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H. E. Leman, Secretary. Lancaster, Jan. 21, 1851.

#### Ward Meetings.

The Democratic citizens of the city are requested meet in their respective Wards, on Suturda ming, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpos exening, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent each ward in the city Convention. The N. W. Ward at the public house of Henry Trout. West Orange st.,—the S. W. Ward at the public house of Hugh Fitz-patrick, South Queen st.,—the S. E. Ward, at the public house of Henry Nauman, East King st., (to nominate an Alderman, &c.),—the N. E. Ward, at the public house of John Hamilton, E. King st. BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

CITY CONVENTION .- The Delegates 10 the nvention will meet on Wednesday evening, h inst., at To'clock, at the public house of the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the puone my mrs. Messenkop, for the purpose of setting a council ticket, and Judges and Inspectors for the East and West Wards, to be supported by the Pemocracy at the ensuing City election.

A MASS MEETING of the Democracy will be held in the Court House, on Thursday evening, the 30th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Mayor, Assessor, High and Civy Constables. r, Assessor, fig. By order of the Committee. tf-52: Jan. 21, 1851.

Necessary absence from home during the greater part of last week, has prevented us from paying much attention to the editorial department of this week's paper.

117 We direct attention to the admirable speeches of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. CESSNA, at the great Glasgow City Dinner.

Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Mr. SLAUGHTER in another column. The prop erty he offers for sale is a very desirable one, handsomely finished, and in a pleasant part of the City-

The Court of Quarter Sessions for this County is now in session.

We direct the attention of capitalists to the advertisement of R. Snodon'ss, in another column. The property he offers for sale is one of the most desirable Tanneries in Cumberland county-its location and conveniences being unsurpassed any where-and every thing connected with it being in the most ample order. We can confidently recommend it as being every thing it is represented.

Theodore Thinker's First Lessons in Bolany, is the title of a neat little volume, for sale at the Bookstore of Judd & Murray. It is, what its name pur ports, a treatise on the first elements of Botany, and will be an excellent work to place in the hand of young beginners.

## **Bounty Land Certificates.**

We have seen one of the first new Bounty Land Certificates, No. 5-issued from the Department of the Interior to our fellow citizen, Richard Waters in care of his Attorney, Col. William S. Amweg-The engravings are highly appropriate and beautifully executed. The vignette represents a soldier returning to his family, on each side of whom are American shields; on the right of the certificate is a likeness of Gen. LEWIS CASS, and on the left of the Hon. HENRY CLAY. The paper is embellished also with a splendid engraving of Gen. WASHINGTON on horseback, and other martial devices, &c.

## Printers' Festival.

The Printers' Festival, in this City, on Saturday evening last, the birth-day of Dr. FRANKLIN, was largely attended-not only by the Craft, but also by a number who are not members of the profession. Amongst the distinguished guests present were Judge ELLIS LEWIS; Judge G. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne, who was on a visit to Wheatland, and the Hon, James Buchanan. The supper was gotten up in Lichty's best style, and every thing passed off very agreeably to all who participated. The proceedings will be found at length in this paper, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Col. which we are indebted to the kin Hamersly. At the same time their publication has crowded out several columns of advertisements

Our city was honored on Saturday last, by the arrival of Judges Woodward and Black, and also by Hon. J. Porter Brawler, Surveyor General elect, and Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER, formerly State Treasurer. They were the guests of the Hon. Jas. BUCHANAN, at Wheatland, during a part of the time they were amongst us.

# The New Postage Bill.

The new Postage Bill passed the House of Representatives on Friday, by a vote of 130 to 75. It provides for a uniform rate of three cents postage on each letter not weighing over half an ounce. I also provides that newspapers shall go free in the mails any where in the county in which they are printed, or within thirty miles from the place of publication. We hope the bill may promptly pass the Senate, and become a law.

ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday afternoon last, a son of Mr. Edward Crewell, aged about five years, while playing with several other children on the railroad, in Prince street, was killed by a truck car which passed over his breast.

IIF A fire occurred at Mr. Moettinger's bakery, in W. King street, on Thursday evening last, which was extinguished by the energy of our firemenbut not until considerable damage was done to the building and furniture.

A terrible accident happened in New York on Wednesday last. A row of brick houses, six in number, nearly completed, fell on a number of workmen; killing some eight or ten and wounding about double that number. It is said that the mor tar used in the erection of the walls was mixed with loam instead of sand, which was the cause of the and catastrophe.

Capt. Jno B. Guthure, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Mayor of the City of Pitte. burg, by 760 majority! He takes the place of the notorious Joe Barker,, who disgraced the City by his infamous conduct the last year.

The young and beautiful Countess Dembi ski, who came to this country in July last, with her husband, who is now honestly and nobly supporting lling segars in Nassau street, next do to the office of the Evening Post, was born the Princess Czartoriska. It is somewhat singular, that while foreigners are so much caressed in our fashionable circles, this very lovely and accomplished young woman should not receive any attention tever .- N. Y. Evening Post.

Not the least singular, Mr. Post. This lady's husband is following an honest business for his livelihood, which does not suit the tastes of the toadies of foreign aristocracy. This is the reason why the fashionables of your city take no notice of the Countess Dembinski. If Count Dembinski lived by his wits, swindling for a living, the nabobs of the land would take him and his lady by the hand and make lions of them. "Somewhat singular," did you say? By no means, sir. There is plenty of such feeling abroad. New York is not peculiar, in this case, at least .- West Chester Republican.

The population of the western district Pennsylvania, as reported by the Marshal, is 1,008, 011—being an increase in ten years of 264,152. The population of the whole State, we think, will

reach 2.400.000 Gen. John M. Bickel is reelected State Treasurer.

Election of U.S. Senator. We congratulate the Democracy of the State on

the election of Hon. RICHARD BRODHEAD, of Northimpton county, to the U.S. Senate. Mr. B. is a firm, talented and reliable Democrat-who had served his constituents with great fidelity for six years in the House of Representatives, and whose course on the great and exciting subject of the times—the question of slavery—has been bold decided and national. There is perhaps no other man in the State who has incurred more of the haured of the Abolitionists and Free Soilers, and his election to the important station of Senator is a triumphant vindication of the position which the Democracy of Pennsylvania have always maintained on that question, as well as a fitting rebuke to those who would have trampled under foot the long established customs and usages of the party for the purpose of elevating themselves to power. Speaking of the result, the Pennsylvanian very truly says:

The election of Hon. Richard Brodhead, of orthampton county, as the Democratic candidate r U. S. Senator, has been received every where with demonstrations of joy. Although many entertained preferences in other quarters, the election of Mr. Brodhead was particularly satisfactory for several reasons. He has always been a stern and radical national Democrat. In Congress he was among the very first to discover and to denounce the infamous designs of the Free Soil party under the lead of Wilmot, and other disorganizers, and in the midst of every kind of attack and misre presentation, he braved the influences of what threatened to be an adverse public sentiment, and unhesitatingly exposed the scheme which looked to the overthrow, first of the Democratic party, and next of the Constitution as the vital bond of the Union. He openly branded Wilmot upon the floor of the House as the enemy of the Dem and showed, from the record, his false and vacillating course in the last Presidential campaign. On all great questions he is the representative, peculiarly, of Pennsylvania, and will go into the naconneils as one of the firmest and truest

friends of the National Constitution. And again:-The lesson taught to disorganization by the result

this election is a severe but wholesome lesson. The good feeling in the Democratic Caucus—the very full attendance of the Democratic members the enthusiasm and unanimity with which, before the election, sixty-seven Democrats, a major joint ballot, bound themselves to support the nomination when made—and finally, the manner in which the ultimate decree was reluctantly sustained by the unworthy few who had vainly tried to overrow that decree all show that wealth and Powe iness and Corruption—are utterly impotent and contemptible when arrayed against an honest and elevated Democracy, who know their right and knowing dare maintain them.

To show the impression which Mr. BRODHEAD'S election has made elsewhere, we copy the following article from the New York Herald of Thursday: THE ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR IN PENNSYI ANIA .- The recent election of Richard Brodhead vania.—The recent election of Richard Brodhead, to the Senate, from Pennsylvania, is a great triumph to the friends of the Union. There was, in this contest, no bargain or sale, no coalition with the free soil party. He was elected, with his sentiments fully known in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, and he received, with one exception, the full Democratic vote of the Legislature. Pennsylvania therefore, is determined not to sanction the repeal of this law in Congress.

of this law in Congress.

The excitement growing out of this senatorial canvass was produced by local causes, and personal preferences. It was conceded that a Democrat would be elected, but in the multiplicity of candidates, the choice was considered doubtful. According to former usages, the western part of the State vas entitled to the Senator, but General Cameron, although living in the east, put forth his claims, on the ground that Senator Cooper was a Whis, and therefore the Democracy of Egistern Pennsylvania was equally entitled to a representative in the The hopes, however, of Cameron's friends were

clouded with difficulties and objections not easily to e removed. He was opposed to regular nor ions; he had quarrelled with Mr. Buchanan; he was seeking an election by the aid of Whig votes. These were grave matters for the patent Democrats to reflect upon and submit to. But these were not all. The Republic, at Washington, gave him the cold shoulder; the North American, in Philadelphia, openly opposed his election, and other leading Whig papers refused to countenance his claims on any condition. If his prospects of Whig support at one time, looked blue, they were made shealtely black to the Domocrate by Whig support at one time, looked blue, they were made absolutely black, to the Democracy, by the publication of one of General Jackson's last letters, in which "the old Roman" mentioned him in language far more candid than complimentary. It is supposed the Whigs would have supported General Cameron, finally, if fifteen Democrats had been prevailed upon to follow his fortunes.—
But the number could not be obtained—the Democratic caucus was held, at which a majority of the Legislature was present, and it was found that seven only of the party were absent who were willing to coalesce with the Whigs. The democraty of the west, not being able to agree on any s seven friends assisting to swell the majority of the caucus candidate. General Cameron has not displayed his usual tact in this campaign. It was a sad mistake to rouse the old lion at the Hermitage—it was a blunder to quarrel with Buchanan, whose irresistible influence and popularity have outlived that of too many assailants in Pennsylvania, to be now provoked with impunity, and it was folly to court the Whigs before failing in caucus.

# Ridiculous!

The Spirit of the Times claims the election o Mr. BRADHEAD as a " Cameron triumph!" and yet in the very same article, says that he is "distant from all factions, and prepared, by every circumstance of his social and political life, to carry for ward the grand objects of our political organiza tion." How he can be a Cameron man, and at the same time distant from all factions and in favor of our political organization, is more than we can di vine! The thing is impossible, and the Times only makes itself ridiculous by claiming his election as a triumph for Gen. Cameron. There is nothing in the past history of Mr. BRODHEAD, nothing in his present position, nothing in his future prospects that can by possibility give the least coloring to the claim of that paper-on the contrary, the very reverse is the fact, and his course in the Senate will be such as to fully justify the assertion that he i one of the firmest and most reliable Democrats in the State.

30 From the Annual Report of the Auditor General of this State, the following statistics relating o our county, are condensed:

The amount of Tax on Bank dividends for 1850, s \$153,877 14; of which Lancaster County pays \$4,890 07. The tax on Corporation stocks amounts of \$135,510 14, of which Lancaster county pays the following: Lancaster Bank, \$1,810 20

Lancaster County Bank, Lancaster Saving Institution,
Lancaster, Elizabethtown and
Middletown Turnpike Road Co.
Phil'a and Lancaster Turnpike Co.
New Holland Turnpike Road Co.

\$2,565.98 Lancaster County paid in the State Treasury, the sum of \$82,444 60, as tax on Real and Personal Property, for the last year. This sum is next to the tax of Philadelphia, which is \$365,852.00; the sum paid for Tavern Licenses, by this county, is \$5,884 73; for Retailers' license, \$5,930 20; for Pedlars' license, \$1,148 43; for Theatre, Circus and Menagerie licenses. \$47160; for Billiard Room. Pedlars' license, \$1,148 43; for Theatre, Circus and Menagerie licenses, \$47,50; for Billiard Room, Bowling Saloon and Ten Pin Alley licenses, \$465-50; for Eating House, Beer House and Restaurant licenses, \$195 55; for Patent Medicine licenses, \$85 60; Millita fines, \$544 64; tax on Foreign Insurance Companies, \$42 75; tax on certain offices, \$346 92; Collateral Inheritance tax, \$7,-494 90; Canal and Railroad Tolls at this circ 494 90; Canal and Railroad Tolls at this \$60,350 65; at Columbia, \$157,362 76.

85 66

FIREMAN'S ELECTION .- At an election for officer of the Union Fire Company, on Saturday the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the

Newton Lightner, President.

Charles Cooper, 1st Vice President.

Jas. L. Reynolds, 2d " "

J. B. Kauffman, Secretary and Treasurer. Isaac Carpenter, Messenger.
Directors of the Engine.—Jacob Christ, Denie

risman, Conrad Silvius, James L. Reynolds, New Directors of Hose.—H. E. Slaymaker, Alexande Shertz, A. C. Barr, Isaac Carpenter, Geo. K. Reed, Jno. Reigart, P. G. Eberman, jr., Wm. Strine.

SALARIES OF THE GOVERNORS.—The American Almanac for 1851, publishes a table containing the names of the Governors of the respective States, and their salaries. The smallest salary is that of Rhode Island, which is \$400, and the largest that of California, which is \$10,000. Louisiana gives her Governor \$6,000; New York, \$4,000; Virginia, 3,353; and Pennsylvania, \$3,000. is elected by the people in all the States except Virginia and South Carolina. MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH,

AT THE DINNER GIVEN TO CAPTAIN MATHEWS-JAN. 11, 1851. After Governor JOHNSTON had concluded, Mo ton McMichael said that he had been instructed to propose the health of an amigent Pennsylvanian who was then present-one who had represented his State in the national legislative councils, and had occupied a chief place in the National administration, and in regard to whom, however political differences might exist, all agreed that his high talents, his unsullied integrity, and his distinguished public services had justly placed him in the fore most rank not only of Pennsylvanians, but of all Americans. He therefore gave

The health of the Hon. James Buchanan. Loud, unanimous, and continued cheering greet d Mr. Buchanan, as he rose to respond to this toast, and after making his acknowledgements to the company for the kind manner in which he had peen received, proceeded to speak as follows:

What a spectacle does this meeting present? I nust be a source of pride and gratification to every rue-hearted Pennsylvanian. Here are assembled the Executive and Legislative authorities of the commonwealth, several members from the State to he present Congress, as well as those elected the next, and the Board of Canal Commissioner. njoying the magnificent hospitality of the City and he incorporated Districts adjacent-all of fact constitute but one great city of Philadel bia. (Applause.)

What important event in the history of Philadel hia is this meeting intended to celebrate?. Not a rictory achieved by our arms over a foreign for Not the advent amongst us of a great military cap-tain fresh from the bloody fields of his glory; but the arrival in our midst of a peaceful commercial steamer from the other side of the Atlantic. This elcomed stranger is destined, as we all trust to be the harbinger of a rapidly increasing foreign trade between our own city and the great commercial city of Liverpool. All hail to Captain Mathews and his gallant crew! Peace, as well as war, has its triumphs; and these, although they may not be so brilliant, are far more enduring and useful to man-

The establishment of a regular line of Steamers between these two ports will prove of vast impor-tance both to the city of Philadelphia and the State at large. And here, let me observe that the inter-ests of the city and the State are identical—insep-Like man and wife, when a well assorted couple, they are mutually dependent. The welfare and prosperity of the one are the welfare and prosperity of the other. "Those whom Heaven has joined together, let not man put asunder." If any jealousies, founded or unfounded, have heretofore existed between them, let them be banished from this day forward and forever. Let them be in the

deep bosom of the ocean buried. (Applause.) The Great Central Railroad will furnish t neans of frequent and rapid intercommunication etween the City and State. In the course of an other year, Philadelphia will be brought within or fourteen hours of our great Iron City of the West—a city of as much energy and enter-prise for the number of inhabitants, as any on the face of the earth; and, I might add, of as warm and generous hospitality. I invite you all, in the name of the people of the interior, to visit us oftener than you have done heretofore. You shall receive a hearty welcome. Let us become better cquainted, and we shall esteem each other mor Applause.

But will this great undertaking to extend th reign commerce of Philadelphia with Europe, by means of regular lines of steamers, prove success oubt this is to doubt whether the capi tal, intelligence, and perseverance which have as-sured signal success to Philadelphia in every other ndustrial pursuit, shall fail when applied to navigation on the ocean. But after to night there can be "no such word as fail" in our vocabulary. We have put our hand to the plough, and we mus go ahead. We dare not, because we cannot, look back without disgrace; whilst success in foreign ommerce will be the cap-sheaf-the crowning glory of Philadelphia. (Applause.)

The distance of Philadelphia from the ocean, nd the consequent length of river navigation have hitherto constituted an obstacle to her success in oreign trade Thanks to the genius of Fulton this obstacle has been removed, and the noble Del aware, for every purpose of foreign commerce, is as if it were an arm of the sea. We learn from the highest authority, that of the pioneer, who was an officer in one of the first steamers which ever rossed the Atlantic, and has successfully comple pleted his ninety ninth voyage, that the time from Liverpool between New York and Philadelphia is only about twenty hours. comparatively of no importance, and cannot have he slightest effect on the success of the enterprise )Applause.

Fulton was a native citizen of Pennsylvania. He was born in the county where I reside. And shall not the metropolis of the native State of that extraordinary man who, first of the human race successfully applied steam power to navigation, enjoy the benefits of this momentous di which has changed the whole face of the civilized world? Philadelphia, in her future career, will gloriously answer the question. (Applause.)

Philadelphia enjoys many advantages for the successful pursuit of Foreign commerce. Her

population now exceeds 400,000; and it is a population of which we may be justly proud. no mushroom growth; but has advanced steadily onward. Her immense capital is the result of long years of successful industry and enterprise. Strength and durability characterize all her undertakings.— She has already achieved distinguished success in manusactures, in the mechanic arts, in domestic commerce, and in every other industrial and in the natural progress of events, she has now letermined to devote her energies to Foreign com

And where is there a city in the world, whose ship yards produce finer vessels? Whether for beauty of model, rapidity of sailing, or durability, Philadelphia built vessels have long enjoyed the highest character. As long as I have been in the blic councils, I have never known a vessel of war uilt in this city not fully equal to any of her class afloat on the waters of the world. A few weeks since, I had the pleasure of examining the steamer Susquehanna, and I venture to say that a nobler vessel can no where be found. She will bear the stars and the stripes triumphantly amid the battle and the breeze. May we not hope that Philadel phia steamers will, ere long, be found bearing her trade and her name on every sea, and to every great commercial port on the face of the world. (Applause.) The vast resources of the State which will be coured into the lap of Philadelphia, will furnish

the materials of an extensive foreign commerce. And here, in the presence of this domestic family Pennsylvania circle, may we not indulge in a little self-gratification, and may we not be pardoned, i nobody else will praise us, for praising ourselves We have every reason to be proud of our State and perhaps we ought to cherish a little more State pride than we possess. This, when not carried to excess—when it scorns to depreciate a rival—is noble and useful principle of action. It is the pa rent of a generous emulation in the pursuit of all that is excellent, all that is calculated to adorn and bless mankind. It enkindles the desire in us to stand as high as the highest among our sister states, in the councils of our country, in the pursuit of agriculture and manufactures, and every useful art. This honorable feeling of State pride, particularly when the Pennsylvanian is abroad, out of his native land, will make his heart swell with exultation, he finds that Philadelphia has become a great com mercial city, her flag waving over every sea, her steamers to be seen in every port—an elevated po-sition in which Philadelphia, if she but wills it, can undoubtedly be placed.

The great and good founder of our State, whos recept and whose practice was " peace on earth, and good will to man," immediately after he had obtained the royal charter, in the spirit of pro-phetic enthusiam, declared, "God will bless and make it the seed of a nation. I will have der care of the Government that it will be laid at

How gloriously this prediction has been verified blessed it, and the seed which the founder sowed has borne the richest fruit. We are indeed a nation, confederated with thirty other sovereign nations or States by the most sacred political in strument in the annals of mankind, called n of the United States. Besides, we are ruly the Keystone of this vast confederacy, and our character and position eminently qualify us to act as a mediator between opposing extremes.—Placed in the centre, between the North and the South, with a population distinguished for patriotics and characters. and steady good sense, and a devoted love to the Union, we stand as the days man, between the extremes, and can declare with the voice of power extremes, and can declare with the voice of power to both, hitherto shalt thou go, and no farther.—
May this Union endure forever, the source of inpumerable blessings to those who live under its beneficial array and the stor of hone to millions of

eficent sway, and the star of hope to millions of down trodden men throughout the world! Bigotry has never sacrificed its victims at the hrine of intolerance in this our favored State .-When they were burning witches in Massachuestly believing at the time they were de ing God's service, William Penn, in 1684, presided at the trial of a witch. Under his direction, the The prisoner is guilty of the comverdict was: "The prisoner is guilty of the com-mon fame of being a witch; but not guilty as she stands indicted." And "in Penn's domain, from

that day to this," says the gifted historian, " neither emon nor hag ever rode the air on goat or room stick."

From the first settlement of the province until the present moment, the freedom of conscience established by the founder, has been perfect. Religion has always been a question exclusively be-tween man and his Creator; and every human being has been free to worship his Maker accord-

ing to the dictates of his own conscience.

Bigotry, madly assuming to itself an attribute belonging to the Almighty, has never attempted to punish one of his creatures for not adapting his belief to its own standard of faith. We have great cause to be proud of the early history of Pennsy Pennsylvania more than any other State of the

Union, has been settled by emigrants from all the European nations. Our population now exceeds wo millions and a quarter, but we cannot sa that it is composed of the pure Anglo-Saxon ra The English, the Germans, the Scotch, the Irish, the Welch, the French, and emigrants from every other European country have all intermingled upon our happy soil. We are truly a mixed race. And is this not a cause for self gratulation? Provi ence, as if to designate his will that families and nations should cultivate extended intercourse with each other, has decreed that intermarriages in the same family shall eventually produce a miserable and puny race, both in body and in mind; whilst intermarriages among entire strangers have been signally blessed. May it then not be probable that the intermixture of the natives of the different nations is calculated to produce a race superior to any one of the elements of which it is o Let us hold that we possess the good qualities of all, without a large share of the evil qualities of either. Certain it is that in Pennsylvania we ca boast of a population which for energy, for patient industry, for strict morality, are unsurpassed by the people of any other country.

And what is her condition at present? Heaven

has blessed us with a climate, which, notwithstand ing its variations, is equal to almost any other or the face of the earth, and a soil capable of fur nishing all the agricultural products of the ten perate zone. And how have we improved these ad vantages? In agriculture we have excelled. I have myself been over a good portion of the best cultivated parts of the world, but never any where in any country, have I witnessed such evid real substantial comfort and prosperity, such farm houses and barns, as are to be found in Pennsylv nia. It is true we cannot boast of baronial castle and of extensive parks and pleasure grounds, and of all the other appendages of wealth and aristoc racy which beautify and adorn the scenery of other ountries. These can only exist in countries where the soil is monopolized by wealthy proprietors, and where the farms are consequently occupied by a dependent tenantry. Thank Heaven! in this country, every man of industry and economy, with the blessing of Providence upon his honest labor, can acquire a freehold for himself, and set under his own vine and his own fig tree, and there shall be one to make him afraid.

Then in regard to our mineral wealth. Welhave ast masses of coal and iron scattered with a pro fuse hand under the surface of our soil. These are far more valuable than the golden sands and golden ore of California. The patient labor necessary to extract these treasures from the earth and bring them to market strengthens the insurant strengthens the size of the strengthens the size of the strengthen to market strengthens the size of the strengthen to market strengthens the size of the strengthen to size of the strengthen the hem to market, strengthens the sinews of the laborer, makes himself reliant av dependent upon his own exertions, infuses courage into the heart, and produces a race capable of maintaining their liberties at home and of defending their country against any and every foreign toe. Look at your neighboring town of Richmond. There three mil lions of tons of coal are annually brought to market, and the domestic tonnage employed for sending i abroad, exceeds the whole foreign tonnage of the city of New York. All these vast productions of our agriculture and our mines are the natural ali ments of foreign commerce for the city of Phila-

But this is not all. Our Central Railroad will furnish the avenue by which the productions of the great West will seek a market in Philadelphia. It will connect with a chain of numerous other Rail roads, penetrating the vast valley of the Mississipp in different directions, which will bring the produc ions of that extended region to seek a market is Philadelphia.

And with these unexampled materials for foreign commerce, is it possible that the city of Philadel phia will hold back? Will she not employ he capital in these elements of wealth which Provi dence has placed within her reach? What is the smallest share of foreign goods necessary for the supply of Pennsylvania, and the regions of the fa-West which seek her markets for these productions She is bound, by every principle of interest and duty to bring to her wharves this amount of for eign trade; and never, as a Pennsylvanian, shall I rest satisfied until she shall have attained this measure of success. Shall she then tamely look on and suffer her great rival city, of which American ought to be proud, to monopolize the profit and advantages to which she is justly and fairly entitled? Shall New York, continue to be the importing city for Philadelphia? Shall she any longer be taunted with the imputation that, so far as foreign trade is concerned, she is a mere provin cial and dependent city? She can, if she but en ergetically wills it, change this course of trade, so disadvantageous to her character and her interests; and the proceedings of this meeting afford abundan to enter upon a new career. She must be prepared to encounter and to overcome serious npetition. She must, therefore, nerve her arms for the struggle. The prize is worthy of her most

But there is another grand theatre open for the foreign navigation of Philadelphia in the carrying trade of the world. Our forefathers, after the Constitution of the United States had been adopted found that our foreign trade was in a languishing condition. Under the rival and conflicting commercial regulations of thirteen State sovereignties, ealous of each other, as they were under the old confederacy, our great rival, Great Britain, had enoved almost a monopoly of our foreign trade. At is period, the Government of the United States omposed of the sages of the Revolution, devoted their serious attention to foster our foreign com-Congress protected it from foreign compe tion by heavy discriminating duties both on tonnage and imports. These soon produced the happiest consequences. By the year 1815, the infant Hercules had burst his bonds, and had acquired the trength and vigor of a giant. We were then pre pared to contend on equal terms against the navi-gation of the world. All we then asked was a fair ield and no favor. We no longer needed discrimi-nating duties for our protection. Since that time, nating duties for our protection. Since that time, our Government has devoted itself with as much energy and zeal to place our foreign navigation upon a perfect equality in regard to tonnage and poorts with the navigation of all other nation had done to protect its infancy against foreign competition. Its true interest equally dictated both

By the act of 3d March, 1815, we declared that e would admit into our port the vessels of every ation, carrying articles, the produce or manufac ure of such nation, without laying any other tonnage or import duty than we levied on American vessels; provided such nation would admit into their ports American vessels, laden with American produce or manufactures, without imposing any mport or tonnage duty beyond that which was naid by their own vessels.

This offer of perfect equality was first confined to the direct trade between the United States and foreign countries in the vessels and productions of ach country.

By act of Congress of 24th May, 1828, we cast aside every shackle, and offered to all nations

open our ports for the admission of their vessels, in the indirect or triangular trade, bearing the produc tions of all countries to our shores, upon terms with our own vessels, provided a similar oncession should be granted in return to American essels in such foreign ports. That is, we offered to every nation on earth to make our ports as free o their vessels and cargoes, coming from any part f the world, and laden with any portion of the earth, as they were to our own vessels; provided they would extend the same privileges to gation. This act preceded the repeal of the British

Navigation laws more than twenty-one years. Several of the nations had accepted our offer long before Great Britain. At length she acceded to our terms and repealed her navigation law; but to us belongs the glory of commencing this grand career of unshackled commerce. When Great Britain, in 849, repealed her navigation laws, Congress wa ont requested to pass any new Act to give them effect. This repeal was a mere acceptance of the Act of 1828, and my friend Mr. Meredith, the then Secretary of the Treasury, had nothing more to do nince the fact, through a proclamation of the President, that Great Britain had accepted these terms. (Loud applause.)

Thus has the way been opened for our naviga-

ion to carry the productions of all foreign nation

from the ports of the one to those of the other. I has been said that the sun never sets upon the em bire of Great Britain; and now, in all her nume us ports American vessels have the right to ente coming from any quarter of the world, upon th ame terms with her own vessels. (Applause.) I confess, my friends, that one of the now long political life, on which I can reflect with the most heartielt pleasure, is my instructions to Mr. Bancroft, under the direction of the late Presi dent Polk, to open negotiations with the Britisl energy and enterprise would triumph in the strug-And well and nobly was the duty performe y our distinguished dip omatist. The proposition was at once embraced by the enlightened British Cabinet, and a repeal of their whole system of navigation laws followed. (Applause.)
And what an able and animating pursuit is tha

of commerce! It brings remote regions renders the different races of mankind depen

ipon eacho ther, annihilates prejudices and hostil-eelings, and constitutes the surest bond of peace among the nations. It spreads Christianity and civilization throughout every clime. By its agency must be accomplished that universal brotherhood of nations, foretold in ancient prophecy, when the sword shall be converted in the plough share and he lion shall lie down with the lamb. (Applause.) Besides, it is the handmaid of free where liberty and property are protected by fixed and stable laws. It cannot flo prish in a country where the merchant, is not assured that he and his children shal peaceably enjoy the fruits of his en-terprise. Under military despotisms the merchant does not hold that respectable rank in society to which he is entitled. There the most petty tary officers regard him as belonging to an inferior class. It is a sure sign of enlightened progress when merchants take their proper rank in society. Civilization teaches us to believe that the triumphs f foreign commerce are far more glorious, b cause far more useful to mankind, than the tri-

mphs of foreign war. (Applause.) Foreign commerce not only enriches but gives character throughout the world to the cities which are successful in its pursuit. Such cities lose their provincial positions and are elevated into marts for all mankind. May we not hope that at no distant day Philadelphia will enjoy the proud distinction of rivaling London, and Liverpool, and New York, in the successful pursuit of foreign commerce.—

[Prolonged cheering] (Prolonged cheering.)

## MR. CESSNA'S SPEECH.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, at the close of orief speech, gave the following toast-

"The Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania
The worthy representatives of a free people." This was responded to by John Cessna, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives, as fol

It affords me great pleasure, on the present asion, to rise in order to attempt to respond to the entiment just delivered by the very worthy and istly distinguished gentleman upon my left. It afords me great pleasure to do this on behalf of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, most of whom are low here, and most of whom have partaken of the nospitality, and cordiality, and kind sentiments and deelings offered by the constituted authorities of the city and county of Philadelphia. (Appleuse.)

We hail it as a new era in the history of our great and glorious Commonwealth. We have come

lown among you from our native hills and moun rom the far distant West, from all sections of our glorious old Commonwealth. We have left off for a few hours the ardous task of making laws, and the still more complex duty of making Senators to make laws for you. We have come here in your midst, to see a great portion of the people-a vast amount of the interests for whom these laws are to be made. (Appleuse.) We rejoice to meet you. We have received a

ordial and hearty welcomecordial and hearty welcome—one which I am sure, no part of the Legislature of Pennsylvania will ever forget. It has been remarked here this evening that on some occasions, animosities, and jealousies and ill feelings, have existed among us. This may be the fact; and if there are such feelings, in the words of my friend I trust that they may here, on this spot, and in this spirit of Pennsylvania pride which has been manifested, be buried henceforth and forever. (Applause.) It we, as representatives of Pennsylvania, have on any occasion exhibited any feeling of this kind, we trust that we will be forgiven, when you remember that our partialities for our own sections have been strengthened by the last lingering look we have cast upon our hill and mountain tops as we left our homes and friends beand us; but we will not forget, and I trust we never shall forget, that we are all integrals of the same great body, parts of the same great whole; that while we are promoting the interests of one section we are at the same time advancing the interests of all others. [Loud applause.] The prosperity, the success and well-doing of Philadelphia are the prosperity and the success of Pennsylvania. [Applause.] We remember that although we love our homes although we have our own sectional interests and dvantages to promote, yet we can only promote hem with the true spirit and in the proper degree by promoting the interests and advantages of our reat metropolis. [Applause.) While Philadelphia enriched by allowing the State to pour into her lap her coal and her iron, her grain and her stock
—while it is a market for all the produce of our people, of the bone and sinew of our land, if you are enriched by receiving it, we are enriched by the fact that we have a market where it receives a ready sale. Our interests are mutual. We rejoice in the pride of Philadelphia, and in the pride of Pennsylvania. It is possible we may not perform our iluty as well as we should, but we must, and we all do, try to remember that we have sworn to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania; and be sides that that when we receive the oath of office we swear to support the Constitution of the United States—(applause)—an instrument that we regard, not because we have taken an oath to support it, but because in the very immost depths of our souls we love it. (Applause.) I delight in this exhibition of your hospitality, and in the opportunity that has been afforded to us all to witness this spectacle. Philadelphia is what she is, without all the advan-

tages which we expect very shortly to derive from this connection, this great link of improvements, the advent of the first arrival of which we now We have become what we are u ystem of turnpikes and pack horses. If Philadelhia can come to what she now is under this sysem, what will she be when she receives the whole Atlantic trade from the lakes on the north, the whole trade of the Mississippi valley on the south, by the Ohio river, coming to our great metropolis by way of the Pennsylvania railroad, with a foreign narket opened by the steam line which is just go ing into operation? I say we as Pennsylvanians all We look too upon the cioice in this exhibition nnsylvania railroad when completed, as one of the greatest advantages which Pennsylvania ever can hope to derive from any quarter. will bring to you here the products, not only of the country through which it passes, but by extending branches over every point where they may be useful, you will be able to gather into your midst the products and the iron and coal of the whole broad commonwealth. Permit me then, in conclusion, to propose a sentiment :

The health of Col. Patterson, the President of the railroad company. (Applause.)

# Letter from Harrisburg.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1851. CAPT. SANDERSON :- The incidents of the past week, will form an epoch in the political History of Pennsylvania. It was a week pregnant with events of the highest importance to the Democratic party, in which the love of honest party principle was called to contend with all the temptation which money, and the concentrated influence of a faction rendered desperate by the prospect of an overwhelming defeat, could bring to bear upon it. And to the immortal honor of the Democrati party be it spoken, they have passed the ordea inscathed, and triumphant victory has perched up on their banner. To one who was not a witne of the proceedings here, it is almost impossible to conceive how unwearied were the efforts of thi uthless faction to complete the overthrow Democratic party, Every passion that finds a home in the human breast was appealed to, but in vain. True to themselves and their party, the Denocracy stood firm, and by their noble course strengthened their cause, and rendered it impregna le to the assaults of political speculators.

During the whole of Monday, the most intense xcitement prevailed. Rumors of the defection o men whose honest allegiance to principle had never been questioned, were rife, and as they time for the meeting of the caucus approached, the anxiety plainly manifest in the countenances of Cameron's friends, told as plainly as words could have done, the utter hopelessness of their case. Yet they relaxed not their efforts, but to the last moment tended with all the energy of desperate men, for the ascendency. As the members of the caucus entered the Committee Room the pimps of the dis organizers, stationed themselves in the avenue eading to it, and carefully noted their number and Sixty-five members were counted, and the faint hopes of Cameron revived. Another member was wanted, to give a majority on joint Ballot.—Could he be obtained, was a question of moment tous import. A look of triumphant satisfaction lighted up their countenances, as minute after minute elapsed and the man upon whose presence in thaommittee room depended the ascendency of Den peratic principles, failed to make his appearance Alas! for human hopes. The caucus has already organized, the roll has been called—the pledge to sustain the nominee who ever he might be, taken and the members awaited but the return committee appointed to invite the recreants to participate, when Mr. DOBBINS of Schuylkill, burstng the trammels of faction, entered the room an ing the trammels of faction, entered the room amerequested permission to record his name to the pledge! This of course was granted, and soon after, the appearance of another member who had been unavoidably detained, completed the triumph.

The caucus proceeded to balloting and after. Richard Brodhead, of Northampwelve attempt on county was declared the nominee. unanimous pledge was then given to s Richard Brodhead, and the caucus adjourned

Firm and determined as had been the course of he caucus, the disorganizers did not yet aband the caucus, the disorganizers did not yet abandon all hope. Doubtful ones were approached by all the appliances desperate men could suggest. Bribes were offered in the form of money, office, &c.—
Threats were made, but in vain. Up to the hour appointed for the organization of the House, their efforts were not abated; and it was not until hope had given way to block desirair that these deeps regions near had given way to black despair, that these despe rate men, to save themselves from utter political ruin, concluded to cast their votes in favor of Brodhead. Your readers know the rest. Pardon the space devoted to this subject. I am desirous that the masses should know all about it, so that when in after years this important event is referred to, the course of Simon Cameron and his friends nay be fully understood.

Mr. Brodhead was nominated in caucus on the 12th ballot—sixty seven members present. The vote stood for Brodhead 34; Woodward, 24; scatertng, 9. Seven Democratic members re go into caucus, all of whom voted for Mr. Brod-need the next day. His vote in convention was The Whig vote was scattered.

A resolution granting the use of the Hall of the House on the afternoon and evening of each day during next week, to the State Agric of ural Convention, passed. The proceedings of this Convention will do more to call the attention of the Legislature to the important subject of Agriculture han any thing that has hitherto been attempted i

In both branches of the Legislature but little has yet been done. Numerous bills and petitions have been read and presented, but no measures of mportance have yet claimed their attention shall soon however be moving under a full head of steam; until then, I remain yours.

CONESTOGA.

For the Intelligence

# The Strasburg Mail.

Mr. Editor:-I was astonished to notice in the Lancaster Gazette, of this day, a statement that a etter mailed in Strasburg did not reach Phila for early four days, and the Editor himself declaring hat he had "no reason to doubt" the allegation. I beg leave to correct the Editor of the Gazette nd his interested correspondent who has knowingly published a misstatement. Every body in this City knows that the Strasburg mail arrives here ever morning at 9 o'clock, when the roads are at a passable—that said mail is forwarded to Phila by passane—that said mail is forwarded to Phila by the cars arriving at 9½ o'clock from Harrisburg;— but, in case the Strasburg mail does not arrive here precisely at 9 o'clock, on account of the present bad roads, there may be an uavoidable detention of half nour. In that case the Strasburg mail is forwarded by the afternoon mail cars to Philadelphia, so that the letters from Strasburg must and do reach Philadelphia the same day—notwithstanding the Editor of the Gazette's doubts to the contrary. It is a subect of congratulation with our fellow citizens tha there are now daily two horse coaches travelling between Strasburg and Lancaster, and Manheim and

Lancaster, carrying the Daily Mails which reach Philadelphia every evening, (Sundays excepted,) and I, hope the Lancaster Gazette will no longer remain in doubt, but inquire at the regular Stage Office of Emanuel Shober; where he can take a jaunt daily and dispel all his doubts. COACHEE.

OBITUARY.

In this city, on Saturday evening, the 11th of January, Mrs. Eliza Etter, wife of J. J. Etter, aged 44 years, 11 months and 9 days.

She will long be remembered by her large circle of relations and friends, and was highly respected and esteemeed by all who were acquainted with her. She was a kind and affectionate mother, a wife and a faithful Christian of a high and noble spirit. She died of an affection of the lungs and a raging fever. She was confined to her bed about nine days, abd then calmly she went to sleep. ine days, and then calmly she went to sleep.

Sleep on and mingle with the kindred dust,
Angels shall guard the slumbers of the just;
Sleep till the thrilling trump shall bid the rise,
Then soar to claim thy mansion in the skies.

#### Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company Report.

T the annual meeting of the members of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, held at the house of John Mecartney, on Saturday, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1850, the Directors of the said Company submitted the following reort, viz:

port, viz:

The year that is just closing has been distinguished by a great number of accidents by flood and fire, occasioning the loss and destruction of a large amount of property; from this general calamity the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company has not been exempted, but has suffered more losses in this one year than during the six previous years of its exexempted, but has suffered more losses in this one year than during the six previous years of its existence. These trials, however, have only served to develope the utility and efficiency of the Institution. Designed for the benevolent purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the unfortunate, it is gratifying to witness the soothing and consolatory effect of its operation. Those who, without a momente warning have been comfelled to witness enent's warning, have been compelled to witness the destruction of their property, and in several instances their only dwelling, by the devouring element of fire, have been consoled by the reflecon that they stood in connection with an institution whose principal object is, to extend aid and relief to that class of sufferers; they have felt, too, that as members of the company, they might claim this as their right, without being reduced to the necessupplicating therefor, and receiving it as a

charity.

Thus promptly aided, in a way by no means revolting to their feelings, or effecting their, independence, they have been encouraged to commence, and enabled to complete new buildings to protect themselves and their families from the inclemency of the approaching winter. The loss which at first fell severely on some half a dozen of individuals, has been shared and divided amongst pwards of a thousand, each bearing in proportion b his ability to sustain it, and, being thus divided, as rendered almost imperceptible, demonstrating e utility and practical efficiency of the company, in a manner truly gratifying to every one whose heart is touched with sympathy for the distress of

heart is touched with sympathy for the charles his fellow beings.

The measures adopted by the Directors, to raise the means of renumerating losses sustained by fire, have been responded to with commendable alacrity, by most of the members of the company, who seemed to be actuated by the principles of the rity, by most of the members of the company, who seemed to be actuated by the principles of the divine precept, which require us to "do unto others as we wish others to do unto us;" and the Directors have thus been enabled, not only promptly to pay the money when due, but, in some instances, to advance considerable sums to the sufferers, before the enviration of the time allowed by the by fore the expiration of the time allowed by laws of the company for making payment. It is laws of the company for making payment. It is true that of the tax assessed, a considerable amount remains unpaid, but it is presumed that this delinquency has been occasioned principally by a want of convenient opportunity for making payments, and perhaps, in some cases, from a want of timely information in regard to it. In addition to this, two fires have occurred since the last tax was laid, but the amount to be paid by the company in conventions. fires have occurred since the last tax was laid, but the amount to be paid by the company, in consequence thereof, being comparatively small, the Directors have concluded not to levy a tax for that alone, and have authorized the Treasurer to borrow the sum of six hundred dollars; until such

me as the necessities of the company may require time as the necessities of the company may require a larger amount.

During the past year the capital of the company has been gradully increased, by the accession of new members, but that increase has been partially counterbalanced by the withdrawal of a more than usual number of policies. The cause of this cannot be satisfactorily accounted for by the Directors, as they have mostly occurred amongst members resulting at a distance, with whom the Directors have no direct intercourse, and no opportunity of ascerno direct intercourse, and no opportunity of ascer-taining motives. By some, perhaps, the principles of the company may not have been properly under-stood. Many of the withdrawals have been occastood. Many of the withdrawals have been occ sioned by the transfer of property, and the dece of members; and some of the new entries embra

property for which former policies have become void, by the causes above mentioned. A Collector has been appointed to collect the outstanding taxes, and it is hoped that all the deinquents will pay their arrearages without further delay; and those who are justly indebted, and re-fuse to pay when called upon will soon find their account in the hands of those who are authorized count in the nanas or tnose who are authorized by collect the debt with costs of suit.

The whole number of policies that have been is ued since the first organization of the company is

195; the number of policies that have been cance led is 134; of those 52, embracing property to the amount of \$165 799 have been cancelled during the it year; the number of policies issued di the year is 136, binding property to the amount of \$265,349, thus showing an actual increase of The amount insured is constantly changing, by

ew entries, withdrawals, additions and altera and cannot be accurately stated without consider-and cannot be accurately stated without consider-able labor, but from a careful, though somewhat hasty, examination of the entries, the Directors are satisfied that the sum of two millions three hundred and forty thousand (2,340,000) dollars, approximates very nearly to the exact amount now standing up on the books of the company; forming a basi which a tax may be levied, to meet the lial of the company. From this statement it will be perceived that, to raise the amount of one thousand one hundred and seventy (1,170) dollars, would require a tax of but half a mill on the dollar, or 50 ents on each thousand dollars.

The first fire that occurred during the present year, took place on the evening of May 20th, consuming the Dwelling House of John J. Porter, of Martie twp. Amount of Insurance, \$1,000; of which the Company paid,

The next was the Mill and Saw-mill of Benjamin Eshleman, in East-Lampeter twp. The amount of Insurance on the buildings was \$4,500, and on the contennts, \$1,666. The appraisers reported his damage to the buildings at \$4,500; of which the company paid three-fourths, being On the contents of the Mill, the appraisers reported the damage at \$1,566; of this the company paid three-fourths of one-half, being making the whole amount paid Mr. Eshleman, of \$4,000.

The next was the Mill and Saw-mill and Mr. Eshleman, of \$4,000. 3,375 00 The next in order of time occurred in the Mill of Henry Reitzel, of East Donegal twp., on the night of the 20th of July, destroying a porthe 20th of July, destroying a por-tion of the gearing and machinery in said mill. The appraisers laid the damage of \$100, of which the company paid three fourths being The next fire occurred in the Dwell-ing House of Philip Keener, of Mount Joy twp., entirely consum-ing the house and furniture. The house was appraised at 2000. ing the house and furniture. The house was appraised at \$500 and the furniture at \$300, making together the sum of \$1,100, of which the company paid three fourths, being being
The next was the Barn of Henry B. Graybill, of Manor twp., which was burned on the evening of Sep. 25th. The barn was insured at \$800, and the appraisers estimated \$800, and the appraisers estimated at the same sum, of which the company paid three fourths, being on the same night, Sept. 25th, the on the same night, Sept. 25th, the Washhouse of Samuel Hershey, of Lancaster twp., took fire and was in part consumed. The appraisers laid the damage at \$75, of which 600 00 the company is to pay three-fourths the company is to pay unrec-nourns being
The next fire occurred in the Dwelling House and Store of Joseph Engles, of Martic twp. The appraisers estimated the loss of the house at \$400, of which the company i to pay three-fourths, being
And the damages done to his Dry
Goods and Groceries was estimated 300,00 LANCASTER, Jan. 18, 1851. Goods and Groceries was estimated at \$533, of which the company is to pay three-fourths of one half, being making the whole amount due to Mr. Engles \$500.

The last in this series of calamities, was the Dwelling House of John Trout, of Rapho twp., which was burnt on the night of 16th of October. Mr. Trout's loss was estimated by the appraisers at \$250, of 200 00 the appraisers at \$250, of the company paid three fourths, being making the whole amount payable by the company to be the sum of f this amount the Treasurer reports \$6,956 25 has paid the following accounts, to Benj. Eshleman, \$4,000 00 John J. Porter. 712 50 825 00 Philip Keener, Henry Reitzel, John Trout, Henry B. Graybill, 75 00 187 **5**0 375 00 Balance due to persons have sustained loss by fire

of this sum there is due to

Henry B. Graybill, \$781 25 \$225 00 Joseph Engles, Samuel Hershey, \$781 25 The whole amount of Tax assessed during the past year was \$7192 731 The amount actually collected is Leaving the amount yet to collect, From this, however, there must be deducted, various sums for policies which the Directors have ascertain-\$1,320 15 ed were void, in consequence of the transfers of property, &c., previous to the assessment of the tax, amounting in the aggregate to eaving the actual balance to be col-82 21 lected to be the sum of \$1,237 941 But this it is expected will be considerably re-uced by deductions which will have to be made for causes above mentioned.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer during the past John Rohrer, Treasurer of the "Farmers Mutual Insurance Company," in account,
To Balance on hand at the close of the last year,
To Cash received for premiums du-\$14 20 ring the year,
To amount of tax collected, 5,872 581 Cr. \$5,955 914 By Cash paid to sufferers on six warrants, drawn by the President. By Cash paid to Directors, for services rendered on two warrants drawn by the President, 27 00 By Cash paid to appraisers for services r on six warrants drawn by the President, ferent persons for col-By Cash paid for printing, 5 00 \$6,308 50 Balance in favor of the Treasurer, 352 591 from the foregoing statement in pears that at this time the co ny stands indebted to Jo

The next was the Mill and Saw-mill

for money advanced by him, the sum of And to several persons who have sus-tained loss by fire, the sum of The company is also indebted to Jno. Rohrer, for his salary, as Treasu-352 591 rer, for one year, And to John Strohm for his salary as 30 00 Secretary, for one year, and to several printers, for printing 50 00 done during the past year, 29 75 Making the whole liabities of the Company, the sum of
To meet this there are outsanding tax-\$1,243 594 es to collect, amounting to

Which exclusive of deductions, would leave a deficit in the Treasury of
All of which is respectfully submitted.
The report having been read, and adepted by the meeting, it was unanimously resolved that it should be printed in the Union & Tribune, Examiner & Herald, Intelligencer, Lancasterian and Volkefrung Volksfraund. After which the number present proceeded to

After which the number present proceeded to elect the following officers to conduct the affairs of the company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.—John McCartney, Conestoga; John Rohrer, West Lampeter; John Strohm, Martic; Andrew Metzgar, East Hempfield; Adam S. Dietrich, West Hempfield.

APPRAISERS.—Christian Herr, Jun., West Lampeter; Benjamin Snavely, Conestoga; Jacob Peters, Lancaster; Michael Seitz, West Hempfield; Jacob Kohr, Manheim; Daniel W. Witmer, West acob Kohr, Manheim; Daniel W. Witmer, West

\*Mr. Engles has since been paid in full. Lan. Jan. 21, 1851,

# By Industry we Prosper.

THE BEE HIVE STORE, North Queen street, holds out strong inducements to ALL PERSONS disposed to save money. The old winter stock is now selling off rapidly at first cost, to make room to be a strong foods. ow sering on rapidity at first cost, to make room or a splendid stock of spring Goods. The remnant of Shawls—Muslin De Lanes— The remnant of Shawis—Musiin De Lanes— Cashmere—Merinoes on hand, can now be secured at a GREAT BARGAIN, as they are determined to sell off all the old stock. It will surely pay well

The Old BEE HIVE STORE, North Queen st. CHAS. E. WENTZ & BRO

JUST Received another lot of those Superior Bajous Kid Gloves, for Ladies and Gentlemen, full supply of all Nos. At the "Bee Hive Hive Store, CHAS. E. WENTZ & BRO.

Tannery for Sale.

THE undersigned offers his Tan-Yard property for sale. It is situated on the Letart Spring, at the Borough of Carlisle, and embraces an acre The Tannery consists of 28 large Lay-a-way

one large Pool which is supplied all seasons of the year with fresh water. The buildings are stone and frame, large and extensive, with two comfortable DWEL-LINGS attached—a large STONE STABLE, Stone Hide Breake, Patent Bark Mill, with all necessary tools and apparatus. Also, a large lot of Chesnut-oak BARK will be disposed with the yard if desired.

The best chesnut oak Bark was purchased in

ats, 5 Handlers, 4 Leeches, 2 Bates, 3 Li

great abundance, the last fine Bark s lisle, at from \$3,50 to \$5,00 per cold A clear title, and possession will be given on the A clear title, and possessing A clear title, and possessing the first day of April next.

ROBERT SNODGRASS. N. B. If the above property is not sold before the first day of March next, it will then be rented or a term of years.

Carlisle, January 21, 1851 52-3t

Prime Clover Seed.

500 BUSHELS Prime Clover Seed from Franklin and Centre counties just received and
for sale by REUBEN S. ROHRER.