

CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1851. alle for i doroženo skalen i s 1959. god kalendar alistica

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. M. M. Moore & Son, DENTISTS,

VOL. LL. Action and the last of the second

DENTISTS, ESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the nuble control of the nuble sector of the sec RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and practice Dentistry in all its various branches. ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted upon Pivot, Plate or Atmospheric Pressure, from a single tooth to a full set; carious and decayed teeth rendered sound and healthy by filling, and toeth extracted with one-half the pain generally experi-enced.

enced. 357 Charges, in all cases moderate. 357 Office in North Queen street, half a square from the Court House, and adjoining Col. George Mayer's Hardware Store, and nearly opposite Kauffman's Hotel. [april 30 '50-tf-14]

"How Beautiful !" "How Life-Like !!

"HOW DELICATE AND FINE !"

SUCH are a few of the expressions of the scores of visitors who daily throng to JOHNSTON'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS, to procure one of his elegant Likenésses-which, for beauty of shading, depth of tone, and elegance of finish, are unequalled by any pictures ever taken in Lancaster, and unsurpassed by those taken by the best actives in the larger cities. Groups of any number of persons neatly arranged and taken on one picto.

and taken on one plate. Miniatures set in Lockets, Breast Pins,' Rings,

Miniatures set in Lockets, preast rins, iong, &c., no matter how small. A beautiful assortment of Rosewood Frames and Papier Mache Book Cases, constantly on hand. Satisfaction in every instance, and pictures warranted not to fade.

Johnston's Daguerreotype Rooms, are in Kramph's Boilding, corner of North Queen Orange streets. July 23

Dr. John McCalla,

DENTIST, NO. 8, EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER.

BALTINORE) Feb. 18, 1849. J OHN McCALLA, D. D. S.; atten-and graduated with high honors in and graduated with high honors in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and from his untiring energy, close, application and study of ; the branches taught in said Institution, together with exhibitions of skill in the practice of his pro-fession, we feel ho hesitation in recommending him as worthy of public confidence and patronage. C. A. HARB, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Principles and Practice in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. C. O. CONE, D. D. S., Prof. of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, Balt College Dental Surgery.

rof. of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, Da College Dental Surgery.
DOARD OF EXAMINERS:
E. Parmley, M. D., New York.
E. B. Gardette, M. D., Philadelphia.
S. P. Hullihea, M. D., Weashington, D. C.
Lancaster, Nov. 12.

JACOB L. GROSS. Attorney at Law,

Office, Centre Square, EPHRATA-opposite Gross' Hotel, WHERE he will attend to the practice of his profession in all its various branches. Also Surveying—and all kinds of Conveyancing, writing Deeds, Wills, Mortgages, stating Adminis-return in d Fronters'. Account for

and Executors' Accounts, &c., with accu-d despatch. [April 23, '50-13-1y racy and despatch. Dentistry.

MESSRS. REID & CARMAN, Dentists, re-and citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, that they have removed their office to No. 8, North Queen street, over J. F. Long's Drug Store, where they can be found at all times prepared to perform all operations upon the teeth. Artificial teeth from one to a full set inserted on the most improved principle. Pivot teeth inserted, cleansing, filing and extracting performed with care, and all operations pertaining to the den-tal art; executed in the most skiltul-manner, and

on the most moderate terms. April 9 '50-1y-10] REID & CARMAN. DR. J. WAYLAN, EDENTITES

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, The respectfully realls attention to his very Large and HOME'MANUFACTURED assortment. of Ladies', Gentlemens', Misses', and Boys' Boors, SHOES, SLIPFIRS, Sc., confident that all who favor him with their patronage will not only be suited in their Wants- at all times and at the shortest notice best the Athur suit near of the end out least fly -but that they will save, in the end, at least five per cent. His experience in the business is such as to ena shle him to furnish a FIRST RATE BOOT at a

Encourage Home Industry.

price equally as low as that exacted for the com-mon Eastern "slop" work, an article too often palmed upon the unwary for home manufactured Persons from the country, therefore, as well as

those residing in the city, would do well by calling on the subscriber, if they want a good, serviceable He may be found at his old stand, N. Queen St.

Dec. 10; 1850.

Model shoe store. TO THE LADIES OF LANCASTER AND TO THE LADIES OF LANCASTER AND MOINTY: JAMES W. QUINN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased the entire Stock, Fixtures, &c. of the Model Shoe Store, recently fitted up by James V. Corey, dec'd. in East Orange Street; Lancaster, where he is pre-pared stoi accommodate: on the innest reasonable terms, all who may favor, him with a call. His stock consists of every imaginable va-riety of Ladles, Misses, and Chil-

stock consists of every imaginable va-riety of Ladles, Misses, and Chil-

dren's shoes, Andhe his attention is given exclusively to this branch of business, he flatters himself that his establishment may confidently assert a claim to

ublic patronage. His manufactured articles consist of Frenchworked (Uppers, Jenny Linds, Shoetees, Walking Shoes, Canadian Ties, Sinpers, Ties, Boots, Sc. for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Ladies, Misses and Chidren. Ladies Metallic GUM SLIPPERS, Boots & Buskins. MATERIAL ON HAND.

MATERIAL ON HAND-French-worked Uppers, Patent French Calf, Fran-cais slate-colored, white, Tampico, morocco, French dressed, black, Italian cloth, English black kid, Curasso-brinsh and dressed, bronze Italian cloth, blue morocco, South American kida, black English Lasting, fancy colored morocco, green, red, and bronze, do., leather and boot do., stone-colered lasting, red, do., iscond mourning do., light colored do., French lastings; Francais blue and orden: do.

No. 3, Kramph's Arcade, E. Orange st. Dec. 17, 1850. **TOWER HALL**

TOWER HALL A G A IN TRIUMPHANT! Stillsfar ahead of all Competitors! The richest stock of Goods in Lancaster! M. Hall Clothing Store, desirous of returning his sincere thanks to the immense number of per-sons he has secured within the past two years, avails himself of this opportunity-to dobe, and at the same time extends a hearty invitation to his friends in particular, and the public in general, to call and examine the

xamine the SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS; he has just received from New York and Philadel-phid. The immense amount sold from day to day is the best evidence of their superior quality.and cheapness, while the happy looks of his customers as they leave his establishment with their well filled parcels of clothing, speak more plaunly than words, their satisfaction. It is a fixed principle of his, to receive no money for which he cannot give, a full equivalent, and render the most perfect satisfaction. He takes, pleasure in referring to the fact of his having been engaged tor ten years as foreman in the largest and most celebrated Clothing-house in Philadelphia, and is well known through Lancasfer county for his superiority as a cutter, and his un-approachable style in getting up splendidly made and fitting Clothing, he trues that those in want of good garments, cut and made expressly as the purchaser desires it, will give him a call. As to the prices of his goods, he will only state that he is prepared to sell at least.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. To the Honorable the Senators and Alembers of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly. FELLOW-CITIZENS: A renewal of expressions gratitude to the Almighty Father for his man-

of granting with Annighty Function of the main in fold mercies and protecting influences daring the past year, and the atterance of a prayer "in spirit and in truth," for the continuance of these blessings, well become a people which abitual-ly acknowledge the superintending care of a just and merciful God. The abandant harvests

just and mercinii God. The abundant harvess of the late season, the general exemption of the community from disease, the rapidly-improving condition of the country, in all things which confer happiness and rational contentment, in-creased facilities of education, and the enjoy-ment of religious privilege in its purest forms, admonish us thew, that the destiny of this perall and government is directed by the power of a Supreme Ruler, whose kindly providences are continually exerted for their welfare, and its

well being the following bases, Gault of a sector of for, the melancholy (duty devolves on me) of for, mally announcing to the General Assembly, the fact of the decease of the Chief Magistate of the Nation, the venerable Zichiar TATION, who

the Nation; the venerable Zicstar Tritor, who diedat the city of Washington; on the evening of the Ninth of July last. The soldier whose brilliant achievements in arms added new lustre to the military fame of the country, and the Statesman whose policy; as shadowed forth in this recommendation to Congress, was that of the wisest and most gen-erons patricitsm, died in the full possession of his great mental faculties, surrounded by en-deared relatives, cherished friends, and patriot-ic members of government, with the calm resic members of government, with the calm res-ignation becoming a Christian soldier, and foun-ded on the faith, which teaches that death has no terrors for those who faithfully endeavor to

do their duty. The American people paid the highest tribute to his memory by united and unirest in the second seco not desire to act justify to art ment, his winning gentleness of temper as manifested in his per-sonal deportment, were to be found traits of char-acter which bound closely to him his confiden,

tal friends, and gave to their sorrow for his de-mise a bitterness which no lapse of time or change of circumstance can alleviate. It is recommended that a suitable expression of respect for the memory of the deceased, and of regret for our bereavement, he made by the

of regret for our bereavement, he made by the present Legislature. On the death of General Taylor, by the pro-visions of the Donstriction, the power and du-ties of the Construction, the power and du-ties of the Chief Magistrady were vested, with-out the least interruption of the public business, in Vice President Millard Fillmore, whose vir-tue and patriotism, as manifested in the dis-charge of former trasts as well as in the admin-istration thus far of his new functions, justify the needbar concentions that the noir of the the confident expectation that the policy of the National Administration will eminently promote the best interests of the country. In its avow

al of the great principle of protection to Amer-ican Industry, it has an especial claim on the confidence of Penusylvania. Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the

last Legislature on the death of the late John C. Calhoun, were communicated, to his family. C. Calhoun, were communicated to his family. I herewith transmit the correspondence. The amendment to the State Constitution providing for the election by the citizens of the indicial officers of the Commonwealth, having received the sanction of a majority of the peo-ple, is now part of the organic law. Your attention is invited to such legislation as may be tention is invited to such legislation as may be pecessary to carry into complete effect this ex-pression of the popular will. By the terms of the Constitution, the commissions of 'the Judges will expire on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. It is suggested that this will afford a favorable opportunity to remodel and greatly lessen the number of Judicial Districts. At lessen the number of Judicial Districts. At present there are no less than tweity-lour ju-dicial districts, with District Courts in Phila-delphia and Allegheny Counties. A reference to the vast amount of business transacted in these last-named Courts, affords conclusive evi-dence that the interests of the community de-mand their continuance. Should a reduction be made in the number of the Common Pleas Districts, the salaries now maid to the Judges

A complete set of Unlances, furnished to the State by the General Government, have been Pensions. Charitable Institutions, deposited in the buildings of the Land (ffice.) The Commissioners of the several counties, ought to be required to have the weights and measures, under their care, again adjusted unda regulated. Com. Schools, Interest on Loans, Guitanties, Domestic creditors, Damages on pub. works Special Comm'rs. State Library, Public Bulldings, gulated. An arrangement of the Geological specimens Penitentiaries, House of Refuge, Nieholson Lands,

belonging to the State, in some convenient place for general inspection, and the publication of the Geological reports, are demanded alike by-the free interests of the State and a just appresiation of her character for enlightened enter-My attention has been called to the large

My attention has been called to the large body of original papers in the State department, connected with the Colonial and revolutionary history of the State, and their extremely expos-ed and perifolding condition. These records are worth preservation, as containing authentic in-formation of the action, of our fathers in the struggle for national existence. In the Capital of Pennsylvania, and with the sympathies of ber patriotic people, was Independence matur-ed and declared. Hay soldiers were most nu-merous around the standard of the nation, and there were more battle fields on her soit than in the same area elsewhere. Every memorial there were note battle fields on her soil than in the same area elsewhere. Every memorial of those days of devotion and trial should be faithfully, preserved. There exists a single copy in manuscript of the minutes of the Revo-lationary Executive Council, a documet by far-too valuable to remain longer, within the reach of accident or mutilation. It would be gratify-ing to a large body of our constituents if the Assembly would authorize the employment of a converter constituents of Assembly would authorize the employment of a compenent gentleman to select and arrange-for publication these memorials, of an interest-ing epoch in the history of the Commonwealth. In the early spring the buildings of the Insane Asylum will be ready for the reception of pa tients. This work of charity, worthy of the best-card of the philanthropiat, from its admirable construction and healthfulldocation; cannot full to answer the ends of its benevolent from off. It deserves the fostering care of the Legislature. In the performance of your duties, attention iona of inequality of taxation in the payment, of the public debt. All items of taxation ap-plicable to the sinking fand should be required to/reach the Treasury quarterly under the se-verget negative

In the performance of your duties, attention is most enruestly directed to the revision of the verest penalties.] A reference to the reports of the Adjutant General, Auditor General, Surveyor General, and Superintendent of Common Schools, will laws in relation to taverns, restamants, beer houses, and ten pin alleys. It is alleged that in many instances they are made the common resort of the young, the idle, and the worthless, to the great detriment of the moral well-being of the rising generation: The suggestions and recommendations of lor-mer messages in reference to the enullization afford detailed information of the business of their several departments, and furnish views and suggestions of interest to the general weal. The school system, although still imperfect,

mer messages in reference to the equalization of Tax laws, payment of portions of the public is rapidly improving in its general condition, and promises the beneficial results it was, dedebt overdue, the currency, and public improve signed to accomplish. The education of the people, is the great question of the age, and as such it cannot fail to command your earnest ments, are again, pressed on your attention. The loan authorized at the last session to re-deem the over due public debt; has not been In the competition for trade and travel, no

negotiated. The financial condition of the Commonwealth a exhibited in the following statements: Amount of funded debt, including amount in effort for the full repair of the canals and railroads of the State should be neglected.-The deteriorating condition of many of these works, admonish: us that the system of super-vision is ineffectual to secure the return of which, their construction gave confident assurance. In a system of divided responsibility in their the hands of Commissioners of Sinking Fund and also special loss to avoid Inclined Plate at the Schuylkill, on the 30th of November, 1850. was \$39,862,914 78 Amount of unfinided debt, same

912,570 64 \$40,775,485 42

Total sum of debt,

In this gross sum is included the loan to avoid the Plane at the Schuyfkill, as above stated— the avoidance of the plane authorized the sale of that, portion of the Columbia Railroad and Vietnet our the Schutzer selecting a Superintendent, the proposition of selecting a Superintendent, to whom for his whole time and attention, a compensating sala-ry should be paid, and under whose sole con-trol the public works might be placed, is worthy Viaduct over the Schuylkill, rendered useless by the construction of the new road. A part of the road and bridge was sold for \$243,200, which amount is to be applied as directed by the 18th section of the Act of 10th April, 1849, of consideration. All the evils arising from di-vided counsels and shifting responsibilities would be avoided, and that energy and skill in towards the permanent improvement of the Columbia railway. The actual cost of this great improvement, whereby the Plane has been avoided, the use of the public works much. their management secured which cannot be ex-pected under the present system. It is alleged this method of supervision of public works has facilitated, and an annual saving of thirty-one thousand dollars, secured to the Trensury, in disuse of the machinery and labor necessarily connected with the plane, is shown as follows Amount of cost of new road, say \$400,000 00 Deduct price of old road sold, 243,000 00

trily worthy the favoring regards of the whole commonwealth and the countenance and aid of the national government by the extension of The Sinking Fund operation is exhibited mail facilities-the completion of the great thus : Amhunt of funds received during \$197,193 74 Railway communication now in rapid prog of construction to the navigable waters of Weet, the thorough repair of the Cumberland Valley road, and the erection of various lines of Railway in the valley of the Susquehanna,

5,967 60

424,832 75

459,122 98

year, Amount of stocks purchased du-345,622.98 Amount in hands of Commission

ers on 30th Novi, 1850, Whole amount received since commencement of system,

Vhole amount of stocks pur-

chased.

17,277,91,15,000 62,597,85,65,000 1213,725,48,200,000 2043,714,512,005,000 2043,714,512,005,000 23,500,00 39,500 6,557,41 10,000 23,066,34 25,000 2,006,34 25,000 1,000,00 2,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,002,78 10,000 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000,700 2,000 20,000 80,000 200,000 -200,000 -3,00,000 32,00,000 10,000 -20,000 2,000 15,000 300 2,000 40,000 40,000 2,000 004;14231-9; 325000,00 6,237;41 22,054;40 1,000,00 2,002,78 19,253,79 6,000,00 192,75 1,740,53 43,525,04 43,525,04 43,525,04 43,525,04 43,525,04 5,684,15 5,150,44 10,000 15,000 5,000 2,000 40,000 5,000 5,000 Escheats, Abatement of State Tax, Counsel fees & Commits 2,000 Miscellaneous, 5,000 Sinking fund Commis'rs, 293,000 Inclined Plane, 270,000

of industrial institutions, and in various works. of beauty and taste. If this system is favorably regarded a relinquishment of a portion of the interest on the stocks pledged would be directly advantageous to the Treasury." The confide ice felt in their security, and the

desire to use relief notes, when kept in good. condition, justify the belief that an issne of small notes from State institutions, founded on a deposit of stocks, would be highly acceptable

to the people. A reference to the subjects, under the control of the National Government, has long formed part of the annual messages of the State Executives, and the custom has found favor not only by its consonance with the peculiar relations of the States to the General Government, but in the deep solicitude felt by individual cit-izens in the action of the latter on questions of perioding and direct interest to all. From the resolves of their Representatives in the coun-cils of the States, the opinions and wishes of

the people are often well collected, and hence your action is frequently of great moment. In obedience, therefore, to custom, and in order that the sentiments of our common constituen-cy may have expression either through the Executive Message or the action of their repre-sentatives, it is proper to refer to some of those questions of general interest, the disposal of which more especially belongs to the National.

Government: A revision and alteration of the Revenue laws, so as to give adequate and permanent protection to the interests of the country, are lemanded by the prostrate condition of the mining and manufacturing interests. The pro-priety of affording full protection to domestic industry, in the enactment of Tariff laws; has been so fully discussed, that a mere reference

to former views, is all that is deemed necessary at this time. In a late effort to amend the present Tariff, its failure may be fairly at-tributed to the omission of the last Legislature to give expression to the perfectly well under-mark the conduct of the present assembly

A reduction in the rates of postage, and the construction of railway communications to the Pacific, were urged heretofore as worthy of friendly regard. Repetition of the views then presented is unnecessary, as time has only strengthened, the conviction of the propriety and usefulness of the proposed measures.

In relation to the extension of Slavery and the duty of the faithful observance of her Fed-eral obligations by the Commonwealth, the views expressed in former messages remain unchanged. There is nothing, in my judgviews expressed in former messages remain unchanged. There is, notings, in my judg-ment, in the history of the past, nor in the warmings of the future, to justify the abandon-ment of the principles, socredly regarded from the foundation of the States, of non-intervention in the domestic policy of other communities, and of resolute determination of permitting no interference with our own. Fidelity in the discharge of Constitutional duty has distin-On a former occasion it was suggested to di-vide the State into Canal and Railway districts, and allot to each a Canal Commissioner, to-whom its entire control should be given. This guished our government and people, and if an opinion exists within, or has been mischievously propagated beyond our borders, that such is project is again recommended, but should it fail not the fact, it is conceived in error of our true history. Pennsylvania, her people, and her authorities, always have been loyal to the Constitution." They wish it neither to be evaded nor amended. They will not permit it to be

resisted. It has been intimated that on questions connected with the institution of Slavery, and the rendition of fugitives from labor, there have been indications of a disregard of her Consti-tutional obligation. To the clause of the Con-stitution relative to fugitives from labor, and the legislation under it, there ever has been in Pennsylvania, with all her avowed aversion to domestic slavery, implicit obedience. With an earnest desire that, by a free interchange of moderate and rational opinions, obedience to the law may be made, not only implicit, but cheerful, it is proper to refer to some of the difficulties in relation to the subject now exist-

ing in the public mind. The clause of the Federal Constitution rela-

principle, that no sympathy with individual suffering ought ever to weaken their sense of

duty to the plain requirements of the organic

tive to be made only through the agency of the National government? These have been vexed and mooted questions. The final decision of

the Supreme Court of the United States in a case to which Pennsylvania was made a party,

and the recent fugitive Slave law, gave a jud

cial and legislative interpretation to this clause of the Constitution, which cannot be misappre-hended. The power and duty of enacting laws

to carry into effect the Constitutional direction being raled to be in Congress and in

only, and interference on the part of the State authorities is unauthorized and without binding

If the Constitution implies a duty to be per-

formed by both National and State Govern-ments, and vests each with power, over the subject, the framers of that instrument failed

to express in clear terms, as in other cases, the obligations of the parties. The latitude of con-

obligations of the parties. The latitude of con-struction required to give such powers to the State legislatures, would authorize the passage of laws, and the enactment of regulations, upon every delegated power of the National Govern-ment, without regard to the action or non-action of Congress. The General Government is ad-mitted to be one of ascertained powers, but it

ceases to be so the moment concurrent jurisdic

ion vests in State Sovreignties. In the practi-

law

ly in the National Government, it is the plain duty of the chizer to submit to its enactment under the Constitution. To act differently would expenditure of an equal amount at home, thereby affording employment to the people in the improvements of the State, in the creation

NO. 51.

under the Oonsitution. To act differently would in be clearly robellion to Government. And the second of the word "claim" was intended to express an asceptained right of property to the person of the fugitive vested in the claimant, then much" of the difficulty surrounding the greation is set-tled, and the mere demand for the person of the fugitive fixes his destiny by the terms of the fugitive fixes his destiny by the terms of the constitution. His extradition would be deter-mined without proof of ownership on the part of the claimant, and without evidence" of the didentity 'or fight' of the verson claimed. If identity or flight of the person claimed. If, however, the term used in the constitution, sigst nifies a challenge of the property, helonging to, the claimant, and withheld from him - and the enactments on the subject, requiring prof. of right to substantiate the claim, and the concur-ring decisions of the Supreme Court, affir this meaning to thei term, then the question arises, how, and through whom, shall the claim be made, and by what evidence sustained?

made, and by what evidence sustained? In the adoption of the proper remiedy to as-sort this clear right, patriotic citizent 'may dif-fer, and the privilege to maintain and 'express that honest diversity of opinion must not be im-paired. To surrender it, under 'violent threat and demunciatory clamor, would be an abandon ment of the deeply cherished privilege of liber, ty of thought, and 'speech. When the emact ments of the National Congress, fail to convince, the people of their justice and propriety, it is their duty to seek their modification and amend-ment. The recently enserted fugilive slave have ment. The recently enacted fugitive slave law, while it remains a statute, demaind the support of all the citizens, and unless out, written const

constitutions are worthless parohments, until i: the judiciary declare it otherwise, mast be as 'n teemed a constitutional encourant... Are it des' fects of such nature as to warrant the public in

fects of such nature as to warrant the public in urging its amondment ? That part of the law which autherizes the creation of a new and irresponsible tribunal un-der the hame of Communications, is liable to ex-ception. Whiving the inquiry whether the Ju-dicial power of the United States, can be veated anywhere but in regularly organized courts, with the records of courts, there are objections of serious import to the institution of this tri-bunal. All history shows, that special tribunals with the rections of the over person and prop. with discretionary powers over person and prop-erty, are liable to abuse, and have been instru-ments of oppression. If in these, the early plays of the Ropublic, when no reason of urgent State necessity can be involted, powers of a high-judicial nature over the liberty and property of an individual are to be vested by appointment of an inferior tribunal, in an irresponsible per-son, the security of the life, reputation, and lib-

erty of the citizen in after times, when new po-litical or social emergencies may use, will depend on a most precarious tenure. The courts of the United States, whose Judg-

es have a pirde of character, and over whom a controling influence is exerted by the impeach-ment clause, of the Constitution, should alone, be invested with these extraordinary powers. Rather than hazard the chances of illegal de-cisions, and the consequent irreparable injury of an individual, results so full of dauger to the peace and good order of society, the Judicial power of the nation might wisely be extended. If it be deemed expedient to deny a trial by If it be deemed expedient to deny a trial by Jury, and lodge the adjudication of this right of property in the breast of a single Judge, the kind of proof required should be indicated, and a full record of the entire proceedings be made and preserved: Processes issued should be re-turned; and the extradition of any colored per-son, for whose arrest a warrant had issued without hearing had before the Judge should be visited with the penalties of kidonshibe.

er of the fugitive, would greatly tend to satisfy the minds of citizens anxiously desirous to perform their constitutional duties.

One other matter, connected with our Federal, Relations, claims your attention. It is the Union of the States, and the dangers which are spoposed to threaten it in connection with the question of Slavery. Whether Slavery be the cause or pretext of infidelity to the Union, and to what precise extent disaffection exists, it is not my purpose to enquire. There was local disloyalty long before Slavery became the im-inediate source of excitement, and there will be

tive to fugitives from labor involves these pro-positions :- 1. That involuntary service or sla-But be the cause what it may, it is in vain to deny that the Union of the States is lightly and irreverently talked of in certain quarters, and made the subject of heated discussion by rash i rreverently talked of in certain quarters, and imade the subject of heated discussion by rash and unreflecting men. I cannot believe, how-ever, that any serious design to disrupt, and overthrow the Government exist, to any con-siderable extent in any portion of the country. The American heart revolts at the idea. What is the National Union ? It is the basis of constitutional right, the guarantee of peace, the security of religion, the bulwark of all law and order. It gives the surrest pledge of protec-tion to the oppressed children of other lands, who coming from scenes of missery and discord, expect here harmony and peaceful refuge. It is literally "a beacon on the top of a mountain and an ensign on a hill" to the lovers of rational liberty, throughout the world. It was an emanation of the same pure spirit of conserva-tive freedom, of justice, and of truth, which cop-ceived, controlled and consummated our Revo-lationary struggle. It is the perfect work of disciplined intel igence and rational patriotism. It is hallowed by the rich memories of the past, and by the consciousness that its founders were the fathers of the Republic. It is saured, as the also conversing more readed the analythened law the fathers of the Republic. It is sacred, as the sole romaining memorial of the enlightened la-bors of the best minds of an ago, distinguished for its devotion to the cause of human rights, In the adjustments of rights and official du-ties under the last proposition, more difficulty has been found to exist. By whose agency is the fugitive to be given up? What force is to be given to the word "claim" as used in the Constitution? Is not the delivery of the fugithe elevation of man's social condition, the investigation of political truths, and of revolution-ary action against the dogmas and fanaticism of tyrannise and tyrants. tyrannies and tyrants. The Union of the States is the outer and in-The Union of the States is the outer and in-ner wall, which encircles and guards the tem-ple of our independence. The Union alone secures to our commerce protection on every sea, defence, to our citizens on every shore, gives us a proud name among the nations of the earth, and ensures to the Bepublic an en-larged and glorious destiny. Its preservation ratifies the assurance that man is capable of cold accomment, and that equal vicints, equal ratifies the assurance that man is capable of self-government, and that equal rights, equal laws, and equal privileges, are alone theresults of demostatic institutions. The dissolution of the National Union would be the beginning of civil war; the strife of sections, of scenes of fraternal discord. It would raise the arm of the bondman annidst thehorrors of servile war; and the idiatruction of a tree of men alone the bondman amidst the horrors of service war; and the destruction of a race of men alone would terministic the fearful struggle. It would involve conterminous States, acting as jesious strangers, in vexations disputes about rights of navigation, of tribute, of transit. It would sac-rifice the faith of the nation. It would destroy the army and the navy, and with them the proud recollections of their easily exploits.— The trophies of the nation would be disported, and the great, communion of thought, and of sentiment, and of interest, in which, for more than seventy years, we have gloried, would be than seventy years, we have gloried, would be gone forever. Deeply impressed by these considerations, and relying most confidently on the lentire sympathies of the General Assembly of a State, which has never known an instanta disloyelly to the Union. I solemnly protest against the internate of rash and ill advised thoughts on a publicit in deer to one constitution, and more ntterance of rash and filedvised thoughts on a subject so dear to our constituency, and more earnedly against all deliberation by means of conventions, or other modes of action, unknown to the Constitution, and having for their object, either the dissolution of the Union, or the dis-cussion of sectional and hazardous questions. for the decision of which, the Constitution has made smple, provision. Pennsylvania vener-ates and cherishes the unimpaired institutions of our fathers. of our fathers. With the fervent prayer that Almighty God will so' direct the deliberations of the General Assembly, that "peace and happiness, trith-and justice, religion and 'piety, may be 'estab-libed among us for all 'generations." The sug-gestions and Seconditions contained in this annual message 'are respectfully submitted for your consideration and action. of our fathers.

Inclined Branc, 27 North Branch Canal 15 Benewal of Relief Notes Expen. of Rev. Commis. 90,000 250,000 270,000 10,000 51,044,800 4,553,133,75 4,101,300 In the item of expenditures for public im-provements is included \$148,500 paid to North

Branch Canal and \$286,446.02 to avoid inclined Plane. In the amounts received from Canal and Rail, road tolls and collateral inheritance taxes, the actual receipts of the last year fall short of the actual receipts of the last year fail short of the estimates. In making these estimates it was emposed the suggestion of a former message in relation to the conveyance of passengers on the Columbin Railway, would have been favorably regarded. It is still believed that, a, large in creased revenue would attend the adoption of the charges heretofore recommended. That the'' collateral inheritance tax is imeficiently and caneleasly collected in some of the counties, and even when collected retained in the hands and even when considered retained in the lands of the officers longer than hecessary, is demon-strable by the fact of the great disproportion received at the Treasury from counties of equal, population, business and wealth. A statement of the amounts received from the several coun-ties during the last four years will while function valuable information on the interesting queen.

and enlightened efforts for its speedy and ulti-

management, the difficulty evidently exists .-

o meet your approbation, the proposition of

succeeded well and beneficially in other States.

Opposite Vankanan's (formerly Scholfield's) Hotel, North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

I heartily recommend to the people of Lancaster, all others to whom this may come, Dr. Waylan; Gradute of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, as a gentleman emirently qualified to practice his profession in a skillful and scientific manner, and of moral character that entitles him to all confidence. I do also certify, that Dr. Waylan did obtain, as the award of a Committee. consisting of Dr. Pavnib

the award of a Committee, consisting of Dr. Pariny of New York, Dr. Roper of Philadelphia, and Dr. Noyes of Baltimore, a Case of Instruments, offered by the Collegeas a prize for the greatest proficiency in the study and art of Dentistry as taught in the Institution

I do also certify that Dr. Waylan has operated

I do also certify that Dr. Waynan has operated upon my mouth in a highly satisfactory manner. THOS. E. BOND, JR., A. M., M. D.
 Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Lancaster, Dec. 11, '49. 46-tf

REMOVAL. JOHN M. AMWEG,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the South West Bomberger, and two doors west of the Lancaster Bank. [July 30-26-tf

WILLIAM S. AMWEG, Attorney at Law,

OFFERS his professional services to the public, and the also attends to the collection of Pensions, and the prosecution of all manner of claims against the general government. His residence in the city of Washington for several years, the experience derived from the duties of the office, which he had

alled during that time, and the mode in which claims of his sort are most speedly adjusted, give the most ample, assurance that business placed in his hands will be attended to in such manner as cannot fail to afford satisfaction

Office in South Queen street, second house below the Lancaster Bank. Nov. 20, 1849.

Geo. W. Hunter.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE-North Duke street, one door above Widmyer's Cabinet Warerooms, in the office recently occupied by John F. Shroder, Esq. All kinds of Conveyancing, writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch. April 12, 50 1y-12

DB. S. WELCHANS, SURGEON

d) en n'i este i e OFFICE-In Kramph's Building.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

Grange and North Queen Streets, LANCASTER, PA.

Lancaster, July 3, 1849. tf-23

ANDIS & BLACK, ATTORNIES AT LAW: Office—Three doors below the Lancaster Bank, South Queen Street, Lancaster, Penn³a. 37 All kinds of Sorivening, such as writing Wills, will be intended

Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch. January 16, 1849

CHESNUT ST. HOUSE. SAMUEL MILLER,

NO 121 CHESNUT St., Between 3d & 4th sts PHILADELPHIA.

EdARDING \$1,00 FEE DAY. [may 14, 1850-1y-16

GIFT BOOKS and ANNUALS, the largest vari-Gety, and in the most superb binding, for sale cheap at SPANGLER'S, late Gish's. รัฐสมาสถาวุธษายุให้ - สุขาสวรรร 1881 - กระจาญจาก 1965 - สุขาสวรรรร a side at as

THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER an any other house in Lancaster. 37 Don't forget e location, directly opposite Vankanan's hotel, North Queen St., Lancaster.

in North Queen St., Lancaster. He also takes pleasure in stating, that he has secured the services of J. C. FOX, long and favor-ably known to the public, as an experienced sales-man, and a clever follow. Mr. Fox presents his compliments to his old friends, and respectfully in-vites them to come and see him at FORD'S TOWER HALL CLOTHING STORE. nov 19 43-tf

Pandemonium of Felons.

AN ORIGINAL, THRILLING AND TRUE HISTORY.

DISIONY. OF an extensive and powerful confederacy of marauders and murderers, which but a few years since swept the whole valley of the Missis-sippi, as with a blasting sirocco of crime, is now publishing in the NATIONAL POLICE GA-ZETTE. This forward a second second second second second second This forward second second

 Disting an and a function of the distance of the Justice. The National Police Gazette is nublished very Thursday morning, the week ending Decem-ber 7th, contains the four first chapters of the work, in which will be found an account of

John Long, THE HUMAN PRAIRIE WOLF. The "BRIGANDS OF THE WEST" will be contin-ued weekly in the 'Mational Police Gazette until finished, and will form the most wonderful and in-teresting work ever published in this immensely bonular journal.

GEO. W. MCELROY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AS removed his office nert door to the Intel-ligencer Office, Market Square, in the room with HIRAM B. Swarr, Esq. Lancaster, April 2, 1850. 10-tf
HERAM COMPARENT CO new "Life of the reions," the present will be a favorable opportunity for new readers to commence -furnishing themselves with copies. Agents also, will do well to increase their orders. Office of publication, 108 Nassau street, New York. Sub-scription \$2 per year, \$1 tor six months; back numbers furnished when required. Single copies four cents. Dec. 17. 6t-47

Country Merchants RE earnestly solicited to call at Dr. RAWLINS! Medical Hall, North Queen street, Lancaster, and examine the quality and prices of Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Oils, Essences, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Patent Medicives, &c., &c. april 16 12-17 Soaps, Paten. april 16 12-1y

Extract of American Oi, OR the cure of Burns, Scalds, Bruises, wounds, Sore Throat, Ring Worm, Scald Head, &c. old wholesale and retail at Dr. RAWLINS' Med-val Hall North Queen attract cal Hall, North Queen strreet. may 14 16

Roussel's Amadine, FOR the care and prevention of the chapped Hands, An additional supply just received and for sale at CHAS. A. HEINITSH'S, Drug and Chemical Store, No. 13 East Kung at oct 22 39-1m

The Compound Pirgative Pilis, REPARED by Dr. RAWLINS, and sold whole-sile and retail at his Medical Hall, North Queen at., Lancaster, and at his Wholesale and Retail Drug and Chemical store, Carliele, Pa., and by Druggists and Storekeepers generally, are composed entiraly of Vegetable Estracts and Powders, and are warranted to be easy, saite ind effectual Pur-gative for ordinary use. 37 In all: cases where they fail to give satifasc-tion the money will be returned. ion the money will be returned. april 16 121-y

DORT MONAIES and POCKET BOOKS, a very L large and beautiful assortment, for sale at SPANGLER'S, late Gish's.

> to a fait margine of a set. 2 101 . n. 101 101 105

ought to be increased to such extent as would be a fair remuneration for the labor performed of the daties of their high offices. It is no part of the character of our citizens to require the labors of others, without adequate compen tion. Fair salaries will best secure the servi-ces of houses, intelligent and competent men, in that department of government, in the faith-ful administration of which every citizen is so Init administration of Which every cluber is so deeply interested. An increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and District Courts, would demand the exten-sion of the same liberality to such gentlemen as may be selected to discharge the higher and more responsible duties of Judges of the court of last reserve of last resort.

to the Judge

Two annual elections appear to impose un necessary burthens upon the citizens. Expense necessary burthens upon the citizeus. Expense to the general treasury, and loss of time to the voter, could be well saved by authorizing the elections now held in the Spring to be holden at the general election in October. To such counties as desire to try the experiment, the right might be granted. I have been furnished with a statement of the expense incurred by holding Spring elections in Dauphin' County, and if the amonat is a fair average of the ex-pense to the other counties, the change indi-cated will save to the people of the Common-wealth annually upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

doltars. The project of creating an Agricultural De-partment connected with the State Govern-ment demands the favorable consideration of the Legislature. In such department might be collected much valuable information for the use of the practical farmer. The recent improve-ments in the construction of implements of husbandry, the analysis of earths, improved modes of tillage, and adaptation of manures and seeds to various kinds of soil, are subjects of absorbing interest to the agricultural classes Diffusion of knowledge respecting the best breeds of horses, cattle, and other stock, wit k. with breeds of norses, cattle, and other stock, with suggestions in an anthorized and reliable form, and experimental expositions, of the proper modes of rearing and training live stock of all kinds, could not fail to act beneficially or this great interest of the Commonwealth. the National Government erect an Agricultura Bureau, in conformity with the suggestions of the President, the State institution would be an efficient auxiliary in the collection of local in-formation, and for the distribution liere at home for knowledge amassed in that department from other sources. In this establishment, the claims of the mining, mechanical, and manu-facturing interests on the fostering care of the Government, might be equally regarded. A private society in our metropolitan city by its liberality, activity and learning has done much Interactive, activity and teaming has done mich to develope and encourage the arts and sciences, useful in every day life, and has largely aided our mechanics and manufacturers to gain a reputation throughout the world. By the mea-eure proposed, I desire to accomplish for the advancement of the agricultural, mechanical, and mining industry of the whole. Common-readth, what the Franklin, Datitute Date done wealth, what the Franklin Institute has done

weatin, what the Frankin, institute has the for those, interests, which have enjoyed the benefit of its discriminating care. County and township institutions would speedily follow the creation of a State department, and by mutual action and outlisels, results would enaue, highly gratifying to the patriot, and beneficial to

and granifying to the patriot, and beneficial to the country. Should the returns of the seventh ceasus of the United States be transmitted in fime, the apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts may become part of your duty. In long out, event, it is hoped the custom heretofore pursued of postpoint extends on important bills of this descriptions in the last, hours, of the seat of this descriptions in the last, hours, of the seat of this descriptions in the last, hours, of the seat of the Government. The Committee charged with the introduction of gas lights into the public buildings have compled soft far as in their yower, with the directions of the Egislature. An appropriation to meet these appeares, and the endoes and interry fars, the meet of the cauty far.

Wet under descentions and the dest a subscript

WORWARD ON In the Decementic contributes to: المحمد في المراجعة المحمد ا

Amount of money in hands on 30th November, 1850. 5.967 60 FURTHER EXPOSITIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT mount of debt on Nov. 30, 1850, 40,775,485 42 Amonut of stocks and cash in hands of commissioners of Sink. \$465,090 58 ing Fund, Deductamount of special loan-the in-terest thereof saved in the discontinu ance of the Plane, 400,000 00 865,090 58 \$39,910,394 84 Amount of debt on 30th Nov., 1848. anded, \$39,393,350.24 Funded, Unfunded, 1,081,386 69 Canal, Railroad, and motive power debts returned in 1849. and 1850, being debts contracted prior to 1st Decem-ber, 1848, Total indebtedness 373,861 48 \$40,848,598 41 ctual indebtedness, including Inclined Plane Loan, on 30th November, 1850, and exclud amount in hands of Sinking fund Commissioner, \$40,310,391 84

Actual decrease of public debt since 30th November, 1848, \$538,203 57

Within the same period, there has been paid from the treasury appropriations, that may be called extraordinary, as follows: Towards completion of North Busic Completion of North

\$148.500 00 Branch Canal: To avoid lunini, 114,000 bo To avoid luclined Plane, 309,446.02 If these sums, from the payment whereof the Treasury will be relieved by the completion of the improvements above stated, be added to the actual reduction of public debt above exhibited, the conclusion is clear, that at a very early date on spruel appropriation of userly one million an annual appropriation of nearly one million dollars may be made towards the reduction of the public debt. Annexed is an estimate of the receipts and

expenditures of the present, with the estimate of last year, and the actual receipts at the Trea-

enry - Estimate Receipts Estimates for 1850. for 1850. for 1850. for 1851. \$20,000 \$16 375.85 * 1316,000 Auction duites, \$20,000 \$41,898,220 \$45,000 Tax on Bangkalvidends, 130,000 \$136,877,14 \$160,000 on Corp. stocks, \$160,000 \$136,877,14 \$150,000 Licenses, Taverns, \$160,000 \$107,4827,49 \$100,000 " Retailers, \$160,000 \$107,4827,49 \$100,000 " Pediars, \$3,000 \$2,835,05 \$1,500 " Brokers, \$12,000 \$10,228,73 \$1,000 100,000 160,000 1,330,000 100,000 175,000 2,000 11,000 2,500 4,060 5,000 10,000 3,000 51:0 10,000 Fediars, 3,000 2;625,03
 Brokarš, 12,000 11,028,73
 Theatres, &c.; 3,000 2,331,50
 Bilitidra rooms, 15,000 3,015,81
 Distillery, &c.; 1,500 4,203,91
 Eat, boases, &c.; 10,000 4,203,91
 Fat: mediologi 3,000, 2,633,01
 mphlet Laws, 2,000 12,833,00
 1111 First, 2,000 12,833,00 15,000 150,000 ,600,000 5,000 120,000

5,000 5,000 1,000 4,000 5,000 30,000 Rerunded Cash, 1997, 2000, 113,2478,80 Sachesis, 1997, 2000, 2000 Miscellaneous, 2,000 Miscellaneous, 2,000, 1,740,33 Intra, on a Vis purchased, 15,000 13,721,77 Foreign Ins. Ageneration, 2,788,63 \$4,666,300,00 4,435,131,51 4,296,000

PrA.V. M. E. N. T. Brunchis, Talimates Estimates Payments Talimates for 1850, 100 1850, for 1851, Publia Improvements 250,000 259,869,71 250,000 Expenses of Goviment, 250,000 259,869,71 250,000 Milliumonte need twend gracopy a 0,1 in town of the election of Gely WELLERASE M. PACE

very may exist in the States of the Union by constitutional recognition. 2. That the escape of the person so held shall not operate as a dis-charge from such service or labor. 3. That on must throw an amount of trade on the Colum bia Railroad which will demand for its transit the entire capacity of that thoroughfare in a condition of perfect repair. Every avenue by which the trade of the West, as well as of Central and Northern Pennsylvania reaches Philadel-The claim of the parity-to whom such service is due, there must be a rendition of the fugitive. To interfere by Legislative enactment, or otherwise, to destroy or in any way affect the right of property recognized in the first propo-sition, would be a daring violation of the clear obligations of the Constitution. No human hes and vormern rennsylvania reaches riniader-phia, ought to be opened and kept in such per-fect condition as to afford all possible facility to business, for in the growth and welfare of Philadelphia, the entire people should feel a lively interest, as identical with the prosperity of the whole State. Whilst the internal trade is poured into our metropolie. and her local anobligations of the Constitution. No human being can pretend that by this Commonwealth such an interference has ever been attempted. is poured into our metropolis, and her local au-Whatever may be the feelings of the people in thorities are doing their part to promote her commerce, it is our duty to demand from the General government some portion of its reopposition to the further extension of Slavery, the consequent increase of anti-republican sources for the security and improvement of the harbor of the Delaware. Improvement of the navigable rivers and protection of the harand sectional representation in the Nationa Legislature, no effort has ever been made to disturb or destroy the yested rights of citizens bors of the Ocean and Lakes ought to be no of other States': and when those rights may be endangered by the escape of a slave beyond the limits of the State where the relation is ac-knowledged, our citizens have acted on the onger delayed. In this connection I deem it my duty to call

your attention to the pending highting to the point attention to the bridge over the Ohio River at Wheeling, erected under the authority of Vir-ginia, which, it is confidently asserted, puts in jeopardy large commercial interests. It has been my care to watch the progress of the con-troverse and to direct the proper law officer of troversy, and to direct the proper law officer of the Commonwealth, associated with the other distinguished gentlemen who professionally represent the State, to protect these interests be-fore the judicial tribunal which has cognizance of the case under the Constitution.

In the parious Railroad projects now sever-ally terminating at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pitteburg, the people of the Common-wealth ought never to lose sight of that other great enterprise which, known as the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, was meant to connect the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and the Lakes.— Besides the command of trade of the Northern Seas secured by its construction, it would bring inth market for sale and settlement vast bodies. In unterparted and unimproved lands. In the various Railroad projects now severbodies of untenanted and unimproved lands, and develope treasures of inexhaustible miner-

al wealth now wholly inaccessible. The large indebtedness of the State, and the necessity for its reduction, forbid the policy on her part, of embarking in these various improvements.

The debt of the Commonwealth was incurred n the erection of works which were largely conducive to the settlement and sale of the do main of the United States, and while she has secured no part of this common inheritance, other States have been liberally aided in the construction of their internal improvements by donations of public lands. It is a right on her part to demand a portion of these lands to aid the completion of the important works par tially completed and in contemplation.

A system of banking, based upon State stocks, under proper restrictions, is recommended to the attention of the Legislature. It is thought that the present banking facilities are unequal to the wants of the community. The large amount of notes of banks of other States found in circulation among our people, the inability of the banks, with safety to their credit, to accommo-date at all times the active bons fide business. demands of the country, and the large opera-tions in the nature of private banking daily transacted on severe terms to the borrower, demonstrate that increased facilities are demandmonstrate inst increased incrines are demand-ed, to secure a healthy development of our re-sources. Any considerable extension of the present system is hardly to be anticipated, nor is it desirable, if a more permanent basis for such operations can be devised. Free banking

2,000 such operations can be devised. The banking upon a deposite and pledge of public stocks early recommended itself to favor. It is not liable to sudden expansions and contractions— more secure from failure—less obnoxious to counterfeiting and fraud, and offers undoubted security to the note holder. Should the stock equired be the loans of the Commonwealth t would appreciate their value, and also have, a tendency to withdraw them from foreign a tendency to withdraw them from turner, countries, to which are annually sent millions of the public money to pay interest, wA recall of the sublic money to pay interest, wA recall of these stocks, and the discharge of the inter-of the resident citizens, would lead to the

cal workings of the system of concurrent juris-diction much evil would arise. Thirty-one Sovreignues might prescribe different rules of action-each meant to make effective national legislative, and the consequent destruction of harmony and order; could not fail to alarm the patriot. Whenever power over a subject mat-ter's, vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the power has been exercised, the anthority of the States has been exercised, the anthority above strated, marcate and solubled. This is above stated, merged and abolished. This is the rule of law as well as that of common sense, An opinion has been expressed by men of em-inent legal learning and patriotism, that legis-lative action on the part of the States is expe-

dient to aid in the execution of the powers of the general government. In this opinion I can-not concur. ... To admit the position would im-ply an inability on the part of the national gov-eriment to execute its powers, and would prove destructive of the theory so zealonsly maintain-d by one reamblings. Eather, thet the National

destructive of the theory so zealonaly maintain-ed by onrivenablenan fathers, that the National and State governments are independent sover-eignites, each acting within its proper constitu-tional spheres¹⁰ and the source of the source mass of the foregoing views, which induced my predecessor. Governor Shunk, to sanction the act of the 3d March, 1847.¹¹¹

The other an intercontraction of Graph 22 and 10 an

Executive CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1851. lie State

Dr Some one has started the project of erecting a monument to the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. The proposal is worthy of public attention.

 $\mathbb{C}^{n_1,n_2,\dots,n_{n_n}}$ alista sec i una cana

a ly ene thousand personal construction a late for ment primer primer is for than worked