REMARKS OF MR. FISHER. of Lancaster County, upon the bill to complete th North Branch Canal.

MR. SPEAKER:-I have but a few remarks to make upon this great question. I regard it as the minor information allithe questions that have come or are likely to come, before the Legislature du-ring the present session. There has already been too much of the time of the house occupied in its discussion, and yet the subject is by no means exhausted. I should not feel myselfc alled upon to participate in the debate at all, were it not that my colleague has put me, and put the county that my colleague has put me, and put the county that we have the honor in part to represent upon that floor, in a wrong position, not intentionally so I am sure, for I do not believe for one moment that he would willingly do not recommend that he would willingly do not have the would will be not have the world willingly do not have the world willingly do not have the world willingly do not have the world will be that he would willingly do or say anything that would not stand the strictest investigation. But sir, in his zeal for what he conceives to be the sir, in his zeal for what he conceives to be the interests of our constituents, he has gone out of his way to hold a rod over my head, and over the head of any representative from Lancaster county, who "dared" to vote for this bill Now sir, in the first place, I do not believe that there is any very great amount of feeling on the subject in our county, and where feeling to any extent does exist, it is in favor of the measure It is so at least among the best informed in the end of the county which I have the honor more immediately to represent. But sir, in questions of this kind, where we cannot get the direct voice of our constituents, it is our duty, at least it is the principle that shall govern me in my action, to vote in accordance with what we believe to be right, and trust to the further developement of the facts to justify the course I take. Let us see for a moment the situation of the affairs involved in the issue before us. My colleague and others say that the people will not submit to further taxation, that they will not permit any increase of the State debt. Now. sir, there is not a gentleman upon this floor, who is more opposed to a State debt than I am—nay more, there is not u gentleman who has a constituent who is more op-posed to taxation than I am; and yet, sir, I still go for this bill and I'll try to tell you the reason. red enter upon the subject more fully desire to examine one of the positions assumed by the gentlemen who oppose this measure. It is this. They say that the eastern Counties have not been benefitted by the construction of our internal improvements. This is altogether a mistake. You know very well, sir, that since the opening of our Canals and Rail rouds, the prices of Merchandize have been reduced nearly one half. Why sir, a pound of Coffee that now costs you ten cents would have cost before the construction of these improvements twenty cents, and all other grocer es and indeed merchandize of eery kind have been reduced in very nearly corresponding degree, whilst the smaller article have increased to nearly double the prices they brought previous to the opening of these great outlets to the products of our farmers. It may not be the public improvements that have brought about these mighty changes, but I should thank gentlemen to point me to any other cause that will account satisfactorily themselves even for these results

But they say, that is the croakers say, that the improvements have involved us in a mighty debt and hence they are a great curse to us. Now I put it to their candor, whether they would be willing to shut up our Canals and tear up the Railroads of the State, if by so doing they could pay off every dollar of the State debt? for they but that it in this form or they can't present the must put it in this form or they can't meet the question fully and fairly. Would they be willing, even in the eastern counties of the State, to have their Rail road destroyed, and go back to the Conestoga wagons to transport the freight and passengers to and from Philadelphia? No a man of them is sincere when they talk about the public improvements being of no advantage to them. Mr. Speaker, the world has always been full of these croakers. Every im provement that has ever been made in Science. literature, in the arts or in Agriculture, has always foreshadowed to them some awful forebo gs of evil. Every improvement in machinery is been predicted was going to bring destruction upon-the laborers of the country, and yes labor commands higher wages now, than it did before those very improvements, which were to work such destruction, had been discovered.— Sir they either are not sincere or they have not reflected properly upon the subject when they speak of the public improvements being a disadvantage to the eastern counties of the State.

It is said that the farihers of the Common wealth

will not submit to any further taxation. Now this is a clear intimation that they will repudiate he claims of the commonwealth upon them; in the name of the farmers of Lancaster county I say here pon this floor that they despise the word repu; n, and however heavily and grievons the in every generous and dignif would place her herculean shoulder to the car of leave -Ercning Bulletin State and raise her out of her financial difficult and place her upon a basis as indestructable as the everlasting hills. But, sir, this bill does not contemplate any permanent increase of the State debt, but only a temporary guarantee of the state terest upon a loan to complete a work which all admit will when completed be a far greater of Eloth, and the brinke of the redde Sea, in the land of Edon. source of revenue to the State than any other work within our borders. It is hardly necessary for me to go into the details of the advantages to be derived from the completion of this work. This has been fully done in the able and eloquen speeches that have been delivered by the Hon Speaker, the gentleman from Luzerne, the gen tleman from Adams and others. I may however call the attention of the house to a few facts. s well known that the North Branch Canal finished to the town of Pittston, at the mouth of the Lackawanna River, a distance of ninety miles from the New York State line. From the mouth of the Lackawanna up there has already been expended the sum of two millions, six hundred thousand dollars, upon every dollar of which we are paying interest at the rate of at least five per

Now I hope that those gentlemen who oppose this bill will represent fairly to their constituents his fact, that they are paying \$130,000 annually. for which they are not receiving, and never can receive, one farthing, unless they complete this But if the work were once completed, means are at once provided whereby we get some return for the money thus expended.— The trade, sir, on this canal, if once finished, would be immense, and the revenue which would accrue from the work would be far great-er than any other line in the Commonwealth.— We were told here the other day by the Hon.
Speaker, that they used nearly a million of dollars' worth of fuel annually in the manufacturing salt at one town in the State of New York. They are forced, from necessity, to use wood in all establishments of this kind, from the fact that they cannot procure our coal; but open up this Canal. and every one of those manufacturing establish ments, through the interior of the State of Nev our Wyoming and Lackawanna loal, because of its cheapness, its convenie and the greater intensity of the heat produced by its fire. I believe, sir, that it is a low estimate to say that in two years from the comple-tion of this canal, a million of tons of coal would ne shipped from the mines into the interior of the f New York. It will still be borne in mind that the distance is ninety-four miles, and the bill provides that the toll on a ton of coal going out of the state, shall be one cent per mile. Thus you at once derive \$940,000 revenue, which nearly 4 per cent. upon the whole cost of the Canal from the Lackawanna to the New York

improvements.

But this is not the only source from which we will derive a large revenue, if we once finish that Canal. Sir, our boats will go into the State of New York, freighted with the productions of our mines, and return with the salt and plaster of our sister State; and again, a very large por-tion of the merchandize that will be wanted in counties of this State, will be purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and up the whole length of the Susquehanna and north branch divisions of the Canal, and thus the imonwealth will derive a large revenue from source from which she does not dollar, from the fact that owing to the want of communication with those cities, they purchase their goods in New York, and have them delivered by the New York, and have ered by the New York State improvements. But another source of revenue is found in the umber of that region. It is well known that the boring counties of Pennsylvania, and the neigh-boring counties of New York, are engaged largein the lumber trade, and that the of getting their lumber to market is by freshets n the Susquehanna and its tributaries. This node, sir, is not only very uncertain, but it is also very dangerous to the safety of the property. ire year, and invest his all, in a stock of lumber and start with it to market, and by some un-foreseen accident, his entire stock may be deforeseen accident, his entire stock may be de-stroyed, and he made a bankrupt, and his wife and children be at once reduced to beggary.— Sir, I have conversed with intelligent gent from that region on this subject, and all agree that if this canal were completed, that the principal part of the lumber that is manufactured in ity, would go to market in boats, instead of the way that it now goes, and the amount of revenue to be derived from this source is incalculable. But to show that the friends of this

attention of the House to a fact stated the other day, by my friend from Luzerne, (Mr. Fuller). It is this: that no Canal can nav. unless: try; that agriculture never can keep up any pub c improvements. For evidence upon this point, ok at your main line, stretching from the Delaware to the Ohio, spreading out her broad arms and inviting the trade of the west to find its way the eastern market upon her bosom; and yet t don't pay 3 per cent. The west branch another case in point to prove the truth of the position; it don't pay 2 per cent. on its cost and keep up repairs. Whilst the Delaware division, which passes through a mining region, pays 8 per cent., and the north branch, which has to contend with the Shamokin, Lyken's Valley and the Pine Grove coal regions in the southern markets, pays over 7 per cent. If then, this finished part of the Canal does so well, whil against such fearful odds, what will it do in market where there is no competition, and where they pay double the amount of toll on the ton per mile? Surely prudence and a just appreciation of the interests of this good old Co which we all love so well, would indicate a dif

ferent course than that pursued by the gentlemen who oppose this bill.

But it may be said that the amount asked for will not be sufficient to complete the work. Well know that engineers very frequently under-es-imate the cost of works of this kind, but fortunately for the friends of this bill we can mee this objection on the very threshold; for, sir, a imber of gentlemen, who are in every way re ponsible, have agreed to take the work at engi er's estimate, and give the most ample securi for the faithful performance of the contract. One thing more, and I am done. We have een, sir, since the commencement of this ses-ion, how claims for damages have come in upon s from the people along this line of unfinished work; and, sir, unless we go on and complete it ley will continue to come. But finish the Caal, and what is now damage will then be bene its. We have broken into and mutilated and destroyed farms, dug up roads, torn down bridges and marred the fair face of the country, and hat have we given in return? A sightless ditch not one single farthing's benefit to the country but an absolute injury; and we cannot hold up our faces as honest men if we do not either finish the work, and thus remove the damages, or pay he claimants what has been justly due them welve long years. Are gentlemen willing to epudiate the honest debts of the State? If we re not, what in the name of heaven are we go ng to do? We must either pay our honest debt or bear the reproach of having the dark and pi atical flag of repudiation flo vithout that glorious motto that is emblazoned on our standard, "Virtue, Liberty and Indepen ence." Sir, we talk of poverty, whilst ever nountain and hill, valley and stream is a min wealth, which requires but the putting forth the energies of our people to make the Com ionwealth bud and blossom as the rose.

We heard of a most laughable incident that r lly happened in Eleventh street in this city recent y. A raw, inexperienced Irish girl just arrived in the old country, with the verdure of the Gree Isle still fresh upon her, was taken into emplomentas a house maid. Among other duties her, she was directed to collect all the scraps of fa and other matter from the various depositaries o e kitchen and lay them aside, with instructions to ive them to the first "fat man" that should com ng-"fat man" being the technical appellation of hose individuals who traverse cities in search materials for soap. Having collected the materials, the girl took a position opposite the street door, and by and by seeing a gentleman of respectable rotundity approaching, accosted him, inviting him to walk in, as her "misthress" wanted to see him. The gentleman was astonished at this invitation to a strange house, but nevertheless walked in; and was directe the girl to take a seat in the parlor, where he said he would wait the lady's commands. then went to her misthress, informing her that there was a fat man down stairs. "Well;" said the mistress, "give him the fat." "But," said the dam sel, "docs nt he want to say you?" Astonished a Astonished at this pertinacity on the part of the dealer in greass and still more astonished that he should have take his seat in the parlor, she went down stairs, when her astonishment reached its climax at finding very genteel, good-humored-looking gentleman oc-cupying the apartment. The lady blushed, the gentleman stated that he was there on her invita-tion, and, with much stammering, the lady stated that it was a "soap fat man" she expected to see and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and among the first to call the year and anys, so and among the first to call the year and among the first to call the year and among the year. monwealth should call upon them to help to meet her engagements, that noble old empire county with various explosions of laughter at the contrelation of the far man at once accepted, and with the far man at once accepted, and the four millions extended on it to a Company who are now making the terror of their constituents before their eyes.

Where was Ophir?

1. Kings, ix. 26. Also, King Salomon made a aule of shippes in Ezon-geber, which is beside

27. And Hiram sent with the name his server tes, that were mariners, and had knowledge of the sea, with the seruantes of Salomon. 28. And they came to Ophir and set from thence ure hundredth and twenty talents of gold, and ught it to King Salomon. I. Kings, x. 22. For the King had on the se

the nauie of Tharshish, with the nauie of Hiram; once in three yeere came the nauie of Tharshish and brought gold and siluer, yuorie, and apes and CHRON, VIII. 18. And Hiram sent him by

the handes of his seruants, shippes, and seruants that had knowledge of the sea: and they went with the seruants of Salomon to Ophir, and brought thence foure hundredth and fiftie talents of golde

cent. which amounts annually to one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, all of which is drawn in the stope of taxes from the pockets of the people, and in return for which they do not receive the first dollar.

II. CHRON. 1X. 21. For the king's ships went to Tarshish with the scruants of Hiram, enery three yeers conce came the ships of Tarshish, and coile the first dollar. brought golde, and siluer, yuori and apes, and pea cockes.- English Bible, printed in 1580. What Gold Region was a three 'years' voyage distant from Palestine? Had some enterprising Tyrian Columbus discovered California three tho sand years ago ! Who can tell? Who can confidently say No?

Off for California.

READING, Feb. 27, 1848. Yesterday morning a great crowd of our citizen assembled at the Reading Depot to witness the de-parture for the land of promise, of as noble looking band of young men as can be found any where. They were all in good spirits, and left with the full ermination to carry out the intention of the "Reading California Association" to the letter. They will sail from Philadelphia to-day or to-mor w, on board the schooner Newton, Capt. West, for Tampico, from there go to Mazatlan or San Blas on mules, where they will again embark on a vessel and sail to San Francisco. The following i a list of their names:

Allen Grosh, Hosea Grosh, Thomas Taylor,

Charles Taylor, Andrew Taylor, Uriah Green, Henry Kerper, John Hahs, Samuel, Klapp, Simon Seylert, Peter Rapp, Dr. W. G. Martin, Reuben Axe, William Zerbe, William Thos. Abbott, Rob rt Farrelly, Noland Witman, and Jonathan Flag. The vessel is equipped with every thing necess: for their accomi nodation, and the company with a mple stock of implements, provisions, clothing, kc.—Berks County Republican.

More truth than Poetry. There is indeed more truth than poetry in what the Harrisburg Keystone says on the subject of leg-

Let any farmer, mechanic or laboring man, take up the huge volume of acts passed at each sessi and turn over the pages from the beginning to the and pass end, and see how many he can discover in which anna and he has any interest. He will find them almost wholly made up of acts of incorporation, or supplementary thereto, and special and local acts, most of which never ought to have been passed. Yet every man in the community is taxed to keep up this Legislative machinery between three and four months every year. This is a most prolific subject for the press, and in relation to which it might do more good than any other. The only subject of general interest to the people, requiring the attention of the present Legislature, is the general appropriation act, and some additional revenue act nediately demanded. Yet these will probably be left, as they generally have been, to the very se of the session, and then be hurried through i

the people, they are of no practical utility. THE NAME OF THE PRESIDENT.-Taylor is the first one who bears an old testament name. The cognomen Zachary has not very unfrequently appeared appended to men in distinguished public life. More than a thousand years have intervened between the election of Pope Zachery and President Zachary. It is a curious circumstance that the Papal temporal dynasty was commenced in Reunder Zachery, 1107 years ago, and in the measure do not over estimate the advantages to be derived from this work, let us glance for one moment at the finished part.

But before I go an further, I would call the measure described in Rome upon the basis of universal suffrage.—Newport Naws.

Intelligencer & Tournal

E. W. HUTTER, EDITOR

Lancaster, March 6, 1849. The article published in last West Cheste blican, descriptive of the "GERMANS OF PENN SYLVANIA," should have been credited to this journal, in which it appeared editorially about a year

The North Branch Canal.

This work was originally commenced on account

f its great value in opening a Northern and West- of the completion of the work is able and concluern market for our Coal and Iron, and bringing to sive, conveyed in a tone of manly and straightour Canal the boundless commerce of the Inland forward independence, that must commend itself to Seas, with which this great improvement would be the heart and conscience of every intelligent reader. onnected. It was solely with this view that the work was originally undertaken. There was no trade to be brought upon this Canal, and of the half-way policy governing the counsels of those extent of revenue to be derived from it, may be obwho embarked in the enterprise. It was well tained from the following extract from the report known that, unless the work were completed to the of the Committee of Ways and Means of the pres State line, it would not be advisable to undertake it sent House of Representatives: at all. It was for this reason that, after 73 miles of the line were constructed, from Northumberland even in the giant strides of enterprise, which our to Lackawana, at a cost of \$1,395,285 82, the Legislature in 1836 directed the Northern terminus of the coast extends about five thousand miles; two thouline-36 miles-to be put under contract from sand of which belong to Great Britain. Here are Athens to Wyalusing-and in 1838 ordered that no less than seven immense inland seas, connected the remaing 54 miles, from Wyalusing to Lackawana, be also placed under contract. Nothing could more decidedly indicate the principles upon which the construction was carried on. The completion of the entire line was looked to as the great object in view, and the only inducement to the construction of any part of it. According to the es timate of Mr. Foster, an engineer of admitted in tegrity and talents, the money expended on that part of the line between Lackawana and the State Line, amounts to \$2,484,939 60-making the whole sum expended on the North Branch Canal amount to \$3,880,225 42 According to the estimate of Mr. Fosten, after a careful survey of the route in the spring of 1847, the whole line could be completed by a farther expenditure of \$1,106,037. When this comparatively small sum would suffice to complete the work, it is material to inquire, why it has been so long delayed? Certainly any

administration, or any party, that would, without cause, permit three or four millions of the people's money to be lost, for want of the additional expen- North; and well may Philadelphia desire to partiditure of one million, would have a fearful account | cipate in this trade, without paying tribute to her to settle with the people. Any administration, or great commercial rival." any party, that would, without good reason, permit great and valuable works, which cost nearly four millions of dollars, to become comparatively useless, or to go to utter ruin for want of the sum necessary to complete them, would justly reap the condemna. ultimo, for the purpose of electing delegates to the tion of an intelligent people. The cry against the Pittsburg 4th of July Convention. The following increase of the State Debt will not impose upon gentlemen were duly chosen: John Snoderass, the public mind, when it is as plain as that two senatorial, Maj. Joseph Jack, Col Joseph Guffer and two make four, that to permit the decay of and Hon. H. D. Foster, representative. The folsuch extensive works and the entire loss of four lowing resolution in reference to the Canal Commillions of dollars, is to load the people with debt to missioner was adopted: that amount, without giving to them any value for it | Resolved, That we think the gallant Democracy whatever-whilst the expenditure of another million of the North are entitled to the next Canal Commiscompletes the work, gives them an equivalent for sioner-we hope they will present a good man and the liabilities imposed, and provides the means of true-he shall have our united support. paying the debt from the revenues arising from the Canal. No good farmer will permit his unfinished barn to sink into dilapidation for want of a small outlay to put it under roof, or his crops to be destroyed for want of a few dollars to complete his that exemplary citizen and Democrat, the represen-

The work on the North Branch Canal was suspended—not abandoned—in 1841, because the gene is from Centre county, he is personally known to ral financial embarrassment was so great that State many of your readers as a good man and a sound Credit was too low to raise the means to proceed, radical Democrat. He is Chairman of the Com-Credit was too low to raise the means to proceed.

The Commonwealth was under an absolute necessity to suspend her public works. Her credit, like the credit of individuals, was so low that to protect comes before the House, which properly belongs to that Committee, Mr. Meek's voice can be heard first in the strife against vice in all its forms. pended on it to a Company, who are now making eight per cent on their investment. For this reason she also consented in 1842 to give away the North Branch extension to a company-but Legislature of Massachusetts had its equanimity fortunately for Pennsylvania, the most of the stock very seriously disturbed some day since, by the fell into the hands of three or four New Yorkers, reception of the following curious petition: who desired to lead the trade of the lakes through To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, New York state to the city of New York, instead of through Pennsylvania to Philadelphia. Under their influence, the North Branch Company delayed operations, until its privileges expired, while the New York and Eric Railroad has been moving on vitude, for the purpose of cultivating his farm, and ward with rapid strides. But now, all financial embarrassment is at an end. Our state-stocks are nearly at par. Our six per cents are selling at 921 and our 5 per cents at SU1. We have, therefore, now no excuse whatever for permitting the money expended on this work to be irretrievably lost, and none for allowing a great rival state to withdraw the immense trade of the Great Lakes

This is not a party question. It rises immeasur ably above that, and concerns the whole people, irrespective of all party lines and distinctions -Viewing it in this aspect, it affords us pleasure to | London Times refers to the effect already produced quote the sentiments of Governor William F. In his message to the Legislature, he says:

"In reference to the internal improvements of breadstuffs and calicees alike command higher prithe State, I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without allowing to the North Nort without alluding to the North Branch canal. It is bly end in the ruin of many and the disappointment supposed that a million of dollars would complete this work, at present profitless and rapidly going to ruin. Already has the State expended upwards of two millions, which, while it remains unfinished, is absolutely lost. The country through which this. mprovement passes, is rich in the articles of coal and iron, and in agricultural products. Its compleand iron, and in agricultural products. Its completion, by the increased amount of tolls received on it, and the additional freight thrown on to other porgold, and fitted to one of their patent sliding holdtions of the improvements, would amply secure the interest on the cost of its completion. Under less space than any other now in use. The pen a deep sense of the correctness of these views, I cost about \$40. could not avoid bringing the subject to your early

consideration." It is true that some narrow-minded panders to popular prejudice are now anxious to screen the one day found by his father in a very serious hu-Governor from the responsibilities of the position he has taken—and they would fain persuade us that he was playing the Hypocrite in all that he has the matter with you, Tom," said that it will be adopted. For our part, we heartily the Bishop "what are you ruminating on?" "A approve of the measure. The apprehensions of that he was playing the Hypocrite in all that he has said in favor of the North Branch Canal. But we cannot, unless we shall see the most convincing that ?" asked the father. "The reformation of myproof of it, believe that the Governor would thus "palter in a double sense," and he may well exclaim: "Save me from my friends!" The deep and burning infamy which attaches to a Chief Magistrate, who secretly strives to defeat the measures on Tuesday last, in ascending a pair of stairs, her which he has openly recommended in his messages, should operate as a warning to those friends of the ing to the room where her mother was sitting, Governor, who are endeavoring to defeat the North Branch Canal under pretence of doing his bidding. Much as we are opposed to the present State Executive, politically, may he be preserved from a crime so high and a degradation so low, as the employment or countenance of friends to defeat the measures he has himself solemely recommended to the people's representatives under the high sanction of his official oath. A Governor who acts in this was presented with a magnificent copy of the Bible, way draws down upon himself the just reproaches of all honor able men.

But, although some of the Governor's partisans are engaged in the ignoble task of proving, that the man of their own selection is "looking one way the most imperfect manner, or lost altogether for want of time. We may talk of parties, and of principles of government, as much as we please, and rowing an other," there are other members of the Whig party, who act in good faith in support unless they are made productive of some good of the Executive recommendation. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House have endor ed the views of the Governor in favor of comple ting the North: Branch Canal, in an able and con clusive report. Mr. Coopen, the late Attorney General of the Covernor and U.S. Senator elechas adopted the same view. Mr. FISHER, one of the whig representatives from Lancaster county, and a gentle man of enlarged views and command ing talent, b as also taken a broad and statesmanlike view of the question. We have no political affinities with the Governor, or any of his friends, and

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

cutive office of Pennsylvania But it forms no

"This lake commerce is a remarkable featur

Rideau canal through Canada. Lake Ontario is

Westmoreland County.

Mr. Meek, of Centre.

as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOHN P. NORTON.

of more, it can hardly be without its beneficial

the commerce of the old."

self, my lord," replied the son.

same volume.

cholera!

continued to eject blood until she expired. Previ-

BIBLE PRESENTATION TO GEN. TAYLOR .- At the

Presbyterian Ladies' Fair at Frankfort, Ky., on the

and the Constitution of the United States in the

They have some very bad boys in Carlisle,

Pa. The editor of the Volunteer noticed in the

14 years, who was reeling, staggering, and swear-

REASONABLE EXCUSE.—The theatre-goers in N.

Orleans having expressed much dissatisfaction at

the non-apperance of Mr. Booth, in Richard, his

physician, "in justice to Mr. B." informs the public

hat he was prevented from appearing by an attack

ountry from Great Britain, is a brother of the dis-

tinguished novelist, and he is the same person whom

the government of Spain had the recent difficulty

ing, under the influence of liquor!

rence, to a gentleman residing in Philadelphia

Tisbury, Feb. 10, 1849.

and thirty millions of dollars.

n men, right or wron The Washington Union says that Genera and to act upon the illiberal doctrine that "no good aylor, received the committee of both Houses can come out of Nazareth." On the contrary, i longress on Tuesday, who waited upon him to is so seldom that we find ought, in the conduct of our political opponents to approve that an occanounce officially the result of the ballot of the lectors, and his election to the Presidency of the onal discovery of the sort affords as pleasure United States. Mr. Jefferson Davis, on the part of the Senate, made a short address to him on the oc The North Branch question is one of this character and it is in simple justice to Mr. FISHER that we casion, to which the President elect made a very give his speech a place in our columns. It is one appropriate reply. Several gentlemen were present which redounds greatly to his credit, and proves n the occasion-among whom was the Mayor that he possesses a high degree of moral courage he city, Mr. Seaton. which elevates him far above the ephemeral popu larity-mongers of the day. His argument in favo

MOVEMENTS OF MR. POLK AND FAMILY .- The Vashington Union says that the President of the United States left the White House on Saturday vening, to take up his quarters at the Irving House He and his lady, and the Secretary of the Treasury An idea of the immense amount of the Lake -who will go as far as New Orleans with themwill leave Washington in the regular boat on this arrive at Wilmington (N. C.) on Wednesday, where e will remain the invited guest of the town one lay. The ladies of his family, too, will require eme repose after the loss of two nights' sleep .-On Thursday he expects to arrive in Charleston country annually exhibits. The entire line of lake o stay one day, and partake of the cordial hospitalities of the common council. They will arrive at Savannah on Saturday, where they will lie by throughout their whole extent: lake Champlain on the Sabbath, and then proceed homewards to

connects with lake Ontario, by the improvements Nashville by way of New Orleans. on the Richlieu and St. Lawrence rivers, and the GEN. TAYLOR .- The National Intelligencer says Our readers will be glad to learn that General doubly connected with lake Erie by the Welland Taylor has been, by a day or two repose, quite rescanal in Canada, and the Oswego and Erie canal in tored from the effects both of the accident which New York. Lake Erie with St. Clair, by the navigable strait of Detroit. Lake St. Clair with lake he met with on his route hither, and of the fatigue Huron, by the deep strait of St. Clair. Lake of his long journey; so much so that, besides re-Huron with lake Michigan, by the fine wide strait ceiving yesterday a large number of visiters of both of Mackinaw; and with lake Superior by the strait sexes, he paid a formal visit to President Polk, by of St. Mary's. The commerce and tonnage of these whom he was courteously received, and with whom lakes have continued to double each five years, he exchanged the respectful greetings due from ever since there have been means of estimating each to the other in their respective situations them. In 1847, there were eighty-six steamboats We have reason to believe that the impressions in commission; and of shipping of all kinds, five made on the numerous persons, public and private, hundred and sixteen. Sixty of these steamboats who called on the General vesterday, scarcely one belong to the city of Buffalo, some of them are of of whom had ever seen him before, was highly two thousand tons burthen. The entire value of favorable. The blende! urbanity and dignity of this lake commerce in 1847, was about one hundred of his demeanor, his kindness to all, and the evident benevolence which pervades all his actions. Well may Pennsylvania desire a central and are well calculated to win general esteem. We direct communication with these wonders of the ourselves were pleased to observe the alertness and vigor which mark his movements, after so many ears of hard, anxious and wearing service."

NEWLY ELECTED SENATORS .- The Intelligences of Monday announces, the arrival in Washington A Democratic Delegate Convention met at of the Hon. James Cooper, Senator elect from Greensburg, Westmoreland county, on the 20th Pennsylvania: Hon. Pierre Soule. Senator elect from Louisiana; the Hon. James Shields, Senator elect from Illinois; and the Hon. James Whitcomb, Senator elect from Indiana; all of whom will take their seats at the Extra Sessions of the Senate. which has been convoked to assemble to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 4-8 o'clock P. M. Such a crowd and such an excitement have no been witnessed in Washington since the Inauguration of Gen. Harrison-and the cry is still they come. Every house in the city is filled to overflowing, public and private, and hundreds if not thousands may be expected during the next eigh-The Harrisburg correspondent of the Clarion teen hours. As the weather is now clear and likely to continue so the Inauguration of Gen Taylor Democrat, pays the following just compliment to promises to be as imposing as an immense cor course of people can make it. tative from Centre county, in our State Legislature:

The Inaugural Address is commendably brief, "This morning, there being no regular clergy-man present, Mr. Meek officiated. As Mr. Meek and judging from the amount of paper it covers in manuscript, will not much exceed a column of the Washington Intelligencer. Its contents by some means has leaked out, (at least so reported.) It is said to be merely a reiteration of General Taylor's previously expressed opinions.

Election of Judges by the People. From the Reading (Pa) Gazette,

The tendency of the age is democratical. the monarchies of the old world, as well as in our CURIOUS PETITION.-The lower branch of the own republic; the restless spirit of democracy. which establishes man's right and capability for self-government, is at work. In the former, the power which the privileged orders have for centuries wielded, with indisputed sway, over the masses of the people, is being wrested from them; and their once abject subjects boldly demand as their in General Court assembled:
The undersigned, a resident in the town of Tisinherent right, civil privileges which, but a little while ago, they dared not even beg for, as a boon. bury, in Dukes county, would most respectfully request your honorable bodies to pass a law permitting him to import from the Slaveholding States, one or two slaves, and hold them in perpetual servinds. In the latter, the broad principle upon which on Constitution was based, that "all power is inheren in the people," is every day more fully developed in the administration of public affairs. The appoint ment power, that feeble remnant of the kingly pre rogative, has from the very organization of our State and National Governments, been slowly It would be supposed that the fate of so absurd It would be supposed that the fate of so absurd though unceasingly narrowed down; and now exists a desire would soon be made manifest, but, on the for little better purpose than to remind the Execucontrary the grave Solons debated it with much tive, as he assumes the robes of State, that "a barearnestness for a considerable period, and at last ren sceptre is entrusted in his hands. The majorconsigned it to the Committee on Judiciary by a of the Governor or President, have become elective vote of 93 to 63. This is certainly vindicating the right of petition if nothing else.

of the Governor of Trestacting have become elsewing the property and at the present day, a disposition is manifested, throughout the length and breadth of the land, to adopt the democratic principle in its fullest extent, compatible with the maintenance of 117 California Gold is still the subject of comment and speculation in the English papers. The ectly at the disposal of the people.

organized government, and place all the offices In Pennsylvania, this spirit has been recognized by it upon prices. It says:—" The activity conse-Journston, in favor of the completion of this work.

In his message to the Legislature, he says:

Dy it upon prices. It says:—" The activity consequent on the enterprise has sensibly raised the value or twenty years. The appointing power of our favorable of activities products. The convergence of activities are activity to the completion of this work. of agricultural and manufacturing products. The tely connected with the administration of the exe Commonwealth. Even this comparatively inco e patrounge, bids fair to be still farther re The subject of making the Judiciary elective, has been agitated for two or more years past it was first suggested by the Democratic party, which is ever in the lead of all measures tending to enlarge the scope of the people's power; and has met with so much favor, as to be cordially appro-PRESENT TO GEN. TAYLOR:-The Messrs. Bagley of New York, have manufactured a beautiful gold ers-which is more convenient-because it occupies for transferring power from rulers to people, time for taking this additional step in the pr of the democratic principle, seems to be at hand as there is now pending in the Legislature, a Reso tion to amend the Constitution so as to give the A GREAT WORK .- Judge Burnet, son of the faelection of Judges to the people. The Resolution trous Bishop of Salisbury, when young, is said to have been of a wild and dissinated turn. Being Committee of the Senate: and as far as the sentihave been of a wild and dissipated turn. Being ments of members in both Houses have been as certained, there appears to be a strong probability mor, "what is the matter with you, Tom," said that it will be ad greater work than your Lordship's History of the those timid individuals, who regard with distri and horror, all changes in public policy, do not dis Reformation," answered the son. "Aye! what is turb our equanimity, in the least; and the fearful predictions of those, whose sympathies and sentinents are entirely with a by-gone age, and who suffer their antiquated notions of government to warp their judgment upon all subjects connected SUDDEN DEATH .-- Miss E. Catharine McArran, aged about 19 years, residing in Washington city, with the ascendency of popular power, do not alarm us a bit. We have implicit faith in the viron Tuesday last, in ascending a pair of stairs. her tue, intelligence and patriotism of the people, which mouth filled suddenly with blood, and on descending on the political convulsions through which the State and Nation have passed, has shaken. And further, we believe that the appointing power is quite as venal, and just as liable to abuse, as the elective ously she was apparently in good health. She was ranchise; and have no doubt that the independence to have been married on the evening of the occur- of the judiciary would be as well maintained under one system as the other. Besides, if we allow that he people are competent to elect men to their Judges, we must certainly admit that they are capable of electing the Judges themselves.— What a man does by another, he does himself, is a 14th ult., Gen. Taylor being present by invitation, legal maxim of great antiquity, and it implies always a capacity for the act, in the party who dele gates his power. But, not to consume time in "aruing the pint," we go for making the Judges elecve, because it is simply tulfiling the spirit of the institutions which every true-hearted American be lieves to be based on immutable truths. Democ racy pervades our whole federal and state systemstreet, the other day, a young hopeful, aged 13 or he principle of self-government, and the doctrine that the people are the only true-source of all power, constitute the fundamental articles of our poli-

> A good story is told of a physician who is distinguished for changing often from one party to another. A gentlemen of his acquaintance, on entering the cars one morning, was asked by another. IF H. Lytton Bulwer, the new minister to this 'How is Mr. C. in politics now?" "I can't say," he replied, "I have not seen him this morning!"

merican Constitution a fal

ical creed; and if danger and disaster are to fol-

ow their practical application, it must be for the

only reason that democracy is a cheat and the

Here is a good definition of a secret: "Anyshall never cease to lament his elevation to the Ex- with when he acted as Ambassador at that Court. thing made known to every body in a whisper."

Minutes of City Councils.

FRIDAY, February 23, 1849, Councils met on special business.

In Common Council, the President submitte, communication from Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, declining to serve as a member of Common Council which was read and the declination accepted. When, on motion, Council proceeded to the elec-tion of a member in the place of Dr. Muhlenberg, and Mr. Edward Morton was elected, and the Clerk directed to notify him of his election. In Select Council, a communication was read

from the Street Commissioner, that the "Manor Turnpike Company" had been notified not to erec Toll Gate in Manor street, under resolution of councils; enclosing an affidavit of the service of councils resolution upon Daniel Harman, Esq. resident of said company, and informing that ich gate is now erected and toll demanded and received thereat. When a resolution was adopted, directing the

Street Commissioner to take down and re nove such gate. In Common Council an amend-(Tuesday) morning. Some of the President's friends will accompany him to Richmond. He expects to Steinman and Trissler, Council went into Committee of the Whole on the consideration of the resolution, Mr. Gorner in the chair; after some discussion on the part of Messrs. Steinman and fathiot, the committee rose and through their chairman reported the same with the amendmen roposed, which was agreed to by C. C. and the solution as amended concurred in. S. C. con arred in the amendment. In Select Council, Mr. Amwake offered a rese on for a joint committee of two, to confer with

oners of Lancaster county, relativ he Commi a general law for laying out streets within the city, and the payment of damages on opening the ame, to report to Councils at their next meeting, which was adopted: Committee of S. C. Messrs. Amwake and Zecher. C. C. concurred, commie Messrs. Steinman and Trissler. Mr. Zeche offered a resolution appropriating the five hundred collars receivable from Lancaster county for the sale of the piece of ground west of the reservoir to the sinking fund for the reduction of the city debt, which was adopted. S. C. concurred.
In Common Council, the President laid before Council a report of David Longenecker, Chris-tian Bachman, Robert Moderwell, C. Kiefer, and Ely Parry, a sub-committee from the commitappointed at a general Town Meeting to take into consideration the propriety of lighting the city with gas. The committee report that an offer is made erect Gas Works complete, with three m

nain pipe laid at a cost not exceeding \$50,000 with a proposition to take \$10,000 of the amoun in stock. They ask Councils to subscribe \$10,000 in stock, and give an assurance that the remain ng \$30,000 will be subscribed by the citizens o ancaster-which report was referred to a join committee of three to take the matter into cons ration and report to Councils; com. of C. C.-Messrs. Weidler, Rohrer, and Beates. In S. C. concurred in after amending the reference, that he Presidents of Councils be added to the comnittee. C. C. concurred in the amendment.
In Select Council a resolution was adopted, tha l ordinances hereafter passed be public our of the city papers to be designated by the Presidents of Councils. Common Council of

In Common Council, on motion of Messrs teinman and Erisman, Council resumed the conderation of the Mayor's communication relative the police and municipal officers, which was laid on the table at last meeting. When, on mo tion of Messrs. Gorner and Rohrer, the reference of S. C. was amended by referring the communication to appropriate committees to be named by the Presidents at next stated meeting; and a amended concurred in. S. C. concurred in the mendment On motion, adjourned.

JAMES BLACK, Clerk S. C. JAMES C. CARPENTER, Clerk C. C

JOHN VAN BUREN.-When John Van Buren had oncluded his argument in the Supreme Court at Washington last month, in the case involving the onstitutionality of the law of Ne nigrants, he took occasion to address Chief Justice emigrants, he took occasion to address Chief district Taney, off the bench, upon the importance of an early decision. "I should not have presumed, your honor," said John, " to speak upon this matter, but for the great courtesy and kindness that I have reeived from the whole bench, whenever I have had he honor to appear before the Court. The truth is, sir, a speedy determination of the question is de every point of view, but esn eference to the poor devils who are now at Qua antine. The Cholera is raging among them with fearful mortality, and it would be a consolation to their friends to know that they are dying constitu

MRS. PARTINGTON ON BREACHES -"Breeches ith," screamed Mrs. Partington, as she heard that ermapplied to Mexican violations of the armistice. Well, I wonder what they will have next. I have earn tell of "cloaks of hypocrisy" and "robes of ourity," but I never heard of "breeches of faith" efore. I hope they re made of something that von't change and wear out, as old Deacon Gudgi's faith did, for his was always changing. He ent on from believing that nobody would be save o believing that all will be, and at last turned out a phrenologer, and didn't believe in nothing !"-Boston Post.

NIAGARA FALLS .- At no former period has that great work of nature been so attractive and beautiil as at the present. The cold weather has congealed the spray on the trees on Goat Island and ong the margin of the river, forming a wonder fully brilliant spectacle.

A TERRIBLE TIME.—An exchange paper, indu ing in the usual eulogy on the 22d, says " Freedom wept with joy when Washington was orn, and many a throne haunting demon

rith prophetic despair. GOLD DOLLARS.-Congress having passed th ill providing for the coinage of gold dollars, we ope the projects for the creation of small notes ill now be allowed to sleep the sleep of death,-

n the present healthy condition of the currency

small paper money can only be used as a mear

o plunder the laboring poor .- Pennsylvanian. CANAL COMMISSIONER.—Maj. FRANCIS L. BOW IAN, of Wilkesbarre, late of the First Pennsylvania Regiment in Mexico, is recommended as a candi date for Canal Commissioner by several Northern and Western Democratic papers.

A correspondent of the Pennsylvanian that veteran Democrat, Dr. N. W. SAMPLE, of Lanaster, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

OLD ZACK A Docton .- A proposal was seriously nade at the late annual meeting of the State Medcal Society, to confer on General Zachary Taylor the honorary degree of M. D. It is reported to have been a saying of Queen Elizabeth, that a docor was not fit to practice till he had filled a grave yard, and the State Society might have gone a step farther, and concluded that every man who had filled a grave yard was fit to practice medicine The Society declined conferring the degree, for which General Taylor will no doubt thank them .-N. Y. Globe

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. John McNair Ir. FRIEND P. Cox of Philadelphia, to Miss Salli , daughter of John Michael, of this city. We acknowledge our obligations to the happy ouple for their kind remembrance in the shape o slice of wedding-cake. May peace, plenty, and osperity attend them in their voyage through life. On the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Keyes, Jno. C Skiles to Mary Elizabeth Kleiss, both of this city. On the 4th inst., by the same, Richard Ruth, cleamstown, to Elizabeth Naughtan, of this city. At Marietta, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. George M. Clawges, William Frederick, of Marietta, Mary Wolfe, of Columbia.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday evening last, the 20th inst., in Read-ng, Penna., after a protracted illness, Mrs. ELIZA IUBLEY, consort of Edward B. Hubley, Esq. She was the eldest daughter of the late Judge Spayd, und a grand daughter of Covernor Hiester. id a grand-daughter of Governor Hiester. In this city, at the residence of J. Fondersmith, on the 3d inst., Susan Reed, daughter of John and Elizabeth Reed, deceased, aged 23 years, 11 mo,

Fifty Thousand Persons DIE annually in England of Consumption. In the New England States, the proportion is one in four or five of In Boston, probably, one in four.

In the New England States, the proportion is one in four of wee Jan Boston, probably, one in four. In the city of New York, sixty-seven died in two weeks in December of this disease. It is less prevalent in the more northern latitudes, as Russia, Canada, and among the Alps of Switzerland, where the winters are long and severe, and there are fewer sudden changes.

No theory can be more welcome to the human mind than the one which establishes on good grounds the hope for protonged existence, if the allegations of those who are at less tentiled to veracity may be believed, there is a preventative and a remedy. of those who are at feast entitled to veracity may be believed, there is a preventative and a remedy. The great Author of Nature has provided us with a remedy for Consumption, and the diseases leading thereto which are so fearfully common in our country. Has he left us to find relief from that fatal scourge by ransacking other lands? No, the best Nature's own Remedy, is at our hand. The Wild Cherry and the Pine. furnish us with a cure Wild Cherry and the Pine, furnish us with a c

One of the most important discoveries of the age, n ameliorating the condition of this large class of uffering humanity, is

here a cure is possible.

which has been before the public some ten years. This valuable medicine was first discovered and inoduced in the year 1838, since which time its sucness has constantly increased the demand, until it has become one of, if, not the most popular remedy or the cure of Consumption, in its incipient stage, None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.
For sale by GISH & BROTHER.

March 6

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.

THIS valuable medicine, for nearly half a century has maintained a high reputation throughout the country, for its efficacy in all cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice or Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Scrofula, Humors, Costiveness, Weak Nerves, Heart-Burn, Headache, Flatulency, &c. They open and give liberty to the abdominal viscera, strengthen the stomach, invigorate the appetite, and purify the blood. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the doctor's office, No. 15, Hanover Street, Boston, and by his agents—also by Merchauts, Traders, Druggists. Apothecaries, and dealers in medicines,

No. 15, Hanover Street, Boston, and by his agents—also by Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and dealers in medicines, throughout the United States—in bottles at 75 cts., and in papers 50 cents. For sale by

61SH & BROTHER, Booksellers,

J. F. LONG, Druggist.

Books! More Books!! 3000 VOLUMES, just purchased at a large sale in Philadelphia, by JUDD & MUR-AY, opposite the Post Office, North Queen street

Now is the time for selection—prices very low. Now is the time for selection—prices very low. Pancoast's Operative Surgery, with 80 large quartoplates, 436 separate illustrations. Goddard on the Teeth, royal quarto size; 30 arge size plates, the most complete work on the Disease, Manufacture, Plugging, and Extracting of Teeth ever published, emb. cloth. Angell's Readers, from No. 1 to No. 6. Cobb's Readers, 5 Nos. Emerson's

Emerson's 4 Parley's Common School History, emb. backs,

w style. Smith's Productive Grammar, half mor.

Smith's Productive Grammar, half mor.

Do. Introductory Arithmetic, half bound.
Coates' Physiology, sheep.

Do. Natural Philosophy.
Comstock's Elocution, eighthedition.
Domegan's Groek and Eng. Lexicon, fine sheep.
Fleming and Tibbins' Royal French and Eng., and English and French Dictionary, edited by Prof.
Piecot and J. Dobson, and containing more than
5000, words not in the French copy, fine sheep.
Cowper's Task and other Poems, elegantly printed with ten steel plates, Turk, mor. ex.
American Farmer's Encyclopedia, by Cuthbert American Farmer's Encyclopedia, by Cuthbert W. Johnson, and adapted to the United States by Governor Emerson, with 17 plates, 1156 pages, royal 8 vo., a new edition, sheep raised bindings. Lord Bacon's Works, with a life by Montague, handsomely printed, with a fine portrait, 3 vols. mperial 8 vo.

Miss Leslie's Cookery, 12 mo. new edition, with dditional receipts, bound.
Bolmar's French and English Grammar.

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!!



ACOB ROTHARMEL, thankful for past favor takes pleasure in announcing to the ancaster, that he still continues hi

BRUSH STORE at the same stand, East King Street, in the city of Lancaster, between Sprecher's and Swope's Hotels, ind immediately opposite Demuth's Snuff Manufac ory, where he o , where he contemplates keeping a general as nent of BRUSHES, suitable for this market all of which are manufactured by himself, or under his immediate inspection, such as clothes brushes, hat, hair, tooth, hand, flesh, shaving, sweeping, hite-washing, scrubing, dusting, window, sho maker's, watchmaker's, varnish, paint, graining, norse brushes, and all other kinds that are manunorse brusnes, and all other kinds that are manufactured by the trade, to which the attention of the public is respectfully directed to call and look at. No charge made for looking.

All orders from country merchants and shop-keepers attended to with promptness, wholesale

nd retail.

COMBS. of every description and at moderate rices, constantly kept on hand. Also, a good apply of first-rate BROOMS.

The highest prices paid for country bristles. March 6, 49 CHARLES M. ERBEN & BRO.

Have this day opened at their NEW STORE.

In the National House Building, North Queen St., A N ENTIRE New and choice stock of the most desirable kinds, styles and qualities of DRY GOODS

Ever before offered in this city. Their stock emthing in the Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Line,

And will be sold at remarkable low rates.

march 6

Their long acquaintance with the business in this ity warrants them in saying that they will be able ty warrants them in saying that it is sell the right kind of goods, and at the RIGHT PRICES! They will be constantly receiving every new style if goods as they appear in the market; and it will be their earnest endeavor to satisfy all those who nay favor them with a call. CHAS. M. ERBEN & BRO.

Taxes yet Outstanding. Drumore tp. 1844 | \$19 80 | Lancaste. | U. | W. Dongal 1847 | 162 87 | Leacock tp. " | 25 90 | U. Leacock " | " rumore tp. 1844 \$1986 Lancaster C 1848 \$662 72 25 00 U. Leacock 163 85 *L. Britain 1848 405 88 *Manheim trasburg bor " 145 51 Martic 165 40 Manor 993 95 430 41

Bart tp. 184
Columbia bor "
Conoy tp. "
*Conestoga "
W. Donegal " 296 22 Mountjoy 134 61 *Paradise West, Earl 594 01 Strasburg 349 40 Elizabeth 190 85 36 30 Warwick tp. Fulton E. Hempfield "682 68 Sadsbury "105 19

Note—Those marked (*) have since paid in full.

JOHN F. SHRODER, Treasurer.

March 6, '49

Every Body's Attention IS INVITED to our large STOCK OF FURNISHING DAY GOODS, and you are requested to remember that ours is the only store in Philadelphia devoted entirely to these articles, to the exclusion of Dress Goods. In consequence of our paying strict attention to this one line of business we are enabled to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to persons commencing or replenishing their stock of Housekeeping Goods, particularly Linens, which we have been regularly importing from the best manufacturers in Ireland for more than 20 years. Manuacturers in Ireland for more than 20 years. Also Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Tickings, Damask, Table Cloths and Napkins, Diapers, Towellings, Huckabacs, Pillow Linens, Table and Piano Covers, Worsted Damasks, Embroidered Curtains of Lace and Muslin, Dimities, Floor Cloths, Bureau Covers, Window Shadings, Turkey-red Cloths, Furniture Plush, with a variety of other articles, including there, thing form, Howe Cloth to the Space. Damask Table Cloth, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. We also keep a very large stock of all kinds of

FLANNELS AND MUSLINS, comprising the best styles in the market, at the very JOHN V. COWELL & SON,

Linen and Housekeeping Dry Goods Store, S. W. Corner of Chesnut St., Philadelphia march 6 '49 Estate of Samuel Hoffman, dec.,

and Daniel Hoffman. In the Court of Common Pleas for the Co. of Lanc'r WHEREAS, Peter Long, trustee of Samuel Hoffman, deceased and Day of Samuel

W. Hoffman, deceased, and Daniel Hoffman, did on the 26th day of February, 1849, file in the Office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, his Account of the said February. Office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, his Account of the said Estate:
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said Estate, that the said Court have appointed the 16th day of April, 1849, for the confirmation of the confirm nation thereof, unless exceptions be filed. Attest, HENRY STOEK, Proth'y. Attest, HENR Prothonotary's Office, Lancaster, March 6, '49