"Noisy Carriers," San Francisco, California. Connection.—In the second paragraph of our article last week, under the head of "Contice may be done all parties

The President's Message.

annual communication of the Executive to delity, or organization have a friend or suppor-both branches of Congress, and bespeak for ter. As well might Wilmot, Dickey, Penrose the Message a careful and unprejudiced perit- or Burden prefer claims to Democratic party sal. It is a plain, business-like, satisfactory support as Cameron. Should the outrage be State paper, and reflects no little credit upon its distinguished author.

Meeting of Congress. Congress met on the 4th instant-a quorum

present in both branches. The President of the Senate, Mr. Atchinson, being absent, Gen. Cass was unanimously elected to preside over the body. The General accepted the honor, but declined anything more than a temporary appointment for the day. The House was called to order by Speaker BOYD. Both houses being thus organized, the President's Message was sent in about 2 o'clock, and read. In the Senate 10 000 extra conies of the Message, with the accompanying documents, and in the House 20,000 were ordered to be printed.

On Tuesday, the Senate elected Mr. BRIGHT. of Indiana, to preside over the body until the arrival of Mr. Atchinson, who is not expected in Washington for two or three weeks. In the House a variety of bills were introduced, or announced as in preparation. Among the latter one (by a Mr. TAYLOR, a Whig Know-Nothing Clergyman of Tennessee,) to repeal the naturalization laws, and another to prevent the enlistment of persons of foreign birth in the army and navy! An interesting debate took place on a resolution of inquiry relative to the ministerial conference at Ostend.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance transpired in the Senate. In the House, the resolution of inquiry relative to the meeting of American Ministers at Ostend, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The message of the President, at the close of the last session, vetoing the River and Harbor Bill, was considered and discussed, and on the question of passing the bill against the get will be those of the small mercenary band veto, the vote stood ayes 95, noes 80. Not being two thirds, the bill fell.

Nothing of importance transpired in either branch on Thursday. In the House, the death of a member, Mr. Ewing, of Kentuckey, was announced. A report from the Committee of Ways and Means, was read, and the Pension and Indian Approprition bills were submitted. Both branches adjourned over till Monday.

The Reports. The reports from the Heads of Department are all of a satisfactory character, and show that the Chiefs have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the duties of their

Postmaster General Campbell's report very long and very able. It will be gratifying to learn that under his efficient management, the revenue of the Department, for the current year, shows an increase of nearly a million of dollars over that of 1853. From it we also learn that the number of Post Offices now in the United States is 23,925-being a net inerease during the year of 1,228. The number of Postmasters appointed during the year was 8,618. Of these, 4,185 were appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations, 1,977 by removals, 320 deaths, 294 by change of names and sites, and 1,842 on establishment of new offices.

SUPREME COURT .- The Supreme Court of the U. States, commenced its term, on the 4th inst., at Washington-all the members in attendance. The Court is composed as follows: Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice.

John M'Lean, Associate do. Janes M. Wayne. JOHN CATRON, PETER V. DANIEL, ROBERT C. GRIER. JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

Kansas.-The election for Delegates to Con gress from this Territory, has resulted in favor of Gen. J. W. WHITFILED, by a large majority. He was the candidate of the "Squat-The opposing candidate was Hon. R. P. FLENNIKEN, formerly of Uniontown in this State, and Charge de Affaires to Denmark under President Polk's administration. Whitfield's election is considered a Pro-Slavery tri-

A new Democratic paper has been startad at Pottsville, by A. Devo & Co. It is published semi-weekly, at \$2,50 per annum in advance.-or \$4, if not paid till the expiration of the year. The paper presents a neat appearance, and we wish the enterprise abundant success.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Esq., of Butler, county, is to be Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Pollock. It is also rumored that Hon. FREDERICK WATTS, of Carlisle, is to be the new Attorney General.

NEBRASKA CITY NEWS .- We have received the first number of a new Democratic paper started at Nebraska City, with the above title, by Henry Bradford, at \$2 per annum. The editor has our best wishes for his success.

Governor Bigler passed through town on Thursday last, on his way to Philadelphia.

A petition for the pardon of Dr. Beale, the Dentist, is being circulated in Philadelphia. The petition is receiving thousands of signatures-many persons believing him entirely innocent of the charge for which he was convicted and sentenced

Thanks to WILLIAM H. WELSH, Esq. Private Secretary to Mr. Buchanan, for a copy of the London Times, of the 17th ult.

DEEP Snow.-At Rochester, N. Y. Thursday, snow was 40 inches deep on a level, and still continued to fall; and at Pottsville, in this State, on the same day, it was 18 inches deep, and more coming down.

Governor Reeder has decided not to or der an election in Kansas for a Territorial Legislature this season. His reasons are "that no census has yet been taken to serve as a basis of representation, and that there is no fit place for holding a Legislative session." This determination, it appears, for some reason, has mettle of the man.

The United States Senator.

When SIMON CAMERON was elected Senator in 1845, it was at the expense and over the prostrate body of the Democratic organization. The Whig party was then used by him as a unit, and by corrupting a small number of Democrats, he was successful. He now desires to use the Democratic organization for his purposes, and to purchase a sufficient number of the opposition to secure his election.-We object, as do the Democratic masses, to astogs Embankment," a typographical error the whole programme. The Democracy of the occurs, which should be corrected. Speaking State will scan closely the conduct of their of the number of cubic yards of Embank- representatives. Simon Cameron has no just ment for which Messrs. Deller & Co., received claim upon the Democratic party for consider payment on their final estimate, we are made ation for any post; much less for so distinto say "37,500." It should have been 39,350, guished a position as that of Senator, were he as will appear in other parts of the same article. We make the corection, so that full jus- it with honor to the commonwealth, which no candid man will pretend. His name should not be considered within the precincts of any We have occupied our first page with the Democratic caucus, where party principles, fi-

attempted of giving him the Democratic caucus nomination, it will most signally fail. Be fore such an infamy can be consummated, we tell him and his retainers that there are a suf ficient number of faithful and reliable Demo crats who will protest against it, and by retiring from the caucus, absolve themselves from all participation in and responsibility for so damning a disgrace. Such a course will at least preserve the integrity of the party, and prevent his election. We condemned the Whigs when they lent themselves to this purpose in 1845, and what was then dishonorable in them would be as disgraceful in us now. He is play ing a bold game of brag. Some Democratic members and their constituents will be astonished to learn with what confidence his friends claim, and even offer to bet, that representatives high in the confidence of the Democratic party, are to vote for him. If was but a few days since that one of the noisiest of his supporters offered to bet in Harrisburg that Mr. Stockdale, of Green co., would vote for him .-No man will be more astonished to learn this han Mr. Stockdale himself. It is a part of the Anti-Nebraska movement stop midway in the brag game; here such Democrats as Mr. S. and others in the West and North are said

to be for him, while in the West and in the North it is as boldly asserted that Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Brown, Mr. Wright, Mr. Baker and Mr. Carlisle, are his friends. None of these statements are true. When the trial comes, it will be found that no Democrat who values his own reputation, or the integrity of his party, will vote for him. It will be, as it ought to be, a failure, accompanied with the usual disgraceful disclosures where even Cameron is concerned, and the only votes he will who have always followed his fortunes, and such others as may be willing to close their political existence with this perfidy, and to rest under the imputation for the balance of

their lives, of having betrayed their party, and sold themselves for thirty pieces of silver .-The 167,000 Democrats who stood firm and true at the last election, neither seduced by faction nor swayed by fanaticism, desire no success that brings with it dishonor, and would rather see the Commonwealth represented in

The effort of Simon Cameron has always been to create the impression both abroadand at home, that he is necessary to the sucfighting for or against it as the prospect of booty presented itself. He is essentially a of a leader of the Democratic forces. His mercenary character is proverbial, and like all men of that stamp, his own success is dependent upon the assistance he can receive from others with a "fellow feeling." A division of the profits is the necessary result of their joint labors, and the select coterie are obedient to his summons, because, like Harry of the Wynd, they all "fight to their own hand." The mortifying spectable, we trust, will never again be presented, of a United Sates Senator from Pennsylvania, prowling Bout the Departments at Washington, in order to discover an opportunity for contracts for himself and dishonorable associates. A

The Washington Star gives publicity to a statement, that Cameron and the friends of Mr. Buchanan have settled their difficulties and that the former is now to be supported by the friends of the latter in the Legislature.-This is another of the petty tricks of a pitiful schemer. The telegraph has been used to transmit this piece of news all over the Union. and hence has become too transparent to deceive. Cameron is sensible of his littleness. and is forever struggling to connect his name with some prominent men in the State or Nation. At one time he is anxious to be classed with Wilmot and Johnson as a candidate for the U. S. Senate. At another with Gen. Cass or James Buchanan. He feels that he is without merit, and being unable to stand, acts up- | Enquirer. on the homely adage of "how we apples swim." Wilmot and Johnson, whatever else may be said of them, are men of talent, and have some principle; but he is destitute of both; and has never made a figure in any other positions than at State Conventions where bri-

of the Departments at Washington arranging Simon Cameron has been dabbling in politics for thirty years, and has occupied several positions, sometimes by Whig votes and never by Democratic, in which, if he possessed any brains beyond the ability to make a good bargain for himself, he would certainly have made it apparent. We have known imbeciles proficient in the art of bargaining, and this very fact may have given rise to the maxim of "a fool for luck." It is the result of selfishness, and require the exercise of very little mind or He is rapidly recovering from his recent ill-judgment. Trading is the antipode of mental energy, or a fine nervous organization .-Cameron has had many opportuties to either write or speak upon subjects worthy of consideration. Where has he ever done the one or the other? When has he written an address, a report, or even a paragraph in all those thirty years? His efforts in this line have been confined to two instances-first, a speech that he had printed and circulated while he was in the U. S. Senate, as having been delivered by himself, which caused even his most intimate friends to hang their heads with shame. The second was his letter to Samuel D. Patterson, endorsing Gen. Taylor's Democracy. This letter teemed with puerility, and while it stamped him indelibly with the mark of weakness, established for him the reputation of a low intriguer, of doubtful veracity. He is now at his old business of playing with the telegraph; but we doubt greatly whether it

Delaware Division Canal .-- We learn from the Easton Argus, that the tolls received not pleased the demagogues of Missouri, and on this portion of the State works during the in consequence they are violently assailing the fiscal year ending 30th of November, amount-Governor. They evidently did not know the ed to \$319,362,63—being an increase of 35 per cent over the receipts of last year-and this, too, notwithstanding the large amount PORK is selling at \$4,50 per 100 lbs. of produce drawn of by the Railroads to the cities of Philadelphia and New York.

will avail him .- Pennsylvanian.

FusionistS vs. Know-Nothingism -- The

The chasm which separates the Freesoi massable. The latter being a national organization, of course is formed without reference to the question of slavery, which with the former is the all-in-all-the "alpha and omega" of political ends. Clayton, Filmore, Ullman and other National Whigs, or, as the Tribune contemptously calls them, the "Union savers," or Compromise men of 1850, have obtained the lead and management of the new secret order. They are making the most vigorous war upon the Seward or Fusionist, branch of the opposition party. The probability is that the Know-Nothings have already succeeded in the Legislative elections in New York, in "crushing out," the hopes of Seward for a re-

election to the United States Senate. The secret order there also passed resolutions advising their adherents everywhere to proscribe and discontinue their patronage to the New York Tribune the most influential Freesoil paper in United States. John M. Clayton authoritively declares that the principle of the Nebraska Bill, that the people of the Territories shall decide the slavery question in all cases, is a plank in the platform of the Know-Nothing party. The work of organizing affiliated Know-Nothing lodges in the slave States s going on industriously, and that faction claims to be as strong at the South as at the North. The chances are a hundred to one that Filmore or some other man opposed to the Fusionists upon the slavery question will be their Presidential candidate in 1856.

These indications of the direction the Know-Nothing movement is taking, and its probable effect upon the next national election. have not escaped the attention of the shrowd and observant Freesoilers. The editor of the National Era, a leading Fusion paper in Washington, which has been for a number of weeks domouncing the Know-Nothings, in the last issue of that paper exclaims;

"Shall the Republican movement be abandoned? Shall the issue between native and foreign-born citizens be suffered to supersede the issue between slavery and freedom? its course, satisfied with having returned a small Anti-Nebraska majority to the next House of Representatives, careless as to whether the next President shall be anti-slavery

ted with the Know-Nothing party, or voted for its candidates, continue their support to it, in the phase of "nationality," so called, it is now assuming under the influence of John M. Clay-

ton, and the Filmore men of New York?"
"Danger ahead," says Dr. Bailey, and what that "danger is" he explains, by adding, which now threatens to check, if not paralyze the Republican movement, and to afford one more opportunity for the slave power to triumph in the Presidential contest. If this country is to be afflicted with another pro-slaveru President, it will have to thank the Know Nothing party."

John G. Whittier, the well-known Abolition oet of New England, in giving the National Era an account of the election in Massachusetts, which the Know-Nothings swept by the board, says of them:

"Of the future of the new party we cannot of course, speak with any degree of confidence. One thing, however, seems certain. With its Southern affiliations, and slaveholding wing, the Senate by an honorable opponent, than a orrupt, disorganizing and treacherous friend. it cannot be relied upon as the party of freedom.
Among its prominent supporters are reckoned
Millard Fillmore, black with the infamy of he Fugitive Slave Bill, and John M. Clayton, of Delaware, who, in a late speech, lays down cess of the Democratic party. His position to as a plank of its national platform, the Neour party has always been that of a guerilla, braska doctrines of Pierce and Douglas .-

These are not favorable indications. There can be no doubt that the Know-Nothng faction is destined in the future to encounter the active opposition of the Fusion Anti-slavery party in the free States. It is not possible, from their diverse principles, that it can be otherwise. The Know-Nothings are about Spain, or any "Young America" doc national—the Fusionists sectional. As well might oil and water mix as they harmonize Gulf, or in the illimitable Pacific. Indeed, it Ohio and Indiana already see the mistake they made in the recent elections in throwing their ests. In N. York they were more wise—kept that this is so! It is a new thing, and certain influence into a scale so hostile to their interup their identity and elected, their candidate for Governor, Clarke, not only without the aid, but against the active efforts of the Know Nothings. We have reason to believe that in the next canvass in Ohio their error will be reputation of this sort is a synonym for menrepaired by the nomination of a distinctive Fusion Anti-Slavery ttcket.

All the political signs indicate unmistakably that there will be three parties in the field for the next Presidency. Their names will be the National Democracy, the Know-Nothings. and the Fusion Anti-slavery Whigs and Abo litionists. With this state of things, who can doubt the result. The National Democrats in almost every State can poll thousands more rotes than any other party separately, being invited to attend. n some of them as strong as all parties combined. That the Presidential canvass of 1856 will result in the continued ascendency of the Democracy in the National Government, can hardly be doubted by any one who looks at the divided and harmonious opposition, which will endeavor to prevent such a result .- Cin.

The West Chester Republican, Monroe Democrat, Erie Observer, Pennsylvanian, Evening Argus and a number of other Democratic papers, disapprove of the call of the Chairman of the State Central Committee for the bery has been openly charged, and at the desks purpose of taking measures to "re-organize the Democratic party." They say, and say truly, that the Democratic party is not disorganized, and, therefore, the project is uncalled for and unnecessary. We think so too. Our party was beaten in the State and Union in 1840; and 1848, but it was not thereby disorganized-the next succeeding years showing that it only acquired additional strength and power from its temporary reverses. So it will be again, if it is not toomuch tinkered with. If anything of the kind is necessary, which we cannot perceive, why call a State Convention for that special purpose, and thus put the peo ple to the trouble and expense of holding two County Conventions and attending two State Conventions during the present Winter and Spring, when the regular State Convention of March next will answer every purpose? We hope that Mr. Bonham and the Committee when they meet, will come to the conclusion that one State Convention is enough for all useful purposes.

The steamship Union arrived at New war. Both sides—the Allies and the Russians -are daily receiving reinforcements, but beyoud that nothing of importance had transpired. Something definite with regard to the fate of Sabastopol must soon be known.

Book Notices.

"Peterson's National Magazine," for January, is scarcely equalled by any of the previous numbers. It contains 25 extra pages, and 40 embellishments of various kinds.—Among the latter are "Guardian Angels," Colored Fashlons for January," and "The Children's New Year's Party."—The contents are as follows:

Guardian Angels, The Pious Dead, The Broken Heart, Rose Harrison, The Olden Time, Heart of Flesh, Twilight Memories, The Editor in his Sanctum, The Departed, My Old Bachelor, The Sisters, The Diamond Ear-Rings, Lines to ——, The Repented Sin, Gone, Quite a Romance, The Lost Winds, My Bride to Be, Marie Trover, Sonnet, Earthly Love, Elsie's Wedding, Love, My Castle In the Air, Forget Not the Poor, Angling For A Good Fish, Lines, Jenny and Ida's New Year, Oh, No! It is Not Sad To Die, Pigtall; A Charade in Three Acts, To Eva, Ross Blake and Her Lovers, Angel Volces, How To Make Oue's Own Dress, Cap-Crown For Infants, Point Lace Stitches, Embroidered Braces, The Ross of Charon, Mitten In Knitted Embroidery, Porte-Monnale, Dice Pattern For Slippers, Point Lace, Insertion, New-Fashioned Slippers, Names for Marking, January, Song, Editors' Table, Review of New Books, Useful Receipts, Fashions for January. Book Notices.

The Usury Laws. It is very evident that an effort will be made during the next session of the Legislature for Pusionists from the Know-Nothings is daily the repeal of the Usury Laws of our State. widening and becoming more and more im- We want no repeal of our present laws. In the rural districts the rate of interest is sufficient to compensate the lender and high enough to compel the borrower, to use every exertion to meet the demand required to pay the interest. Farmers are not able to pay more than the present legal rate; poor men who are forced to borrow are hardly able to pay even that. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Argus, in answer to the proposition that money is a mere article of merchandise

"It is more than this-it is power-and this

is the practical and important attribute that is in issue in the present attempt to remove restraints from it, and to give it free scopegive more to him that has it, at the expense of those who are laboring to obtain it; and the certain tendency of the success of the attempt will be to make the rich richer, and the comparatively rich poor, and the poor poorer still. Money is power, and the temptation to abuse it has been nut under restraint, as society im poses restraints on other evil passions, and pro tects the weak against the abuses of the strong and the sympathies and sentiments of man kind are in favor of the restriction, and in opposition to the covetous, and the extortioner and the oppressor. Again: Money is power and different from merchandize, as it place the borrower and lender on a different footing from that occupied by borrower and seller. Does a borrower approach a lender with the same eate and confidence that a purchaser approaches the seller of goods or lands? On the contrary, in the latter case the purchaser has the air of ease and indifference and confidence which secures the most favorable terms while in the case of the borrower there is a feeling of embarrassment and apprehension in making known his wants, which goes far tow ards placing him at the mercy of him who has to lend; and this illustrates the necessity of legal protection against cupidity and extor

"Another argument with the friends of re peal is, that England has repealed her usury laws. But England is no example for Penn sylvania. England is the centre of capital and onetary transactions. It is to the world what the centre of commerce is to a State, and the rate of interest there is so low from the im mensity of their cash capital, that the repea of such laws leave all former contracts as much undisturbed as if it had not taken place, and does not give to money any increase of power over property or production. But such is no means the case here. When Pennsylvania becomes, like England, densely populated, and all our proposed improvements made, and no more demand for money than there is money to supply, and interest is brought to the same rate that it is there, then we may think of imitating hir example. Then the time may turb contracts, stimulate avarice, and convert our citizens into shavers and extortioners,-But until there is a similarity in our condition the example is no precedent for us, and the argument derived from that source falls power less to the ground. The movement here is premature, partial and unwise, and it can ardly be supposed that the Legislature of Pennsylvania will adopt so disturbing and disastrous a measure as the repeal at this time would assuredly prove."

An Honest Opinion. Some of the Whig and Know-Nothing pers are engaged in the up-hill business of unlerrating the force and character of the President's Message-calling it a "common-place" locument, a "tame and spiritless affair," &c., &c. The National Intelligencer, the great cenral Whig organ of the country, is of a different opinion, however, as will be seen from the ollowing paragraph taken from that paper on l'uesday last:

"Respecting the Message of yesterday, we re gratified to find that all which was predicted of its unexceptionable character een substantially verified. It is certainly dis tinguished by moderation of tone and a free om from all exciting ad captandum appeals It is an unambitious and perspicuous account er looking to acquisitions on the Mexican in a Presidential contest. The Fusionists in it not been for the godsend of our exploit at Greytown, of which the President certainly makes the most, he would seem to have been embarrassed for any stirring topic for the head ly a subject of congratulation, to find the Mes sage of Democratic President so free from ap peals to the passions of the country, so simple clear, and unostentatious in its exposition o the administrative concerns of the Govern ment, and so commendable for the justness of sentiment touching international rights and duties with which the Message opens."

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

Dedication.—St. John's Lutheran Church will be dedicated to the service of Almight Jod, on Sabbath, 24th of December, at 1 clock, A. M. The morning sermon will be preached by Prof. F. W. Conrad, of Wittemberg College, Ohio; afternoon sermon by Rev. B. Sadtler; and evening sermon by the Rev. T. Storke, D. D., of Phila. The public are

Lectures on Marriage.—The Rev. Wm. Phil lips, of Philadelphia, will deliver a series of Lectures, in Fulton Hall, on the subjects of proper Marriage Choice, and of Marriage Du ties—commencing this evening. After all expenses are paid, six per cent. of the nett proeeds are to be given to the Union Dorcas So ciety, for the benefit of the Poor of this City.

Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases .- We direct attention to the advertisement of Henry M. Miller, in another column. These case are neat in appearance, and cannot fail, in great measure, to take the place of the Wood en Coffins heretofore used. We advise our readers to call at Mr. Miller's and examine

According to announcement, Rev. Dr. Durbin preached twice on Sunday last, morning and evening, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, to large and attentive congregations, and took up the Annu-Collection. We are pleased to know that the amount received and subscribed was unusually large—about \$240. A gratifying feature in the transaction was, that subiptions were voluntary made, constituting the following persons Life Members of the Missionary Society connected with the Phila lelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church viz: Rev. Dr. Bowman, of the Protestant Epis capal Church; Rev. Messrs. Nevin and Baldwin, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Messrs Beates, Krotel and Crumbaugh, of the Luthran Evangelical Church; and Rev. Messrs. Keyes and Harbaugh, of the German Reformed Church. Also, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Sam son, and Carpenter McCleary, members of the

The attention of our readers is directed the advertisement of Messrs. Leland, Clay Co., in another column. "The Illustrated Manners Book," which they will shortly pubish, is well worthy the attention of the c, and will doubtless meet with a ready sale They also publish The Dime," a beautiful il York on Saturday, with four days later news lustrated monthly, containing spirited and from Europe. Nothing new from the seat of well written articles, at 10 cents per annum. Address Leland, Clay & Co. Publishes, No. 11 Spruce street, N. Y.

Visitors of the Common Schools of this city for

ember, 1854. MALE DIVISION WEST. Reporting Director, High School (female) r. Lightner. Lightner. M. Howell . Rathvon. . Rathvon . W. Shuler (Boyd & Rakestraw, (Vodges & Walker.)

Abstract of the Treasury Report. Washington, Dec. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, states the receipts of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1854, from all sources, to be \$73,549, 705, which, with the balance in the treasur on the 1st of July, 1853, \$21,942,892, give total for the year of \$95,492,597. The expenditures for the year have been \$75,654,530. leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st f July of \$20,137,967.

The receipts for the quarter ending Sept.

The estimates for the remaining three quar ters of the fiscal year are \$42,500,000. f July was \$47,180,506. The Secretary anticipates a falling off in

he Customs, owing to the Reciprocity Treaty and short crops.

The tonnage of the United States exhibits in increase for the year of 395,892 tons. The imports for the year are \$20,321,319 in

The following state of the Revenue induces he Secretary again to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing the revenue from customs. He recommends but not yet been proclaimed for sale, three rates of duty, 100, 40, and 25 per cent. missioner says, on an average, 1 in place of the eight schedules at present in use. The recommendation for the repeal of the fishing bounties are renewed. The subect of drawback duties on refined sugar is al-

The Secretary gives a statement of the curency which makes the total amount of gold and silver coin in circulation on the 30th of September, 1854, at \$241,000,000, against which there is a total bank circulation of 3204,689,209. He expresses an opposition to the circulation of notes of small d

He recommends the continuance of the Coast Survey, and calls for further aid in protecting life from shipwreck on the coasts, and suggests whether the law should not provide creater security in the construction of steam assenger vessels, or leave them as now to the In view of the recent frauds by Collectors

of the Customs at Cleveland, Oswego, &c., he calls for such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary.

The balance of the report refers mainly to the Mint operations and the operations of the various departments of the Treasury.

Do Not Americans Rule America When there is but a single foreigner in the Senate of the United States, and he General James Shields, of whom John M. Clayton says had he a hundred votès he would east them for his return to that body, we ask do Americans rule. America?

When there is but a single foreigner in the House of Representatives, and he sent there y Whig-ridden Rhode Island, why ask do Imericans rule America?

When there is not a single foreigner as Judge in the Supreme Court of the United times, why ask do Americans rule America. When President Pierce and his cabinet are Vinaziean horneitizens of American born stock

why ask do Americans rule America? The Democratic party has placed nearly all these men in power, yet some say that that party is not American enough. It has always stood by your American Constitution. It has rallied under that document and held it aloft as the sheet anchor of American liberty, whenever and wherever and by whomsoever as sailed. Every triumph of the Democratic party has been under that Constitution, and its fiercest battles have been fought in defence of its provisions against the very men who under a different hame, would destroy it if they could Beware, Democrats, how you assist your ene-mies totear down the bulwark of your liberties behind which, and on whose basis you have so often conquered your foes, and in defiance of their assaults, extended the landmarks of fre dom from ocean to ocean.—Del. Gazette.

Decline in the Iron Trade.-The recent and unexpected reverse which has overtaken the iron trade—so prosperous during the last two years, is, we are sorry to learn from the Reading Journal, having its effect upon the iron establishments of that county. The Journal learn that the "Leesport Iron Company, and the Messrs. Eckert, have countermanded orders for a considerable quantity of machinery with which they intended to increase the productive capacity of their works, and ere making preparations for a considerable reduction of their business, to meet the hard times which stare them in the face. We hope it may be otherwise, but greatly ear that we shall shortly be compelled to noce the discharge of many workmen from our nanufactories; an event which, with winter at their very door, will be a peculiar hardship." The revulsion having its effect in other places. The Wilmington Republican says that one hundred hands have been discharged by one establishment in that city, twenty by another, and a few by others. The difficulty of rocuring funds to make payment is assigned as the reason for this curtailment of the number of workmen." In Norristown, on Monlay morning week, Messrs. Thomas. Carson & West, reduced the wages of those in their mployment 20 per cent. The Swede Iron Company have also reduced the wages of their hands to a like amount.

A Good Time Coming .- The Harrisburg rites as follows, under date of the 1st instant: The pressure for office under Gov. Pollock disgraceful. Not that it is worse than ever before, but it is humiliating to witness such a general scramble for the few offices within the gift of the Executive. If all were put together from Governor down, the emoluments would not enrich ten men in a whole term: and vet we see the whole State moving to influence ppointments. Doubtless the greatest perdexity an Executive has to suffer is the d is tribution of his dozen or so of offices, and good administrations are often crippled in the start ecause the conflicting claims of competitors cannot be reconciled. I do not apprehend that Gov. Pollock is to be seriously crippled in this way, but he will be more fortunate than any of his predecessors if he is not damaged to some extent.

The General Post Office.

The Louisiana Courier says "a good deal buse has been poured upon the head of the Ostmaster General for imaginary defects in the administration of his department. We have never perceived anything in his conduct that deserved the animadversion with which all his public acts have been visited, without discrimination, by persons who will never forgive him for refusing to gratify their hankerng after its patronage, and who, being disapointed in their unreasonable expectations, swore to obtain revenge per fas aut nefus—by nisrepresenting and denouncing all his acts, whether right or wrong. The principal corespondent of the Baltimore Sun at Washington, an intelligent man, who has favorable opportunities of obtaining minute and accurate information respecting the management of the Post Office, writes as follows, under the date of November 17: "I have already stated that in spite of the increased expenses of the Post Office Department, such is the rigid economy with which it is managed, that, with the increased revenue from postage, it is expected that about four years from now, provided that the same economical administration of the department be continued, the revenue will cover the expenditure."

Effects of the Snow.—The storm of Sunday week, was severe over a large section of the country. The fall of snow was very heavy both at the East and West, and very seriously obstructed the travel by railroad on Monday. On the Lakes, and along our coasts much damage was done to the shipping, from or a board of which, it is feared, a number of lives have been lost. A large amount of property is known to have been destroyed.

Land Office Report. The facts it contains are briefly these: - Du ing the year anding Time 30th, there were ,035,000 acres sold for cash; 3,402,000 located by land warrants, and 14,000 by other cer

es; 11,000,000 reported as swamp lands, and 1,751,000 for internal improven making a total of 23,238,313 acres. For the last quarter, 4,780,000 acres were disposed of, being altogether an increase of sales amounting to 5,600,000 acres over the previous year, though there is a diminution of 2,000,000, in ng land warrant and swamp transactions -the difference being caused by the fact that the most of the grants for bounty lands, awamps, railroads, &c., had previously been disposed of. The sales for the third quarter of the current calender year are more than twice those for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, though the locations are less numerous. From the 30th Sept. 1853, to the 20th Sept., 1854, 9,384,464 acres were surveyed, chiefly in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesurveyed, chiefly in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Florida, and 8,199,917 acres were brought into market. This is exclusive of the surveys in California, Oregon and Washington, amounting to 1,686,471 acres, which have missioner says, on an average, full one-third more business has been done this year than in the preceding; of the 26,543,760 acres embraced by the land warrants now issued 22,235.

307.880 acres to be satisfied. PENSION OFFICE REPORT. The whole number of pensioners, June 30, 1853, was 11,867. Annual amount payable to them, \$1,070,059. Same, June 30, 1854, 14,-065, and annual amount payable to them.\$1. 172,651 63. Number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1853, 1,395; June 30: 1854, 1,096. There have been taken from the rolls of the Army Pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1854, by death, 643; by transfer to the Trensury Department, as unclaimed pensions, 873—total, 1,526. Of the New Pensioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, 24 are reported dead, and 38 transferred to the 'reasury Department as unclaimed pensions

PATE IT OFFICE REPORT. The Patent O ice Report states the arrears ges in business at that office have been well pushed forward by increasing the number of examiners. Since the 1st of January 1,600 patents have been issued and the whole number for the year will reach 1,900, or double hat of 1853. The principal recommendations of Mr. Mason are that the examining force be permanently augmented, that better provision e made for taking testimony in cases of appeal, and a new rate of fees established.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

From the Report of Commerce and Navigaion, it appears that there have been buil vithin the present year 264 ships and barks, 69 brigs, 435 smaller vessels, and 121 steam boats, registering an aggregate of over 340,000 tons. The total registered was 5,661,416; United, States, on the 30th of June, tonnage of thereof which 2,333,819 was employed in foreign trade; 2,622,114 in coasting; 146,965 in eod fishing; 181,901 in whaling, and 677,613

Mr. Wise's Letter of Acceptance. Mr. Wise accepts the nomination of Gover

Mr. Wise accepts the nomination of Governor of Virginia, made by the Democratic party

The following is his letter of acceptance, addressed to the committee:

Richmond, Va., December 4, 1854.

Gentlemen: I have received your communication, that the Democratic Convention lately held at Staunton, have nominated me for the office of Governor of the State of Virginia.

I am grateful to the convention for this honor, and, with a due sense of the responsibility, accept its nomination. I have such abiding confidence in the Democratic principles and the Democratic people of Virginia that 1 fear not defeat of either on the sacred soil of "the glorious Old Dominion." But the friends of our faith must remember, that wfillst they

With a flow of the sacred soil of "the glorious Old Dominion." But the friends of our faith must remember, that wfillst they

Three gentlemen left this city sbout a week since on he of our faith must remember, that whilst they have conferred honor upon their nominee, they have imposed a tast upon him in the perform ance of which they must assist with their united strength. I promise to devote my best energies to uphold the hopes of our ancient faith And I will spare no honorable efforts to defend the Virginia citadel of republicanism, which was never so assailed, from without and from within, as at present, and which, we must all bear in mind, has never yet surrendered. That ted strength. I promise to devote my best energies to uphold the hopes of our ancient faith And I will spare no honorable efforts to defend memory will insure victory, or we will prove should be acquitted—nothing recream to the past.

With acknowledgements to you, individually, gentlemen for the expression of your kindiess, I am your obliged friend and fellow-citi

HENRY A WISE

To Messrs. Charles Irving, of Lynchburg; W. R. C. Douglas, of New Kent; Edward Kenna, of Kanawha; George Baylor, of Augusta; J. R. Smith, of Pittsylvania; R. H. Glass of Campbell; R. Kidder Meade, of Peters burg; L. J. Bell, of Accomac, committee. It is understood that Mr. Wise will that oughly canvass the State, and that he will address the people in all directions, previous to the election for State officers. He will have ample time. His competitor, it is probable will not be in the field until some time in Fel

ruary or March. The Storm .- A correspondent of the Bosto Traveller, writing from West Fitchburg Mass., Tuesday noon:
"We have had one of the most severe snow torms ever witnessed in this vicinity. now is from 12 to 18 inches deep, and drifted s badly as we have ever seen it. on town roads and railroads, is almost entirely uspended. The morning train from Boston resterday, did not reach here until 31 o'clock x hours late, and went on as far as Ashburn-

nam and returned in the evening having been inable to proceed. Seven locomotives hav his morning gone up over the Vermont and orrespondent of the Chambersburg Whig vet (noon) come down. The snow drifts about fast as it can be cleared from the track." A correspondent of the Boston Journal, wri ing from Keene, N. H., speaking of the storm of Sunday, says :--"The storm commenced about noon, with noderate snow. It increased gradually, wind east, until about eight in the evening, when

we had signs of severity. By ten, it blew almost a hurricane, with snow. Many of our citizens did not go to bed until one, two and hree in the morning. The houses shook and trembled, as if they would be taken from their scarcely be seen three or four hundred feet. The gale did not subside until nearly three this morning. Much damage is reported, but fortunately no lives, that we have heard of, have been lost.

The tops of about fifty chimneys have been prostrated, breaking in roofs, &c. Several barns have been shifted from their foundations, and roofs of houses partially injured.-The Uneshire House lost two chimney-tops and the portico was nearly crushed; the Eagle true the Francisco was nearly crushed; gle two; the Emerald one; the High School one In one case, a chimney crushed through into room where a man and his wife were in bed but the timbers so fell as to save them. Large rees have been torn up by the roots, and so oine forests of timber almost levelled with the

The Know-Nothings had a ratification meeting at Worcester, Mass., on Monday evening, the 20thult. One of the principal speakers was W. J. Watkins, a colored man, and one of the editors of Fred. Douglass' paper. He stated that nearly all the colored men in the State voted the Know-Nothing ticket. That, says an exchange, fully acco raordinary strength of the Order.

Forgeries. - A number of forgeries, perpe rated by a master house carpenter, named Jacob F. Kridler, and amounting to \$6,000, have been discovered in Baltimore. His total iabilities in borrowed money and other fraudilent transactions, amount to about \$40,000. He has left for parts unknown. AND YET ANOTHER -William P Sackett

he Receiving Teller of the Market Bank of New York, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000. Verily, swindling and rascalities of various kinds and degrees, appear to be the order of

the day. We have received from W. H. Span gler, a pamphlet copy of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, of Philadelphia, n Thanksgiving Day. It is a very able dis some strictures upon the course, and deals o conduct of political Preachers. We advise our

eaders to call ut Spangler's Bookstore and rocure copies. TAVERN LICENSES should be published at farthest by next week, to bring them with-

St. Louis Correspondence.

chain the old mer bemocracy. Son. R. P. Henniken, of Fayette county, Pa., was Gen. Whitfield's competitor, he is said to be an anti-slavery iman, and supported generally by the New England Abolitionists. Both candidates were on the struup, and considerable feeling and excitement was manifested in the canvasa. There was no convention held, but each candidate ran upon his own individual merita, and the result is that Gen. [Whitfield is the successful man, leading Fleniken; and "coming home" with an overwhalming majority. There were several other, gentlemen in the field, but their vote is very small.

'too'. Reeder has at last become a target for several of the Whig editors to fire at. They say that Gov. Reeder is a speculator, and that he has neglected his official duties in searching the territory for jand for his individual benefit—that he has purchased fundreds of acres of land at a more trifle, for the purpose of speculation and imposition upon the emigrants—that the settlers are dissattined with his conduct, and express themselves, in terms not to be misunderstood, that he is jnot the man to administer justice to the people of a new country, &c., &c. This was to be expected, and she only wonder is, that they did not let the bounds loces much his trail long time. Het they thight these

the conduct no matter whether it is proper or not—of those who entertain different and sounder doctrines than themselves.

An association calling themselves the "Ebenezers," having recently visited Kansks with a view of making a settlement in that territory, have reported a location made there of 100,000 acres, abdithat they intend going upon it at the earliest possible time.

Acting tiow, Cuming, of Nobraska, issued a proclamation for a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, which was strictly observed by the settlers on the 30th ult. The election in this territory form Delegate to Congress and members to the legislature, will take place about the 8th of January.—tov. Cuming is pushing things shead as rapidly as possible, and thus far bas accomplished more than was expected in m. Were the settlers to determine who should be the successor to the late fow. Burt. they would declare, almost unanimously in favor of Tl. Cuming.

The census returns of Nebraska territory are now being returned, and it is thought that the population will far exceed the expectations of those supposed to be sell posted. The population of the territory within the district of the Ottoe and Umaka cession deceeds two housand.

The legislature of Florida will, stand three Pomocratic majority in the Senate, and live in the House. One Whigh has been elected to the fluids, and he is pledged to vote for a Democratic II. S. Sen ktor, and for the "Little Glant," of Illineis, for Iresident, against the world!

May. Phelps, the only Bomocrat elected to Congress in Misseuri, was in our city in few days since on his way to Washington City. Senator deeper has left for the Capital. In the early part of the lewek it was announced in this city that the steamer tirand Tower is a total wreek, having broke in two, and so hunch of her cargo as will be obtained, will be considerably damaged. The bott was valued at \$20,000, and the in the first the sum of

mouth withe oblo river, were in a high state of common it appears that a negro man, named Spenoer, kept a bearding house on a wharf-loat at that place, and that he had committed some misdemeanor, for which he was summoned to appear before a Justice of the Peare. He entered the court room with a revolver in his hand, and a keg of powder, with the head knocked out, and swore if they did not give him justice he would blow up the house and all that was in it. Syceral altenntys were made to get the pistol and powder from him, and he finding himself overpowered, broke for his boat hotty pursued by the infuriated crowd, but he gained his boat unharmed, and commenced fring upon the crywd on shore: they informed him if he did not desist they levolid burn his boat and him with it. But he continued, and the exasperated crowd set fire to the boat—cut her lesse and started her adrift, the negro still firing upon his pursueers. As the boat floated

Three gentlemen left this city about a week since only

There is nothing of interest going on in this city. Miss kimberly commences an engagement at the People's Theatre this ovening. Mr. Davenport is at Bates'. The Intelligencer newspaper since its expulsion from the old Whig party, has been cruising around in deep waper, sounding for a safe anchorage. It is at last compelled to go bedy and soul-yes, that footed-over to the Know-Nothings, and it is questionable whether they will recove such "hungry men" into the order. But will soon see what we shall see.

all See.
Considerable property has been destroyed by fire in this y during the past week. A strong north wind has been owing for several days. The weather is quite cold—the vers very low, and freights unusually high.
Yours, P. S. I omitted to state when speaking for the Kan

From our Kansas Correspondent. EAVENDORTH, KANSAS TERRITORY, November, 16th, 1854

Geo. Sanderson, Esq.

- Bear Sir:—On the 29th inst., the people of this Territory will decide who shall be their first delegate to Congress, that being the day fixed upon by Gov. Reeder for the election. There are now but two prominent candidates in the field (the Missouri candidates having backed off the tracky, the Hon. Robert F. Flenniken, late of your state, and Gon. With the Area to Indian Avent, an alpointee of the Govern

being the day fixed upon by Gov. Reeder for the election. There are now but two prominent candidates in the field (the Missouri candidates having backed off the track, the Hon. Robert P. Flenniken, late of your state, and Gon. Whitfield an Indian Agent, an appointer of the Hovernment residing in the Tarritory. I am for Col. Flenniken the tooth and toe neall," and had I not been before, the course pursued yesterday by three hundred Missourians at this place would have driven the to his jsupport.

Gen. Whitfield kome two weeks ago informed a gentleman that his triends in Missouri vere coming to Leavenworth to hold a convention to nominate him for Congress; that there would be a thousand men there from Weston, Westport, Independence and St. Joseph, who would bring their tents with them andleamp on the ground. The 16th the day appointed for the convention came, and with it upon the the thousand Missourians, but at least three hundred. Gen. Whitfield made a speech, which in my estimation was a poor aftar. But there were many of our own citizens also present, who did not like the Missouri movement and were indignant at it. Fearful that some of his fire eating friends among the settlers would not support him if he were nominated by Platte County, he amounced that he would not submit his claim to a convention but would run on his own hook. This stopped the whole affir, and many of those who had come from a distance fait as if they had been sold. Still the meeting was organized, a Missourian being in the chair, and another Secretary. A resolution was offered by a prairle jack-legged lawyor from the same state named diviner, couched in what I regarded as being disrespectful language to Gov. Reeder, and demanding of him to convenu the Legislature for thinks. Several firecters "pitched into him pretty steep" which met the approval of the three hundred above mentioned, but their adour was cooled somewhat when your correspondent mounted the stump and told then some home truths in plain language. His remarks mat the approval

to under way.

Col. Wm. II. Hutter, of the Easton Argus, who is now on a visit to this Territory, has it is rumored purchased the Kansas Herald" establishment, and will move here. The Col. is absent in the interior, where he and Mal. Robert Kiotz, of Carbon county, have gone to look at the country, is incerely hope this report is true, for Col. Hutter is any able writer, and a National Democrat, besides being a warm, and devoted friend. KANSAS.

FOREIGNERS.—The Bible affords us about as goods lessons in morality as the mushroom solomons of our day! In Leviticus, 19th chapter, 33d and 34th verses, we find the following directions on the proper treatment of for-

"If a stranger sojorun with thee in your land, ye shall not ver him; but the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt. I am the Lord thy God."

The Know-Nothings think they can patch up something better than this.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 7.-Wm. P. McGirck, the Teller of the Ocean Bank, Bergen; N. J., who is charged with having embezzled \$50,-000, in October last, was to day arrested here and committed to await a requisition from the Executive of New Jersey.