a remedy for these periodical convulsions. And, surely, we may be permitted to hope that the good sense of the people will never again be imposed upon by those crude experiments which have, on some former occasions, so fearfully aggravated the evils they were intended to remedy. I, respectfully, advise the General Assembly against all such experiments. The remedy, to be permanent, must be a natural one; artificial means may add to present derangements, but cannot correct them. An extensive increase of banking capital and other expedients will, doubtless, be pressed upon your attention; but it is hoped that no such fallacy may find favor. Nor is there any sufficient reason for the alarm and sensitiveness manifested in certain quarters; the real wealth of the country still exists, and the natural elements of prosperity are no less than heretofore. It is the shadow, not the substance that is passing away. The business community should look the danger bravely in the face, and by their energy, honesty and enterprise, overcome it. Mutual confidence and forbearance should be cherished by all, as a means of accomplishing this desirable end.

In accordance with the provisions of a law passed in April last, a vote of the people was taken, at the October election, on the policy of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; 158,342 votes were cast in favor of the measure, and 163,510 votes against it.

The proper regulation of this subject greatly concerns the moral welfare of the people, and for that reason will claim your anxious consideration. Perhaps no other moral question within the range of your authority so deeply interests the people of every class, race and condition. Indeed, the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks is an evil that has left its fatal mark in every vicinage. Its progress, fortuntely, has been steadily resisted by societies and individuals, who have employed the power of truth and reason against it. These efforts have done much, and may do more hereafter to mitigate the evil. Avoiding all vexatious encroachments upon the rights and privileges of every citizen, there is clearly no reason why the influence of a well designed law, regulating and restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors, should not be brought to the aid of these individual efforts. Although the vote of the people would seem to indicate their aversion to the particular measure of reform proposed, it is not to be inferred, for that reason they are averse to all attempts at reformation. Such an inference, I am confident, would not be a true reflection of their sentiments. So far from this, they acknowledge the existence of the evil and the necessity of proper remedies. Our present license laws, to this end, might, in my opinion, be usefully revised—the object of such revision being to lessen the vice of intemperance. That those laws need such revision is conceded. So far as relates to the city of Philadelphia, they are peculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and seem to have been constructed to promote the convenience of drinking, far more than to restrain its evil consequences. The subject is worthy of your early and deliberate consideration.

The report of the Superintendent will exhibit to you, in detail, the operations of the Common School system for the year just closed; and I respectfully recommend the suggestions of that officer to your careful consideration.

The general law of 1849, with amendments and modifications, was re-modeled by the last Legislature. The most material parts of the old law, which were omitted in the new, were the sub-district, the endowment, and sectarian features. The former was rejected because of the unnecessary multiplication of offices which it authorized, and the conflicts which perpetually arose between the committees and directors; and the latter, because in manifest hostility to the true intent of the common school system. These provisions, which seemed to contemplate a separate school establishment, under sectarian patronage, although controlled by the common school directors, were originally engrafted upon the acts of 1836 and 1838, and were again re-enacted in 1849. They were very properly stricken from the system by the law of last session. Should efforts be made in the future, at similar innovations, come whence they may, it is hoped they may be promptly rejected. The system, to be effectual, must be simple and uniform in its operations. Special legislation, inconsistent with the general law, applicable to particular localities or districts, to answer temporary or partial ends, always has, and always will embarrass the administration of the general system, and should, for this reason, be carefully avoided. The integrity of its forms, not less than the means to sustain its operations, should be constantly maintained, and sacredly cherished by the government.

A new feature in the system, adopted in the law of last session, creating the office of County Superintendent, has not, as yet, been fully tested; and there evidently exists some diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of the provision. It is already very obvious, at least, that its beneficial workings must depend mainly upon the character of the agents selected to carry it into operation. Competent and faithful Superintendents may produce the happiest results; whilst the agency of the ignorant or inefficient will be attended by the reverse consequences. In order to give this new feature of the law a fair trial, it will be necessary, therefore, for the Directors in the respective counties to select Superintendents with sole reference to their adaptation to the duties of the station.

Of the many obstacles in the way of the complete success of our Common School system, the one most prominent, and most difficult to remove, is the want of competent teachers. In some communities, I regret to say, the system has fallen into comparative inefficiency, because good teachers cannot be found; and in other the most vexatious consequences have arisen from the employment of the illiterate and incompetent. Nothing could exercise a more prejudicial influence; indeed, between a very bad teacher and none at all, the latter alternative might, in many instances, be preferred. This deficiency is clearly manifest, and hard to obviate. Some of the best minds of the State have been occupied and perplexed with it; and no recently no general and practicable plan for its removal had been devised.

The plan of granting permanent professional certificates, by officers skilled in the art of teaching, and eminent in literary and scientific acquirements, to teachers who satisfactorily pass a thorough examination in the several branches of study which the act of May, 1854, requires to be taught in every district, and also in the art of teaching—is already obviously effecting decided improvement in this regard, and it is believed will do much towards placing the profession upon a high and firm basis. Normal schools, it is urged, could in addition to some extent supply the deficiency, but the expenses of such an institution would be heavy.

The source of this difficulty, it is clear, can be traced, in a great measure, to the want of a proper appreciation in the public mind of the position and business of a teacher. The profession, for this reason, in addition to the absence of fair compensation, has not been attractive. Indeed, it has scarcely been regarded as a profession at all, but rather as a preliminary step to some other pursuit. Well directed efforts have recently been made to change the general sentiment on this point, and I rejoice in the belief that these have not been in vain; and that the day is not far distant when the profession of teacher will be equal to the aspirations of the most ambitious of our people; when its distinctions, dignities and pecuniary rewards will command the time and attention of the most gifted. I can see no reasons why this state of feeling should not prevail; why the profession of teacher should not rank in honor and profit with the other learned professions; why the science of developing the human intellect—of giving scope and force to mind—of elevating the moral faculties of our race—of controlling the passions and tempering the desires, should not be esteemed as highly as those professions and callings, whose ornaments have received all their capacity and polish at the hands of the comparatively humble and illy rewarded teacher.

I earnestly recommend the common school system to your guardian care, as the most sacred of all our institutions. The offspring of a constitutional injunction on the Legislature—the extension and perpetuity of its usefulness, is the plain duty of all. Resting at the very foundation of the government, its practical workings should be a true reflection of our republican system, and its blessed opportunities made available to all, regardless of rank, or condition, or persuasion. It should aid the poor—advance the rich, and make the ignorant wise.

I confidently anticipate for it, a day of greater perfection and wider influence. No better object can engage the attention of government, or consume its means, than the education of the people in the most comprehensive sense of the term; embracing the use of letters, the cultivation of the moral faculties, and the diffusion of christian truth. In this we have the surest guarantee for the perpetuity of our republican government, and for the enjoyment of civil liberty and religious freedom. Such an education may be safely claimed as the most potent means of preventing crime—of increasing individual happiness and national dignity—of promoting christianity and civilization—of extirpating moral and political evils—of elevating, dignifying and adorning our social condition.

Our various charitable and reformatory institutions—so creditable to the State, and which, in their practical operations, have done so much for the relief of suffering humanity—will claim the continued care and bounty of the Commonwealth.

The State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, under its present efficient control and management, meets the just anticipations of its wise and benevolent advocates. Its humane and benignant agency in ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate class for whose relief it was designed, can be judged by no ordinary standard. The benefits of such an institution rise above all mere pecuniary estimates. Its purposes address themselves to the best and noblest feelings of our nature, and can only be rated at the price of human hope and human reason.

A somewhat dissimilar, though not less meritorious institution has recently been established in Philadelphia, for the mental training of the Idiotic and the imbecile. The astonishing results it has already achieved in developing and invigorating the weak and clouded intellect, should secure for it public confidence and patronage. It commends itself to the bounty and care of the State.

The institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and blind, will also need, as they justly merit, the usual annuity from the State. They are in a flourishing condition, and continue to bestow numberless blessings upon the unfortunate beings committed to their charge.

As a scheme for correcting and reclaiming wayward and offending youth, the House of Refuge stands pre-eminent; and is every where gaining public confidence. Its general influence upon this class of erring creatures, is far more effectual and humanizing than that of the ordinary modes of punishment. It takes charge of those whose offences are often the result of circumstances rather than criminal intent; who fall by the influence of bad example, of wicked association, of idle habits or animal necessities; or who sin because of the utter want of moral and mental perception; who do wrong, rather than right, because they have not the power to distinguish between them. For such unfortunate beings, the House of Refuge possesses the advantages of restraint and correction—with moral and intellectual training, as well as of instruction in the usual pursuits of life, without the disgrace and chilling influence of prison confinement. The results, therefore, often are, that its inmates go back to society cured of all moral defection, and competent to fill the place of correct and useful members of community.

During the past summer, the magnificent structure erected under the supervision of certain benevolent gentlemen of Philadelphia, as a new House of Refuge, was completed and thrown open for public inspection. Its extent, its whole plan and arrangements, in every particular, of this admirable building, are fully equal to the design of its founders. It is an honor to them and an ornament to the beautiful city in which it is situated; and its good effects in future, under the same systematic and wise discipline which so eminently distinguished its past management, will not be readily over-rated.

The Western House of Refuge, situate on the banks of the Ohio river, a short distance below Pittsburgh, I am gratified to say, is also completed and ready for inmates. Though less imposing, as to size and capacity, than its stately compeer of the east, it possesses all the order economy of space, and perfect adaptation to the purposes designed, that characterize the more costly structure at Philadelphia; and is also believed to be quite adequate, as to size, to present wants, while it is built with ample ground to extend to future additions, should they become necessary.

Neither of these buildings have, I presume, been erected without involving their projectors in pecuniary liability, and perhaps loss. The entire State has a deep interest in such truly meritorious institutions; and whatever relief can be given to them by the Legislature, consistently with the condition of the Treasury or our public engagements, should be cheerfully extended.

The interests of Agriculture are ardently commended to your care. Extensive and energetic efforts have been recently made to disseminate correct information concerning this great pursuit, and in this way to confer upon the farmer the advantage of a scientific as well as a greatly refined, practical understanding of the nobler pursuit in which he is engaged.

The utility of a College, devoted to the science of Agriculture, with a model farm attached—wherein the principles of a scientific cultivation of the soil, and manual labor in that pursuit, would be joined to the usual academical studies—has been strongly pressed upon my attention. It is believed that such an institution can be successfully organized under the auspices of the State and County Agricultural Societies.

The practice adopted and maintained by the last General Assembly, in reference to omnibus bills and special legislation, is an improvement of such value as to commend itself as a settled rule; and I confidently trust this salutary precedent may not be disregarded.

Obscurity, confusion and inaccuracy in the construction of our laws, intrude upon private rights, and unguarded corporate privileges, litigation and confusion in the interpretation and administration of our statutes, have been the fruits of a loose and unguarded system of legislation. The evil has been one of the greatest magnitude, and the remedy should be cherished with unyielding tenacity. Special legislation has so little to recommend it, when viewed as a principle, it is surprising it has been so long endured. Although much was done by the two preceding legislatures by general laws, to obviate any supposed necessity for special acts, there still is much to be performed in avoiding a return to this unsafe practice. It is believed that general laws can be framed as to avoid in most cases the necessity for special acts, and the proposition is most earnestly commended to your favorable consideration.

The omnibus system—a pernicious mode of legislation, by which the most opposite measures, good and bad, are thrown together into one bill and under one title—was, I rejoice to say, entirely broken down and discarded by the last General Assembly. The volume of laws for 1854 contains no acts of this character. Each law embraces but a single subject, and that indicated by its title, proper title.

The 55th section of the act providing for the expenses of Government for 1853, authorized and required the Governor to sell the State arsenal at Philadelphia, and apply the proceeds of such sale towards the purchase of another site and the erection of a new State building; and restricting the expenditure to the sum received for the old property. The building and lot were readily sold for $30,000. The selection of a new location, and the erection of another building, presented a far more difficult task. I readily discovered that the sum thus appropriated was entirely inadequate to accomplish the end in view. The price of a similar location would leave but a meagre sum with which to erect the building. Under all the circumstances, I have not felt authorized to attempt to carry out the law, and would respectively suggest the propriety of increasing the appropriation for this purpose.

The report of the present able and energetic Adjutant General will inform you of the condition of the military affairs of the State. This department of public affairs, I regret to say, has been in a confused and declining condition for several years.

The public Librarian has called my attention to the fact, that the law reports of twenty two other States have been regularly received by this, and that no provision has ever been made on our part to reciprocate this courtesy and generosity. I respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing some officer of the Government to procure the necessary copies of the Pennsylvania reports to supply those States who have so generously added to our library.

The registration act, I respectfully suggest, has essentially failed to accomplish the end designed, and should be repealed or amended. A record so incomplete and imperfect can do no good; but may really do harm. It has already cost the State about $25,000, to which there must be annually additions. The object is a desirable one, but I am confident it can never be attained by the mode contemplated in this law. It is a subject of constant complaint by registers and physicians, and only such registration is made as is compulsory, in order to legalize letters of administration.

By the 67th section of the appropriation law of last session the Secretary of the Commonwealth was authorised to continue the publication of the Archives to the year 1790. Under this authority the selection of documents from 1788 to 1790, has been made, and the tenth volume, containing this matter, will be ready for distribution before the close of the session. Two additional volumes will complete the work as originally designed.

The councils of Philadelphia, by an ordinance passed in October, 1852, dedicated the necessary ground in Independence Square, to the erection of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence; and tendered the possession of the premises to the representatives of nine or more of the original States.

Since that time, the States of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia and Pennsylvania, have signified their willingness to accept the proposition on the terms indicated by the councils, and to participate in this patriotic work. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the two Carolinas, have taken no action on the subject.

I cannot refrain from again expressing my unabated solicitude for the success of this movement. If American history furnishes a single event which is worthy of commemoration affecti[illegible] freemen [illegible]

The more f[illegible] prosperity undoubtedly [illegible] industry and intelligence of [illegible] the rich natural resources of our coun[illegible] to an advantageous commercial intercourse with a warring world. But there is one element which we should cherish as more potent than all these: it is the protection and encouragement afforded by the union of the States, under an adequate and stable government. To this and the virtue of our citizens, under the smiles of Heaven, we are more indebted as a people, than to any other circumstance or relation. No one who has studied our history, and marked the spirit in which our Union was formed, can avoid the conviction that our government, so far as concerns the stability of this confederacy, must be one of opinion rather than force. Born in compromise and conciliation, it must be cherished in the same spirit; it must present itself to every member of this republic in the welcome bearing pride, or as wielding the strong arm of power.

We have before us the plain-written compact of our fathers, to which they reflectingly consented and subscribed, and so bound us who have succeeded them. Its blessings and its benefits have been felt throughout long years of unexampled prosperity. If we would change any of its provisions, let us, with at least common honesty and manliness, pursue the mode of amendment which is pointed out, in admirable precision, in the noble instrument itself. But until this is done, those amongst us, who, from whatever motive, or under whatever pretext, either openly repudiate any of its plain provisions, or covertly retreating under the cloak of secret organization, seek to violate its spirit, or avoid compliance with its clear behests, dishonor the faith of their fathers and deny their own palpable and solemn obligations. Entertaining these views, how can any American patriot regard, with the least degree of complacency, the continued and embittered excitement of one section of the country against the domestic institutions of another; or the more than Punic faithless action of secret societies throughout the Union, based upon doctrines of exclusion and proscription, utterly at war with our National and State constitutions, and obnoxious to the liberal spirit of American republicanism? What admirer of the venerated Father of his Country but must now feel, with redoubled force, his solemn warnings against secret societies for political ends, as placing a powerful engine in the hands of the selfish and designing, and ennabling them not only to acquire power unworthily, but also to sap and destroy the most sacred principles of our government?

In these reflections upon certain political organizations, if I rightly comprehend my own motives, I am actuated by no mere partisan hostility or resentment. Were I to say less at the present moment, I should stifle my clearest conviction of right, and shrink from a duty I owe to the people of Pennsylvania, who have so generously sustained me in various public relations in the past. Nay, more; I should, by silence in this regard, fail properly to reflect that constancy and unswerving faith which our noble Commonwealth has ever evinced towards the principles of our national compact, in reference to the freedom of conscience and universal religous toleration; and also to the wise doctrines of popular and State sovereignty, and the inherent right of self government.

During the brief period which remains of my official term, I shall readily and cheerfully cooperate with the General Assembly, in all proper measures, to advance the public weal; and I earnestly invoke upon our labors, and the labors of those who may follow us in our public vocation, the kindly care and keeping of that Great and Beneficent Being who holds the destiny of nations as well as of individuals, as it were, in the hollow of his hand, and without whose continued smile there can be neither national or individual prosperity. WM. BIGLER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 5, 1855.

FROM HARRISBURG.

(Correspondence of the Daily Morning Post)

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 4, 1855.

Bilting for Speaker of Senate—Mr. Buckalew—Know Nothings Alone—Senator Cooper Fishing—The Senatorship—Gen. Bigler.

DEAR POST: Again, with my "grey goose quill," I endeavor to teach you, and your numerous readers, in regard to the sayings and doings in and about this "goodlie city." And here a difficulty suggests itself: although a great deal has been said, little or nothing has been done; which is, however, by the way, a very common occurrence here, and hence I have very little to note.

The Senate balloted all of yesterday and this forenoon for a speaker, but thus far have failed in obtaining one—The Democracy, true to their instincts and characteristics, stick to their man—Byron D. Hamlin, Esq.—whilst the Whigs and K. N.—most fitting alliance!—driven about by a thousand conflicting suggestions, know not upon whom to settle. The Democrats have made no move toward selecting Skinner—old line Whig Senator from Erie—but that gentleman utterly refusing to vote for himself, the matter still stands *in statu quo*. A telegraphic dispatch was, I understand, received from Mr. Buckalew, dated Halifax, stating that he would be here on Monday morning, will elect Mr. Hamlin. Whether he will be waited for, is another matter. I trust it will. "Sam" was about to-day, as was alleged, and elected every officer, from the highest to the lowest, in the House, by a vote of nearly. If not altogether, three to one. I see by the papers, that you tripped him up in your recent ward municipal elections. Truly, he is "some" in a "skirmmage"! Know-Nothing will take place, I believe, to-morrow. Not, however, as I expect to hear a good account of you. The failure of Messrs. Larimer, Moon & Sargeant, and Wm. A. Hill & Co., has created quite a sensation here, as also in Philadelphia. The General's prospects for the U. S. Senatorship are certainly by this unexpected denouement much obscured, but I hope not. Cooper is still in the field, and, as I am largely informed, Senator Cooper has been through "the House," and in it, for the past two days, with his friends, moving heaven and earth, but he can't come in! I observed lying upon each member's desk, this morning, a block, or public document, bearing his most notable "trade" in the shape of a huge fish, with a bait on the hook. We must have a western man and a Democrat, and that man ought to be your gifted and eloquent townman, Col. William McCandless. Whether he will receive the support of "Sam" is another matter. If he does not, I much fear his "cake is all dough!" The name of Gen. J. S. Mc[illegible], of your city, also circulates very freely as a "Change." It is in the ring, well; but if not, why then—not. I speak entirely from the results as they have manifested themselves, and not from any thing that "I myself do know." I had the pleasure of shaking by the hand, this afternoon, His Excellency, our noble chief magistrate, Governor Bigler. He is looking remarkably well, and has, I believe, entirely recovered from his late indisposition. The wheel of fortune will make another round, and his star, which has undergone a temporary obscuration, will soon shine more brightly than ever. No man in our state is more deserving.

With a sincere wish that your difficulties, pecuniarily, as a city, may soon pass away, and confidence be again restored, I remain until another time. A.

☞ The Russian privateer, which arrived at San Francisco on the 1st of December, was a fine clipper ship of 900 tons, named Kamschatka, built, and said to have been built at New York. She mounted ten guns, and had a fine crew of one hundred able bodied men. She came from Sitka, on the coast of Russian America, and when approaching San Francisco ran close along shore, not knowing whether the Allied fleet was in or not, cruising off the harbor. Arriving at night, she anchored on the bar, and remained perfectly safe from attack until morning, when she went up to the city. The Allies were completely off their guard, for the English frigate Presipent was in the harbor at the time, and left two days afterwards to hover about the vicinity on the watch for her. The French frigate Alceste and the English steamer Virago were also expected there. So the privateer will hardly be able to get off.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Look out for *ten*s of the Farmington Bank, Mass. Vignette, a milk maid, sitting with bucket in her lap, cows in the distance, a large X and a goddess with the American flag, surrounded by three cherubs at right end of the bill. The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer* says that they have been shown a counterfeit bill of the Northern bank of Kentucky. It is a *one* dollar bill made into a *twenty*. By holding the bill to the light and rubbing the finger over the face the fraud can soon be detected.

By the arrival of the Empire City at New York from Havana, we learn that the examination of Francisco Estampes alias Lacorte, arrested on the charge of filibustering at Barracoa, was progressing. In his declaration he unhesitatingly avowed that his purpose was the liberation of his countrymen from the Spanish yoke. Capt. Hawkins, of the schooner Charles T. Smith, has been cited to appear to answer the charge of having clandestinely brought arms to the island.

WHAT A CITY EATS.—Some time ago we gave some statistics, derived from the London papers, of the amount of food that metropolis consumes. The New York Tribune gives a statement of the number of beeves, cows, calves, swine, sheep and lambs brought to that city during the past year for slaughter. Estimating these animals at the present market value, it appears that New York paid to the farmers, the year past, $14,669,000 and over for the indulgence of the carnivorous appetite.

[illegible] Morning Post.

SATURDAY [illegible]

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

Saturday Morning Post.

Our weekly, for the week ending to-day, is issued, and for sale at the counter. For single copies, per year, $2,00; to clubs of ten, $1,00 each; and five cents for a single number.

☞ The Address of the Committee should have been sent to us directly, and in time, if its publication was desired. We don't choose to *follow* any one. Send your documents to us, gentlemen, if you want them attended to.

News of the Day.

Miss Emma Moore, the missing Rochester girl, has turned up at Cincinnati, it is said.

The election of Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, to the presidency of the U. S. Senate, caused the firing of a salute of 100 guns at Madison, (Ind.)

The Engineers' strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has ended in the Company employing new men, and operations have been resumed.

Important from Washington! Dan. E. Sickels has not resigned. He will therefore continue as Secretary of Legation to London. This announcement on 'change is said to have produced no effect upon the funds.

The election in Nebraska, has resulted in the choice of N. B. Giddings as Delegate to Congress, there having been about eight hundred votes polled. Giddings is a Democrat, from Missouri, of the Benton school, and opposed to slavery. He was qualified and took his seat in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Leggett, of the firm of Sloan & Legget, of the Empire Works, New York, is supposed to have committed suicide, from letters which have come to light. Mr. L. was one of the directors in the Empire City Bank, which recently suspended, and it is said owes that institution $100,000. He is 26 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

A despatch from Washington says it was resolved, at a caucus of the Democratic members of both houses of Congress, that it is right and proper the duties on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States from foreign countries, should be reduced by Congress at its present session to the revenue standard, carrying out the principle of the Tariff of 1846.

The Governor of Michigan in his annual message, recommends the repeal of the Prohibitory liquor law, and in its stead an act making illegal the sale of liquor in a smaller quantity than by the gallon. The Governor of New York, in his message, recommends Prohibition, but at the same time confesses the subject is surrounded with difficulties, that will require great caution in the legislators to avoid.

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

This body was organized yesterday by the election of W. M. Heister as speaker. Mr. Heister is the Senator from Berks county, and an out and out Democrat. It is his third year in the senate, and he is undoubtedly one of the ablest members of that body; universally respected for his soundness and ability; and esteemed for his gentlemanly and agreeable manners. We know him well, and think the Senate could not have made a better choice. Mr. Hamlin too was a good man for the place, but it seems he could not combine all the strength necessary to his election. The Senate has now a Democratic organization. Mr. Buckalew's arrival on Monday, as is expected, will give the Democrats the control of that body for all practical purposes.

MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

We would again call attention to the advertisement of the above valuable medicine. We are informed that the sales of this remedy for numerous diseases is very large, and rapidly increasing. It is highly spoken of by those who have tried it as a cure for nervous diseases, and a restorer of debilitated constitutions. We can safely and cordially recommend it; and feel sure it is what it is recommended to be, or Dr. Keyser and Fleming & Bros would not sell it. We would advise the feeble and diseased to read the advertisement, and then give the medicine a trial.

THE MAYORALTY.—It seems to be the general impression that Mr. Volz will be elected Mayor next Tuesday, by a decided majority. The results last Tuesday point to such a conclusion. The K. N strength in the city appeared by the late vote to be not over 1500. If Whigs and Democrats generally support Mr. Volz, he will receive a far larger vote than that. There are a good many voters absent on coal and steam boats; but we should suppose the candidates would be about equally affected by that. There are no other candidates who can have any expectation of an election; and it can do no good to throw away votes for them.

We choose to support a *public* candidate—a known and tried man;—one whose principles are known, and, though not ours, are openly avowed. We go for open political parties, and an open and public announcement of candidates and principles.

NO INVESTIGATIONS.—It was said, soon after the election in New York, that the K. N.'s intended to have an investigation, and show that Fernando Wood was not fairly elected Mayor of New York city. It was even threatened that they would resist his induction into office by force. Mr. Wood,' however, has been duly installed in the office, and has issued a message promising great reforms. He is a Democrat.

It was also said that a legal investigation would be instituted, which would show that Clark was not Governor elect of New York. He has taken his seat, however. In his message he recommends the enactment of a Maine Liquor law; and admits the difficulty of framing one that will be constitutional and yet stringent enough to answer the purpose desired.

THE MATORALTY.—Mr. B. T. C. Morgan has been interrogated on some subjects connected with the Mayoralty, and his answer was published in the *Journal*, of yesterday. He pledges himself, if elected Mayor, to use all lawful means to suppress the liquor traffic on Sunday. He also promises to make thorough work among the hucksters. That is right. We hope, however is elected, that huckstering will be thoroughly suppressed. It is a great evil, and imposes a heavy burden on the whole people of the city. But we see not why Mr. Volz cannot suppress huckstering, as well as Mr. Morgan. Mr. Volz has done it so far as well as his predecessor did.

HYDROPATHY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Dr. Baels is about opening a Hydropathic Institute in this city. The Doctor has the best of recommendations, and is well known to many of our citizens who have experienced the benefits of his method of treating diseases at his Water Cure establishment in Fayette county.

We have much faith in pure water as a medicine, and have no doubt Dr. B. knows how to apply it as effectively as any physician in the country. A Hydropathic Institute has long been wanted in this city; and the want will now be supplied. We predict for it ample success.

☞ The large vote of Strong, (Whig and American,) for Speaker, is explained from the fact that he was sustained by all the members [illegible] county; from the Armstrong, [illegible]on and Jefferson district; from the Beaver, Butler and Lawrence district; *by three of the four members from Berks county*, (Lindermann, Mengel and Shearer;) by the Representatives of Blair and Huntingdon, of Bradford and of Bucks; by one of the Carbon and Lehigh members; by the members from Center, Chester, Clearfield, McKean and Elk, Clinton, Lycoming and Potter, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin and Delaware; one from Erie, from Fayette and Westmoreland; one from Franklin and from Indiana; three from Lancaster and from Lebanon; one from Luzerne, from Mercer, Venango and Warren, and from Mifflin; two from Montgomery, from Perry; three from Philadelphia city; nine from Philadelphia county; from Somerset, from Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming; Tioga, Washington, Wayne; from York—in all thirty-six of the forty-four representative districts into which the State is divided. Of the supporters of Mr. Strong, classified according to previous political affinities, 49 were Whigs, 23 Democrats, and 4 Natives, including under the title Whig a few Free Soilers. This vote shows the complexion of the House to be this, as nearly as can be ascertained: 63 Americans, 21 Democrats; three of these, however, being so much American as to refuse to vote for foreigners; 6 Old Line Whigs, 2 Free Soilers, and 8 who have not yet definitely classified themselves."

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The message, which we publish to-day, will well repay an attentive perusal. It is an ably written and excellent document, giving a full and clear account of the affairs of the Commonwealth. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory and encouraging. None understands them or can explain them better than Governor Bigler.

The message was delivered to the Legislature yesterday, at precisely 1 o'clock P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock to-day, and, after the reading of the journal, on motion of Mr. Haldeman, immediately proceeded to a fourth ballot for Speaker, the result of which was:

B. D. Hamlin, Dem., received 14 votes.
John Hendricks, Whig, 13 "
Scattering, 4 "

So there was again no choice. The vote was in every respect the same as on the first ballot of yesterday.

The balloting was then continued with the same result, until 15 ballots had been had.

Mr. McClintock then moved that the Senate adjourn; but the motion was lost by a tie vote—yeas 15; nays 15.

Three further ballots were then had, with no change in the result, Messrs. Darsie and Price each voting for the other.

Mr. McClintock, after the 18th ballot, renewed his motion to adjourn, which was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Foust read in place a bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath, and to prevent the sale of adulterated poisonous liquors as a beverage; also a bill to confirm the title of the Rev. John Sisty to certain real estate in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cummings read in place a bill to repeal the tavern license laws of Philadelphia.

Mr. Simpson read in place a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Belmont Avenue and Plank Road Company; also a bill to incorporate the City Bank, of Philadelphia.

Mr. McCombs read in place a bill to incorporate the Bank of New Castle, and a bill to require the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to fence their road.

Mr. McCombs also introduced a serious of joint resolutions relative to the rights of foreigners in the United States.

Mr. Palmer read in place a bill to authorize the North Pennsylvania Coal Company to pay interest to its stockholders; also a bill to incorporate the Anthracite Railroad Company.

Mr. Ball introduced a bill to reduce the expenses of the government, and to secure the more faithful payment of all taxes due the Commonwealth.

Mr. Ball made some remarks upon the importance of the bill, when, on motion, one thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Denning introduced a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Big Mountain Coal Company.

Mr. Eyster read in place a bill to incorporate the Ohio Improvement Company.

On motion, a resolution was adopted authorizing the purchase of copies of Dunlap's and Purdon's Digest, and Sutherland's Legislative Manual, for the use of members.

The House then adjourned, after an hour's session.

CIVILIZED INDIANS.—A delegation of Wyandot Indians is in Washington to make arrangements with the government to have their lands in Kansas territory, now held in common, divided out among them in fee as the whites own lands. They are civilized, and cultivate the earth.

☞ Facts, Without Comment.—The public should know them.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1852.

MRS. Hardey, No. 119 Suffolk street, writes us that she has used your Vermifuge with great success, and that she used one vial of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

MRS. Quigby, No. 182 Essex street, New York, under date of November 22, 1852, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months. She procured a bottle of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few days was as hearty as ever it had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and lose no time id procuring and administering Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.

F. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
dec30;aw No. 60 Wood street.

☞ Nervous Diseases Controlled and Conquered.—Three-fourths of the physical pain endured by the human race proceeds from affections of the nerves. The unutterable agony of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, spasms, headache, and a thousand nameless pangs that dart through every portion of the system, and distract the brain, are referable directly to an unnatural condition of the nervous system. The weaker we are a prey to a variety of agonies that may truly be called infinite, all growing out of the disordered action of the nerves. The nerves are the seat of all pain. Kill the nerve of a "raging tooth," and the pain ceases. Destroy the nerves of a limb, and it is paralyzed. Render all the nerves of the frame insensible, and you produce death. Of what immense importance, therefore, must a preparation be that will infuse health, vigor, hardiness, and permanent energy, into this complex arrangement of vital agents known as the nervous system. Experience has proved, the faculty admit, the record shows, that Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL will produce these almost miraculous effects. If all men could witness the changes it brings about in the condition of those who are "ready to perish"—how it banishes melancholy, begets strength, controls pain, builds up and fortifies the constitution, and prolongs life—it would be unnecessary to advertise it. Newspapers are merely used as media to draw attention to it. To be universally used, and unhesitatingly relied upon, it merely requires to be universally known. The aid of the press is invoked to guide the public to this living fountain; but no printed words can adequately set forth its value.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle; two for five dollars; six for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
R. E. BELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. dec30;daw

☞ Great Cure of Rheumatism.—The editor of the Richmond *Republican*, of December 24th, 1852, say that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent mercurial rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints:—his eyes had become feverish and mattery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE cured him, and, in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it.

☞ See their certificate, and notice in full, around the bottle. decl8;m

☞ The Pleasure and Comfort of being well FITTED in a SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them GOOD, and SUITABLE TO THE SEASON. GRIBBLE has got all that is necessary to effect that great consummation, both as regards fit and quality of goods. Persons wishing to experience all this, and be only moderately charged, can do so by calling at 240 LIBERTY STREET, head of Wood.

P. S.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte*s. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this statement. (dec3) R. GRIBBLE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ Third Ward—Citizens' Ticket.—Select Council—A. M. Pollock. Common Council—William M. Edgar, Joseph W. Lewis, James Herdman, Walter Kirkpatrick, Jr., John S. Kennedy. jan3d2

WATER CURE INSTITUTE,
HAND STREET, (SOUTH SIDE,) BET. PENN STREET AND THE RIVER, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DOCTOR BAELZ, Graduate and Practitioner in the Old Schools of Medicine, Allopathic and Homœopathic, and for the past ten years a successful Hydropathist, has opened a WATER CURE in the above location.

The perfectly safe, direct and immediate effect their system has on all fevers, and all diseases acute and chronic—while it is mild, grateful and invigorating to the weak and debilitated, renders it peculiarly desirable to families, who will be treated at their homes.

Allopathic and Homœopathic treatment will be administered where desired; but, after long and thorough experience, Doctor Baels gives a decided preference to Hydropathy, which has, throughout the old and new world, proven so eminently successful in every form of disease, including Incipient Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Cutaneous, Nervous and Liver Diseases. Testimonials of cures from highly reputable citizens of nearly every State in the Union, can be examined at Doctor Baels's office. The Rev. Clergy are invited to consult him gratis.

Warm water being used in the commencement, and often throughout the treatment, it is a luxury instead of unpleasant, as those unacquainted might suppose.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. Charles Reeves, Waterman Palmer, W. W. Wilson, W. H. Williams, Thompson Bell, J. R. Weldon, D. T. Morgan, Wm. B. Holmes, R. H. English, B. M. Carr.

The undersigned, having visited Doctor Baels's Institution and witnessed his successful treatment, cheerfully recommend him as a thoroughly educated and skillful Physician:

Charles T. Russell, Jos. M'Connells, David Hunt, John C. Curtis, Robt. Patrick, John B. Livingston, John Wright, W. W. Patrick, Moses F. Eaton, O. Ormsby Gregg. jan6

Wanted,

BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN, a situation as SECOND CLERK on a