GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Lancaster, January 8, 1850.

We would direct public attention to the sale the Swan Hotel. See advertisement in another | ner, and with a proper regard to the interests of the

and Wheel-Wrights, to the advertisement, in another column, for the sale of these valuable machines Mr. JOHN CARR, of this City, is the Agent for Lanthe Machines at short notice and on the most mod erate terms. We advise our friends to give him a takes the action of several successing Legislatures

Governor's Message.

This State paper will be found at length on our first page, and we invite for it a careful perusal. Whilst some of the doctrines advanced by the Governor are objectionable, as might be expected, emanating from such a source, such as the favor with which he regards the "Relie! Issues," a small than the message of Gen. Taylor. There is not so much shuffling or "beating round the bush" with it. His positions are taken with more boldness, and he does not hesitate to tell the Legislature that he is in favor of the above mentioned measures. and all the other heresies of the Federal party. Well, we like to see this in an Executive. We admire boldness even in a bad cause, and we give Governor Johnston credit for more manliness that is common with the leaders of whiggery, although we cannot subscribe to many of the doctrines h

advances. Speaking of the Message the Pennsylvanian says "We have in this State paper a wonderful specimen of the calculating faculties of our present Federal rulers; and a brilliant commentary upon the financial skill of the present State Treasurer, who, ac cording to his own report, has been reducing the State debt in a manner peculiarly original. For example: the Governor says, the debt amounted, on the 1st of December, 1849, to \$40,574, 413 45. In his message of last year, he declares it to have been, on the 1st of December, 1848, \$40,425,736 98 -and this in the face of a boasted reduction by the operation of the sinking fund, stated to be \$227, 593 53, and the non-presentation of more than \$400,000 of relief notes! Any one who has ever studied Dilwonts, can appreciate the extraordinary plan the Governor and State Treasurer hav fallen upon, to free the State from debt. The calculation of how long it will take to do so, by the mode they have adopted, is a question, we fancy, too deep for the mastery of any financier now living."

Documents Accompanying the

We have already given abstracts from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Post Master General, and in this paper we give a synopsis of the reports of the Secretaries of War, Navy and the Interior. These, with the Governor's Message, which will be found on the first page, finish the lengthy annual documents of the season-and, hereafter, we shall have a little more "elbow room," and be able to devote more space to other matters and things requiring our attention.

This gentleman, as we learn from the Philadelphia papers, was duly installed, with appropriate Girard College.

We think the Trustees of that Institution have made a most tortunate selection. We have known His career as a Professor in Dickinson College was singularly creditable to himself and promotive of the interests of that institution, and we doubt not Philadelphia.

The State Legislature.

Both branches of the Legislature organized on ker, the House selected JOHN S. McCALMONT, Esq., to their business. of Clarion county, a young gentleman of decided ability, a sound and thorough-going Democrat, and an honest man. He will, without doubt, make a who professes to be a democrat, but whose conduct savors quite as much of whiggery. This gentleman for their kindness remains to be seen. This "joinwhich party he gives the preference.

The result of the election for Speaker of the Senate has not disappointed us. We had no confiwe anticipated the very result that has been brought weeks ago, and our only wonder all along has confer upon the whirs for this condescension on their part. We shall see what we shall see. The House completed their organization on

Wednesday by electing WILLIAM JACK, Esq., of Westmoreland, Clerk; Mr. PRATT, of Sergeant-at-Arms; and Mr. BECK, of York county,

Door Keeper-all democrats. The Senate elected for Clerk, S. PEARSON-Transcribing do. Mr. McCAULEY-Sergeant at-Arms, Mr. Millinger, and Messenger, Mr. Young -all whigs! and the democrats have got the Assistant Clerk. J. PATRICK, one of the Transcribing Clerks, C. Colt, the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, D. S. KINSEL, the Door Keeper and Assistant, Messrs. Morris and Palmer, and one of the Mes sengers. Mr. PETERSON. So much for Mr. BEST The Whigs with the aid of his vote have got the best slice off the loaf! What other benefits they are to derive from placing Mr. B. in the chair, will

NEWSPAPER CHARGE.-The last Chambersburg Sentinel contains the valedictory of A. H. SMITH, Esq. its retiring editor-and the introductory of JOSEPH NILL, Esq. who takes his place, as also the address of the new proprietors, Messrs, NEAD & KINNEARD. Mr. Smits, it will be recollected, is now part owner and editor of the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times. Success attend them all.

Post Office Change.

We learn that the P. M. General has changed the name of "Earl" Post Office, in this county, to The Apportionment Law.

Our State Legislature, during the present session nong other important matters, will have to pass act districting the Commonwealth for Senators and Representatives, to last until 1857. It i carcely necessary for us to observe, that this is duty which will require all the care, caution, and of Mr. A. W. Bollanius' valuable City property, dispassionate consideration of the members. To mittees as follows:—(We only give the important which is to take place on Saturday evening next, at accomplish the work, then, in a satisfactory man committees.) whole State, it will be necessary to set to work upon it at as early a day as possible, so that full Oris' Patent Mortisine Machine.-We would time can be had for calm deliberation. So impor. direct the attention of Cabinet Makers, Carpenters | tant a measure ought not to be delayed until the closing hours of the session, as is too often the case with important bills, when every thing has to be hurried through in a crude and undigested form, caster county, who will take pleasure in furnishing and laws of the greatest consequence passed, so full of contradictions and absurdities that it

per shape to be understood. While Pennsylvania is a thoroughly Democratic State, and, of course, ought to have the advantage of a Democratic apportionment, so as to have at all times a representation in accordance with the political sentiments of the majority, we would not, by any means, be in favor of doing injustice to our political opponents. We would give them their note currency generally, and his high tariff notions, fair and legitimate share, and, by so doing, avoid it has more of a business-like character about it the frauds and unfairness practised by them in the session of 1836, the last time they had a chance to re-model the Legislative representation. Let our Democratic friends at Harrisburg avoid this precedent set them by the Whigs, and we doubt not they can so frame a law as that it will prove acceptable to the reflecting men of all parties, and at the same time preserve the Democratic character and integrity of the Keystone State.

to bring order out of chaos, and put them in pro-

Another Scene in the State Senate.

On the announcement of the Committees of the Senate, on Friday, as we learn from the Democratic Union, it was discovered that the self-elected Speaker had given the whigs nearly all the important com mittees. This, to be sure was to be expected, as one of the conditions of the bargain. The Apportionment Committee, however,-one of the most important at the present session-was raised on the motion of Gen WILLIAM F. PACKER, one of the ablest members of the body, and every principle of Parliamentary law and usage was violated by Speaker Brst, in not placing Mr. P. at the head of it. The violation of all rule was so gross, that Mr. in justice to himself and constituents, rose in his place and denounced the Speaker in the severest

He commenced by alluding to the disgraceful scene (BEST's conduct in electing himself.) which had been witnessed a few days previously in the Senate. He had hoped that no similar scene would transpire in the future. He had supposed that the Speaker then elected, would have acted at least with common decency; but to this, he had found him perfectly callous. (Mr. Crabb, a whig, here called Mr. P. to order, but the chair permitted him to proceed.) Mr. P resumed, addressing the chair in the most emphatic manner. It was your duty, Mr. Speaker, to place at the head of the committee on the apportionment of the State, the mover of the resolution by virtue of which it was created. You have not done so, and your course has been a direct insult to myself and my constituents. Mr. P. concluded his remarks, (which were galling in the extreme to Mr. Best.) by asking the Senate to excuse him from serving on any of the standing committees to which he had been appointed.

Verily, Mr. Best has earned for himself, by his eachery to the Democratic party, an intamous notoriety which will cling to him. like the fabled shirt of Nessus, as long as he lives. His name will ceremonies, on the 1st instant, as President of live in history with the names of the traitors who deserted the Democrats in 1836, and went over to the Federal party in that same Senate Chamber.

President Allers for a long time, ever since his day after the occurrence mentioned had taken place, whether an agent has been sent out to superintend opoly, and insure the growers of the article the committee on the apportionment was enlarged.

If so, who they are, what salary they receive, and will have to be amended, in order to avoid a mion opoly, and insure the growers of the article the the committee on the apportionment was enlarged.

From Hatti-The American Flag Disreston, on the first day of the State Content of the Ohio Legis on the first day of the session. College—and we think we hazard nothing in saying and Mr. Packen appointed its chairmans—the Speavention, controlling elections in said territories; that he is, in every respect, well qualified for the ker having evidently got ashamed of his conduct and that he communicate all proclamations, inimportant station to which he has just been elevated. in previously excluding him. A majority of the committee, however, are Whigs!

PETER G. WASHINGTON, Esq., late Auditor that in his now exalted and responsible situation, of the Treasury for the P.O. Department, has he will more than meet the most sanguine expec- opened an office in the City of Washington, for the tations of those who have confided the high trust prosecution of all demands against any department to his guardianship President Allen is a profound of the Government that may be entrusted to his scholar and an accomplished gentleman, and we care. Mr. W. was an efficient, prompt and faithful shall be much mistaken, indeed, if he does not at | public officer, during the thirteen years he was cononce take the highest rank among the literati of nected with P. O. Department-and we doubt not he will be equally so in promoting the interests of those who may entrust business in his hands. Should any of our readers have claims against the Government-and, no doubt, many of them have-we have Tuesday last, at Harrisburg and the Governor's no hesitation, from our knowledge of that gentle Message was delivered on Wednesday. For Spea- man, in advising them to employ Mr. W. to attend

Hon. Abbot Lawrence.

most excellent and popular presiding officer, and deputed by Gen. Taylor to represent the American and instructing their Senators to vote against the his elevation to so distinguished a post is a well Republic at the aristocratic Court of Great Britain, Wilmot Proviso. This brought Col. BENTON to deserved compliment, not only to himself, but also has been making a speech, as we learn by the late his feet, who made quite a long speech in opposit to the sterling democracy of his district. In the foreign arrivals, to certain of the British nobility tion to the position taken by the Legislature. In Senate, the democratic candidate was J. P. Braw- and grandees. The London papers give an account the course of his remarks, he asserted that the res-LET, Esq., than whom no man in that body was of a meeting of the governors of the Scottish Hos-olutions in question did not represent the sentiments more deserving the honor. He received the entire | pital, held in London on the 30th of November, at of the people of Missouri, and that the members of democratic vote on every ballot, with the exception | which Sir Walter Stirling presided. The chairman | the Legislature mistook their own powers in passof one, VALENTINE BEST, Esq., of Columbia county, made a sensible speech, in which he spoke in apling them. This was denied by Mr. Atchison in tive then present. By this time Mr. Lawrence appremarks. was elected on the eighth ballot, by the aid of his pears to have been brim-full of admiration for the own vote added to the sixteen whig votes in the grandeur and power of England, and let off a mea- wi Senate. What consideration is promised the whigs | sure of h.s long pent up enthusiasm in a strain of | the fulsome flattery which must have been peculiarly ing of jibbets" is not without a proper price, we gratifying to Sir Walter and the other dignitaries are sure—and the record and Speaker BEST's acts, present. Mr. Lawrence seems to have imbibed the will, before long, show "how the land lies," and to notion that the English nation is the greatest nation in the world-that their institutions are the very beau ideal of perfection-and that it is glory enough for the United States to look upon her as a dence in the political integrity of Mr. BEST, and mother, and to be permitted, as a distinguished fa vo,r to take a position by her side in the great famabout. We stated our fears to some of our triends lily of nations! Such servile adulation and syco delivered an eloquent speech in favor of adopting been, and still is, to know all the favors he will an American Minister. And to cap the clumax of suspending diplomatic intercourse with Austria. the stars and stripes of the Union float side by side | (yesterday.) with the cross of St George, and may peace be preserved forever."

The speech and toast were followed by loud their feelings of joy, when an American Minister republican representative—would so far turn his back upon his own country and its institutions, as to exalt their's to an over-towering pre-eminence over them. We blush for the degradation our country has to submit to under its present rulers. Such would not have been the course of an American Minister had the accomplished Cass been elected to the Presidency.

THE LATE QUEEN ADELAIDE .-- We learn by the Cambria that Adelaide, Queen Dowager of England, died on the 2d of December. The event has been anticipated, but nevertheless cannot fail to occasion regret, not only in England, but in every country where genuine womanly virtues are respected. The late queen was in the fifty-eighth year of her age She was the daughter of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and her baptismal name was Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline Amelia. She was married in 1818 to William IV., then Duke of Clarence, eight vears after his separation from Mrs. Jordon, the actress. She was recommended to the prince by the queen mother, for her many amiable qualities and lomestic virtues. She had but one child, a daughter, born the year after her marriage, who died in

Congressional Summary. Both branches met on Monday the 31st ult. I the SENATE a number of resolutions and petition were presented, after which that body held a shor executive session and then adjourned to Thursday The Speaker called the House to order at the usual hour, and then announced the Standing Com-

Committee on Ways and Means H. Bayly, of Va., chairman; Jacob Thompson, of Mi.; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.; James S. Green, of Mo.; Robert Toombs, of Ga.; William Hebard, of Vt.; Wm. Duer, of New York.; George W. Jones, of Te.; Moses Hampton of Pa. District of Columbia.—Albert G. Brown, of Mi., chairman; Samuel W. Inge, of Aa.; John L. Taylor, of Ohio.; Thomas J D, Fuller, of Maine.; Jeremiah Morton, of Va.; Edward lammond, of Maryland.; Charles Allen, of Ms.; Christopher H. Williams, of Te.; Walter Under hill, of New York.

Judiciary.—James Thompson, of Pa., chairman; John K. Miller, of Ohio; George Ashmun, of Ms.; Richard K. Meade, of Va.; Pres-

on King, of N. Y.; Abraham W. Venable, o N. Ca.; Thaddeus Stevens, of Pa.; Marshal J Welborn, of Ga. Welborn, of Ga.

Territories.—Linn Boyd, of Ky,, chairman;
Wm. Richardson, of II.; Julius Rockwell, of
Ms.; James A. Sedden, of Va.; Thomas L.
Clingman, of N. Ca.; David S. Kaufman, of

Texas; Daniel Got, of N. Y.; Araham N. Fitch of Ia.; Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio.

Foreign Affairs.—John A. McClernard, of I., chairman; James McDowell, of Va.; Robt. Winthrop, of Ms.; Hugh A. Haralson, of Woodward, of S. Ca.; Frederick P Stanton, of Te.; Alexander W. Buel, of Mn.; Elbridge G. Spalding, of N.Y.

Spaiding, of N.Y.

Elections.—Wm. Strong, of Pa., chairman;
John Van Dyke, of N. J.; David T. Disney, of
Ohio; John B. B. Thompson of Ky.; Samuel
W. Harris, of Aa,; Isham G. Harris, of Te.;
Edward W. McGaughey, of Ia.; William S. Ash,
of N. Ca.; and George K. Andrews, of N. Y.

Commerce.—Robt, M. McLane, of Md.,
chairman; John Wantwork of V. Jerak Commerce.—Root, M. McLane, or Mu., chairman; John Wentworth, of Is.; Joseph Grinnel, of Ms.; Kingsley S Bingham, of Mn.; Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga.; J. Philips Phenix, of N. Y.; Wm. F. Colcock, of S. C.; Chas. Stetson, of Me.; Chas. M. Conrad, of La. Public Lands.—James B. Boulin, of Mo., chairman; John H. Harmanson, of La.; Nath. Albertson, of Ind.; Augustine A. Shepherd, of N. C.; Edward D. Baker, of Ill.; Williamson R. W. Cobb, of Ala.; James Brooks, of N. Y.; Moses Hoaglands, of Ohio; Wm. Henry, of Vt.,

Moses Hoaglands, of Ohio; Wm. Henry, of Vt.,

Chairman; Franklin W. Bowdman, of Ala., Jno.

W. Houston, of Del.: Chauncy F. Cleveland, of

Conn.; Daniel Breck, of Ken.; Thomas Ross, of

Owen, of Georgia. Indian Affairs.-Robert W. Johnston, of Ark Willard P. Hall of Miss.; Jno. Crowell, O.; James X. McLanahan, of Pa.; David Outlaw, of N. C.; Thomas C. Hackett, of Ga.; David A. Po-kee, or N. Y.; Volney E. Howard of Texas; Wm.

of Penn.; James L. Orr. of S. C.: Alfred F.

Milliam A. Richardson, of Ill., James Wilson, of N. H.; George Alfred Caldwell, of Ky.; Alexander Evans of Md.; David R. Garter, of O.; John A. King, of N. Y.; Andrew Ewing, of Tenn.; Joseph R. Chandler, of Pa. Naval Affairs .- Frederick P. Stanton, of Tenn. hairman; Thomas J. Bocock, of Va.; Robert C.

Levin, of Pa. Roads and Canals .- John L. Robinson, of Ind. chairman; Job Mann, of Pa.; James G. King, of N. J.; John C. Mason, of Ky., Harvey Putnam, of N. Y.; Richard Parker, of Va.; Amos E. Wood, of Herman D. Gould.

Rules.—David S. Kauffman, of Texas, chairman George W. Jones, of Tenn.; Samuel F. Vinton, o Wm. Strong, of Pa.; Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga.; John S. Phelps, of Mo.; George Ashmun, of Mass.; Nathaniel S. Littlefield, of Me., Edward W. McGaughey, of Ind.

A bill was passed granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Sarah Polk, widow of ex-President Polk. The bill was sent to the Senate and passed that body likewise Mr. Mann, of Penna., offered a resolution

abolish flogging in the Navy. Mr. VENABLES, of N. C., offered a resolutio calling on the President to communicate whether he has, since last session, appointed a civil or mili-Dr Since the above was in type, and on the next | If so, who they are, what salary they receive, and structions and correspondence, and whether any census has been made of the inhabitants. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, suggested an amendment,

> Mr. CARTER, of Ohio, offered a resolution in structing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill to abolish the Home Department, ly demand attention. the offices of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Customs. The resolution

that similar orders of the last administration be

-lies over under the rule. adjourned to Thursday.

Agreeably to adjournment both Houses met on Thursday. In the Senate quite a number of bills and resolutions were read-amongst the rest. Mr. ATCHISON, of Missouri, presented the resolutions of This Boston millionare, who was sometime since the Missouri Legislature on the subject of Slavery. propriate terms of our country and its representa- a few words after Col. Benton had concluded his

In the House, two ballotings were had for Clerk

ithout effecting an election.	The	following	i
e result:			
	1 st.	2ď.	
Forney, (Dem.)	97	104	
Campbell, (Whig)	77	81	
Scattering,	34	26	
Whole no. of votes cast	208	211	
Necessary to a choice,	105	106	
After which the House adjour	ned.		
	Friday, Jan. 4.		

phantic cringing we have never before known in the resolution enquiring into the expediency of his folly, he wound up his remarks by giving as a Several bills and resolutions, of local importance, toast, "Great Britain and the United States! May were read, and the Senate adjourned to Monda;

In the House, a motion was made and carrieby a majority of one vote, to postpone further ballotings for Clerk until Monday, (yesterday.) Sevcheers-and well those present might give vent to eral questions of order were discussed, and the House adjourned to Monday.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CARS now run as far as McVeytown, twelve miles the other side of Lewistown. The road is steadily and surely progressing toward the West, and the Directors are using every means to make the road productive as fast as it is completed. The Good Intent Telegraph Line of Stages connect with the Railroad at M'Vevern point, as it progresses that way. This line runs elegant Troy built coaches, and is safe and comfor able for travellers of every class.

IT A Washington letter in the New York Post says :--

There is at least a majority of two in the Senat for the admission of California without any altera-tion of her present constitution. In the House there is a majority of at least sixty. There is a good prospect of the settlement of the whole ques to California, before the first of March next.

SUICIDE.-A young man named ABBAHAM KEN-16, in West Lampeter township, committed suicide on the 29th ult., by hanging himself. He was a armer in good circumstances, and leaves a wife and two children. No cause has been assigned for the rash act.

the Interior.

We give below, in condensed forms, the reports of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, and the Interior. From the Report of Mr. Crawford, Secretary OF WAR, we learn that the present strength of the Army is less than provided for by law, arising principally from discharges, deaths and desertions. Out of a force of 1200 regular troops in Calernia since the 1st of January, 49, the des

the first eight months have equalled two thirds

To remedy many of the defects of the present recruiting system, and encourage enlistments, in the vicinity of troops serving at frontier and remote stations, especially in California, Oregon and New Mexico, it is recommended that a bounty be allowed each recruit enlisted at or near such a station, equal to the cost of transporting and subsisting a recruit from the general depot to the place such enlistment. To guard against des and promote good conduct, it is proposed that the country be divided into instalments, so that their several amounts would be increasing annually ac ording to length of service, and the largest amount be paid to the soldier on his discharge.

For the protection of our territory in New Mex-

co from Indian depredations, it is suggested that the numerical strength of each company at the several military posts on our western frontier be increased to seventy-four privates, and that a part of the infantry be mounted as emergencies arise. The Secretary submits whether the object in authorizing brevet commissions (which have heretofor caused muchiembarrassment) is not accomplished by retaining them as honorary distinctions, and restricting the officers holding them to their lineal rank and pay, according to their commissions by which they are mustered in their respective regi which they are mustered in their respective regi-ments and corps. If any exceptions be made to the rule here proposed, it is believed that in view or the more efficient discipline and service of the troops, brevet rank and pay should exist only when colunteers and militia are united with the regular my; or when the officers having brevet commissions are detailed for duty by special assignment with difficult or expensive commands in remote

It is recommended that a law be enacted require ing officers of the general staff serving with troops, to execute according to their respective duties all orders emanating from the senior officer of the line which may relate to the discipline, police, and good order of his command, and for which he alone

The Secretary suggests that the President be authorized to place on the retired list, such officers of the army as in his judgment may be disqualified from age, wou nds, or other disability, with an allowance equal to the pay proper of their respective grades. An effective check on the exercise of thi power would be found in a legal inhi-ition, decla ing that no officer shall be retired until the Senate sor. The number of officers to be comprehended less than fifteen thousand dollars ann

The plan of the commanding General providing an asylum for veteran soldiers, is warmly urged in case of its non-adoption, that disbursing o for that object.

The Military Academy at West Point is highly commended, and the Indian outrages in New Mexico, Texas and Florida, referred to at length. The establishment of military posts in Orego the protection afforded over-lan -and the erection of fortifications on the Pacific, are next referred to, and the report closes with a reference to the operations of the late military authority in California, now superseded by

From the Report of Mr. Preston, Secretary OF THE NAVY, we find that he refers to the man desertions in California, and the difficulty of enlist-ing men there at \$10 and \$12 per month, while the merchant service is paying from \$85 to \$150.

Our squadrons in the Mediterranean, Pacific, China seas, on the Brazil, &c., have all been receiv ed with kindness and treated with courtesy.

The secretary gives an account of the steam mail service. The Liverpool line will probably be completed within the time stipulated. This system however, of increasing the Navy by ocean teamers is deprecated as too costly. For "a navalestablishment, that which we are most in need of, ent naval steam force, of such extent and of such magnitude as the wisdom and lib

erality of Congress may think sufficient, and the necessities of the country may require." The resolution authorizing the purchase of American, instead of foreign water rotted hemp, growth.

The experiments in gunnery at the Washington Navy Yard have been very successful, and the observations and experiments at the Observatory continued with great skill. made to the examination of the asked for. This amendment was accepted by MI.

Venables, and the resolution passed.

Pacific coast by a joint commission of officers—to the floating dry docks at Philadelphia, Pensacola and Kittery—and to the returns of prize agents. A revision and republication of the

aws passed for the government of the navy and of the general orders of the Navy Department, urgent Attention is asked to our interest in the Pacific ocean and the increasing obligations the govern-ment is under to protect and cherish it. Within a short period we have added an extent of sea Sundry other resolutions were offered and quite coast to our possessions of more than nine hundring tin the First" will, no doubt, receive due atte dred miles, embracing many good and one of the best harbors in the world, possessing immense mineral wealth, attracting to its shores the inhabi-

ta its of all nations and inviting to it the comrce and trade of every climate. The four first class sea going steamships are in course of completion; the Saranac will shortly e ready for sea; the Jacinto will be ready in the ring, and the other two during the ensu The Secretary recommends the building of

The Secretary says the numbers of officers of he Navy in the higher grades are greater than are equired, either for the vessels now in commission the number of men authorized by Congress t employed, or for any increasing force affoat sich may reasonably be expected. The numbers in the respective grades are disproportioned to each other. Its present organization retards promotion. Age, infirmity and want of employment have disqualified many for the performance of active pro-fessional duties. These evils are felt and acknowledged by all who have a just regard for the pros perity and honor of the service.

He therefore recommends a reduction of the various grades of officers to that point which will secure a sufficient number in each for such a naval force as Congress may determine is necessary and proper, and that provision be made for a retired list for such officers as are Should Congress deem it proper to adopt such a system, it is believed a plan can be prepared which will meet the approbation of a large proportion of the officers themselves, and which will greatly reuce the expenditures of our naval establishment. The estimates for the naval service for the ensu ng year amount to \$9,203,356 15, from which 2,998,978 for special objects.

The total amount drawn from the Treasury dur-\$2,269,653 99, and the sum of \$10,898,342 87 is ontrol of the Navy Department for that year.

The value of stores and materials on hand at quired for purposes of the navy, with their imovements, is \$9,853,921 57.

The report closes by asking for an appropriation to pay a balance of \$30.000 to officers and privates, ntitled to three months' extra pay, for service luring the Mexican war. Report of Mr. Ewing, Secretary

OF THE INTERIOR, recommends the creation the office of Solicitor of the Department of the In-Line of Stages connect with the Railroad at M'Veyterior, to determine all legal questions; and sug
gests in view of the decay of the public buildings
at Washington, that specimens of the stone of
which they are built, be carefully analyzed, and
that service of solicitor of the Department of the Interior, to determine all legal questions; and sug
gests in view of the decay of the public buildings
at Washington, that specimens of the stone of
which they are built, be carefully analyzed, and that a series of experiments be tried, with a view of finding some chemical agent, the application of which will prevent its absorption of moisture, and thus strengthen and render it durable. The Secretary thinks, if Congress should make

an appropriation, considerable progress may be made in the coming season, in collecting choice varieties of forest trees and shrubs, and planting nd improving the public grounds.

The Patent Office, which marks the progress and results of the inventive genius of the American people, is an object of increasing interest and in reau, separated from the Patent Office, is re-

The amount of claims for bounty land warrants led at the Pension Office, prior to Nov. 5, was

The Annual Report of the Secre-during the year, 989; the whole number now on taries of War. the Navy, and the list is 4,115.

The quantity of public lands sold for cash in the irst three quarters of 1849, was 887.206.40 acres, and the amount located by bounty warrants 2.496. 560 acres, making an aggregate increase over the sales and locations of the preceding year, of 410.

Of 163,000 claims for bounties, 2,922 have been to be satisfied in land—which will require 19.636.
120 acres; and should there be but 100,000 valid laims, as estimated, then there will remain 26.688 nsatisfied claims, which, if settled in land, will require a further quantity of 4,020,480 acres, making in all 14,656,600 acres. Prior to the 1st of October last, there had been located with the Mexican war warrants, 5.025,400 acres, leaving yet to be located 9.631,200 acres. Until the ounty warrants are exhausted, the receipts in cash the sales of public lands must be comparaively small.

The Secretary says it will be especially necessar to establish a judicial confinission to examine and settle land titles in California. As to the disposition the government should make of its mineral lands in California, the Secretary says:

If the United States sell the mineral lands for

ash, and transfer at once all title to the gold which hey contain, but a very small part of their value will probably be realized. It would be better, in my opinion, to transfer them by sale or lease, reserving a part of the gold collected as rent of eignorage.

After recommending a mint in California, the

When the land is properly divided, it will, in my opinion, be best to dispose of it, whether by lease sale, so as to create an estate to be held only on condition that the gold collected from the n shall be delivered into the custody of an officer of the branch mint. Out of the gold so deposited there should be retained for rent and assay, o coinage, a fixed per cent., such as may be deemed easonable, and the residue passed to the credit of the miner, and paid to him at his option in coin or stamped bullion, or its value in drafts on the Treas ury or mint of the United States. The gold in the mine, and after it is gathered until brought into the mint, should be and remain the property of the United States. The barter, sale, gift or exportation of any portion of the break the barter and the sale. of any portion of it before it shall have been delivered at the mint, and so coined, or assayed and stamped, or its concealment with intent to avoid the payment of rent or seignorage, should involve a forfeiture of the gold itself, and also of the mine The terms of lease of sale should be stringent to

enforce the payment of seignorage or rents.

So far as the surface deposits extend, I am o nion that leases will, for yet a further reason preterable to sale of lands. If sold, they will ass at once into the hands of large capitalists; if sed, industrious men without capital may becom the proprietors, as they can work the mines ar the rent out of the proceeds. But where gold ound in the rocks in place the case is different These must necessarily tall at once into the hands large capitalists or joint stock companies, as they cannot be wrought without a heavy invest

The report concludes by urging the opening road to the Pacific, and referring to Indian affairs.

THE BOSTON TRAGERY .- The Boston Mail conradicts pointedly a recent report of further evidences against Dr. Webster in the Albany Evening Journal, and says--

Dr. W. has been engaged during his imprison ment in writing a defence, in which he states all his business dealings with Dr. Parkman up to the me of the alleged murder. In this statement he does not attempt to controvert the circumstances connected with the discovery of the body, but takes the broad ground of a conspiracy to fix upon him the odium of a deed, for the purpose of obtaining the reward offered, believing that the remnants of a body found was not the body of Dr. Parkman, but another body ingeniously placed where it was found by other hands. Such, we learn, will be one of the points taken by his counsel in his delence The families of Dr. Parkman and Dr. Webster ave ever been on the most friendly terms, receiving and changing visits constantly; but as regard the money dealings between the deceased and Dr W. there can be no doubt; and that the only caus

of serious difficulty between the parties grew out of the proverbial punctuality of Dr. P. and want of prudence and forethought in Dr. W.

Since this dreadful occurence, Mrs. Parkman has several times written letters of friendship to Mrs. Webster at Cambridge, in which, without in the least degree alluding to the murder, she offers the hand of tellowship and christian sympathy to her sister in misfortune, pointing out the path that the Great Ruler of all things has offered to the afflicted.

Aux Cayes, delivered by the captain of the brig Wissahicon, at New York, speaks of the insolence of the new monarchical government, particularly to white citizens of the United States. The consul, Mr. Loring, says:-

"My life was threatened yesterday, by high authority. The Duke was heard to say, 'Off with his head! damn the whites that keep slaves!—off with his head !- down with republics! you to report this, as I shall take the earliest possi ole opportunity to inform our government how the American flag is treated in this part of the island and her citi the most wantor and scanda ous insult and abuse "

The French Consults me has also been threatened. This couduct on the part of the subjects of "Faus-

DO MORE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA CO. BANK .-The able and vigilant editor of the Montrose Democrat, gives us the following information respecting the conduct of the late managers of the exploded Susquehanna County Bank

"It appears that a certain share of the notes of the exploded concern, amounting to some \$65,000, which are distinguished from others by a particular mark, (the letter 'C' over the 'Q' in Susquehanna,) are to be wholly repudiated by the Bauk, on the pretext, we are told, that they were issued in lar mark, (the letter 'C' over the 'O' in Si an illegal manner, or without the authority or consent of the Directors of that institution. [It is this amount, and these notes, it is alleged, that has been put into circulation in the West within the last four months, and the return of which has crushed Bank so suddenly] They were filled, as all other notes of that institution were filled, with the exception above, and signed by C. P. Delamater, Cashier, and William L. Post, President."

in the country, makes no allusion whatever to the fact that our commercial marine was never in a disqualified for active service, on such terms and more prosperous condition than when the late exon such pay as may be thought liberal and just.— | cellent Democratic Executive transfered to his hands the reins of power. Did he fear to call attention to this fact.

The Whig papers made a terrible outcry when President Polk was elected. They prophecied that our merchants were to be all bankrupt, that our ships would lie rotting at the wharves, and that our sailors would be unemployed. What are the results ing the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1849, of a wise and wholesome Democratic administra \$1.3,167,966 86; from which deduct repayments tion of the government of this great country. No tion of the government of this great country? Not nown as the expense of the navy and marine orps, and including all objects placed under the profitably employed, but new ones of the best class and of the largest size are building in almost every seaport of the Union. Steamers of gigantic proporseaport of the Union. Steamers of gigantic proportions in ordinary, undergoing repairs and in commission, navy yards and other public lands recommission, navy yards and other public lands recommission, navy yards and other public lands recommission. better, seamen seldom were in greater demand or received higher wages for their hard and dangerous labor .- N. Y. Republic.

FATHER MILLER DEAD .- Mr. William Miller, familiarly known "Father Mill," and as "Miller the prophet," died at his home in Kompton, Wash- and endorse every word of it with all our heart. ington county, on the 20th inst., aged about 68. Too long have the people been imposed on in the Mr. Miller was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and shape of extravagant fare exacted by the owners of during the last war with England served as a cap- cars on this Railroad, and we hope to see the Legtain of volunteers on the northern frontier. He islature take this matter in hand, without delay. was a shrewd but narrow-minded man, practical in and effect a reform. That there is a disposition on affairs, though of an ardent and fanatical tempera ment. He began to speak in public assembles upon the subject of the Millenium in 1833; and in ten ready been presented in the Senate, entitled "an act Chambers' Celebrated Thomsoyears which preceded the time which he had set for to regulate the carrying of passengers on the Philathe consummation of all prophecy, he labored assiduously in the middle and northern States, averaging it is said, nearly one sermon a day for more than half that period. He was uneducated, and not largely read in even the common English commentaries; his views were absurd, and supported but feebly, yet he succeeded in building up a sect of some thirty or forty thousand disciples, which disappeared rapabout 83.000; of these 9.000 have been suspended after the close of the "day of probation" in 1843, or rejected; and about 20.000 remain to be filed. after which time Mr. Miller himself did not often the number of invalid pensioners has increased advocate or defand his views in puble. idly after the close of the "day of probation" in 1843,

The Banking System.

We think it is admitted on all hands that there system of this State, or else we should not so fre quently hear of bank explosions, and, as a consenent, the frauds and villanies of those who are ntrusted with their management. It the system was a wholesome one, we apprehend such instances would be rare, and the ears of the community less frequently shocked with recitals of corruption in high places, and great losses sustained by innocent if the fruit be corrupt, the tree itself must be in an age, and that it is to be removed to Cincinnati. unsound state.

What, then, is the duty of the Legislature, before

whom so many applications for re-charter and for new charters are pending? Clearly, to fall upon some plan by which the community will be protected from the losses consequent upon bank failures. This is the first consideration-or ought to be, with the representatives of the people. The next is, to distinguish between such institutions as are sound, and whose business is conducted with honesty and propriety, and those that are unsound and under corupt management. But, how to get at this and make in the Union. the distinction, is the difficulty. And yet it ought to be met and the difficulty surmounted. Let there be some test established—some great principle o principles adopted, by which all banks are to be the place of D. Longnecker, Esq. resigned. This, squared. One of these undoubtedly is the individual is an excellent appointment liability of the stockholders, so ably and fearlessly advocated by the lamented SHUNK. No new charte ought to be given, nor old bank re-chartered without this salutary feature. Another principle should be incorporated in every charter, and that is to make bank defalcations and fraudulent mis-managemen a penitentiary offence without any reservation, and an ineligibility for ever after to hold any office of Factory, about one mile south east of this city, and profit or trust either in a bank, from the people, or known as the "Cocoonery," was burned. The fire, under the government. No honestly conducted in | we learn, was first discovered in the lower story. stitution ought to object to these restrictions-and and the inmates who were in bed on the second the sooner dishonest ones are wound up and blotted story, made good their escape with great difficulty from existence, the better for good banks and for The building was the property of Dr. Samuer the people.

But, we do not pretend to a sufficient knowledge of the subject, to suggest all the principles that ought to be adopted and adhered to by the Legislature, intranting bank charters. There are older and wiser heads there, who have doubtless studied the matter, and who are able to grapple with all the intricacies and difficulties of the subject. We sincerely hope they will be able to hit upon some plan by which Pennsylvania can rid herself of the present rotten and corrupt system, and thus cast off the incubus which, for so many years, has been pressing her to the earth, and sapping the very foundation of the liberties and prosperity of her citizens. The reforms we have suggested, would effect something by way of curing the evil. We hope they will be adopted any now, and such additional stringent measures as, after mature delibe ration, may be thought necessary. The people expect their representatives to take a decided stand in the matter. They will not tolerate any tempor izing, half-way policy. Their servants at Harris burg must "toe the mark," or subject themselves to the displeasure of their masters. Nothing short of a sound, thorough, radical change in the whole banking system, so as to protect the community from losses and bring to condign punishment dishones bank officers and agents, will satisfy the people. We hope to see it done. We expect a good result from the united labors of the able Democratic members of the present Legislature, and shall be disappointed if our anticipations are not realized.

A Speaker at Last!

The Senate of Ohio, after balloting for about three weeks elected a Speaker on the 28th ult., on the 301st ballot! This, we think, is unprecedented in the annals of legislation-beating the House of Representatives, at Washington, "all hollow." For three hundred ballots the vote stood 18 to 18-a compromise was then effected, by which the Whigs got the Speaker and the Democrats the Clerk. The

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- A frightful and melan choly accident occurred on the Central Railroad above Petersburg, Perry County, on Thursday eve ning last, about 9 o'clock, in consequence of the down passenger train coming in collision with the burden train going up-thus causing a collision, and killing the conductor, Mr. HEISLEY, and seriously injuring several of the passengers.

Semi-Weekly Papers at Harris-

The "Keystone," an excellent Democratic news paper, edited by MILLER & BARRETT. The "Democratic Union," published by McKrx LEY & LESCURE, the State Printers-a sound Democratic paper.

The subscription price to either is \$2 for the ses-

A petition from the School Directors of this City, was presented in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, by Mr. HURFORD, asking the

Schools in Lancaster. We are pleased to see this promptness on the part of Mr. HURFORD, and we trust the Legislature will not hesitate to pass a bill in accordance with the wishes of the petitioners. Some of the features of the general law of last session are not adapted to large towns and cities, and cannot be carried out without doing injury to the system in this city.-The highly intelligent Board of Directors have giv en this matter their careful deliberation, and em bodied their views in the netition referred to, which ID- It is not a little strange that the Message of the if carried into effect by the Legislature, cannot fail President, who is supposed to represent every class to have a salutary bearing upon the common schools of this city.

Railroad Fare--Extortion.

The Harrisburg Keystone contains some excellent emarks on this subject. It thinks the fare between Harrisburg and Philadelphia an intolerable imposi tion on the public, and one which ought not longer to be submitted to. From Harrisburg to Lancaster 36 miles, it is \$1,50, and from Lancaster to Philadelphia, 69 miles, it is \$2,50; of this \$2,50, the State only receives, for the use of her road and motive power, about \$1,54, leaving for finding the cars and other incidental expenses, 96 cents per passenger, a service which can be well and satisfactorily performed for 30 cents, if not less. Are we not justified then, in saying the public is imposed on? The fares ought to be reduced from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, at most, tó \$3,00. Every way traveller, which means all on this side of Pittsburg, would then save \$2 on the round trip to Philadelphia, which would probably amount, in the aggregate, to \$50,000 per annum, including the local travel on the Columbia road. A very handsome saving. We clip the above from the Spirit of the Times, the part of the members to do something in the matter, is evidenced by the fact that a bill has al

delphia and Columbia Railroad.' After the above was in type, we were pleased to learn, from the Harrisburg Keystone, that the Central Railroad Company have reduced the fare on their road, to a uniform rate of 3 cents per mile for passengers, and that the Canal Commissioners either had, or were about adopting measures, to reduce the charges from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, to the same rate. This will be done, the Keystons says, unless the Harrisburg and Lancaster company Le. shall refuse to come into the measure.

LOCAL ITEMS.

something radically defective in the banking introductory to a series of lectures, on Anaromy LECTURE. - Dr. G. B. KERFOOT will deliver the AND PHYSIOLOGY, at his residence in this City, this ening, commencing at 7 o'clock. The Dr. has deservedly high reputation in his profession, and we doubt not that his lectures will be exceedingly ateresting and instructive.

THE MUSEUM SOLD.—We regret to learn, as we do from the Saturday Express, that the Lancaster note holders. "A tree is known by its fruit"-and | Museum has been sold for want of sufficient patron

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGES .- We are pleased to learn that efforts are being made, with a fair prospect of success, to unite Franklin College, in Lancaster, with Marshall College, at Mercersburg -the new institution to be located in this City, and to be under the joint control mainly of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches. Should this arrangement take place, a new era will dawn upon Lancaster, and we have not a doubt but that with good management, in a very short time it will rival ir not eclipse, any and all of the literary institutions

Mr. CHARLES W. COOPER has recently been elected Treasurer of the Conestoga Steam Mills, in

THE CULTIVATOR .- A splendid number for January, beautifully, illustrated with designs for Farm Buildings, Portraits of Domestic Animals, Figures of Fruits, Implements, &c. For sale at Gish's.

FIRE.-On Friday morning last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the large building situated near the Old Humps, of this city.

Lancaster Quarter Sessions. JANUARY TERM, 1850.

Commencing January 21. GRAND JURORS. Henry Brandt, Columbia. Henry Breneman; East Cocalico. Thomas C. Collins, Colerain. James Clark, Strasburg. Isaac Eshleman, Mount Joy. Joseph Gorges, Ephraia. John Gyger, Strasburg. Mathias Hurst, Leacock. Benjamin Herr, West Lampeter. Christian Herr, jr., do. William Hayes, Little Brittain. John Kane, West Hempfield. Samuel Martin, Martic.
Christian R. Miller, Conestoga.
Peter B. Nissly, West Donegal. David Newswanger, Carnary Nicholas Plank, sr., Salisbury. Samuel Royer, East Cocalico. Ephraim Shober, Brecknock ary Stouffer, East Lampeter Abraham Weaver, Earl. Noah Zook, Breckr

PETIT JURORS. Jacob Aspenshade, Manheim. Peter Bruner, Warwick. Brubaker, Elizabeth. David Cope, Little Britain. Lewis Cooper, Sadsbury. John Carr, Lancaster. Philip Diffenderfer, Rapho-Michael Dellinger, East Hempfield Robert Evans, Bart. Jacob Erisman, Rapho-John Frantz, Manor. Abraham Gregg, Drumore. Daniel Gibble, Penn. Michael Hostetter, East Donega Jacob Hiestand, Thomas Houston, Lewis Haines, Fulton. Edward Hibshman, Ephrata Joseph Horst, Mount Joy. Christian Hess, West Lampeter Daniel Helm, Strasburg. John Hagens, Paradis Christian Hiestand, East Hempfield John Lintner, Manor Jacob Lintner, Lancaster John C. Longenecker, East Donegal. John Lintner, jr., Lancaster. Henry Lefevre, Martic. Myers, West Earl. S. W. Mifflin, Columbia Andrew Mehaffey, Conestoga. F. Moss, Martic. John Myers, Salisbury. Philip Oldweiler, Conoy. Samuel S. Patterson, Rapho. Henry Phaler, Columbia. Isaac Redsecker, West Donegal. John Reinhold, West Cocalico. Henry H. Shank, East Hempfield. Jacob Seitz, Manor.
Joel Sutton, Colerain.
John Seldomridge, Leacock.
Abraham Winkle, East Hempfield.
Michael Wissler Columbia Michael Wissler, Columbia. Adam Wenger, West Earl. Henry Wolf, Elizabeth.

THE MARKETS.

HOUSEKEEPER'S MARKET. LANCASTER, Jan. 5, 1850. Butten—Continues scarce and commands a good rice. Table butter sold at 20 to 23 cents per lb price. Issue butter sold at 20 to 23 cents per lo. Inferior prought 16 to 18 cents.

EGGS—Scarce, and sold at 18a 20cts, per doz.

Poratoes—Good potatoes at 8a10 cents per half peck. By the bushel they are sold at 62; a75 cents. CHICENS.—Plenty at 25a31 cents per pair.

APPLES.—Sold at 12;a16; cts. per half peck.

DRIED APPLES.—Sold at 324 cents per quart.

HONEY.—Sold at 25 cts. per lb.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sold at 37;a50 cts. per crock.

CABBAGE.—From 3 to 6 cts. per head.

CELERY, Red Beets, Beans, &c. plenty, and at ll prices.

II prices.
FRESH Ponk—Some very fine pork in quarters FRESH PORK—Some very and resoluted at 54a6 cts, per lb.

HAMS—Good article brought 124 cts. Shoulders
—sold at 6a8 cents Flitches 5 cts, per lb.

**The Extra sold at 7a8 cts. per lb. OATS-Sold at \$1,06, in bags of 3 bushels. Conn-From 55 to 60 cts. per bus. in the ear.

LANCASTER GRAIN MARKET-(WHOLESALE.) MONDAY, Jan. 7. FLOUR-Fresh ground \$4,50 per barrel. Red 90a95 cents

WHEAT—White \$1 per bush. Red 90a95 c Conn—Old, 50 cents. New, 371a45 cents. RVE—56 cents per bushel. OATS-27 cents per bushel. CLOVER SEED-\$3,75a4.00 per bushel.

Whiskey-25 cents per gallor PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1850. FLOUR.—The flour market remains very quiecololders ask \$5,00 for standard shipping brands, but no sales have been reported. For city con sumption, the sales are limited at previous rates.— Rye Flour is dull at \$3,00. The last sale of Corn

Meal was at \$2.76 per barrel.

GRAIN.—There is but a limited amount of Wheat offering and prices are steady. Sales ofred at \$1,03a1,05, and white at \$1,11. Rye has declined. A sale of 1000 bushels on Saturday at 62 cents per bushel. Corn is inactive. We quote old yellow at 58, and new at 47a49 cents. Oats-Sales of southern at 29330 cents per bushel.

WHISKEY—Is in limited demand. Sales of both bbls. and hhds. at 27a274 cents.

CATTLE MARKET.—The offering of Beef

CATTLE MARKET.—The onering of Beers are selling from \$5,50 to 6,75 per 100 lbs. Hogs.

—There were 800 head in the market, and sold from \$4,50 to 5,00 per 100 lbs. Cowa—200 sold as follows—\$26 to 28 for fresh, \$15 to 25 for springers, and \$8 to 15 for dry. Sheep and Lambs.

—The former from \$2 to 4, and the latter from \$1

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5, 1850. FLOUR.—Sales made yesterday at \$4,75.—GRAIN.—Prime rad wheat 95a102c—white 105a 108c—family flour white 110a112 cents. Corn, 48 a50 for new white, and 50a52 for yellow. Old corn 55 for white and 60 for yellow. Olts 30a32 cents. WHISKEY.—Sales of bbls. at 28 cents, and of hhds. at 27 cents.

nian Botanic Medicines. A and innocent Medicines, are kept for sale at Adams & Co.'s Express Office, in North Queen St., nearly opposite the Museum, Lancaster, Pa.

Also, at the same place, may be had "Chambers' Thomsonian Practice," by which every man and woman may learn in an hour's time to administer any required medicine, with ease and a beneficial effect. The Books \$2. friect. The Books \$2.

The Medicines are neatly put up in packs and nottles, labelled with directions for using. Prices ary according to the article, from 5 to 12; cents bottles, labelled with careed, from 5 to 12; cents vary according to the article, from 5 to 12; cents an ounce; packages from 1 to 4 ounces in weight, an ounce; packages from 1 to 4 ounces in weight, an ounce; packages from 1 to 4 ounces in weight, and ounce in weight, and ounce in weight of the control o