\$305,588 40; a som equal to the interest but little advantage. It will also add ito on six milions of the public debt, and to the general prosperity of the adjacent coun-20 per cent, on the original cost of the try; to the value of property, and consework, including the expenditures for new quently to the revenues of the State.

locks. The North Branch canal and the Columbia railroad also present favorable results. The business and tolls on the former have increased with marked rapidity : and the management on both these branches bear the marks of skill and economy. The expenses on the Allegheny Portage. road have been largely reduced, and the business better regulated than at any former period. As a whole, I feel constrained to say that the condition of the public works has been improved during the last year : in no other particular, to so valuable an extent, as in the matter of contracting dents, which it seems has been almost entirely avoided. The officers on the respective lines report that they have The floating debt and unpaid appaid all expenses ; and some of them have gone so far as to say to the Canal Board that they will be personally responsible for any debts that may hereafter be discoved. This is truly a great reform-for. pothing has cost the State so much, as the pernicious practice of making debts on the public works ;-I still think it should be interdicted by positive law.

In my last message I gave my views at length, as to the principles and rules that should control in the management of the State improvements, and I need not repeat them in this. I would respectfully suggest, however, that so much of the law as binds the Canal Commissioners to a fixed rate of toils for the whole season, should be repealed. The officers directing the operations of the public works should, it seems to me, be left free to meet the exigencies in trade and commerce as they may arise.

The work on the Mountain railroad has progressed slowly, and it is obvious that it will not be fully completed before the summer of 1855. I must confess myself sadty disappointed as to the time and money consumed in the construction of this work. The expenditures, since I came into office, have greatly exceeded the whole amount estimated as necessary to complete the line; and yet, it is but justice to say, that the Pennsylvania railfoad, lying parallel with it, has cost a still larger sum per mile.

I have endeavored, during my service, to guard against the commencement of schemes of this or any other character, to entail future liabilities on the Treasury. State. No new improvements should be undertaken, upon any pretext whatever .-The payment of the debt, and that only, should absorb the surplus revenue of the Treasury. If this policy be pursued, no other financial scheme, to pay the debt, will be necessary. The large annual surplus will reduce the State's indebtedness with sufficient rapidity.

I regret exceedingly the necessity of anouncing to you that the North Branch canal is not yet in full operation. It is now more than a year since the Canal of the new, located on the hill side, near the margin of the river, when tosted by terial and formation. In some instances struction to the passage of the water out the least productive. into the hed of the river. This is especially the case ni much of the old work. In all a reconstruction of the bottom of the ca nal, could prove sufficient; and this was necessarily a tedious and expensive process. There is still a considerable poring season. That the utmost skill and vigilance has at all times been exhibited by the agents of the State on this line, I do not believe; but the deficiency in this particular, on the new work, has not been so palpable as alleged by some. Indeed, since May last, great energy has characterized the management on this line; the President of the Canal Board having devoted much of his time to a personal supervision of the work. But it is obvious no degree of capacity in the State's agents, for the last year, could have overcome all the difficulties that were encountered with sufficient celerity, to have entirely satisfied their property.

The real value of the public works, is a propublic expectation.

At the time I came into office, the sum complete operation.

The inexaustible nimes of coal with which assuredly be a greater misfortune than no sale that section of the State abounds, the pro- at all.

At the time of my induction in-

to office the funded debt, including accrued interest, amounted to the sum of \$40,154,457 48 Add to this the loan of April, 1852, to complete the North Branch Canal. 850,000 00

\$41,004,457 48 Deduct payment as follows: Interest on outstanding certi-**\$50,033 39** figates. Receipts to the

sinking fund up 1.057.856 15 to this time,

Total funded debt, propriations at the period alrea \$1,421,090 15 dy indicated. Deduct the available balance then

750,000 00 \$671,090 15

\$1,103,919,54

The floating debt, temporary loans, unpaid appropriations, except for repairs after the 1st \$1,630,000 00 December, 1854.

in the Treasury,

Balance in Treasury November 3+ 1854, after deducting the amount applicable to the old public debt and the relief issues then on hand.

865,929 00

\$765,920 00 During the same period the following appropriations and payments have been made towards the construction of new im-

provements: For the re-constructing of the Col-\$514.407 66 umbia Railroad, For the new railroad over the Al-1.117.955 93 legheny mountains;

For the completion of the Western rescivoir, For the North Branch Canal, 1,206,352 76 New locks on the Delaware division, 100,319 99 95,853 71 bundry special payments,

\$3,086,779 05

The foregoing figures exhibit the astonishing fact that the Treasury has been annually paying over a million of dollars toward the construction of new improvements, and at the same time accomplished a small reduction of the public debt.

As made my duty by an act of the Legislature, approved the 27th of April last, providing for the sale of the main line of the pub-This ought to be the settled policy of the lie works, sealed proposals for its purchase were invited, up to the first Monday of July last. No offers were made under this invitation; and public notice was again given, on the 14th of November last, in accordance with the 29th section of the act, for proposals, to be submitted to the General Assembly; but none have been received. This improvement is, more clearly the necessity for such reform. therefore, still the property of the State, subject to such disposition as the Legislature may deem necessary.

My mind has undergone no change on the subject of selling the public works, since the that can be obtained, and the conditions on Commusioners directed the water to be which purchasers may be willing to hold these let into the main trunk of that improve- works for the use of the public. With a full ment, and declared their confident belief and fair consideration, and on terms amply that it would be in successful-operation protective of the rights and interests of the by the middle of last summer; but their people, in the future enjoyment of these highsanguine expectations, as well as those of ways—a sale might not prove injurious to the the people, have in this respect, been sad-not politic to assume that they must be sold for ly disappointed. A variety of unforseen whatever can be obtained: or that they should, difficulties presented themselves in the in any event, be given away. Nothing could way of the attainment of this end. The have a more prejudicial effect upon the interold work, constructed some twelve or fif. ests of the State as involved in these improveteen years since, as well as some sections | ments, than the avowal of such a determination. Nor is it less unwise to disparage the value of the Commonwealth's property, at the very moment of putting it in the market for the admission of water, turned out to be sale. No intelligent private citizen would so porous, and totally insufficient in its ma- act in reference to his own estate. He would hardly give notice to capitalists in advance, rocks, roots, trees and stumps, have been that he would sell his farm for a fair price; concealed under the bottom of the canal but if unwilling to pay such teasonable conchannel, covered only by a few inches of sideration, they could have it for half the money. Nor would such a person proclaim, earth; thus presenting but a slight ob- that of all the farms in the country, his was

It is certainly the wish of many good citizens of the State-perhaps of a unjority-that such sections or places, no remedy short of the public works should be sold. But this desire is evidently, based upon the assumption that the measure would be one of real economy -that it would lessen, without the hazard of increasing, their annual taxes. The realization of such an object, it must be perceived, tion of the work to remodel in this way; then, depends entirely upon the price and but it is confidently believed that it vill be terms. Those who desire a sale, certainly ready for use in the early part of the coin. expect the State to be the giner by such a measure. No other important or sufficient reason for parting with this property has been

It is usually said that the works should be sold to pay the public debt and lessen the burthens of the people; but it must be observed that a sale might be made at a price far too low to effect such purpose; and if so, to give them away would be still less likely to produce the desired result. Should the gross sum received, not be equal to that on which the nett earnings would pay the interest, then the effect would be to increase, rather than diminish these annual burthens. This is not what the will they be satisfied with such disposition of

position full of difficulty; and I doubt not the General Assembly will approach the inquiry, necessary to complete this work was es- duly impressed with its importance. Ten timated at \$772.000. Since that time the millions of dollars was fixed by the law of last sum of \$1,206,552 72 has been expended, session, as the price for the main line. This and it will still require; as estimated by minimum is said by some to be too high, and the Canal Board, \$60,000 to put it into the failure to sell regarded as the consequence. Others attribute the absence of bidders, to the condition of the money market-to the strin-Whilst I regret this unforseen cost and gent restrictions imposed upon the law; and delay, I cannot refrain from repeating my to the efforts that had been previously made to unfaltering confidence in the wisdom of disparage the value of the line. But it is obthe policy that dictated the completion of vious that more than one of these causes may on coal, iron, lumber, and other cheap tonnage, this work. The large increase of busi- have operated; and a greater than all may have ness and tolls for the year just closed, on the older portion of the line, indicates what we may safely anticipate from the normal dent that the latter consideration was not withwe may salely anticipate from the new; out its influence. But, be this as it may, it is and I cannot doubt, that the gross amount certainly wiser to fail to sell from any one of of the company, for the use of the public cofof business it will command, and the rev- these causes, than to hazard the works in the enue it will yield, will exceed the most market, without any restriction or limitation and thereby protect the public improvements sanguine expectations of its advocates .- as to price or conditions. A bad sale would

ducts of which are destined to pass. The benefits resulting to the people from through this avenue to a limitless market, these improvements, have been numerous and the which it should be charged. When the sum is through this avenue to a limitless market, diversified. They have facilitated trade and in this way ascertained, it matters not to the will furnish for it a never failing supply commerce; stimulated productive industry in State how the company obtains the money; of business and tounage. Besides, its com- every department; and have not only enabled pletton will be an act of justice to the in- the farmer to reach a ready market with the sengers-on local, or on through tonnage. dustrious and enterprising inhabitants of fruits of his labor, but have furnished conven- Should, therefor, certain kinds of tonnage be saw. that part of the Commonwealth, who have lient out lets for the rich mineral treasures of improperly oppressed, the fault is with the comthe State, from which they could derive wealth uself be permitted to retain a parsi- this, the wisdom and utility of this feature of Omaha.

monious possession of vast masses of natural the company's charter has already been made

The very first conditions of such a measure! But viewed alone, as a matter interesting to those standard be, that the works, and every branch the owners and transporters of tonnage, what and was lodged in a large case with very of them be kept at all times in good order and guarantee would be adduced, were this tax tas strong glass walls, and a double English milled strong glass walls, and a double English milled blanket, folded into four thicknesses, furnished on the 20th of November Mr.

Strong glass walls, and a double English milled blanket, folded into four thicknesses, furnished on the 20th of November Mr. over them, upon rates not greater than those profits. If they should not do this, their ac- to tempt his apportite, and therefore introduced the operations of these artificial bodies within wable income to which she is so justly entitled, is, quite impossible to disengage them; and contact which she is so justly entitled, is, quite impossible to disengage them; and we or whether she shall give it to the railroad com- hence whatever is once drawn into the mouth contact which she is and we or whether she shall give it to the railroad com- hence whatever is once drawn into the mouth contact which she is and she is a shall give it to the railroad comthe operations of these artificial bodies within until income, to which she is so justly entitled, is quite impossible, to disengage them: and should not fail to profit by the lesson.

of government and other purposes, Nimrod decided. Strickland, of Chester county, John N. Purviance, of Butler county, and John Strohm, of Lancaster county, were named as commissioners to settle certain claims and debts against the Commonwealth. It was also made and for the year 1854, to \$131,000. the duty of the Governor to supply, by appointment, any vacancy in this commission which might occur. The gentlemen already named having declined to serve, I accordingly appointed William W. Williamson, of Chester county, William English, of Philadelphia, and John C. Magill, of Westmoreland county,

in their stead. After a tedious and laborious investigation, these gentlemen have completed the duty as-

acter; and having accomplished this, it will be prudent to guard against the recurrence of a similar state of affairs. Indeed, the practice of contracting debts on the public works, should be at once and forever abandoned. It has been a fruitful source of confusion in the trouble in Boston. In six months there were accounts, if not of palpable wrong upon the Treasury. The right to scatter the credit of prosecuted. Mayor Smith, in his inaugural the Commonwealth in this unguarded way, is, I venture to assert, without a parallel in the management of public affairs. Of the many defects in the system of managing the State improvements, this has been the most producive of evil. In my first, as also in my last annual message, I most earnestly drged the General Assembly to provide, by law, that no debt should be contracted by the officers of the public works; that the necessary labor and material to maintain these works should be paid for in each; and that each officer should be compelled to settle his accounts promptly. The examinations just made, demonstrate still

Repeated attempts have been made to repea so much of the act incorporating the Penusylvania railroad company, as requires it to pay into the Treasury annually, a certain per centage on the amount of tonnage which may pass period of iny last message. I think the policy over the road as an equivalent for the priviof the measure depends mainly upon the price leges granted by the Commonwealth; but the General Assembly have as repeatedly rejected the proposition; and I sincerely hope, that so long as the State may need the revenue from this source, all future attempts to accomplish this end may meet a similar fate.

Having been connected with the legislation

which brought this company into existence, and clearly cognizant of the motives and purposes which governed the Legislature in imposing this condition on the grant, I can discover no reason, in subsequent events, to justition; but many, on the contrary, to sustain its the incorporation of the company, will best Pittsburg, parallel with the State works, was plice. very properly urged as indispensably necessary to meet the wants of the traveling public, and to enable our metropolis to compete successfully with other commercial cities. The very first and most formidable difficulty? which presented itself in the way of this enterprise. was the prejudicial effect such a work might have upon the business and profits of the main line of the public improvements. It was urged on the one hand, that the State works had been constructed at the expense of the people of the entire Commonwealth-that those residing in the extreme portions of the State, as well as those of the interior, had annually contributed towards the payment of the interest on the debt which had thus been contracted; and, therefore, the Legislature could not, consistently with the principles of justice and quity, make a grant that would depreciate the value of property which belonged to all, for the purpose of fostering the growth and prosperity of a particular portion of the State. Good faith and correct moral principle forbade such action. On the other hand, it was alleged that the increased business which such an improvement would throw upon the Columbia rutlroad, and the enhanced value of property adjacent to the proposed road, from which the State would derive increased revenue in the form of taxes-would constitute an ample remuneration to her coffers, and would thus do full justice to the people as the owners of the closed against him. works to be affected. But a majority of the people desire to accomplish by a sale; nor Legislature concluded that some additional benefits were demanded, and hence the adop-

tion of the provision to which I have referred. The stock was subscribed with a full knowthem and the State.

to relinquish this condition; and the case is charge of three mills per ton upon every species of property which may pass over its road; ended. and in this way it is very readily shown that this charge would be too great. But the company are not obliged to assess this tax on all kinds of tonnage; nor was it the intention of the act that they should to so. The design was to make an exaction from the net profits fers, as a compensation for a valuable grant,

from the competition of this new rival. The tax on tonnage, therefore, was intended to indicate only the mode of ascertaining the sum to be paid; and not the specific tonnage on whether it be by charges on freight, or on pas-

charged upon other similar improvements. I tion would differ from that of similar corpora- ba rabbit into his den just at evening. On v pany. Most certainly the latter alternative must necessarily go down the throat. By the 29th section of the act of the 9th of should not be adopted, so long as the question May last, providing for the ordinary expenses of selling the State improvements remains un-

As a mere revenue measure, this tax conthe annual receipts of the Treasury. In the year 1853, it amounted to the sum of \$74,000,

ed hereafter, is self-evident. If this important item be withdrawn from the sinking fund, there will be but little left to sustain its operations. I am aware that these views may be met with the plausible argument that trade and commerce should not be thus burthened-that the effect is prejudicial to the business of the State. This is true to a certain extent; and should have its full weight in the adjustment signed to them, and the result will be commu- of a question of this character. But it will nicated to you, in detail, in their own report. scarcely be contended that trade and commerce I regret to perceive that the accounts so ex- should be sustained by contributions from a amined and settled, exceed the amount of the needy Treasury. On this principle, it could appropriation nearly \$150,000. It is well, as reasonably be maintained that the State however, to see the end of claims of this char- should make no charges whatever for the use of her own works.

[Conclusion in our next.]

THE MAINE LAW IN BOSTON. - The enforcement of the liquor law gives a great deal of 455 violations of the law and the offenders address on Monday, remarked:

"Those familiar with the working of selfinterest in these prosecutions, to evade the penalties of a conviction, represent that there is a fearful amount of hypocrisy, misrepresentation and wilful perjury committed, indicative of a state of demoralization so truly painful as to lead many of the staunchest friends of temperance to lament that the attempted suppression of a vice destructive to reputation and the body should sometimes peril the soul by sins of a darker hue.

Russia. - In seventy-seven years intervening between 1772 and 1849, the Russian empire increased in population from fourteen millions to unwards of sixty-six millions, or at the rate of about fourteen millions in cvery twenty years. This wonderful increase is chiefly attributable to the enlarged area of the empire caused by the addition of Poland, Finland, and the Caucasus to its domains. If Russia should conquer and annex Turkey, her population would exceed eighty millions—almost equaling the combined population of England, France and the United States .- New Orleans

HORRIBLE MURDER IN ILLINOIS. - A woman, named Best, having been cruelly beaten by her husband, some weeks ago, took refuge with her and Nash were shot dead by another named daughter. Mrs. Lepp, residing in Waterloo, Illinois. Loud cries were heard from Lepp's house on the night of last Saturday week. fy the relinguishment of this valuable reserva- and when the neighbors arrived, they found Mrs. Lepp in the agonies of death, and drenched justice and utility. The discussions pending in blood. The only words she uttered were "my father, my father." The brutal father indicate the object of this restriction. The has been arrested and lodged in jail, as also a construction of a railroad from Harrisburg to man named Roland, suspected as an accom-

> of quo warranto has been issued by the Supreme Court of this State, against the Comon the 20th. A bill in equity was also filed praying for a special injunction restraining the bank from continuing to discount paper at usurious rates. The hearing of the motion was fixed for Saturday.

A "BRAVE" ENGLISH NOBLEMAN .- Lord Forth has returned to England from the Crimea. It is said his return has created great indignation. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

He is a very young officer, a minor, and, as it seems, not much of a hero. In the battle of Alma he threw himself on the ground, and screamed-'I am frightened, I can't fight." Lord Raglan sent him word that in the next battle he was expected to distinguish himself by his gallantry, that his cowardice might be forgotten. But at Inkermann he again behaved as cowardly: two officers, therefore, were sent by the General-in-Chief to cast away his epaulettes, to break his sword, and kick him out of the camp. He returned to England a disgraced man, his family disown him, and the clubs are

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR-ALMOST!-A few davs ago, Samuel J. Randall, Esq., a member the city councils of Philadelphia, sent a note to Dr. Chas. F. Beck, demanding an apology ledge of this reservation, and the acceptance for certain published strictures upon his course of the charter by the company, was the con- in the councils. Dr. Beck replied that he spoke summation of a solemn agreement between of Mr. R. in his public capacity, and not as a private individual, and therefore had no apolo-Yet, under the specious plea that it imposes gy to offer. Mr. Randall rejoined, that the rea tax on trade, the Commonwealth is now asked | ply of Dr. B. was still more offensive than his original statements, and after alleging that his argued as though it had been the policy of the personal character had been assailed, declared law, that the company should impose this that Dr. B.'s reply had placed him beyond any further notice from him. And here the affair

> SINGULAR COMPARISON.—The London Times speaks of the Cossacks as they appeared at the recent battles in the Crimea, as resembling "mounted Yankees, in their agility, intelligence, irregular costume, and individual self-

> The Message of President Pierce is copied in a number of the English papers, and is liberally commented on. One of the Liverpool papers speaking of it says it is characterized by a high statesman-like tone and conservative sentiments.

> COLLATERAL SECURITY. - Banks in Arkansas manage business in a rather primitive manner. Some one writes there that before he could get a \$50 note discounted, he had to deposite as "collaterals" two cook stoves and a cross cut

NEBRASKA TERRITORY. - N. B. Giddings, late heretofore willingly contributed towards the State. Without them, the miner would pany, not in the law. And surely it will not of Missouri, and a Benton democrat, has been the construction of other improvements of left in helpless destitution, and the Common-around the works is unnecessary; so far from capital of the Territory has been located at

AN INDIGESTIBLE MEAL. - An immense anaand unproductive riches. Our predecessors, manifest. The very exigency anticipated by conds recently arrived in Boston from the and unproductive riches. Our predecessors, manifest: The very exigency auticipated by were wise in opening these avenues to trade the Legislature has arisen; the competition of audicommerce; and if we wish to be rated the railtoad is already seriously felt by the is said that his length is between twenty and wise hereafter, we shall not rashly and hastinain. Relieved from this restraint, but a twenty-five feet, with a girth of thirty inches in the largest part of his body. Just before left for that branch of our improvements. Nor of a sale, can only be secured by a lealous protection of the right of the people to enjoy it.

The very first conditions of such a measure.

The very first conditions of such a measure.

The very first conditions of such a measure to trade the Legislature has arisen; the competition of neighborhood of the Congo river. in Africa. It on the 2th uit. by Rev. L. Gorbart, Mr. JESSE DIEHL to Miss SUAN HEESH,—the former of Mountplessant twenty-five feet, with a girth of thirty inches in the largest part of his body. Just before leaving his native land he took a hearty meal of a dog, and no other food was caten by him for seven months after. After the first of October May Education of the composition of such a measure to make a matter interesting to tober this king of snakes arrived in Boston trom the composition of the Congo river. in Africa. It on the 2th uit. by Rev. L. Gorbart, Mr. JESSE DIEHL to Miss Suant Hetersh. Jecome of Mountplessant twenty-five feet, with a girth of thirty inches in the largest part of his body. Just before leaving his native land he took a hearty meal of a dog, and no other food was caten by him for seven months after. After the first of October May Education of the composition of the control of the railtoad is already seriously felt by the is said that his length is between twenty and twenty-five feet, with a girth of thirty inches in the largest part of his body. Just before leaving his native land he took a hearty meal of a dog, and no other food was caten by h But viewed alone, as a matter interesting to tober this king of snakes arrived in Boston, DERER to Miss NANCY MAYER both of Conorago to may wish to transport goods or merchandize amount of the tax-in addition to their present Sears, the proprietor, thought it was full time No corporation should get possession of these tions under like circumstances. But to admit ing the interior the following morning valuable avenues, on such conditions as would what is claimed, that a reduction in the char-blanket was missian, while the rabbit was still of Franklin county, Pa. enable it to impose unreasonable burthens on ges of transportation to a similar extent, would alive !-On Wednesday, seven days after, the the internal trade and tomage of the State, or take place, it must be perceived would dupli. blanket was discharged, whole and unimpaired, in any way to encroach upon the rights of the cate the loss to the State; for she would not fafter a circuitous journey through an intestinal individual citizen. To obviate such results, only thereby lose the amount of the three mill tube of nearly one hundred and fifty feet. It the powers, privileges and restrictions of any tax, but be deprived of a very large portion of is supposed that when he sprang at the rabbit, corporation getting the works, should be mi- tonnage which would be attracted to the compa- by some mistake in calculation the latter esnutely defined. Past experience suggests ny's road by this reduction in the rates of trans- caped, and the edge of the blanket was seized these prudential counsels; for we have often portation. We are thus brought to the simple by the teeth. When these are once engaged, seen in this State how difficult it is to confine inquiry, whether the State shall retain this val- being for holders and not for mastication. it

> THE OLDEST INHABITANT. There is now living in Washington county, Va., a lady, who is perhaps the oldest person in Virginia. Mrs. stitutes an important and increasing item in | Mary Collins, residing about seven miles from Abingdon, beyond the Middle Fork of the Holston river, the Abingdon Democrat says, is; certainly not less than one hundred and twenty late of Butler township, Adams county, deyears old, and is believed to be near one hun- | ceased, having been granted to the undersigned, That this amount will be materially increasdred and thirty. Although Mrs. Collins has reading in the same township, they hereby give reached this extraordinary age, she yet attends notice to all persons indebted to said estate to a great deal of work about the farm of her to make immediate payment, and those having son, with whom she resides, and our informant | claims against the same to present them states that a short time back he saw her carrying a heavy bucket of water up a steep hill.

> > ALIEN PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS. -- The committee on commerce in the House of Representatives have prepared, and will soon report a very important bill on the subject of alien paupers and criminals. Under the provisions of this bill, it is said no foreign passenger shall bereafter be admitted into a port of the United States unless he shall have the certificate of the American Consul of the place from which he comes, that he has not, one year previous to his departure, been an inmate of a jail or workhouse, and that he has not for four years previously been convicted of any criminal offence except such as are designated political crimes. If any captain shall bring such persons without the required certificates, he shall be liable to fine and imprisonment. The vessel in which such persons arrive shall be subject to forfeiture.

> > UNHEALTHY PLASTERING .- A communication in the New York Journal of Commerce asserts that the hair used in plaster for new houses is very frequently, so dirty as to emit unpleasant elliuvia, and calculated to keep a room unhealthy for years afterwards. The writer says:

> > ·Hair used for mixing in mortar should be thoroughly washed-re-washed, and dried, and thus deprived of the putrid matter that often adheres to it. The line in mortar is not sufficient to cleanse the hair. It will generate an unpleasant sickly effluvia whenever the room is heated, until, after a long time, the mortar is converted into nitrate of lime, or so much of it as is mixed with the animal matter incorporated in the mortar."

WHAT IS A TON WEIGHT ?-The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently decided that, under the law of 1834, the legal weight of a ton in this State is 2,000 pounds, and not 2,240 as practised, until lately, among the coal dealers, or 2.268 pounds, as formerly allowed among the iron men for a ton of pig metal. An affray occurred in Fannin county,

Geo., lately, in which two men named Miller Mrs. Mack died in St. Louis, from fright,

a few nights ago, caused by a burglar entering her dwelling.

The Flag of our Union to New Year omes out with new type. comes out with new type. throughout, and a new and elegant heading. It will continue to give the same large amount of original and entertaining sketches, stories CHARGE OF USURY AGAINST A BANK .- A writ and novellettes, and fresh spirit will be imparted to its editorial department, which will be as heretofore under the immediate control monwealth Bank of Philadelphia, for a violation of the act of incorporation in discounting notes at usurious rates of interest and defining in promissory notes. The writ is returnable ments. The same care will be observed in large, choice and cheep assortment of excluding from its columns everything of an immoral or indelicate nature, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the Flor elegant, moral and refined family journal. The first number for the New Year, commences a brilliant and taking novellette from the pen of | cash, and will be sold cheap for cash-cheaper that favorite rovelist and admirable writer. Lieutenant Murray, entitled: "The Sea Witch. or the African Quadron, a tale of the Slave Coast." Winch, 116 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Cashmere, and Italian cloth; also a large stock publisher's agent.

The sales of Holloway's Pills and Oixtment hav wonderfully increased in the Union; we presume, therefore that the well-known virtues the incdicines possess, are be that the well-known virtues the medicines possess are one oning universally appreciated, among thousands of person of both sexes testify diarnally, as may be seen by the Press that their effect is miraculous; they act conjointly so directly upon the system, the one internally and the other sternally, that the most serious cases readily yield to their

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!-We want wood -hickory or oak -and the sooner it comes the better, this cold weather. Will not those of Window Shades, Violins, Accordeons, Guiour friends who have the (by us, at least) tars, Flutes, Fifes, Melodeons, Mirros, Ramuch-needed article to spare, bring a supply?

# The Markets.

Corrected from the intest Baltimore, York& Hanover papers. BALTIMORE-FEIDAY LAST. Flour, per barrel, \$8 75 to 8 87 Wheat, per bushel, 2 05 to 2 15 1 15 to 1 30 Rye, 90 to 93 Corn. 44 to 48 Oats, Cloverseed, " 6 87 to 7 00 3 25 to 3 50 Timothy, 40 to 41 Whiskey, per gallon, ... 3 25 to 4 75 Beef Cattle, per hund., 5 50 to 6 00 Hogs, Hay, per ton, 18 00 to21 00 Guano, Peruvian, per ton, 50 00 to51 00

and the second of the		ł
HANOVER-THURSDAY LAST.		ŀ
Flour, per bbl., from stores,	<b>\$9 25</b>	l
Do. " "wagons,	8 50	l
Wheat, per bushel, 1 95	to 2 00	L
Rye,	1 25	
	85	
Corn, "	50	
Oats,	<b>6.5</b> 0_	
Cloverseed, "	3 00	_
Timothy, "		l
Plaster of Paris, per ton,	7 00	١.
TARIT Burney to and		
YORK—FRIDIT LAST.	\$9 25	
Flour, per bbl., from stores,	8 56	
Do. " from wagons,		
Wheat, per bushel, 1 95	to 2 10	
Rye,	1 28	
Corn	83	-
Oats, "	50	ì
Cloverseed, "	<b>6</b> 50	
Timothy. "	3 00	
Plaster of Paris, per ton,	7 00	
Timplet of t arred her comb	• 00	

On the 21st ult., by Rev. P. Amstroit, Mr. GEORGE TROSTLE to PHEMY MAGDALENA RENNEL, both of Struban township.
On the 28th ult., by the Rev. D. Hartman, Mr. SAMUEL
Williams, of Adams co., to Miss ELIZABETH CARTER,

## DED. On the 21st ult., in Butler township, Mr. JOHN DULL

aged 77 years 7 months and 14 days.
On the 18th ult., at East Berlin, Mr. JOHN DELLONS on the 18th us., at East Berlin, Mr. JOHN DELLOND in the 67th year of his age.
On the 27th dit., in Mountpleasant township, Adams co.
JULIA ANN. daughter of Henry Weitert, aged 16 years, months and 14 days.
On the 22d uit., at Dayton, Ohio, SARAH ANN, daugh Conrad carrier, deceased, or incoming, deviantly, ages to years and 13 days.

On the 31st ult., in the vicinity of Littlestown, DAVID HOUCK, aged 42 years 9 months and 23 days. The deceased was attacked ashort time before his death with carriers.

### Executors' Notice.

bunkles on his face, and these caused his death.

TOHN DULL'S ESTATE.—Louers tostamentary on the estate of John Dull. properly authenticated for settlement. CONRAD DULL,

JESSE DUEL, January 8, 1855. 68 . . . Executors.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. STATED MEETING of the Adams County Agricultural Society will take pince at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on-Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M .--The examination of the subject, "the applica-

the annual election for officers lield. INO. McGINLEY, Pres't. H. J. STABLE, Sec'y. Mar (The Control of the January 8, 1855. 1d

tion of Lime to land," will be continued, and

DIAMOND TONSOR.

JOHN W. TIPTON, Fashionable Bar-ber and Hair Dresser, can at all times be found prepared to attend to the calls of the people, at the Temple, in the Diamond, adjoining the County Building. From long experrience, he flatters himself that he can go through all the ramifications of the Tonsorial Department with such an infinite. degree of skill, as will meet with the entire, satisfaction of all who may submit their chine to the keen ordeal of his razors. He hopes, therefore, that by his attention to business, and a desire to please, he will merit as well? as receive, a liberal share of public patronage. The sick will be attended to at their private

## LET THE FACTS BE KNOWN!

Gettysburg, Jun. 8, 1855. tf 11 m/m latt

dwellings.

THAT ABRAM ARNOLD has dust returned from the Eastern cities, with the largest and best selected stock of goods Men and Boys' wenr ever before offered, which nois new making up, at the Ola Stand he invites all who wish to purchase CLOTH. ING, made of

Mood Material. and by good workmen, to call and examine, his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to undersell any clothing Store or Slop Shop in the town or country.

Having secured the services of one of the hest CUTTERS in the country, he is prepared. to make up clothing at the shortest notice and in the best style. His motto is Quick Sales and Small Profits.

October 2, 1854. If DO YOU WANT A WELL MADE

## AND CHEAP SUIT OF WINTER CLOTHING?

TF so, you can be accommodated by calling

# Fall and Winter Goods,

to which he invites the attertion of the public. They have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, have been bought cheap for than at any other establishment in Gettysburg. His stock consists in part of Black, Blue, Olive and Green CLOTH COATS, with Terms of the Flag \$2 per year. A. frock, dress and sack coats; also Tweed; of OVER COATS, which can't be beat in variety, quality or price, out of the cities; also a very superior stock of PANTALOONS, consisting in part of excellent and well made French Black Doe-skin Cassimere, Fancy Cassimere, Satinetts, Velvets, Cord, Linen and Cottonade. The stock of VESTS comprises every variety of manufacture-fine black Satin, Silk, Velvet, Italian Silk, white, fancy and buff Marseilles, Summer Cloth, &c. Also constantly on hand a large lot of TRUNKS, Hats, Carpet B. gs, Umbrellas, Boots & Shoes, zors, Spectacles, Spoons, Watches & Watch Guards, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, Spring Stocks, Shirts, and Shirt Collars, and a splendid assortment of JEWELRY-in fact every thing in the way of Boy's and Men's furnish-

> First-rate Chewing Tobacco always on hand-a rare article, which chewers are requested to try.

MARCUS SAMSON. November 13, 1854. If

Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad CHANGE OF HOURS.—Way Passenger
Train leaves Calvert Station at 8.15 A M Arrives at York at II A M

Accommodation Train leaves Calvert Station at -4.25 P M Arrives at York at 7.42 P M

Express Train leaves Calvert Station at 10 P M Arrives at York at RETURNING. Way Passenger Train will leave Har-

risburg at Arriving at York at Express Train leaves Harrisburg at 8.45 A M Arriving at York at A. P. WINCHESTER, Super'l. March 20, 1854.

CHAWLS .- A big lot of Bay State Shawle, D Long and Square; Broche and Thibet Shawls—a splendid variety, and going at the SCHICK'.S cheapest rates, at

BONNET Velvets, Satins and Silks, very low, at GRAMMER'S.

DERFUMERY of all kinds will be found 7 00 I at