Inaugural Address of Gen. Taylor.

Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and, in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments, individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guaranties for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution, which I this day swear to "preserve, protect, and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots I shall always defer with reverence; and especially to his example who was, by so many titles, "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties and appoint Ambassadors and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficiency; and in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathise in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history, and the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other Powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a Government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation, and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President, imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity, indispensable pre requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care, which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable difference of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

March 5, 1849.

Case of Return to Reason After Forty Years' Insanity.

The *Boston Traveller* gives the particulars of this remarkable case, previously mentioned. The person is named Robbins, was formerly a shoemaker by trade, and about the age of 24 lost his wife, and soon his reason. He was confined in the poor house, and was farmed out, among other paupers. He had his feet frozen so badly that they had to be amputated.

About a year ago, Robbins first began to exhibit signs of returning reason. It was observed that he paid more attention to personal cleanliness. He was encouraged, and shortly appeared—after the lapse of nearly half a century—in the clothing of a man. Soon after he was allowed to wander about the building, and at times he would turn to and help in light work, such as husking corn, &c

Finally, he began to talk of persons and places familiar in his youthful days, before reason was clouded; but beyond that period, all to him is blank. He described with perfect accuracy places of which he was conversant in his earlier days; spoke of the companions of that period; of one in particular, whom he denominated "a gal," though if now living she has attained to over three score years. He has been tried in various ways as to the verge of his memory; but it always stops at the commencement of his insanity. One day the marriage of an acquaintance, which took place in his early days of reason, was mentioned, and the name of the bride intentionally mistated. He instantly corrected the error, and gave the right name. When asked in what year he was born, he replied, "About 1786"—but still insists that he is but twenty four years of age. At the last accounts he continued to improve, and it was hoped that reason was again firmly seated upon her throne.

Two Persons Burnt to Death.

CLEARFIELD, March 5.

On Sunday morning, the 18th of February, the residence of JOHN WODEL in Lawrence township, was destroyed by fire, and his father, (at an advanced age) and his infant child, were consumed with the building. Mr. Wodel had kindled a fire and returned to bed. Presently he awoke from hearing a noise, and on opening the door leading from the bed-room to the kitchen the flames burst in in such volume that he could not shut it again. He sprang to a window. There he was also met by the same devouring element. But through the window, as their only chance, he, his wife, and their eldest child, succeeded in effecting their escape, after being most shockingly burned. Thus almost entirely naked, they ran to Mr. Ardery's nearly half a mile, when the thermometer was ranging from 5 to 10 degrees below zero. Mrs. W. had her infant (about two weeks old) in her arms, but lost it in the flames.

Nothing at all was saved—so that the family is, entirely destitute, and loudly calls for assistance from all who have to spare. An effort is now making for their relief, and we trust no one will refuse his mite.—*Banner.*

A CURE FOR SOCIAL EVILS.—The society in England for the improvement of the laboring classes, at which Lord Ashley figures, have issued an address, in which they say that nothing is wanting to raise the laborer "to a position of moderate comfort, *but an increase of hope and confidence.*" A pretty large share of both would seem to be required.

Intelligencer & Journal.

E. W. HUTTER, EDITOR.

Lancaster, March 13, 1849.

☞ We feel warm personal regard for the author of the communication signed "*Lancaster County.*" But having assured ourselves that his censures against the County Commissioners are founded in misapprehension, and that their contract with Mr. HAVILAND is in strict conformity with law, we cannot lend our columns to assail them. The Freedom of the Press, we admit, cannot be held too sacred—but, on the other hand, too great care cannot be exercised, lest this freedom degenerate into licentiousness. We claim the right to discriminate between the two, and shall not hesitate to exercise it.

Washington and Taylor!!

The American people are gravely promised that the elevation of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR to the Presidency will restore the republic to the pristine purity and excellence that prevailed in the days of the Father of our Country—and the General himself, in the simplicity of his heart, tells us he has selected the *first* President as the exemplar, in whose footsteps he is resolved to follow. We have no doubt he honestly *intends* this, or he would not *say* it, but we are seriously apprehensive that he will prove but a feeble imitator. It is quite certain that the beginnings are in no wise auspicious, for the ceremonies attending Gen. WASHINGTON'S Inauguration, and those which have recently signalised that of Gen. TAYLOR, are in every particular strikingly opposite and different. We will endeavor to glean from history a summary of the events that characterised the former.

The 4th day of March of the present year was the **60**th anniversary of the government of the United States under the present constitution. Finding that the old articles of confederation were not strong enough to bind the States together, and that, when relieved from the external pressure of common danger, the binding force of those articles was little stronger than "a rope of sand," the convention of 1787 was convoked by the patriotism of the country, and our present glorious Constitution was the offspring of their wisdom. During the year 1788 the states were engaged in discussing the new Constitution, and proposing the amendments made conditions precedent to its adoption. The consequence of the delay was that the Constitution itself did not go into effect until March 4th, 1789.

But, although the Constitution became of full force and virtue on the 4th of March, 1789, the wheels of government were not brought into full play until nearly two months afterward. Both houses of Congress attempted to assemble on that day, but there was *no quorum* in either body. Both branches were accordingly obliged to adjourn over from day to day, week after week, before either could be organised. Thrice did the attending members of the Senate address circulars to the absentees, urging them to come and take their seats. But it was not until the 1st of April that a quorum appeared in the House of Representatives, and not, until the 6th of that month, that by the arrival of RICHARD HENRY LEE of Virginia the Senate was enabled to organize and proceed to business—when JOHN LANGDON was elected President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG Speaker of the House. The first act of Congress was to count the votes for President. Only ten states had placed themselves within the pale of the Union by ratifying the Constitution. The whole number of votes was sixty-nine, *every one of which was spontaneously given to* GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The result having been declared, CHARLES THOMPSON, the Secretary of the old Congress, was despatched to Mount Vernon as Commissioner to notify the Chieftain of his election, and accompany him to New York to enter upon the duties of his exalted station, where he arrived in safety on the 23d of April—and was inaugurated on the 30th. The oath of office was administered upon the terrace in front of the City Hall by Chancellor LIVINGSTON. The Secretary of the Senate held the Bible upon a rich cushion of crimson velvet. The Father of his Country arose with inimitable simplicity and dignity, his bright intellectual *face* beaming full upon the audience, and, bowing his venerable head, he imprinted a fervent kiss upon the sacred volume The Chancellor then in a clear distinct voice proclaimed that it was done, adding: "*Long live* GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States*"—and the air was rent by the acclamations of assembled thousands. From the City Hall, the President, Vice President, and the members of both houses of Congress, and a large concourse of people, proceeded to *Trinity Church*, where the august ceremonies of the day were closed by solemn religious services conducted by Bishop PROVOST. Such is a bird's eye glance of the events that signalised the election and inauguration of GEORGE WASHINGTON—sixty years ago.

How altered the times! ZACHARY TAYLOR, the imitator, is elected, not by the spontaneous will of the whole American people, but by a positive *minority*. He comes to the seat of government, not with unostentatious simplicity, but attended by pomp and pageantry, and surrounded by an army of parasites and flatterers, lusting after the flesh-pots. Instead of fulfilling his pledges to proscribe the bitterness of party, he selects his cabinet from the most "*ultra*" adherents of a particular party—the enemies of those principles, to whose ascendency, under Providence, the country is indebted for all its present unexampled grandeur and greatness. Instead of delivering his Inaugural Address with impressiveness and dignity, he performs the task in such a bungling manner, that his warmest supporters are constrained to confess their mortification. We need not follow up the contrast in the *finale*. The reader can fill up the remainder of the picture. WASHINGTON, after he had assumed the presidential robes, repaired to the sanctuary, and there invoked blessings upon his own efforts and upon his country. His professed follower attended *three balls*, and regaled his senses upon the quadrille, the polka, and the waltz, retiring after a day and a night of fashionable hilarity and amusement, to muse upon the novel sphere in which fickle fortune has placed him.

We institute these comparisons from no-choice of our own. We have no desire to prejudge Gen. TAYLOR, or to prescribe to him a line of duty, at variance with the usages of the society in which he now lives and moves. Our sole purpose is to prove, by well attested historical reminiscences, that Gen. TAYLOR has in the very outset *failed* to follow in the footsteps of the illustrious WASHINGTON, and that the comparison is little less than an insult to the latter's memory. That he has fought upon the battle-field bravely and well, the world admits—and withered be the hand that would pluck a leaf from his laurels. But that, in his civil administration, he is destined in the remotest degree to approximate to the excellence of a WASHINGTON, we regard as an aspiration supremely presumptuous, not to say ludicrous. No man who truly venerates the memory of the great first President would hazard a contrast so unwarrantable—seeing that the commencement is such a sorry carricature.

White Swan Hotel.

(☞ Our advertising columns contain the card of GEORGE RAHN, Esq., formerly of Schuylkill county, who has become the proprietor of the well-known White Swan Hotel, in Race street, Philadelphia. In his social relations, Mr. R. has always been proverbial for his kind and gentlemanly bearing, and we doubt not that in his new vocation as Landlord, he will yet more fully exemplify these traits of character. We commend his establishment to the patronage of the Lancaster public.

☞ C. B. PENROSE, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and has accepted the appointment.

Democratic German Paper.

From the commencement of our location in this city, we have been urged, by letter and personal appeals, to the establishing of a Democratic German newspaper. Within the last few weeks these solicitations have so multiplied, and the quarter whence they emanate are so much entitled to our respect, that we deem a public response proper. That a German newspaper, devoted to the Democratic cause, is indispensably required in Lancaster county, is undeniable. Fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of the population is composed of Germans, whose reading is almost exclusively confined to their own language. It requires only the observation of an half hour, when the masses of our yeomanry on public occasions crowd the city, to be assured that the German language is the dominant one, and must remain so for the next quarter century. The Whig party have in the *Volksfreund* of Mr. BEAR an able and influential organ, possessing a wide-spread circulation. They have in addition the German paper of Mr. MYERS, originally Democratic, but of late years devoted to Native Americanism, and a zealous supporter of Gen. TAYLOR. These two journals may sow the county broad-cast with political Error, and yet the Democratic party, with Truth on its side, has not the means to send out the antidote! Is it a wonder that Lancaster has become the whig banner county of the Union?

That the Democrats of the county appreciate this state of things, we are fully persuaded. In proof of this we quote a resolution adopted by the Democratic County Committee, at a meeting held in this city, July 19, 1848, WILLIAM MATHIOT, Esq., in the chair, S. J. MASTERSON, Secretary.

"On motion, *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Democracy of the county to subscribe to a German paper, if commenced by Mr HUTTER, and that the several township committees this day appointed be requested to collect subscriptions for the same."

Again—at a Democratic City Meeting held in the Court-House, February 1, 1849, to ratify the nominations for city-officers, on motion of JONAS D. BACHMAN, Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a *German Democratic paper* is much needed in this county, and that the establishment of one be recommended without delay.

These opinions are in accordance with those entertained by the Democrats throughout the county. From the entire Northern section, composed almost exclusively of Germans, scarce a day passes that does not convey the most urgent appeals to supply this great desideratum. And this brings us to an explanation of *our* position, which we design as a reply to all the letters that have reached us on this subject.

Fully aware ourselves of the necessity of a Democratic German paper in this county, we announced our intention in the first no. of the *Intelligencer and Journal* of Dec. 28, 1847, as follows:

GERMAN PAPER.—We intend shortly to issue proposals for the publication of a Democratic German paper in this city. For a period of nine years we conducted a German paper in our native county, Lehigh, and we shall be proud, if our efforts are properly seconded, to supply this long acknowledged want here.

That these intentions were not carried into effect, was owing to subsequent events. Instead of finding an united and harmonious party, it was rent asunder by distractions and divisions, paralysing its strength, and rendering it an easy prey to the powerful Federal majority. Having abandoned a pleasant post elsewhere, it was our firm resolve to make this our permanent residence, and to apply whatever feeble energies we possessed to the support of those principles whose advocacy is, as it were, part of our nature. We have no wish to revive unpleasant reminiscences, or to open wounds that should be forever healed. But, instead of finding our efforts for the establishment of a German paper "properly seconded," a rival English paper was commenced—sent to all our subscribers—in order to break down the *Intelligencer*, the old organ of the party, that for fifty years had successfully withstood the assaults of Federalism. Whilst this, through the kindness of generous and confiding patrons, has *not* been achieved, it *has* defeated the establishment of the German journal, which we had in contemplation when we came here. It has done much more. The most important events of life not unfrequently turn upon the smallest pivot, and we verily regard it no exaggeration to say, *that the Lancaster county troubles have been the means of electing a Whig Governor of Pennsylvania and a Whig President of the United States.* We make the declaration "more in sorrow than in anger," and with no wish to reflect upon the past course of any Democrat.

Whilst these dissensions last, and the patronage of the Democratic party is divided between *two* English journlas, it is our settled resolve *not* to embark in the enterprise of establishing a German paper. Capital, Time, Energy, and Toil, are demanded to found it successfully, and we cannot consent to bestow these upon a *new* paper, so long as the Democracy are not throughly united in support of the *old* organ. Whenever harmonious relations shall be restored, we avow our readiness to embark in the project, *but not until then.* That this period may be near at hand, is our most ardent hope and desire. There never was a time, when the Good Old Cause demanded greater sacrifices of personal interest and ambition than the present. If the beginning of Gen TAYLOR'S administration affords any index to the future, we believe that its energies will be as unceasingly exerted to the prostration of the Democratic party as were those of the elder or the junior ADAMS. From an implacably Federal Cabinet, and an inexperienced Chief, who has in advance committed all into *other* hands, what has the Democracy of this country to expect but stern and unyielding opposition? To thwart these dangerous designs, and restore the Democratic party to its former proud position, may require the vigilance of an Argus and the toils of a Hercules. *In this good work it will devolve on Pennsylvania to lead the van.* As by her miserable defection the Democracy *lost* the Union, so by her return to the ancient fold the Union must again be *won.* And it is no stretch of the imagination to believe, that upon the Democracy of Lancaster county may depend the future political revolution of Pennsylvania. How immense, then, the responsibility of those to whom belongs the government and guidance of her local politics!

Doings at Washington.

It is said that CHARLES A. ROCKWELL, Esq., of Connecticut, has been nominated by President Taylor for Register of the Treasury, in place of DANIEL GRAHAM, Esq., resigned.

Also, that JAMES M. MCCULLOUGH, Esq, First Comptroller of the Treasury, has resigned, but that Gen. Taylor refuses to accept it.

Also, that FITZPATRICK WARREN of Iowa, has been appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General, in place of WILLIAM J. BROWN.

Also, that JASPER E. BRADY, late member of Congress from Franklin county, (Pa.) has been appointed Second Auditor General, in place of Gen. M'CALLA.

All "ultra Whigs"—and nothing else.

[*From the Public Ledger of yesterday.*]

JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., Deputy Surveyor of this port, has resigned his office, to give the Administration a chance to fill it with a person whose views agree with it. Mr. Forney was a decided supporter of Gen. Cass, both in his paper and in his public speeches; but he had the rare merit in political opponents of sustaining his own principles without assailing the character of those he opposed or detracting from their acknowledged merits. The duties of his profession and those of his public office were discharged with equal ability.

☞ MR. MCGAUGHEY, of Indiana, formerly a member of Congress, has been appointed Governor of Minesota; Mr. C. K. Smith, of Ohio, Secretary, and Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, Chief Judge.

The Cabinet.

After our last week's issue, the Cabinet of General TAYLOR was made to undergo several changes As finally organised, it is composed as follows:

JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Secretary of the Treasury.
G. W. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War.
WM. B. PRESTON, Secretary of the Navy.
THOMAS EWING, Secretary of Home Department.
JACOB COLLAMER, Postmaster General.
REVERDY JOHNSON, Attorney General.

These nominations have all been confirmed by the Senate. Objections were raised to that of Mr. COLLAMER, on account of his votes on the Slavery question, but he was finally confirmed.

We have no desire to institute disparaging comparisons—but are of opinion that every unprejudiced person must admit that the new Cabinet, in all the essential elements of ability and statesmanship, falls far below that of President POLK. It is a respectable but not a *great* cabinet, and we think there was better timber to be selected even from the Whig ranks.

The appointment of Mr. MEREDITH to the Treasury Department, intended to compensate Pennsylvania for her services in casting the die in favor of TAYLOR, does not seem to answer the design. It was solemnly protested against by a large number of influential Pennsylvanians, headed by Senator COOPER, backed by a majority of the Whig members of the State Legislature. Mr. MEREDITH is unquestionably an eminent Attorney, and understands how to argue knotty points before a Court and Jury with distinguished ability and success. But he is a mere Attorney—not a Statesman—and is wholly inexperienced in the financial policy of the nation. We venture to predict that in his new sphere he will fall immeasurably behind Mr. WALKER. If he can half equal him in industry and ability, he will accomplish more than at present we are willing to place to his credit.

If there were those who looked for the formation of a Cabinet, less decidly political, they have been disappointed. But as we had no reason to doubt the complexion of things, and as we concede to Gen. TAYLOR the right to select his Cabinet in accordance with his own views, and to stand upon the responsibility of his acts, the result may be submitted, without cavil in advance, to the judgment of the country. So far as the Cabinet can be said to be sectional, it consists of four from the Southern and three from the Northern States.

Gen. W. F. Packer.

The *Spirit of the Times* of the 22d ult. contains the following well merited commendation of Gen. PACKER, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives. As a presiding officer of the House Gen. Packer has no superior. His decisions are fair and impartial, and made with the rapidity of thought. The confidence of all parties in his impartiality and knowledge of parliamentary law, is evinced by the fact that his decisions have never in any instance been reversed. As a writer, a public debater, and a statesman, Gen. P. is one of the strong men of the State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Harrisburg, 20th February. }

I AM SITTING HERE, in the House, listening to the second and third reading of local bills, that our excellent Speaker is putting through at the rate of forty per hour. It is a great thing to have a competent Speaker. Some very clever men, on the floor, fail entirely when put into the chair. I have seen this in five Speakers, and active business men. In the nine sessions I have passed at this Capitol, we have never had a better Speaker than Mr. PACKER, and there have been some very good ones—the best Messrs. Crabb and Snowden. Mr. Packer I like better than either of them; perfectly posted up in parliamentary usages, always right in questions of order and never at a loss. He is the readiest officer I ever saw in the chair, and, as everybody says, impartial. Politics or personal friendship have nothing to do with his decisions. He is a "model" Speaker.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1849.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Vice President to fill vacancies occurred in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

A resolution was also adopted authorizing the Select Committee appointed to examine into the eligibility of General Shields to hold a seat in the Senate to send for persons and papers. A paper relating to the subject was presented by Mr. Walker, and referred to the Select Committee. Adjourned.

No nominations were sent in to-day.

The crowd is rapidly thinning off, although there is still a large concourse of strangers from all parts of the Union.

The President's family took formal possesion of the White House to day. Semi-official notice has been given that the President will only receive visiters at stated hours on certain days of the week.

The Speech of the Session.

Governor MCDOWELL, of Virginia, seldom speaks more than once during a session of Congress, but when he does, is listened to with profound attention. Of his last great effort on the Integrity of the Union, the Washington correspondent of the New York *True Sun* thus writes:

"I will not attempt to sketch this great effort, which is here pronounced the ablest speech ever delivered in the English tongue. It possessed the polish of an Adison, the grace of a Curran, the point of a Randolph, the logic of a Webster, the fervidness of a Henry, and the patriotism of a Chatham. The Speaker sat behind the orator bathed in tears, during the delivery of a portion of the speech, and of the thousand hearers sitting under his eloquence, most of them were thus affected. For a fourth of an hour after he had concluded, no business was transacted, so deep was the feeling manifested. At the conclusion of this hour, the House, with one accord, shouted out for him to go on, and he continued his speech for three quarters of an hour longer. This is the first time in the history of the heretofore inexorable one hour rule, in which it was suspended to permit a member to continue his speech. Even to John Quincy Adams this compliment was refused. But enough of this effort. I hear that near a hundred thousand copies have already been subscribed for by the members from all sections of the country, and without distinction of party, for gratuitous circulation."

Buehler's Hotel.

All who have visited Harrisburg, says the *Pennsylvanian*, during the present session of the Legislature, have spoken in the highest terms of the improvements introduced into this ancient and *historical* establishment, by its new proprietor, Wm. Buehler, Esq. The old host, Henry Buehler, Esq., retires, let us hope, upon the profits earned during his long and prosperous administration. The house has ever been distinguished for many conveniences, but his successor has modernized it completely. There are a freshness and comfort about the house now that make it a choice place of sojourn; not the least of its advantages being the politeness and attention of the present proprietor.

A Noble Deed.

One of the very last acts of President POLK was to confer upon the son of the ever lamented SHUNK, the appointment of Cadet at West Point, out of the number alloted to him. He accompanied this appointment by the expression of his high regard for the deceased patriot, and the hope that the youth might not fail to follow the example of the father.

Maryland U. S. Senator.

BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, Democrat, has been appointed by Governor Thomas to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Reverdy Johnson.

☞ MRS. MARIA HORNBECK, widow of John W. Hornbeck, late member of congress from the Lehigh and Bucks district, has been appointed to the post-office at Allentown, in place of E. R. Newhard, Esq. resigned.

James Buchanan.

We take pleasure in re-publishing the following interesting correspondence between the Democratic members of the present Legislature and the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, inviting him to visit Harrisburg on his retirement from the Department of State at Washington. Next to the testimony of his own heart, nothing so gratefully compensates a public man for the toil and anxiety he has spent in the public service, as the approving plaudits of his fellow-citizens. We know of no one associated with the public councils, during the last quarter century, who has reason to rejoice in a more pleasant retrospect than JAMES BUCHANAN. Called into active political life at an early age, he has progressed, step by step, from humble professional life to the exalted honors of the republic, and all of them he has filled with signal credit to himself and in a way to reflect lustre upon the country His despatches as Secretary of State, both for profound research and clearness and vigor of style, will bear comparison with those of any that have emanated from that Department since its first organization. At home and abroad they have been the theme of deserved admiration and eulogy. He now retires from the trying and arduous sphere in which he has labored the past four years, confessedly one of the ablest Statesmen of the republic, and with a personal reputation pure and unblemished.

It is the intention of Mr. BUCHANAN, in the course of a few weeks, to return to this city, to reside among those, who were the first to usher him upon the stage of public life. Nowhere will he find truer or warmer friends than in the city and county of Lancaster. As a Neighbor, Citizen, and Friend, he is justly endeared to them—not less by his brilliant public career than by his habits of social friendship—and they will rejoice to welcome him again in their midst.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1849.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN:

Dear Sir:—Upon the close of your official duties at Washington, and your retirement from the arduous field of Public Labor, which you have occupied for the last quarter of a century, with such high honor to yourself, and your native State, and the Union at large, the undersigned Democratic Representatives of the People of Pennsylvania, now assembled at Harrisburg—many of whom have never had the pleasure of making your acquaintance personally—would be highly gratified to meet you at the seat of government of the Keystone State, and tender to you the expression of their undiminished confidence in your integrity, ability and sound statesmanship.

With sentiments of respect, we are your friends,

W. F. Packer,	W. F. Small,
M. M'Caslin,	J. Porter Brawley,
Robert C. Sterrett,	Timothy Ives,
Thos. H. Forsyth,	Augustus Drum,
Isaac Hugus,	John Potteiger,
R. R. Little,	V. Best,
F. B. Streeter,	William Overfield,
John C. Myers,	Jacob Cort,
Samuel Fegely,	A. J. Wilcox,
Gerge A. Frick,	W. Y. Roberts,
N. A. Elliott,	Charles Stockwell,
Joseph Laubach,	Josiah Miller,
James Porter,	Abm. Lamberton,
D. M. Bole,	Jas. J. Kirk,
B. S. Schoonover,	David Evans,
John Fausold,	D. F. Williams,
J. F. M'Culloch,	John Souder,
D. M. Courtney,	James W. Long,
John Hastings,	Peter D. Bloom,
H. P. Laird,	George Walters,
Daniel Zerbey,	Edward Nickelson,
William Shaffner,	Hugh McKee,
Robert Klotz,	John Smyth,
R. Hampson,	W. Redick,
Jacob M'Cartney,	John B. Meek,
John S. M'Calmont,	John B. Gordon,
Stewart Pearce,	George F. Carl,
Arunah Wattles,	Samuel Taggart,
William Henry,	J. W. George,
William P. Morrison,	C. A. Luckenbach,
Thomas Grove,	Samuel Marx.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been honored by the receipt of your note of the 28th ultimo, inviting me to visit the seat of Government at Harrisburg, after my retirement from the office of Secretary of State. I accept the invitation from the "Democratic Representatives of Pennsylvania," with the most grateful emotions. Indeed, before its receipt, I had determined to visit Harrisburg during your present session, not only for the pleasure of meeting old friends, but for the privilege of making new ones, among the members of the Legislature.

Having been in the public service, almost without intermission, for more than a quarter of a century, I should be unreasonable in the extreme, if I were not satisfied with official honors. The strongest desire which I now feel, is, to return to the bosom of my native State, and to the society of friends to whom I am indebted, under Heaven, for all the political elevation which I have ever attained, there to pass my remaining days in peace and tranquility. Still, I shall always remember with profound gratitude the uniform support I have received from the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and, as a private citizen, shall never cease to maintain those great principles of Democratic policy, to the advocacy of which the best years of my life have been devoted. After long experience and close observation, I feel the deepest conviction that the prevalence of these principles in the administration of the Federal Government, is essential, not only to the welfare, but the permanence of our glorious Union. It is to their ascendency that we are indebted, under Providence, for the unexampled prosperity which we have enjoyed at home, and for the high rank we have attained among the nations of the earth.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from thanking you, with all my heart, for the seal of approbation which you have affixed to my public career, up to its very close. The value of this testimonial is greatly enhanced by the fact, that the Democratic members of the present Legislature, in the midst of peculiar difficulties, have sustained the principles of their party, with an ability, firmness, and union, which have never been surpassed by any of their predecessors.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

To William F. Packer, J. Porter Brawley, Timothy Ives, Augustus Drum, John Potteiger, William F. Small, M. McCaslin, and Robert C. Sterrett, Esqrs., and others.

The Finale of Congress.

Among the important bills passed at the winding up of the 30th Congress, were the following:

The Home Department, the head of which is designated as the Secretary of the Interior.

The General Appropriation bill, without Mr. Walker's amendment.

The Army and Navy Appropriation bills.

Extending the U. S. revenue laws over California—rejecting the House territorial bill and the proviso.

The taking the next census.

For the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles.

The Minessota territorial bill—excluding the provision for giving it effect on the 10th of March, and placing the appointments in the hands of Mr. Polk.

To establish a board for Mexican claims.

Among the bills rejected or lost, was the bill for a branch mint in New York.

Sartain's Magazine.

Sartain's Magazine for March possesses more than usual interest. The first engraving "The Moment of Suspense," is a superb work of art.—The second, "Undine," is a spirited mezzotint.—The "Pool of Siloam," a beautiful lithograph. Old Rickets and a ball by Moonlight in Utopia, are excellent sketches. West's birth-place and the Springfield Meeting House, are handsome wood engravings, accompanying a sketch of the life of the American painter, Benjamin West. The contributions are by the most gifted American writers, and the work gotten up in a style of elegance never surpassed in this country.

LEBANON COUNTY.—William M. Derr and Jonathan S. Beckley have been appointed delegates to the Pittsburg State Convention, with instructions to support Col. JACOB WEIDEL for Canal Commissioner.

☞ The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Public Ledger* states that JAMES COOPER has sold his residence and other property in Adams county, and will remove this spring to Schuylkill county, taking up his residence permanently in Pottsville.

☞ The Canal Commissioners give notice that, if the weather permits, the main line of canal will be open for navigation on the 10th inst.

Religion and Phrenology.

An interesting disputation took place in the Court House of this city, yesterday afternoon, between Rev. Mr. M'NAIR of the Presbyterian church, and O. S. FOWLER, the Phrenologist. Hon. ELLIS LEWIS occupied the chair, and the audience was graced by the presence of a large number of ladies. The points in controversy were certain passages in one of Mr. FOWLER'S phrenological works, which on the one hand were pronounced at variance with the Bible, and by their author defended as in accordance with it. The controversy was conducted in good spirit, and with the observance of entire decorum by the audience.

As to the issue, we believe the public sentiment was almost universal. We know that Mr. M'NAIR has not sought the praises of men, but his triumph on all the points in dispute was most complete and overwhelming. The cause of Truth is deeply in debted to him, for defending her, when assailed under most dangerous and insidious pretexts.

Sickness in Fayette County.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* of the 23d ultimo says: A disease has prevailed for the last two or three weeks in the Northern section of this county, particularly in Tyrone township, of an unusually malignant and fatal character. The physicians of that neighborhood could not account for its appearance, and it differed so much from the common diseases of this part of the country that they were at a loss to know what to call it or how to treat it. It generally attacked those who were laboring under severe colds, and so violently, in several instances, as to cause death in a few hours, where medical aid could not at once be obtained. The first intimation, we are told, the patient had of the approach of the disease was an intensely painful sensation in one or more of the fingers which was directly afterwards felt in the toes and head and over the whole body, and always accompanied with cramp. There have been about sixty cases of the disease since it first appeared—twenty-two of which proved fatal. The last new case was on the 14th instant, and the patient, we are happy to say, is now convalescent. From the virulence of its attacks, as well as from some of the symptoms attending the disease, some were disposed to believe it to be Asiatic Cholera. Others, and among the number an intelligent physician, are opinion that it is Influenza, in a very malignant form. When we first heard of the prevalence of the disease, we did not believe it to be Cholera, nor do we now. Our physicians, however, will, no doubt, investigate it thoroughly, and the result of their labors may lead to a knowledge of its origin, character and treatment.

CIRCLEVILLE BANK.—There is some excitement in relation to a recent act of this bank, which has issued bills with red backs, in imitation of the paper of the State Bank of Ohio. This new issue we are told, has been paid out in large amounts in Illinois for cattle, provisions, and in short, every description of produce and merchandize, and has been in most cases received as the paper of the State Bank of Ohio. These facts should place people on their guard in relation to the notes of this bank. The imitation of the State Bank paper—the issue being sent to a distant state for circulation, and there passed for State Bank money, is, we think, presumptive evidence of fraud. We do not say that the Circleville, or any other Bank, has not a right to change plates, but when the charter has nearly expired, as is the case in this instance, it appears ominous.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

☞ FREDERICK WATTS, Esq. of Carlisle has been appointed the successor of Judge Hepburn in the judicial district composed of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata counties. Mr. W. is an able lawyer and we doubt not his appointment will give general satisfaction.

SUNDAY TRAVEL.—A bill in the New Jersey Legislature to suppress Sunday travelling on the public lines of conveyance passed both Houses, but was lost by a disagreement between them in regard to an amendment restricting the penalty to the carrying of freight, and leaving passengers permission to travel as before.

☞ Dr. GEORGE R. ESPY, several years a member of the legislature, and Auditor General during Gov. Porter's first term, died at Fort Madison, Iowa, on the 20th ult.

THOMAS MCCULLY, Esq., who represented Philadelphia county in the House and Senate for several years, died last week at his residence in Southwark.

☞ The *Union* announces, that although the bill to create the new territory of Minesota was so altered as to confer the appointing power on Mr. POLK, yet he refrained from making any nominations to the Senate.

REASONABLE EXCUSE.—The theatre-goers in N. Orleans having expressed much dissatisfaction at the non-appearance of Mr. Booth, in Richard, his physician, "in justice to Mr. B." informs the public that he was prevented from appearing by an attack of cholera!

☞ Capt. JACOB HECK, of Cumberland county is recommended as the next Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Baker, Joseph Eversole to Mary Hilcher, both of West Donegal.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., after a lingering illness, Robert L. M'Allister, of Lower Chanceford, York county.

On the 5th inst., in this city, Amos, son of John Kuhns, aged 3 years and 3 months.

On the 6th inst., in this city, John Chambers, aged 33 years, 6 months and 8 days.

At Pittsburg, on the 1st instant, Margaret, wife of Dr. Josiah Ankrim, formerly of Chester county, Pa., in the 66th year of her age. [*Baltimore Argus* please copy.]

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