



Bradford Reporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men
Freedom for Free Territory.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, March 14, 1849.

For the information of those who are indebted, and wish to remit their dues, we would state, that postmasters are authorized by law to frank money, and all persons can take advantage of the privilege at our risk—the receipt of the postmaster will be taken as evidence of payment.

Homestead Exemption—No. 2.

That the disparity between the rich and poor increases as the country grows older, is a notorious fact. This growing inequality is produced in a thousand different ways in the ordinary transactions of life, in which capital, business-tact, and shrewdness, have the advantage over labor, and constantly turn the balance in their favor. It is urged, to be sure, that the laborer receives the full value of his services. But when we look at the results, and observe that the speculating, trading classes and capitalists grow rich, notwithstanding their lavish expenditures, while the working classes with the most rigid economy grow poor, we have conclusive evidence that there is nothing like equality in the dealings between the two classes. The advantage is greatly on the side of wealth and capital.

The history of the world shows that with the laws that have heretofore existed, the increase of population and even the creation of wealth, have only aggravated the sufferings and privations of the poorer classes. The fact that these sufferings are not now so severe in this country, as in some other countries, is only accidental, and is owing chiefly to the vast extent of our unoccupied lands. But unless, with a wise forecast, we avert the evil by wholesome and humane laws, the time is coming, when the poor of this country will have as little reason to congratulate themselves, as the poor of England—perhaps even less reason, since the struggle for riches is more intense among the American people than among any other people on the face of the earth.

We know of no measure better calculated to save the poor man and his family from destitution and debasement, than the exemption of his homestead from judicial sale. What amount of this description of property ought to be thus exempted, may be a question of some difficulty. But a law of some sort, rendering the poor debtor independent of the mercy of his creditors for a shelter for his wife and family, is demanded on the same principles of policy and humanity which have secured to the poor man his last cow, to the mechanic the tools of his craft, and to the agriculturist his yoke of oxen. The homestead is permitted to retain one cow, and the farmer a yoke of oxen, because it is of greater consequence to them, and better for society, that they should have the property, than that their creditors should have the benefit of its sale. The law has thus far very properly interposed between the creditor and the debtor, to shield the latter from the extreme consequence of pecuniary misfortune.—Do the rights of creditors suffer materially from the principle of exemption in their cases? Here and there, to be sure, an individual may be found, who is avaricious enough to covet the last cow of his debtor—but the same man would in all probability, like Shylock, demand the pound of flesh if it were in the bond, or require the body of his victim to be quartered as of old, did the laws still permit such barbarity. We sympathize as little with the regrets which such a man feels for the diminished rigors of the law, as we do with those of the jockey that unexpectedly finds the lid of a coffin interposed between him and the corpse he was laboring to disinter. The law is in general regarded by all classes as highly beneficial in its operation, and quite compatible with the rights of creditors. No farmer acquires credit on the ground of his owning a yoke of oxen, since it is known that the article is exempt from execution, and consequently no one is deceived; at the same time, the indigent farmer, by the aid of the property thus secured to him by law, is enabled to support his family, and do something towards paying his creditor.

Let there be a law, exempting the Homestead from judicial sale, prospective in its operation, and the results will be vastly more beneficial to the debtor, and the community at large, without affecting any right or abridging any just claims of the creditor. The latter would have no reason to complain of being unable to apply property of his debtor in payment of a debt, which he knew was exempt when the debt was created. The community would be benefited by the tendency of such a law to prevent those cases of extreme poverty and destitution which are so common, as well as that at least derogatory to the character of a free citizen. The extreme miseries of homeless want would then be rarely felt. The man of enterprise would not be subject to the vicissitudes of fortune for a home to shelter his wife and family. The whole cast of society would then partake more of a humane, not to say, Christian character. No man in reality would be injured thereby; and no one would think himself injured, if we except the speculating, trading classes, whose policy is, of course, to secure their holds upon the throats of those who are indebted to them, and to have no legal impediment in the way of extending their acquisitions.

It is not easy to calculate the moral effect which the enactment of such a law would have upon all community, and especially the poor. It would be a recognition of the truth, that the right of man to a home on God's earth, is of more importance than any consideration of trade and traffic. It would prove a wholesome check to that grasping, arrogant spirit of acquisition, which affects to sum up the whole aim and end of society in the enforcement of contracts relating to property. It would do something towards establishing man's right to a livelihood and subsistence for himself and family, independent of the vicissitudes of fortune, on a proper basis. The happiness of a family around their native fireside, would no longer be overbalanced by the consideration of two or three hundred dollars in the pocket of a creditor, who perhaps had inveigled them into debt and consequent ruin. To the poor man and his family, the moral effect of such a law would be great. Exactly what effect it would have on some part of his comfortable subsistence and independence as a man. He would not be subject to the humiliating thought, that the home, which is endeared to himself and little ones by the fondest associations, is at the mercy of every man to whom he has the misfortune to owe a few dollars without the present ability to pay. It is to be regretted that such a law would create a popular appreciation of the fact, that human welfare and improvement are matters of the first importance, in respect of which mere trade and money seeking should hold a secondary place; that property is to be regarded as the means of human comfort, development and support, not an end in itself to which everything else is to be sacrificed.

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Far be it from us to say one word calculated to diminish the moral obligation which every man ought to feel himself under for the payment of his honest debts. The morals of a large portion of the community are quite too loose in this respect already. But we know no just principle, human or divine, which requires that a man's family should be distressed, cast out of doors, and banished from their home, simply on the ground of his inability to pay a debt.

It is urged, that the law in question would furnish opportunities to villainy, as well as protection to honest industry. In reply to this, we have only to say, that the sun shines upon "the evil and the good," and the "rain descends upon the just and the unjust." The best of human regulations, is inseparable from its perversion, and if we aim to exclude bad men from all benefit of our plans devised for the good, we shall require a discrimination which the Creator himself did not see fit to exercise in shaping the system of things in which we live.

Public Defaulters.

(For the Bradford Reporter.)
HARRISBURG, March 9, 1849.

Mr. Editor:—As my name appears among the list of Public Defaulters returned by the State Treasurer to the Legislature, at the opening of the session, and as the Toga Eagle has seized upon the occasion to publish the fact to the people of Bradford and Tioga, accompanied by ungenerous and uncalculated remarks, I send you the following letter to the Auditor General, explanatory of the mistake, which I ask you to insert in your paper, with a request that the Eagle will copy.

Yours, &c.,
E. S. GOODRICH.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, Feb. 25, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of yesterday is before me. It was not known to the Treasury Department, at the time of making out the list of defaulters, that you held a receipt of the State Treasurer, dated 9th January, 1839, for One Hundred Dollars, which amount it appears you had not received credit for. Your account would have stood closed, had this credit been given you. To guard against any future occurrence of the kind, I have directed that your account be credited with the amount of said receipt, and have the pleasure to inform you that it now stands closed upon the books of this department.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Aud. Gen'l.

Elisha S. Goodrich, Esq., former Register and Recorder of Bradford County.

ANOTHER GREAT PICTORIAL PAPER.—Wilson & Co., of New York, have issued a most magnificent pictorial Inauguration sheet Double Brother Jonathan, in commemoration of Gen. Taylor's taking his seat in the Presidential Chair of the Nation. It is filled with fine large and beautifully printed engravings characteristic of the great event, among which are portraits of Taylor and Fillmore the size of life. The principal picture is an exact representation of "Old Zack" delivering his Inaugural Address, surrounded by the great men of both political parties. The Doleful Doings of a Disappointed Patriot in search of office—the rich Adventurers in California—the Inauguration Ball—the Battle of Buena Vista, and other subjects, are also amply illustrated with spirited and well executed Engravings. The price of the sheet is 12 cents only, or ten for one dollar.

GEN. TAYLOR'S CABINET.

The following nominations were sent into the Senate on Tuesday:—

- JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Del. Sec. of State,
- WM. M. MEREDITH, of Pa. " Treasury,
- THOS. EWING, of Ohio, " Home Dep.
- WM. PAXTON, of Va. " Navy,
- Geo. W. CALDWELL, of Ga. " Army,
- JACOB COLLAMER, of Vt. Postmaster General,
- REVERDY JOHNSON, of Md. Atty. General,
- JOHN DAVIS, of Mass. was named for the Home Department, but being a member of the late Congress, is found to be constitutionally ineligible.

MUMF & Co., publishers of the "Scientific American," have favored us with a Pamphlet containing the Patent Laws of the United States, together with all the forms necessary for applying for a Patent, information in regard to filing caveats, with remarks on its use, etc., amount of fee required at the Patent Office, and every other information that is necessary to instruct a person in making his own applications.

Price 12 1/2 cents single, or 12 copies for one dollar—sent by mail to any part of the United States. Address MUMF & Co., New York.

MASSACHUSETTS SPECIAL ELECTION.—We learn from the Boston Atlas of yesterday that Mr. PALFREY, lacks 457 votes of an election to Congress from the 11th District of Massachusetts. The vote stands for Palfrey, Free Soil, 4,001; Thomson, Whig, 3,598; Robinson, Democrat, 1,960.

The Union says that the late President of the United States, although the bill for the organization of the Minnesota Territory was so altered as to confer on him such a power, made no nominations to the offices in that Territory.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR.—Benjamin C. Howland, Democrat, has been appointed by Governor Thomas, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Reventy Johnson.

The late Congress passed an act, reducing the number of Paymasters in the Army, and among the number thus legislated out of office, is Colonel VICTOR E. PLOTT, of this county.

No nomination has yet made for President Judge of this District. It is pretty generally understood, however, that HORACE WILKINSON, Esq., of this county, will be appointed.

Hon. JAMES COOPER, it is stated, has sold his residence, and other property in Adams county, and will remove this Spring to Schuylkill county, making Pottsville his permanent home.

Dr. JOSEPH C. BRYANTON, late Surgeon of the 1st Reg. Penna. Volunteers, died at Middletown, Mifflin county, on the 24th ult., aged about 38 years.

Dr. GEORGE R. ESTER, Auditor General of this State, under Gov. Porter, died at Burlington, Iowa, on the 26th ult.

FOUR LIVES LOST!

News and News burned, and a Man and his Children Destroyed!

A most distressing occurrence took place in the eastern part of Orwell township, in this county, on Monday last, 12th inst., the particulars of which, in their singularity and fatal results, we have never known equalled.

We learn from our informant, that Mr. Charles Corbin, a farmer of that township, returned to his house intoxicated, and after abusing and maltreating his wife, turned her out of doors, obliging her to seek refuge at a neighbor's. He then went to his barn, and communicated fire to it, burning it to the ground; and returning to his dwelling, set that on fire; and in the flames perished himself, with all his children, three in number!

We have not the full details of this heart-rending tragedy. It adds another to the dark catalogue of crime and woe, caused by the demon of Intemperance, and comes with an awful warning to humanity. The barn was filled with grain, and contained a number of horses and cattle, all of which were destroyed.

Correspondence from Harrisburg.

The North Branch Canal—Its friends and its prospects.—The Bradford Delegation—Great change in Public Opinion.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1849.
Mr. Editor:—Since I have been sojourning at this place, I have been a careful observer of the various movements and measures here in relation to the North Branch Canal; and I cannot persuade myself that there has been the least sincerity, from the very first in the professions of the state administration in regard to it. My present views are that it was intended by the declarations made by Governor Johnston, during his tour through the northern counties to secure the votes of our people, and then let the project of completing the canal slumber, or be put down in the Legislature by the votes of the anti improvement members. The cautious intorsement of the project in the annual message of the Executive, was almost a matter of course, after the promises made to the people of the north.

The ample merits of the improvement, and the constant agitation of the subject, for the last four years, by its friends, in one form and another, has given it a stronger hold upon the public mind than the Governor and his advisers were prepared to meet, and they find themselves embarrassed by its strength in the present Legislature. They may yet yield to this and pass a bill in some form, but I consider its success, at this time, as extremely problematical.

In speaking of this measure, and its progress, I cannot forbear to refer to the exertions and labors of several individuals in its behalf, and invoke for them the gratitude of our people. In the Legislature, Col. Mason, our own Senator, and Mr. Streeter, of Susquehanna, have been active and efficient, altho' the bill has not yet reached that body. Our members in the House of Representatives, Messrs. Watles and Stockwell, have been faithful and vigilant. Mr. Little of Wyoming and Mr. Fuller of Luzerne, have both exhibited much ability in the debate which have taken place, on the Bill, in the House. Mr. Cooper of Adams, (now our U. S. Senator) has shown a rare spirit of liberality, in his eloquent advocacy of the interests of the north, coming as he does from an Anti improvement County. Gen. Packer, the present able speaker of the House, has also thrown his best powers of mind and eloquence into the scale in our behalf, and his efforts should be long and kindly remembered by our citizens. Messrs. Frick of Northumberland, Pearce of Columbia, Schoonover of Monroe, have all been active and faithful friends of the project. Mr. Roberts of Fayette, who made the supplementary report in favor of the North Branch has always exhibited great liberality in his support of our interests. Mr. McCalmont of Clarion—but it will be impossible all to whom we are indebted, and I may as well, at once give you the names of those who voted for the bill in the trying struggle on the 21st of February.

Messrs. Bent, Bloom, Carl, Cooper, Cort, Courtney, Diehl, Duncan, Elliott, Emery, Felix, Fisher, Frick, Fuller, George, Gillespie, Hastings, Henzey, Herring, Hertz, Klotz, Little, Lockenbach, McCalmont, Hugh, McKee, John McKee, Meek, Myers, Pearce, Porter, Pratt, Robb, Roberts, Schoonover, R. R. Smith, John Smith, Soder, Steel, Stockwell, Taggart, G. T. Thorn, Walters, Watles, Wilcox, Zerby and Packer, Speaker—46.

Nor ought the exertions of some of our friends, who have been here to assist in sustaining this measure, be passed over in silence. The labors of some of them, have been arduous and effective—all have no doubt been useful. The first delegation, Messrs. Edw. Adams, Ward and Piollet reached here at the time, as I am informed, which was thought to be the turning point of the struggle. The enemies of the Bill, through the aid of some professional friends, had it referred to the Committee of ways and means, with instructions to report upon the expediency of the measure, and the financial ability of the State to complete this improvement at this time, and also her ability to create a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt. Insidious enough; and I doubt not it was intended and expected to be fatal. The friends of the North Branch rallied. A brief and general report was submitted by Mr. Cooper, the Chairman of the Committee, concluding with the assurance that a supplementary report would subsequently be presented, embodying, at length, the facts and arguments, upon which the friends of the improvement relied to sustain its claims to Legislative consideration. This report was duly made; and I trust you will notwithstanding its length, find a place for it in the columns of the Reporter. The Pennsylvaniaian justly characterizes it as "a document of great and convincing ability; and full of interest to every citizen of the State." "It reviews," continues that paper, "all the aspects of the question to which it is devoted—financial and otherwise; and it shows conclusively, that it is the plain and imperative duty of Pennsylvania to complete the work upon which she has already expended so much. Several of the leading papers, in different sections of the State, have spoken in the highest terms of this able and interesting document.

So far our friends had skillfully carried the contest. Instead of the Committee of ways and means changing the requisition of the measure, they had almost unanimously endorsed it. In the house, to every appearance, it had a sure and reliable majority. On the 21st ultimo, after an exciting debate, in which nearly all the equal ability and effective eloquence of the House, was found on the side of justice and sound policy—a vote was taken which decided the fall of the bill for the day. For the bill forty-six; against fifty votes were recorded. This

vote was reconsidered on the next day and the bill will come up again on Thursday next, of the result, on that day, I shall of course advise you—at this time there seems but little hope.

Of the outsiders, or members of the third house, (as they are called) from our county, Mr. Ward and myself alone remain at this place. If the project should fail, this winter, all must admit that we have faithfully performed his part. At the hazard of being thought partial, I cannot conclude this hasty and rambling sketch without expressing my individual sense of his labors, both at this time and heretofore, to promote the interest of our section of country. Public opinion has, for some years, been steadily changing in regard to the improvement on the North Branch of the Susquehanna. As steadily, has his able pen been employed, in various public papers throughout the state, in its behalf. One decided, persevering man—thoroughly understanding his subject—speaking quietly, but frequently, through that all powerful engine, the Press, can achieve much. As I do not say he has been alone in these efforts—there are others who have performed well their part. But I do say, no other single individual in the state has labored more zealously, ably and effectually than he has, upon this subject.

When we remember that, even in the highest fervor of the improvement feeling, there never was an appropriation carried in the legislature, for the north branch unless it "log rolled" through by the friends of other improvements, I think there is much to encourage rather than dishearten us in the present vote—to be beaten by only four votes, in a full after a protracted struggle, shows that we shall yet succeed, if we are true to our interests and persevere.

But enough for this present writing. G.

The North Branch bill not retracted—Discussion on the Bank bill—Passage by the votes of democrats.

HARRISBURG, March 9th, 1849.

Sir:—Yesterday was the day set apart for the consideration of the North Branch Canal bill, but it was not read; nor has it been reached at this hour to day, 3 P. M. Yesterday was entirely occupied in discussing and passing the bill to renew the charter of the Farmers Bank of Philadelphia. A most interesting and exciting discussion arose on the Bank bill, which brought out nearly the whole talent of the house. It, of course, assumed a party shape, and the battle was fought almost entirely on a motion to incorporate the principle of individual liability. It will be recollected that parties are evenly balanced in the house, when all the members are present; there was a few absent on both sides but as Mr. Swartzwelder of Allegheny voted for the amendment it was expected of course, by the Democrats, that it would succeed, but strange and incomprehensible as it may appear there were four Democrats of easy virtue enough to defeat this salutary subject either by voting directly or withholding their votes. As the yeas and nays were taken on every motion, of course the names of these recreant Democrats will be given to the public. You will be surprised to find among them Mr. Elliott, the Representative from Tioga, Mr. Frick the member from Northumberland Mr. Little of Wyoming and Mr. Schoonover of Monroe.—Democrats who have all been honored with the confidence of a true hearted, radically democratic constituency. How these gentlemen can justify themselves with their people, remains for them to ascertain. No one here believes that their actions yesterday on the Bank questions, reflects the views of the Democratic counties which they represent. Mr. Roberts of Fayette and Mr. Pearce of Columbia, appealed to the members of the Democratic party, in language glowing, eloquent and impassioned, to stand by their principles, which they had on more than one occasion succeeded in maintaining in former hard fought contests, and not at this late day surrender the citadel of Democracy to the enemy. But was in vain. The wiles of Federalism accomplished what its power had failed to do. The principle of individual liability was voted down, and the Banks again trampled over the people.

The time of the House, has been occupied entirely to day on a bill to renew the charter of the Bucks Co. Bank, and it is not yet disposed of at 5 o'clock P. M. of course, the north branch has again had the go by, and as the bill now before the House cannot be disposed of at day, it is possible the north branch will not be brought up to-morrow.—G.

LASTEST FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship America from Liverpool, February 24th, arrived at Halifax, on Thursday morning. The news was expressed to St. John's N. B., and thence to Philadelphia by Telegraph. We have only room for a brief summary.

The California excitement still prevails in England, and has extended to France. The latter government has dispatched an engineer to California to survey the diorities. The National Assembly will meet in May. Louis Napoleon seems to be acquiring political strength and popularity daily. Joseph Bonaparte is to be sent as Ambassador to Spain. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled to Vienna, and the ex-patriate people have declared for a provisional government as part of Italy.

The republican feeling has reached its height in the Roman States. The Pope was deposed on the 6th ult., and a Republic established. His spiritual authority is still acknowledged. In Austria and more trouble is anticipated. In the Spanish Cortes lately it was declared, from the Ministry, that no propositions of a cession of Cuba to the United States had been made, and no Ministry proposed of Spain, would ever listen to such a proposition.

The demand for Cotton in England has been active. Breakfasts are still in demand, at improved prices. The iron trade has improved, and another rise in wages and prices is announced. Money continues abundant, and a trade, in the manufacturing districts is active. United States Stocks continue in demand.

THE LATE ADMINISTRATION.—Ex President Polk and his family, left Washington on Tuesday morning for the Southern coast. Mr. WALKER, late Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied him. At Richmond the Legislature and citizens were prepared to give him a fitting reception, and at Charleston and other points, arrangements were made to do him honor. Hon. CAVY JOHNSON, late Postmaster General, returns to Tennessee in a few days. Major GRANTHAM, Register of the Treasury, goes in the same direction. The late Heads of the Departments all return to their own States except Mr. WALKER, who is to reside in Washington and practice his profession in the Supreme Court of the United States. By request of Gen. TAYLOR, Mr. BOCHAMER, late Secretary of State, and Mr. MARCY, late Secretary of War, will remain at the heads of their respective Departments for a few days longer, in order to initiate their successors into the routine of official duty.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Democratic Press of York Pa. that on Tuesday of last week, Mr. William Eckock of that County, was accidentally killed. His horse became frightened on the bridge over the river, and in endeavoring to check them he slipped and fell, the wheel passing over his head.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AND ADDRESS OF GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, TWELFTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

(By Telegraph to the New York Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5—P. M. The doors of the Senate chamber were opened at 10 o'clock this morning, and the ladies' gallery was immediately filled with the fair sex. The reporters' gallery was also crowded to suffocation; there was great struggling and pressing, and thousands were forced to leave without obtaining an entrance.

The Senate assembled at 11 and a resolution adopted that Senator Armstrong take the Chair. The new members were then all sworn in with the exception of Gen. SHIELDS. A resolution was adopted to refer Gen. SHIELDS' credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE and GEORGE M. DALLAS then came in arm and arm. Mr. ATCHISON administered the oath to Mr. FILLMORE, who took the chair and delivered an eloquent address.

All the Justices of the Supreme Court and about 40 members of the Diplomatic corps, including the attaches, then came in; the first occupying 15 seats in the area, at the left of the Vice President, and the latter at the right.

Messrs. BUCHANAN, JOHNSON and TORREY, of the old Cabinet, came in and took seats in front of the Diplomatic corps.

A lady fainted in the gallery, but in the confusion which prevailed could not be got out. She however soon recovered.

It was now early 12 o'clock, and the President and Ex-president had not made their appearance. Considerable impatience was manifested until about half-past 12 when the President and Ex-President came in and occupied seats with Messrs. GEORGE M. DALLAS and R. M. JOHNSON.

President Taylor entered into a brief conversation with chief Justice TANEY and Judge McLEAN, and then proceeded to the eastern portico, where Chief Justice TANEY, of the Supreme Court, administered to him the oath of office, as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The President then delivered the following Inaugural Address.

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

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen, in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but when I reflect that the acceptance of the Office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, involves the most weighty obligations, and is a position which, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties I shall not be without able cooperation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience, and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance, talents, integrity and purity of character which will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decision of the Judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation.

To the example of those illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence, and especially to his example who was by so many titles "the father of his Country."

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

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

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency and to improve the means of their Military and Naval Schools sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American Freemen we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessing of Civil and Political Liberty, but at the same time we are warned by the admonitions of History and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign Nations. In the contest between conflicting Governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral, while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions, and our people, the advancing spirit of Civilization, and above all, the dictates of Religion direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that international questions can now arise which a Government confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just right may settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our Foreign relations, I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

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

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

In conclusion I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the

goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our conduct; by self-directed attempts to assuage the bitter ills which the often mark unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide spread Republic.

The crowd in the square was immense, and probably numbered 10,000. There was great cheering and discharge of cannon before and after the delivery of the Address.

It was agreed that the Senate meet every day at 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered. Gen. SHIELDS' eligibility will be the first business before them after the Cabinet nomination.

On motion of Mr. FILLMORE the Senate adjourned. Mr. MEXLEY returned the Pennsylvania Delegation this morning.

The grand Whig Inauguration Ball is a most splendid affair, and an immense crowd is present. The other is well attended also. Gen. TAYLOR attended both and was brilliantly received.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Called Session of the Senate.
WASHINGTON, Friday, March 9.
The Senate assembled at 11 o'clock. The Vice President, Mr. FILLMORE, took his seat and called Members to order. He then laid before the Senate the resignation of Hon. Reventy Johnson of Md. On motion of Mr. Pearce, the presiding officer was requested to inform the Governor of Maryland thereof.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, a motion was made that the Senate adjourn until Tuesday next, which was lost by Yeas 14, Nays 18. The Senate, on motion, adjourned over until Monday next.

Assistant Postmaster General.
WASHINGTON, Friday, March 9.
It is reported that FRIZ HENRY WALKER of Iowa, who was one of the Taylor Presidential Electors, had been appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Second Auditor of the Treasury.
WASHINGTON, Friday, March 9.
Hon. JAMES E. BRADY, late member of Congress from the XVth District of Pennsylvania, (residence at Chambersburg) it is said has been appointed Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, in the place of Gen. JOHN M. McCALLA of Kentucky.

Death of Hon. John Blanchard.
WASHINGTON, Friday, March 9.
Hon. JOHN BLANCHARD, a Representative from the XVIIIth District of Pennsylvania, died to-day at Harrisburg on his way to his residence at Bellfont.

THE QUARREL IN THE SENATE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the following account of the difficulty between Messrs. Foote and Cameron:

In the Senate a little *emule* took place between General Foote and Cameron. The former went to the latter to complain to him that he had officiously interrupted Senator Berrien while he was addressing the Senate; and in so doing he showed his finger menacingly in the face of the Pennsylvania Senator, who however, did not seem to be struck Gen. Foote's finger down to its owner's side. Order! order! rang through the Chamber, and Gen. Foote retreated. The difficulty was afterwards amicably made up.

THE ROBERT OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY OFFICES.—The Valley Sentinel, referring to the robbery of the records in the Treasurer's and Commissioners' office of Cumberland county, says, the docket stolen from the Treasurer's office was found the next morning unimpaired. It is now probable that the mutilated docket can be restored, so that all the accounts which it contained will be preserved to the country. Mr. Garlin, late Treasurer, was held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars for his appearance at the next Court, to answer the charge of forcibly entering the public offices, and delaying and removing the records.

AN INDIAN CHIEF FROZEN TO DEATH.—The celebrated Indian Chief Macksauba, of the Ottawa tribe, was recently frozen to death at Fisher's Mill in Allegan Co. "Liquor was the cause." The ball to which he belonged is located near Black Lake at the Old Wing, and through the instrumentality of the Missionaries have become nearly civilized in all their habits. Macksauba was a very popular chief.

BROKEN OHIO BANKS.—The Legislature of this State seems inclined to bring these swindling concerns to proper account. A resolution passed the Senate on the 2d inst., directing the Attorney General to institute proceedings, in *quo warranto*, against the Bank of Manhattan, the Bank of Wooster, the Bank of Norfolk, and the Bank of Sandusky.

THOMSON'S Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Nymphs.

Another voluntary testimony to its value from a distinguished Physician. Read the following from Dr. YOUNG's recent ocular:

Philadelphia, Jan 18-1849.
Messrs. Agney & Dickson—Gentlemen:—Having been troubled by my throat, and used in my own family, I have used your COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR AND WOOD NYMPHS, and I have no hesitation