which may be made and Tax on certain offices, the quality and durability of the articles which Collateral inheritances " have had a fair experiment amongst us, that it is deemed unnecessary to urge arguments in their support. The general government, fully aware of the importance of the subject, will, it is confident-

"ly hoped, follow the dictates of political wisdom, and protect our manufactures against injurious oreign competition or combination: a contrary "stocks "course would protract the long and anxiously sought real ind ndence of our country and again Escheats impose on us a dependence almost colonial." His excellency William Findley, referring briefly to the subject, says: "As agriculture and manufactures are the great

sources of wealth, and the only solid foundation of our comforts and independence, they are par ticularly entitled to the fostering care of govern-Public imp ment Expenses of government,

Militia exper In the first message of Governor Wolf he speaks

Pensions and gratuities. as follows: "The protecting policy hitherto sustained by Charitable institution "the General Government cannot, under existing "circumstances, be abandoned or relinquished with accepting districts the approbation or consent of the people of Penn Interest on loans and guaranties sylvania. Their interests, their prosperity, and, I may add, their comforts, are at this time esseninterest, Domestic creditors. branches of industry in which our citizens are Damages on public works, engaged; the character of the productions pecu-liar to our soil; the state of the foreign markets State Library, to which we had heretofore been accustomed to Public buildi resort for the sale and exchange of our staple Weigh-lock at Beach Haven, commodities, and the interdicting duties by which the produce of our agriculturists is excluded from Penitentiaries House of Refuge, "hose markets, leave us no alternative as to the Nicholson "course to be pursued. We must either suffer our Escheats, Nicholson. surplus produce to perish upon our hands, or we Abatement of State Tax. must establish a market for its consumption at home. We must either submit to the humiliating Miscellaneous condition of becoming tributary to foreign indu-'try, or by affording encouragement to our own, render ourselves independent of foreign imposition and exaction. Under the encouragement and (Estimated revenue over expendi-

protection now afforded, our manufacturing estabishments are assuming a vigorous and healthful appearance, and give reasonable promise of pro-moting the general prosperity of the country, and of accomplishing the great end and design contemplated by the friends and advocates of the pro tecting system. Happily for us in Pennsylvania, we have no constitutional difficulties to embarrass us in reference to this system. Our statesmen, "who have hitherto represented us in the National "Legislature, as well as in that of the State, have uniformly expressed their opinions affirmatively and in term by no means equivocal, that this nation possesses the right, under the constitution "to protect its industry by salutary enactments of its own, against the injurious consequences of foreign legislation, and that the acts of congress imposing duties on imports are constitutional; and their constituents have as unequivocally re-sponded to those opinions." Governor Porter also, refers to the subject in amendment. A careful revision of the revenue tamendment. A careful revision of the revenue eign legislation, and that the acts of Congress

"It is unworthy the great laws of the Commonwealth, increasing the State of Pennsylvania, to depend on the manu- on such items as will bear without injury an addifactures of other States, or of foreign countries, to tion to their present burthens, with due economy supply her citizens with those articles for the in the appropriations and expenses of government, "various purposes of life which they can produce would not only place the treasury on a sound ba-"themselves as well, as cheaply and as abundantly sis, with regard to the annual payment of the in-"as any other people on the face of the globe. Our terest, but would also, if set apart for that purpose teening with plenty our hills with ex-ses deposites of coal and iron; --our streams due and demandable of the State. A result of haustless dep abounding with water power, for all purposes 'unsurpassed by that in any other country; and our citizens stimulated by enterprise and possessing means to render it effectual should awaken in that spirit of independence which disc ains to hands of others, that which it can furnish with its own. It is with no feelings of envy or of local jealousy of others, that I bring subject to your notice, but with an honest feeling of State pride and a generous emulation, which should inspire us with a determination not to be indebted to others for those solid and useful means of promoting our prosperity and indepen-dence which Nature has bounteously lavished on

our own citizens." A question of the greatest magnitude, involving or of the State, and the interest of the citizens, will arise in the consideration of the public debt. 'The regular payment of the annual interest, and the formation of a sinking fund for the final liquidation of the principal, should receive the will best promote the interest of the people, and early and careful attention of the Legislature. It efforts so laudable will at all times receive the apwill give me unleigned pleasure to unite with you in any rational mode calculated to lacilitate an object so desirable.

150,000 00 stitutions have been no so intimately identified Retailers 5.000 00 Theatre, Circus & Menagerie license 1.000 400 00 20.000 00 40.000 Tax on certain offices, 20,000 00 60.000 Canal and Railroad tulls 1.650.000 00 Canal fines, old materials, &c. Tax on enrolment of laws 3.500 00 Tax on loans Dividends on bridge and turnpike 2.000.00 Accrued interest 4.000 00 Refunded cash 5.000 00 1,000 00 Fees on public offices 1,500 00 5.000 00 \$3.851,900 Estimated expenditures for the

vements,

that the

payment

ures to restore its credit.

nishing a less reliable currency. Banking institutions have long existed among us, and have been, \$ 800,000 00 when properly restricted, and judiciously manag-ed, highly conducive to the best interests of the 220,000 00 30,000 00 Their notes, when kept at par value, people. Their notes, when kept at par value, form a more convenient currency than the precious 23.000 00 30,000 00 metals; are equally valuable in all financial con-Common Schools, including non cerns, and promote the active industry of the country. Hence, solvent banks, whose notes are 250.000 00 readily convertible into specie, should be sustained by the legislature, while those failing to keep their 2.040.000 00 12,000 0 notes at par, or to redeem them on demand. 1 y inflicting injury and injustice on the community, de-stroy confidence, and forfeit our favorable consid-200,900 00 30.000 00

300 00 1,200 00 Fration. 1,200 00 In judging of the amount of banking capital 3,500 00 sound and healthful state of business and trade 23,000 00 afford the best and safest criterion. These in-4,000 00 stitutions are better able to meet their liabilities and redeem their notes, in a state of things such 800 00 design of the sound to the sound th depression, or unnatural excitement. That the increase of banking facilities is instrumental in 40.000 00 relieving the country in times of commercial dis-relieving the country in times of commercial dis-tress, is a belief as prevalent, as it is unsound. It may postpone the crisis, but it cannot afford re-lief. The active healthful industry of the coun-try, and not the wants of individuals, should gov-orn the incurs of the backs. In accriticate of \$3,716,600,00

having in his possession a note issued by a Bank of the Commonwealth, should be secure that he

holds the equivalent of gold and silver. In orde

to obtain this result, care should be taken by the

legislature in the grants of authority to these cor-porations, to prevent them if possible from fur-

tures) \$135,300 00 From the foregoing statement it would appear, should the estimates of receipts and expenditures be correct, and they doubtless approximate the ern the issues of the banks. In periods of great ern the issues of the banks. In periods of great commercial and manufacturing prosperity, an in-flation of the currency beyond the wants of sound wholesome trade, leads to unwise, and often rnin-ous speculation. In short, the amount of the circulating medium, should depend on the actual and not the imaginary wants of the country. From these observations, the Legislature will readily precise the and actual increase truth and should no unforeseer ca suality occur, revenues will at least equal the expenditures of the year. Admitting however the correctness of the estimates, it is apparent the State readily perceive, that any extraordinary increase of banking capital, in the present depressed condition of trade, is not consistent with my is placed in a condition no better by the lapse of condition of trade, is not consistent with, my views of the general welfare. The location of a bank, as near as practicable to the centre of its business operations, is a mat-ter of some moment to the community, and should the Legislature in its examination of the applica-tion. time. as no material diminution, if any, of the public debt is effscted. Indeed, even the payment of the annual interest has depended, and will depend on the anticipation of revenues properly beonging to the next fiscal year. A system of pro-

viding means to meet the liabilities of the State, which pays no part of the debt and meets the tions for the recharter of any institution now ex-isting, be satisfied that the location of the exist-ing bank is unsuited to the convenience of the pusiness portion of the citizens for whose benefit it was established, a wise policy would dictate a refusal to recharter, and the establishment of new institution with the same amount of capital, new institution with the same amount of capital, at a place more divantageous to the citizens. The old and well established banking institu-tions, whose credit and solvency are undoubted, and where the wants of the community in which they are located require it, should receive a re-newal of their charters; but in no instance ought a charter to be renewed, until a complete & thor-ough examination of the affairs of the institution, and a full statement of its business, with satis-factory evidence of the noxA FIDE value of its as-sets, shall have convinced a committee appointed for that purpose, of its entire solvency and ability this character would be honorable to the Com or that purpose, of its entire solvency and ability to redeem all its liabilities. Such statement duly authenticated, should be filed on record in the nonwealth, and gratifying to the citizens. Confidence would be immediately restored to the comstate department for the inspection of all persons 'ward returned to Switzerland, where, for two or munity, public credit would be permanently es-tablished, and the Treasury relieved of a portion sted. of the public debt. The amount now d anda. le is two millions, three hundred and twenty-six

The several laws in force to prevent the use and circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, does not appear to have produc-ed the result intended. A large portion of the currency of the State, consists of notes of a lower denomination, many of them spurious & defaced, issued by foreign institutions, about whose sol-vency no knowledge can be possessed by the citi-zens. This circulation while it inflicts injury on the community, is in direct currencing of the thousand, five hundred and eighteen dollars and inety-four cents. When the faith of the State is nvolved, no time should be lost in adopting meas-To form a fund for the liquidation of the residue of the public debt, is an object not less imthe community, is in direct contravention of the express terms of the law. A it is manifest the

portant than the one just suggested. Pennsylva-nia should no longer bear the burthens which now existing laws will not remedy the evil, it is gested, that an act preventing under severe pen-alties, the banks and brokers dealing in money, oppress her citizens, without, at least, a vigorous and manly effort, to relieve herself from her liabilities. To the legislature belongs the duty of from receiving on deposit, exchanging, or paying the same from their counters, would have a bene-ficial effect in driving these notes from circuladevising such means, and enacting such laws, as

Should the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, be desirable, it is infi-nitely to be preferred, that they should be issued by our State backs, where we have a solution of the state

ercise of this admitted right, the legislature will with the business and interests of the cittzens find the opportunity to express in terms not be mistaken, the position which is held by Per and furnish such a portion of the circulating while the position which is held by renn-sylvania on this grave and momentous question. While the compromises of the Constitution should be maintained in good faith towards our Southern brethren, it is our duty to see that they are preserved with equal fidelity to ourmedium, that a necessity is created for their prop-er management and control. The standard of the value of things among civilized nations is conce-ded to be the precious metals. The constitutional currency of this government is gold and silver,-Whenever the convenience of trade and husiness elves. No encroachments, however serves. No encroachments, however sanction-ed by use, should be acknowledged as prece-dents for further wrongs against the interests, prosperity and happiness of the non-slaveholding States of the Union. If slavery be, in itself, an information of home. the encouragement of industry and enterprise, or the natural growth and developements of the coun-try, require additional commercial facilities, it is ty of the public functionary to be watchful infraction of human rights; if it be directly op that the representative of the precious metals should maintain the standard value. The citizen

posed to the enlightened spirit of our free in stitutions; if it destroy the equality of power i he general government, by enlarging where i exists, the constitutional reprepossess a direct or indirect influence against Northern and Western policy and interests, by ILF JOHN L. KEFFER will be a candidate for promoting a system of laws destructive t estic inde

try, and vitally affecting free labor --if it retard the natural growth of population and improvement, by the appropriation of large tracts of land, for the benefit of the few, to the ID Gov. JOHNSTON'S first message to the Legislature appears in our columns of to-day. The njury of the many,-if it be in open defiarce o lateness of its reception, however, and the pre-occu the spirit of the age, the march of rational truth pancy of our columns, leaves us no room for com enlightened policy of mankind,-it is time to arrest its further progress These, it is believed are the settled convictions of our citiment. There are many subjects contained in it that will be noticed hereafter. zens, and their determination to maintain them s unalterable.

ID We owe thanks to the Democratic members FELLOW CITIZENS : My duty is now perform-I have endeavored to present to the repre of the State Legislature, for their very liberal resentatives of the people, such matters as are deemed important to the interests of our mutumembrance of this journal in the selection of their session newspapers. It has far exceeded our expecconstituents. To the wisdom, virtue and in tations. telligence of the assembly; with a firm reliance

upon the assistance of the Omnipotent Being "from whom cometh every good and perfect Next State Convention. It will be seen that the Democratic State Central gift," may be safely confided the performance every duty calculated to secure the happiness the honor and the welfare of the country. Committee, at their recent meeting in Harrisburg, have designated the city of Pittsburg as the place, WM. F. JOHNSTON

and the 4th of July next as the time, for the meet-Executive Chamber, Jan. 6, 1849. ing of the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. The last State Conven-From the New York Tribune

A Sketch of Louis Napoleon.

The news of the election of Louis Napoleon to e Presidency of the French Republic will natu text one meet " in the West," and to this decision, whatever opinion may be entertained o. its proprirally excite some curiosity in regard to his history and public character. Hitherto he has only been known through the foolish affairs at Strasbourg and ety, the Committee felt itself bound to adhere. A change of place seemed to demand a change of time, also, to afford delegates facilities for travelling. Boulogne, his published works, notwithstanding the merits claimed for them by his Upon consultation the FOURTH OF JULY was seadherents, having failed to enlarge his reputation. His life has, neverlected-a day consecrated to good and patriotic theless, been somewhat eventful, and he does works. lack the advantage of varied fortune and severe ex-

The delegates who are to represent Lancaster Whether he has profited by it, remain perience. to be seen. From such hasty ma county on the above occasion were chosen in could prod ure, we have arranged the following brief August last. They are --- WILLIAM MATHIOT, notice of his history : Charles Louis Napoleon, son of Louis, Ex-King

of Holland, was born in Paris on the 20th of April. 1808. His god-parents were the Emperor and Maria Louisa, and Juring his childhood he was an They are uninstructed.

Speaker of the House.

especial favorite of the former. On the return o Napoleon from Elba, he stood beside him on the Chanip de Mars, and when embraced by him for The re-election of Gen. WILLIAM F. PACKER to the Speakership of the House of Representatives, the last time, Malmaison, the young Louis, then boy of seven years, wished to tollow him at all affords cause for felicitation, not alone to the mem-When the family was banished from bers by whose firmness it was effected, but to the France, his mother removed to Augsburg, where he received a good German education. He was after-ward taken to Switzerland, where he obtained the parties admit, that as a presiding officer General city, after an absence of a number of years in the France, his mother removed to Augsburg, where he received a good German education. right of citizenship and commenced a course of PACKER is incomparably superior to the nominee nilitary studies. After the July Revolution, by of the Whigs, and that the body is, therefore, imwhich he was a second time proscribed from France, he visited Italy in company with his brother, and in 1831 took part in a popular insurrection against the Pope. This movement failed, but he succeeded and varied experience in sublice of the succeeded and varied experience in the succeeded and the measurably the gainer. Gen. PACKER's strong in making his escape, and, his brother dying at fit him pre-eminently for this post. and varied experience in public affairs, combine to But there are yet other reasons to render this

three years, he contented himself with writing polresult peculiarly acceptable. With the State Exitical and military works, which do not appear to ecutive and Senate in open opposition, the Demohave been extensively read. The death of the Duke have been extensively read. The death of the Duke of Reichstadt in 1832, gave a new impulse to his ambitious hopes. His first revolutionary attempt, at Strasbourg, in October, 1836, completely failed, storm" of Federalism. They now have the formabut after a short imprisonment in Paris, he was sent to this country. The illness of his mother oca Paris, he was tion of the Standing Committees for the Session, sent to this country. The illness of his mother oc-casioned his return the following year, and after a visit to Switzerland he took up his residence in What a security in these perilous times, to have England until his second attempt at Boulogne, in the Committees on Banks and Corporations in the

sug- 1840 In this affair several ot his followers were killed, hands of Democrats! How acceptable, too, to and he was himself taken and sentenced to impris- have a majority of Democrats compose the Comonment for life in the Castle of Ham. The parti- mittee on Internal Improvements, to expose and culars of his escape in May, 1846, after an incar- defeat the alarming Wrong meditated in certain ceration of six years are well known. From thet time until the end of September last, when he was

John Wise returned as a Deputy to the National Assembly It is proper to state, in this connection, that Gen. from the Department of the Seine, he has resided PACKER'S election resulted from no sort of John C. Hager, his mode of life, gives the following not very flatmise or concession on the part of the Democrats. R. R. Bryan, A. Slaymaker, Although ultimately voted for by three of the "He was unscrupulous in contracting obligations Samuel Parke. Philadelphia county Natives, they gave this direcwhich were wholly beyond his means of repayment; tion to their suffrages' only after they had exhausted and his most serious pursuit was the study of alche my, by which he expected to arrive at the discov every effort to render them effective to the Whig ery of the philosopher's stone. So vigorously did he prosecute this exploded science, at a house which he had filled up as a laboratory at Camberwell, and of all with a party so notorious on the molitical citizens o of all with a party so notorious on the political so firm was his faith in the charlatan empiric whom pave as the Native Americans. It is hence a he employed to aid him in transmit ting the base double gratification, to know, that their votes, metals into gold, that he is said to have actually act was passed regulating the last sessant of the Legislature, an metals into gold, that he is said to have actually double gratification, to know, that their votes, and specifying the age at which minors have devoted the first milliard of his gain to the have devoted the first milliard of his gain to the payment of the national debt of France, in order to solicited, and that not so much as a chewhowever effective in determining the election, were most gratefully cherished by me. tobacco was given or promised in return for them.

#### Resignation of Judge Hayes. Intelligencer & Journal. Hon. A. L. HAYES, the esteemed President Judge of the District Court of this county, has resigned

E. W. HUTTER, EDITOR. his commission, and, as will be seen by the subjoined card, has resumed the practice of the law Lancaster, January 9, 1849. a the courts of this county. A bill to abolish the

court has been introduced into the Senate by Mr ID-We are requested to state that JACOB WEAVER, Esq., will be a candidate for the office KONIGHACHER. We hear some very valid reason of Mayor of this city at the ensuing election in February, subject to the decision of the Democratic assigned for the continuance of the court. The following card from Judge HAYES will ex plain the reason of his resignation:

THOMAS H. BURROWES, Esq., will be a andidate for the Mayoralty of this city, subject to te action of the Democratic nominating meeting. In answer to all inquiries upon the subject, eem it proper, in this manner, to make known

hat my purpose in resigning the office of Judge of Assessor, subject to the decision of the Democratic city convention. he District Court, is to resume the practice of the law; which I intend henceforth to pursue, as an ttorney and advocate of the Lancaster Bar.

ALEXANDER L. HAVES. Late President Judge of the District Court for th City and County of Lancaster. Lancaster, Jan. 9, '49.

### Meeting of the State Central Committee. The Democratic State Central Committee met

A Card.

at Mr. Buehler's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Thursday last, and were called to order by the Chairman, E. W. HUTTER.

HAMILTON ALRICKS, Esq., submitted the follow ing resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic

citizens of the several counties, to meet according to the usages of the party, in the respective counies and districts throughout the Commonwealth, and appoint the usual number of delegates to mee n State Convention, at PITTSBURG, on WED-NESDAY, JULY 4th, for the purpose of nominating ion, by a large vote, adopted a resolution that the a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner be supported by the party at the ensuing election On motion, the committee then adjourned.

E. W. HUTTER, Chairman. I. G. M'KINLET, Secretary.

GEORGE DARSIE, Esq., of Pittsburg has bee lected Speaker of the State Senate.

### Major Reynolds.

Major RETNOLDS, who distinguished himself nobly in the late war with Mexico, after an absence friends here a short visit. A number of our citizens offered him a social dinner, which he, however, de

clined. The following correspondence passed or

#### LANCASTER, Dec. 27, 1848. Major John F. Reynolds-Dear Sir :- The und

service of your country, beg to offer you, as a small token of their regard and admiration for your brave and meritorious conduct, in the several battles, in cluding that of the memorable Buena Vista, it which you were engaged, a social dinner to be give en at the White Swan Hotel, on Saturday next, or

any other day you may please to name more con enient to vourself. F. A. Muhlenberg, Wm. B. Fordney.

Geo. H. Krug, Lewis Hurford, C. Hager, Geo. M. Steinman, Leba D. M. E. C. Reigart, Ellis Lewis, John P. Mvers, N. Ellmaker . W. Hamersly, John Myers, F. S. Burrowes, A. L. Hays, B. Champneys John N. Lane, Ch. Boughter, G. A. Miller, James B. Lane, W. Russell. Thos. E. Franklin. Geo. B. Kerfoot, f. Carpenter, B. S. Muhlenberg Herr Smith, I. Carpenter, James Evans H. Baumgardner, Edw. C. Darlingtor W. Carpenter E. W. Hutter, Samuel Humes

ohn L. Thompson

# ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

THE COMPLIMENT TO PROPERSOR MORSE.-The mplimentary present which the Sultan of Turkey has bestowed upon Professor Morse for his elegraphic invention, is a magnificent affair. The New York Courier says the brooch is an inch and a alf, or thereabouts, in diameter, and contains 180 brilliants; worth some \$800 or \$1000. Conferring this decoration in Turkey is equivalent to conferring the Legion of Honor in France, or Knighthood in England. The Sultan became acquainted with Professor Morse's great invention through Doctor Smith, an American resident of Constantinople, who informed the Sultan about it, and at his request procured a model from this country for his exam-

THE END OF A LONG SERVICE .- Henry Wiliams, Postmaster at Fredonia, Tennessee, has resigned his post, and the office has been discontinued. The late incumbent has held the same station for 7 years.

TAt a "Tea Party" given in Georgetown, D. C., last week, by the ladies of Trinity Church, the sum of \$811,66 was realised, in aid of the erection of a new Roman Catholic Church in that town.

PROMPT PAY .--- A hotel in Syracuse, N. Y., was sold by auction, last week, for \$46,050, and the erms of sale were \$500 down at the last stroke of the auctioner's hammer, 10,000 in an hour after that time, and the remainder during the day.

ROYALTT IN THE PULPIT .- The King of the Feegee Islands occasionally ascends the pulpit and preaches the gospel to his subjects, and, it is said,

oo, with much effect. A CHEAP CREW .--- The barque Carib, which sailed from Boston, last week, for California, took out a crew who ask only one dollar wages for the whole ovage to San Francisco

REFINED .- The New Orleans Crescent knew an rmy postmaster in Mexico so refined, that when he sent dead letters to Washington, he used to mark nem "deceased epistles."

GEN. TAYLOR'S AGE .- We perceive a statement that Gen. Taylor, is but fifty-eight years of age. This is not correct. We had it from the General himself, that he was sixty-four.-N. O. Delta.

115- Gen'. Taylor is by many thousands the largest minority President ever elected to that high office, being about one hundred and fifty seven thouand behind his competitors! .

IF The Journal of Commerce says all the difficulty and disgrace in which the legislature of Ohio s involved originated with the whigs.

FRIGHTENED LEGISLATORS .- The Legislature of ouisiana adjourned sine die on the 21st. After the appearance of the Cholera in New Orleans, it was difficult to find a quorum.

IJ Samuel M. Magraw, Esq., has been appointed Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court of Harford county, (Md.) vice John W. Rutledge, resigned. SUNDAY CIVILITY .- " Have you not mistaken

he new sir ?" blandly said a Sunday Chesterfield to i strangër, as he entered it. "I beg pardon," replied the intruder, rising to go out, "I lear I have—I took it for a Christian's."

LUNATIC ASYLUM .- Miss Dix is petitioning the North Carolina Legislature to endow a Lunatic Asylum, and with so much success that a joint . committee has reported a bill appropriating \$100,

000 for the purpose. A NORTHERN CAUCUS .--- Many members of Congress from the Northern States, propose holding a Northern Caucus, to put forth their views on slavery, in opposition to the Southern Committee. IF The Delaware County Republican, (Whig,) bears hard upon Gov. JOHNSTON for the appoint ; ment of JOHN H. CHENEY as Quarantine Master, at the Lazaretto. It says he was opposed to the Governor up to within a few days of the election, and had been previously appointed by Gov. SHUNK.

George Ford, Newton Lightner, I. E. Hiester, H. R. Reed, A GOOD SIGN .--- In Washington county (Pa.,) ere are two Colleges and four Academies for G. Clarkson, G. H. Whitaker, young men, and three Female Seminaries, all of which are in a healthy and flourishing state. W. Gleim. 10- The Hon. Horace Binney has made a dona-LANCASTER, Dec. 27, 1848, tion, in trust, to Burlington city, N. J., of a thou-GENTLEMEN :--- Your letter of to-day offering me sand dollar United States bond, with more than a 'social dinner" was received with deep em year's interest accrued thereon. The city of Burand I regret that my short stay among my fellow ington is to have this fund in trust, and the interest f Lancaster, compels me to decline the honor. Allow me to assure you that no tee is to be distributed in the purchase of fuel, for poor are more gratifying to the Soldier than those exci women, housekeepers and room-keepers in the ed by the approbation of his fellow-countryin and that this testimony of your approval of my conduct in the service of my country will ever be city. LARGE BABY .- The Rochester American says, that Mr. and Mrs. Randall, the celebrated Scotch giant and giantess, have recently had a son born to them, at their residence, near Mineral Point, Wisconsin, whose weight at three days old was twenty-two pounds! This is their first child, and is we believe, the first successful experiment in modern times, in the production of a race of giants. They do great things in Wisconsin now-a-days. HAUNTSOF POVERTY --- A tract distributor states, the N. Y. Express, that three houses in that city were occupied as follows :—10 rooms in one house by 51 persons; 21 rooms in another by 81 persons; 14 rooms in another by 64 persons. DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN .-- Rev. W. C. Webb, pastor of the German Reformed Church at Cavetown, Washington county, Md., died on the 26th ult., aged 37 years. CHOLERA IN GREAT BRITAIN .--- Up to the 14th December, inclusive, the whole number of cholera cases in Great Britain was 2,317 : deaths 1,077; re. coveries 400; still under treatment 809. Only four or five cases a day were occurring in London, and fear of it had subsided. ID A boy who was a witness against a man named Edgar, who was indicted at Memphis, for murder, was missing for several days from that place, his body was lately found in Wolf River, with his throat cut. ELECTION RIOT IN PARIS .- During the election a conflict occurred between some of the Gardes Mobile and troops of the line, in which two soldiers were killed, and several others wounded. IF So bold have the street robbers of Naples lately become, that a few evenings since, the Neapolitan Minister of Agriculture and Commerce was stopped and plundered by them, in the Strada di Chiaja, the most public part of the city. 107 Mrs. Wellen, wife of Col. John B. Weller, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, died in that State last week.

ANDREW DUNLAP, SAMUEL J. MASTERSON, ISBA- of five or six years, recently paid our city and his CHAR REESE, SAMUEL SLOKUM and J. J. KELLER. the ooccasion

The present debt of the State 6 per ct. stocks, \$ 1,887,549 06 5 do. do. 37,305,801 18 44 do. do. 200,000 00 \$39,393,350 2 Relief Notes in \$702,664 00 circulation Interest Certificates outstanding 220,789 52 Do. do. un-claimed, 4,448.38 Interest on unclaimed & out standing certifi-cates to be add-ed to themwhen funded, 14,165 89 Domestic Credi-\$9,318 95 tors, 1.031.386 Total amount of amount of public cember 31st, 1848, debt, \$40,424,736 98 f the above there is due and the Treasury as follows: Relief Notes \$702.664 0 mestic Creditors, 89.318 9 nterest Certificates of all kinds 239,403 7 It is presumed the gradual process of cancellaion of the relief notes, or their redemption as heretofore indicated, will remove to that, amount, he pressing necessities of the Treasury. lue of said sum of \$1,031,386 74, to wit Due and demandable \$325,722 7 Also due and demandable of funded debt as follows; lane 1st, 1841, \$26,951 80 August 1st, 1846, 1,998,509 35 August 1st, 1847, 22,335 06 June 1st, 1841 \$2,047,796 21 Present liability of Treasury, \$2,376,518 9 Residue of public debt falling due March 1st, 1849, \$59,551 46 Dec. 1st, 1850, 999,311 15 April 11th, 1853, 135,214 00 Dec. 1st. 1853 1,998,407 09 Jan'y 1st, 1854, 798,474 64 Dec. 1st. 1854. 2.197.849 55 dditional taxation Aug't 1st, 1855, 4,489,463 79 July 1st, 1856, 2,780.808 26 3,998,395 47 March 4th, 1858. July 1st, 1858, July 1st, 1858, 2,540,010 56 529.922 74 July 1st, 1859 1,195,928 93 Augt. 1st, 1859. 49,998 25 2.643,777 64 July 1st. 1860. Mch. 28th, 1861, 120,000 00 July 1st. 1862. 2.265.059 75 July 1st, 1864, 1.378.375 99 June 27th, 1864. 1,134,332 70 Augt. 1st, 1864, 860,680 89 July 1st, 1865. 959,540 79 Jan'y 1st, 1865 868,873 13 July 1st, 1868, 2,523,617 64 July 1st. 1870. 1.939.583 65 Bank charter loans, 678,375 96 Total amount of funded debt not emandable at the Treasury, \$37,345,554 03 \$39,722,072 9 Interest on the public debt, \$1,-887,549 06 at 6 per cont. per \$ 113.252 94 annum, 37,305,801 18 4 5 4 1.865.290 05 200,000 00 " 41 " 9,000 00 Regular annual int'st on the loans as they stood Dec. 1st, 1848, 1.087.542 99 On a portion of the above lo there will be to pay 31 years interest on February 1st, 1849. which it is estimated will increase the amount 7.000 00 In whatever amount of interes certificates may be funded be tween the 1st of February and 1st of August next, th will be due at the latter period 12.000 00 Probable am't of interest for 1849. \$2.006.542 99 To which add guarantied interest on Danville & Pottsville Rail Road, and Bald Eagle and **Fioga Navigation Companies**, 32,500 00 \$2,039,042-99 The estimated revenue for the as follows : Lands \$ 20.000 00 Auction Commissions 23,000 00 Anction duties Tax on Bank dividends in a former part of the message. The attention of the legislature will be called 120.000 00 " " Corporation stocks " " Real and personal estate 1,350,000 00 to the subject of the currency in connexion with 35,000 00 the Banking Institutions of the State. These in-Tavern licenses

tions, whose abilities to redeem them may be the tring account: uncertain. With these slight modifications of "He was unsc sent session, than will soon again he offered Many of the banks of this state have given the requisite notice, that they propose to apply for a renewal of their chatters, and I would suggest, our present system ; taking care that no unnecessary and unadvised increase of banking capital be made, and in all cases either of new institushould it coincide with your views, the policy of be made, and in all cases either of new exacting from each of these institutions that may exacting from each of these institutions that may come before the legislature, the payment of a ccr-tai.n per centage on its capital, in addition to the taxes already assessed on banks by existing laws. A sum raised in this way might form the nucleus of a sinking furd, which, however small, would regularly increase in importance and value by the assistance it might receive from that and other sources. The charters of all the banks in the Commonwealth will require renewal, the increased Commonwealth will require renewal, the increased prosperity, population and business of the country, may require additional banking facilities, and dur-ing each year a small amount could be added to the fund. The investment of the fund thus created in the purchase of state stocks, (the present revenue laws of the state heing preserved,) and the interest on stocks purchased, being again invested in the same way, would increase the fund while it dimin-ished the debt, until all would appreciate its importance and consider it with favor. Should our sources of revenue become of greater value, as \$1,031,386 74 | may be reasonably anticipated, large balances over e expenditures of the governmet will accrue to the treasury, a fixed proportion of which could properly be added to the fund. Thus would it increase in triple proportion, until the enormous debt, with which we are encumbered, would be finally extinguished. Whatever may be the views of the legislature in regard to the plan suggested, is ardently hoped it will distinguish its proceedings by the adoption of means to attain an object It gives In the revision of the laws on the subject of revenue, with a view to increase taxation, the farm-ing interest of the state should not be further burdened. The state, county, school, road and poor rates, levied upon land, and the reduced price of the products of the agriculturist, occaioned by the present revenue laws of the national government, operating to the injury of the home narket, should justly and equitably relieve it from For many years no settlement of the accounts of of the Commissioners of the Internal Improve-ment fund has been made. It is worthy of consideration, whether a commission to consist of a Clerk from the Auditor General's and the State department, with a third to be appointed, autho-rized to make an examination of said account ; as also to ascertain precisely the condition of th treasury and its disbursing egents, what monies are due to the state from corporations, individuals and counties, and if balances are found to exist, the reason why collections are delayed ; might not by a careful report, suggest alterations beneficial the manner of conducting our financial affairs. In this connexion it is also proper to mention, that a change in the manner of drawing money from the Treasury should be adopted to afford more ample checks; the present system being deeme The Report of the Canal Commissioners will enable the Legislature to form an accurate judg-ment of the State of the public improvements.-Notwithstanding serious interruptions caused by the destruction of the Freeport aqueduct, and other casualities, the revenue from this source, has been so large and so constantly increasing, the these works should be carefully guarded and proserved as a means useful to the citizens and high ly advantageous to the State. In referring to the Internal improvements of the State, I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without alluding the North Branch Canal. It is supposed that million of dollars would complete this work, present profitloss, and rapidly going to ruin. Already has the State expended upwards of two ns, which, while it remains unfinished. solutely lost. The country through which this im nt passes, is rich in the articles of coal nd iron, and in agricultural products. Its completion by the increased amount of tolls received on it, and the additional freight thrown on to other portions of the public improvements, would am ply secure the interest on the cost of its comple-Under a deep sense of the correctness of these views, I could not avoid bringing the subjec-to your early consideration. In this relation it is also proper to refer to the importance of avoiding the Schuylkill inclined plane. Surveys and esti nates by a skilful Engineer have been made of three different routes, and the result will be laid before you in the report of the gentleman to whom was entrusted the duty. It is well to obrve, that these estimates are not inclu led in the 65,000 00 estimated expenditures of the current year, as given

tions, as it has been maintained in former year During the last session of the Legislat who faithfully carries it into energi, by permitting the acknowledged Republican party, in received, for his noble conduct at the recent meeting or untracts in relation to the extension of time, as they also the support of the Legitimists and Orleanists, for his noble conduct at the recent meeting or untracts in relation to the extension of time, as they also the support of the Legitimists and Orleanists. If it is noble conduct at the recent meeting or untracts in relation to the extension of time, as they and those combined influences have elected him by Legislature. Although much enfeeded by danger-ment does prover. If it be right to limit the and those combined influences have elected him by our one of the rest must be left to be used with the subscreene physical severe physical seve doubt it.) the law should be so changed as to operate alike in all such establishments. Should the Legislature concur in this opinion, it would be proper to repeal the proviso, allowing of special contracts by parents and guardians for the labor of minors above the age of fourteen years. They should not be left in a condition of more hardship than the adult. I have brought this subject to the notice of the Legislature, as well because of the instice and experiment in the state of the motion of the state is the state of the state o the justice and propriety of the suggestion, as that my friendship for the measure was well known to the people, and has been approved by them at the late general election me unfeigned pleasure to announce he fact, that the common school system is at engthadopted throughout the State. The friends The friends of education must be deeply gratified, that a con-summation so desirable, promising such advan-tages to the citizen and security to the State, has been attained. It may well be considered as a conspicuous epoch if our history. The blessings of rational and norral cultivation dispensed throughout the Commonwealth will improve the condition of the people, enlarge their spheres of usefulness, and give to the State a character f intelligence and virtue. The report of the Super-intendent will furnish valuable information to the Legislature for the further improvement of the system, and will enable it to remedy existing defects. The Adjutant General's report on the subject of the Militia, contains many important sugges-tions, well worthy the consideration of the Legislature. It is the production of a practical military officer, who has bestowed much thought and valuable, particularly as pointing out a mode by which the vast expenditure of the pre-sent system may be saved to the Treasury. In the reports of the Auditor General and tain there—the Surveyor General, you will find a detailed account of the financial operations of the year, the tother cold. Well, git on the top of that moun-ending on the 1st of December last. To these tain with a double-barreled gun, and you can, withreports I would refer you for a full statement of the condition of the affairs of the Commonwealth us you will. a their several departments. The acquisition of New Mexico and Califorthe important question of the where of and Califor-nia, presents again in the National Congress, the important question of the extension or non-extension of human slavery. At the adoption of the national Constitution, the longer continu-ance of what was then considered an evil was extended united the statement of the statement of the statement tempelu emission. strongly agitated, and resulted in a compromise permitting it in the States where at that time it existed. The Constitution being submitted to the States, was adopted with others by Pennsyl vania, and after the lapse of more than half a century, it remains the great fundamental law of the Union. To preserve and perpetuate it,to acknowledge its supremacy,-to maintain and defend its principles,-and to submit to its compromises; are duties to which every citizen is pledged, whatever his opinions in relation to questions arising under it. This fundamental law recognizes the right to hold slaves in the States which were parties to the compact, but it makes no farther acknowledgement. It bears pride. on its plain and expressive pages no agreemen express or implied, for the further extension of extension ( but a soft in piece, for the further extension of human slavery. That this national wrong has been extended with the progress of population, is not an argument in favor of its justice, its constitutional right, or of the salutary effects it has produced in the territories where it has been admitted. Shall it be still further To the Congress of the United States belongs he authority to settle this important question Before it shall have been determined the ions of our citizens on the subject should be ful-ly and distinctly made known, through their public functionaries, to the confederate states. The right to instruct our Senators, and request the representatives in the National Councils. well being of the country, it becomes a duty which none will venture to decline. In the ex- 1840.

couire thus an imperial throne by purchase! The large majority by which he was elected a representative astonishes every one, and gave his followers the first encouragement to bring forth his name as a candidate for the Presidency. To defeat IJ DAN MARBLE was in Boston the other day. and strolling along the wharves, when he met a long journey, to be present at the organization. nance, and tattered parti-colored garments, origi-ally of the most out-landish fashion, had that piccontinued exposure to the atmosphere which fancy sit out the stubborn Whigs and Natives. If a truer sketchers delight to present on canvass. Dan, who never permits the lack of an introduc-tion to interfere when he desires to form an acquaintance, hailed the stranger-"Halloo! my friend, his acquaintance. He is a worthy son of Old where are you from ?" "Jes' from Calerforny, stranger. "Ah, indeed ! and you can tell us then whether it's all true about that gold ?" somewhat anxiously interrogated Dan in reply. "Trew as you live!—and a darned sight more r no man out of Calerforny raally does live. "Then why did you come back ? comes coverous of himself-and ef he aint very this city. If the latter with-hold their votes from kearful, will cut his own throat to rob himself. the Whig course candidate he will fail of his The root of all evil, you know-there's a leetle too much of it, and I left for a while-partly on that "Oh, you did, eh?" "Yes—and between you and me—that's the only way a man can die in that blessed land." Healthy climate, I suppose ?" "Healthy !--- it aint anything else. Why, stran Sawyer Navayday, they call it-each side of it-the one hot and with a valley on each side of it-the out movin', kill either summer or winter game, jest What!-have you ever tried it ! "Tried it! often--- and should have done pretty well, but for one thing." "Well, what was that?" "I wanted a dog that would stand both climates the hands of that great party, whose principles they The last dog I had froze off his tail while pintin' esponse with such admitted efficiency and zeal. the winter side, you see Trew us you live !" Marble sloped.-Albany Argus. GOLDEN THOUGHTS .--- I never yet found pride is a noble nature, nor humility in an unworthy mind. Of all trees, I observe that God has chosen the vine -a low plant that creeps upon the helpful wall of all beasts, the soft and patient lamb; of all fouls he mild and guileless dove. When God appear to Moses, it was not in the lofty cedar, preading palm, but a bush, an humble, slender abject bush. As if He would by these check the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing produceth love like humility; nothing hate, like PREMIUMS TO WRITEBS .- At the close year 1849, a complete set of the volumes of the merican Tract Society will be awarded to the writer of the best article on each of the following 1. The best authentic narrative, suited to lead he impenitent to the cross. 2. The best article on the duty of individual Christian effort for the salvation of souls.

3. The best article on novel-reading. 4. The best religious anecdote.

IT During the year 1848 there were erected i the representatives in the National Councils, the city of Washington 52 brick and 84 wooden ought not to be used on light and trivial occa-buildings. The total number of dwellings in the sions, while on subjects gravely affecting the well being of the country, it become a due 16.522 and the population is estimated at well being of the country, it become a due 16.522 and the population is estimated at the city is 5.922; and the population is estimated at the city is 5.922. The total number of the country is the country but, like his illow 35,532 souls-being an increase of 12,000 since

Very respectfully, Your obedien nt servant Samuel Fegely, Esq. JOHN F. REYNOLDS Brt. Maj. 3d Art y. To Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, Wm. B. Fordney, Esq Too much praise cannot be awarded to this veteran representative of the Democracy of Old Berks,

John L. Atle

William B. Norris,

E. C. Reigart, Esq., Hon. Ellis Lewis, N. Ellmake Esq., Geo. W. Hamersly, Esq., and others. MERCHANTS' HOTEL -Chambers McKibbin ous illness, and whilst still suffering severe physical pain, almost with his life in his hand, he braved Esq, Postmaster of Pittsburg, we understand, has

leased the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, from the inclemency of the season, and the fatigue of a the 1st of April next. Arrived at Harrisburg, at the sacrifice of every THE VOTE OF WISCONSIN .- We have at last the comfort, no gentleman was more resolute in resist-

official returns from Wisconsin, except St. Croix any of the most out failures failing in a that prestands thus-Taylor 13,747; Cass 15,001; Van or a more self-sacrificing Democrat than Father Buren, 10,418. FEGELY lives in Pennsylvania, we have yet to make

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK .- The Westbrook Berks-which we regard as no mean compliment. Bank, at Portland, (Me.) was entered on Friday last, and an attempt made to open the sate. Failing in this, the rascals set fire to the building, and

The election of U.S. Senator by the Legislatur before the flames were extinguished the damage of Pennsylvania takes place to-day. The principal amounted to \$600.

candidates are THADDRUS STEVENS, JAMES COOPER, ANOTHER BONAPARTE ELECTED .- The election or Deputy to the National Assembly for Corsica terminated in the return of M. Louis Lucien Bona parte, the son of the late Lucien Bonaparte, and the Whig caucus candidate, he will fail of his brother of the Prince of Canino. General Arrighi election. The Democrats will, of course, as in the choice of Speakes of the House, seek to profit by was recommended to the electors by Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, by his son Napoleon and by Prince Louis Napoleon, in opposition to M We learn that the Democratic caucus has united

Louis Lucien Bonaparte, a republican upon Hon. RICHARD BRODHEAD, the present representative in Congress from the Northampton dis-PRAISEWORTHY .- The Louisiana Legislature reviors to adjournment, appropriated \$10,000 for New Orleans, and \$2500 for Lafayette, to be expended for the benefit of the sick of cholera, and

With the New Year, this able and popular Demanitary measures. ocratic journal has appeared in a new and beautiful DELAWARE .--- The Legislature of Delaware me dress, which renders it, more than ever, deserving Dover on Tuesday last, the 2d January. The enate stands 5 Whigs to 4 Democrats. The House stands 14 Whigs to 6 Democrats, with one vacancy occasioned by a tic vote in Sussex. A special election will be held to fill the vacancy.

DEAD SEA EXPEDITION --- We learn from the N. Y. Courier that Lieut. Lynch's report of his explorations around the Dead Sea, is in the hands of the great publishers, the Harpers. It will fill two vol- | age throughout her great empire. unes, and will be eagerly sought after by thou-

GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS .- Hon. John S. Roan has been nominated by the Democrats of Arkansas as their candidate for Governor of that State. Navy.

EDITORIAL CHANGE .- Mr. S. M. Shaw, of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, has purchased an interest tick in the office at Pittsburg, 392 miles. in the Albany Argus, and become one of its pro-

he suburbs, is one and a half millions. In New York the population is 400,000, and she has two

some of these vacant on the Sabbath. IT Gen. Wool, who greatly distinguished him-

o some friends at Taunton, Ohio,

naking a very rapid progress in population. Emi. gration thither, particularly from Mississippi, is said to have been going on at a great rate, ever since the Presidential election.

ID Mr. C. J. Macmurdo, sr, one of the oldest nd most respected citizens of Richmond, Virginia, Va., has been elected professor of political economy lied last Friday, aged 78. and history in William and Mary College.

EMIGRANTS .---- 3,766 passengers, principally from Liverpool and Bremen, arrived at New Orleans during the week ending the 9th instant. CHEAF POSTAGE .- The French Assembly has

passed a bill for the reduction of postage on all inland letters, to four sous or four cents. The same to go into effect on the first of January next. Russia has also established a system of penny post-

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY .- Mr. Havnes, & noble and warm-hearted tar, is now in Troy, N. Y., soliciting the names of the citizens to a petition for the abolition of flogging and the use of rum in the

10- There is an astronomical clock in the telegraph office at Cincinnati, which can be heard to

PARIS .- The population of the city, including

hundred churches. Paris has only forty-two, and

self at the battle of Buena Vista, is now on a visit

TEXAS .- According to the accounts, Texas is

1-3

Major Lewis Cass, jun. tion made to his confirmation we have regarded as

same house with Major Cass, during a winter, and

reflect discredit on the country-but, like his illustrious father, much to add to its fame and honor.

services are meeting with proper appreciation at

## of the most extended patronage which the Democracy have in their power to bestow. We congratulate the enterprising conductors, Messrs. HAMILron and FORNER, upon this new proof that their

## New Attorney General. Connelius Dankaon, Esq. of Pittsburg, has

U. S. Senator.

sands of readers. member of our State Senate, and subsequently representative in Congress from Allegheny county.

received from D. Longenecker and Alfred R. Fisk, the sum of \$60, as a donation from the Operatives in the Conestoga Steam Mills to the suffering poor 

> INSUBBECTION SUPPRESSED.-The slave rebellion on Col. W. H. Polk's plantation, in Arkansas, was

again.

the Champlain terminus. Charles H. Schlatter,

nder the direction of the Union Dorcas Society. We are gratified to state, that the nomination of his gentleman as Charge d' Affaires to Rome has

been confirmed by the U. S. Senate. The opposiutterly frivolous, not to say factious. During our residence in Washington city, we boarded in the

if our endorsement were at all needed, we should

been appointed by Governor Johnston the Attorney General of Pennsylvania. Mr. D. was formerly

the divisions of their opponents.

trict. as their candidate for U.S. Senator

The Pennsylvanian.

LIBERAL DONATION .- MOYOT CARPENTER has prietors.

suppressed immediately upon the arrival of some white men. The rebel slaves went quietly to work

NORTHERN ROAD .- A Railroad is under cor struction from the St. Lawrence river to Lake Champlain, and twelve miles of it are finished at

formerly of this State, is the chief engineer. Henry A. Washington, of Westmoreland