·He shall not die !' said she resolutely ; I will

save him. That afternoon George Les was brought out for execution in the rebel camp. Lufavette was in his tent, when Annette, breaking through the guards, threw herself at his feet, and implored his intercession for her lover's life. He recognised his hostess, and hastened with her to Washington. What he said to his chief we know not ; but we do know George Lee was pardoned, and the next day was attached to Lafayette's body goard. In the subsequent battles of the Revolutionary struggle, he distinguished himself by his valor and devotion to the American cause, and as the close of the war was married to Annette, whose patriotism was rewarded by the fulfilment of those hopes of love which she had so nobly sacrificed in behalf

J. M. Nites, Mr. Websier and Free-Trade. The editor of the Cieveland Herald exposes the folly and hypocrisy in the Federal advocates of Free trade most amountsly. In one of his expositions of Free trade, Decolocoism, he illustrates the subject by the following congressional anec-

We witnessed an amusing incident a few years since in the United States Senate, bearing upon this subject. John M. Niles, who was at the same time a Senator from Connecticut, arose in his piace and declared himself a friend of the poor, that he went for the great mass-that the common people were his chosen constituents, and finally concluded by offering a resolution, for the sole benefit of his poor constituency, as he said, calling for a reduction of the duty on coal. Well, the speech was the speech of a demagogue—he wished to be called the poor man's representative -the friend of the masses-the fearless champion of democracy -and this speech was published by the party at the time, as proof of their exclusive

devotion to the common people.

After Mr. Senator Niles had proudly seated himself, one Daniel Webster, a Senator at that time from Messachusetts, leisurely arose, and drew from his drawer a printed document, and, without making the most distant allusion to Mr. Senator Niles' speech, stated that he would call the attention of the Senste, a moment to said document. It was the proceedings of a meeting of the creditors of the Duke of York, then recently held in London? The noble Duke was the brother of King George IV., and after spending a /prodigal life, he died in debt to every one who trusted him. and insolvent to an astonishing amount. It seemed also that the noble Duke died seized of large tracts of coal lands in New Brunswig, which had been assigned to Trustees for the benefit of his

Now these noble creditors of a noble Duke had met to decide whether these coal lands should be sold at once, and the proceeds divided among the creditors, or still longer hold-whereupon it was solemnly declared that the government policy of the United States was variable, fluctuating, and unstable-that their Tariff was of uncertain continuance and of frequent modification-and that the duty on coal would probaby soon be greatly reduced if not entirely abolished and then the late noble Duke's coal mines, monopolise the American coal market, and in a few year's command their own price for coal.

Therefore it was unanimously resolved by the said meeting of creditors, that the extensive coal mines of the late noble Duke of York should be withheld from sale, for the purpose and intent of soon monopolising the American coal trade as aforesaid.

Mr. Webster having gravely concluded the reswords to the Chair :- " Mr. President, it would seem from the proceedings and resolutions which I have read, that the Senator from Connecticut instead of being the representative of any class or grade of American citizens, upon this floor, and upon this question, is in truth and in fact the rep. resentative of the creditors of the late noble Duke of York !"

The application was withering, and the rebuke of the demagogue overpowering. There was an irrepressible burst of approbation from the Senstors and gallery, and poor Doctor Niles' anxiety about the duty on coal was forever hushed in aleep.

This same John M. Niles has been re-elected United States Senator from Connecticut, by the Locofocos. God help the country, when such men are selected to make laws for the people.--ED. M. J.

MISSOURI-VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON .-The Jefferson correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes under date of the 20th :

"There was a royal Democratic caucus las night, which undertook to nominate Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President. Johnson was the strongest man of the two, but the intrigue of the Van Buren leaders prevailed. This will not be submitted to by the friends of Johnson in Missouri. A propopeople, but the Vanites knew well that on issue of postage. before the people, between Dick and Martin, the wily intriguer of New York, would be double distanced by the old Hero, and therefore they went on with their legislative nomination. Many of the members refused to have anything to do with the proceedings.

RAILBOAD .- In reference to the Railroad Iron manufactured above this city, the New York American remarks:

"AMERICAN RAILBOAD IRON .- The first Railroad from made in this country was made by the Great Western Iron Company, Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny River, about 50 miles above Pitts bargh. The Company is got up by New York and Boston capital .- About 100 tons of Railroad Iron from these works, lately arrived at Pittsburgh, on its way for the Railroad at Madison, Indiana We are glad to see a commencement in the mann facture here of this important article, for which millions of dollars have been sent abroad to purchase it in other countries.28

THE LAST CARD .- The New York Tribune of a late date says: "The Last Card of Van Burenism is an effort to induce Gen. JACKSON to attend and preside over the proposed Loco-Foco National Convention, which is to nominate Mr V. B: for next President, and whistle down Messrs Calhoun, Cass, Johnson, Buchanan, &c. This is a good thought; but the advanced age and extreme debility of Gen. J., will probably defeat its execution. The old General would hardly live through the fatigue and excitement of carrying out this plan, especially if the Convention should be beld in or near the winter."

MARRIAGE VS. INSASITY.-Few people are aware how much more ineanity prevails among bachelors and unmarried ladies, than smong the married of both sexes. From the examination of very many reports, out of every five of all the lunatics sent to American Hospitals, three are un. married, and only two are married, and that al most all of them are over twenty-one years old On the other hand, it is pretty certain, that in all the community over twenty-one years of age, there are more than three times as many in as out o wedlock. If this be the case, then the unmarried ere more than four times as liable to become insame as matried people, .



## POTTSVILLE

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1842.

Job Printing Office. The subscriber has procured the necessary typeresses &c. and has attached a complete Job Print ng Office to his Establisement, where all kinds of rds. Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Bills of Loding , will be printed at the very lowest rates, and a the shortest notice. Being determined to accommodate the public at the very lowest rates. at home, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Printing in different colors executed at a short notice

Card Press. A Card Press has been added to the establishment which will enable us to execute Cards, of simost ev ery description, at very low rates.

B. BANNAN.

Important. Let every citizen bear in mind, that it is not only his unterest, but his duty, to purchase every thing that he can at home. By pursuing such a course, he encourages the mechanical industry of his own neighborbood on which the prosperity of every town and city mainly depends—and besides, every dollar paid out at home forms a circulating medium, of which every citizen derives more or less benefit, in the course of trade. Every dollar paid for foreign manufactures pur chased abroad, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich those who do not contribute one cent to ou domestic institutions, and oppresses our own citizens.

The subscriber. Agent for one of the best Insurance offices in Philadelphia, is prepared to make insurances on all descriptions of property such as Houses, Mills, Stables, Goods, Furniture. &c., &c. at the very lowest rates.

B. BANNAN.

Third V. B. Palmer, Esq., No. 104, South Third Street, Philadelphia, is authorised to act as Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisement

Wanted, at this office, an active boy, abou fifteen years of age, who can come well recommended, as to capacity and qualifications, as an apprentice to the printing business. None other

THE COAL TRADE. - Next week we shall furnish our readers with the annual statistics of the Antifracite Coal Trade of the United States.

In order to dispose of the Governor's Message this week, we have been compelled to crowd out several articles intended from this paper.

We drew some "sketches of character" two weeks ago. They must have been true to the life, as they were all immediately filled and re-

THE SOMER'S MUTINE. The Court of Inquiry is progressing in its investigation, and have examined Mr. Wales, who disclosed the mutiny, Lieut Gansevoort, and Acting-Master on board the Somers, M. C. Perry, all of whom corroborate the statement made by Capt. McKenzic. All the witnesses so far, testify positively and unconditionally as to their belief that the vessel could not have been brought home in safety, with that crew, without the execution of the ring-leaders. The great length of the proceedings prevents our pub. lishing them in full, or even giving a satisfactory abstract.

CONGRESS-THE BANKBUPT LAW. - Petitions continue to pour into Congress against the repeal of this Bill. Indisposition prevented Mr. Marshall from making his contemplated speech in favor of the repeal on Tuesday last, which caused great disappointment to the crowd in the galler ies who had flocked to hear him.

Senator Benton, who is now so furious in opposition to this law, submitted a similar Bill to Congress a few years ago, which was in aubadvocated its passage.

We have received several communication in relation to an "explosion," which has spread its e filth " throughout this region—but must de cline publishing them, for reasons which will be satisfactory to the authors. We never reply to slang and billingsgate. It always recoils on the authors with a ten-fold force. And in pursuing this course, we are fully sustained by the following quotation from Scripture:

"Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him."

A member of the Athenian Institute propose

the following question for debate: "Is it consistent with the character of a prorietor of a Newspaper, who is a Philanthropist, to take from a Newsboy all the proceeds of his annual New Year's Address, or not?"

As there is a member of this Association incertainly can be no objections to its discussion before the Institute.

SELECT LIEBARY OF RELIGIOUS LITERATURE. We refer our readers to the Prospectus of the above mentioned work, in another column. As it will unquestionably have a large circulation, we have made arrangements with the publisher to furnish the work to subscribers in this region at sition was made to take steps to submit it to the the publisher's price, 15 cents per number, free

> "Cock-A-DooLET'-doo!"-One of the lean Philanthropists crows loudly in the Locofoco paper of Saturday last-but it won't do-he can't go to Harrisburg at the expense of the working men of Schuylkill county. That game is blocked. Some of them are pretty old birds and can't

> be caught with choff a second time. TOR RAINBOW, OR ODD FELLOWS SENS MONTHLY MAGINER.—This is a beautiful Magazine, issued in New York, at 123 cents per number, devoted to the interests of Odd Fellowship. Persons wishing to receive this work, will please leave their names at this office, where a copy can

ANIMAL MAGNETISM .- Persons who are unbelievers in Animal Magnetism can have their doubts removed by attending Mr. Peale's Lecture at the Town Hell, on Monday evening next. A number of converts were made on Tuesday even-

be examined.

ing last COLD WEATHER .- On Wednesday morning last, at 7 o'clock, the Thermometer stood at 3 degrees below zero. The sleighing was never better in this region, and the people seem deter-

nined to enjoy it while it lasts. Governer Porter recommands a Tax on Coal end Iron in his Message. Of course the Porter \$100,000. How much, if any, the estates for Clique will call a meeting, and pass resolutions | which he was trustee, have suffered, it is imposin favor of the meritorious services he has rendered the State.

It is said that there is a Printer up town whose locomotive powers are so great, that his friends intend laving a wager that he can best anything in creation at ronning

The impression continues to gain ground that ludge Parsons, now Secretary of the Common realth, will be appointed to the Judgeship vaca-

ted by Judge Barton on the first inst. J. G. Koshler, M. D. has been appointed Physician to the Schuylkill County Alms House,

in place of Dr. S. R. Mediar. HENRY CLAY .- A description of the reception of this distinguished Statesman at New-Orleans, will be found on the first page.

Mr. Cushing's recent speech, in which he undushingly held up all the offices in the gift of the To the Senate and House of Representatives of President at public auction, to the highest bidder on the floor of Congress, has caused quite a sensation throughout the country. So startling was the effect of the degrading proposition, that it met with an immediate and severe rebuke from the honest portion of both parties.

This unexpected result has called forth a pollisive speech from Mr. Wise, which is thus alluded o by the correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and inquirer :

"The remarks made by Mr. Coshing the oth er day, when the Bankrupt Bill was un sideration, were so very odious, that Mr. Wise thought it necessary to disclaim, for that gen-tleman, the intent to say what every body understood him to have said, and to urge that what he had said should be taken with all that llowance which is due to an unpremeditated speech. As to what he did say, there is no difference of opinion among all those whose busi-ness it was to attend particularly to his remarks; and, as to the plea of a want of consideration, it is not so understood at the White House. I sappen to know that the son and private Secretary of the President, this day declared that "Mr. Cushing never speaks unless be is prepared, that he always gives the subject a thorough examination, and always maintains the true ground." Besides, Mr. Everett charged him on the floor o the House with having made a set speech, and with having spoken by authority; to which Mr. Cushing made no reply, nor did he express dissent by look or gesture.

SCHUTLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY .- The ollowing persons were on the 2d inst., elected of ficers of this company, for the ensuing year:

President-SOLOMON W. ROBERTS. MANAGERS. Manual Eyre, Lindzey Nicholson, John Bohlen, Mordecai D, Lewis, nas Firth, Thomas Firth, John Sergeant, Edmund Wilcox, Richard Randolph, Jacob G. Morris. CLAUDIUS HARPER. Sect'y and Treas'r,

Mr. Roberts, the new President, was formerly Engineer on the Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna Reil Road, and is a gentleman well qualified for the station he has been selected to fill.

NEW WORKS .- MERBY'S MUSEUM FOR JAN-TARY, 1843. - The first number of the new volume of this work, has been received. Subscribers wishing to continue their subscriptions to this interesting Juvenile work, will please leave their names at this office.

ABEDNEGO, the Money-Lender, by Mrs. Gore, rice 121 cents, just received and for sale. Also Handy-Andy, complete, price 50 cents. Jack Hinton,

A fresh supply of the Pictorial Brother Jonathan, just received and for sale at this office, price The LAST OF THE BAHONS, by Bulwer,

xpected daily. LEGISLATIVE .-- On Tuesday last, Col. H. B Wright was elected Speaker of the House of Repesentatives by the fellowing vote:

Wright,

Foreman Mr. J. B. Andrews has been elected Clerk of he House of Representatives, and A. M. Karns, ergeant at Arms, and Mr. Steadman, Doorkeeper. Mr. Crispin was elected Speaker of the Senate, v the following vote .--

Heister, All sorts of Items.

(Original and Selected.) The report that one of John C. Spencer's sons as in Sing Sing Prison, is unfounded.

Major Noah has retired from the N. Y. Union he Tyler paper in that city. Put papers, without a party to support them, is rather an up-hill business.

The Supreme Court of the United States, has ecided that the Bankrupt Law aupercedes the State Insolvent Laws.

A bankrupt in Vermont lately gave among his effects as the product of his labor, nine small children. He thought his creditors entitled to all his acquisitions since he became involved. Professor Walter R. Johnson, delivered a lec-

ture in the Representatives Hall at Washington, on Thursday evening last, on the subject of Coal. A series of experiments upon Coal which has been instituted by the Government, have been confided to the direction of Col. Johnson.

THE MARY ROOBES CASE.-Justice Merritt of New York, states in a letter to the Courier. that he does not yet despair of tracing out this mysterious affair, though impediments of all kinds terested in the decision of this question, there) are thrown in his way. He does not say whence these impediments proceed.

In democratic Virginia no man can vote un less he is a freeholder or a housekeeper! And in democratic' South Carolina, a representative to the General Court must own a freshold of five hundred acres and ten negroes!

McLean, charged as one of the parties concern ed in the murder of Major Floyd, perpetrated some time since near St. Louis, has been tried at that city, and found guilty of murder in the first

Amos Byrd, charged with the murder of his father, John Byrd, was found guilty, at Jackson, Missouri, a few days since. The prisoner is a hoy only fifteen years of age. .

The re-election of Senator Bagby took place by the Alabama Legislature on the 19th ult.

No politician is considered any thing now-a days who has not tried both sides. Like a buck. wheat cake, he must be turned once before he is fit for use.

Gen. Geines has published a letter, in which he leclines being a candidate for the Presidency.

The total excess of reon this road, from

(9 months) is \$152,343 When you see a man who curses when it rains, frets when a fog occurs, and smiles only when the sun shines, be sure that such a one can never bear up with fortitude against the attacks of misfortune, nor stand withequanimity the marvellous changes of our daily life

The New York Tribune says : - "It is now the common talk in Wall street, that the defalcation of Mr. Nicholl of the New York Life and Trust Company, already discovered, is nearly sible vet to know."

E. R. Porter, a prominent Dorrite, has come out under his own signature in the Providence Chronicle, denouncing the renewed efforts of his old suffrage associates to renew the strife for the

party will pursue the course of law and order. Bank are in circulation. They are well executed, and appear to have been altered from bills of some

GOV. PORTER'S MESSAGE.

the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania FELLOW CITIZENS:-Having, in my former nessages, entered very fully into the financial. condition and other general interests of the state, customed channels, and one of the most flourishing I deem it unnecessary to repeat the views then submitted to the Legislature, but simply to refer | That enormous debt, in the process of time, ento them, and say, that they remain in all respects tirely extinguished. Those who recommended those matters of public policy, which seem to require, in the greatest degree, the attention of the Legislature. In common with every State in the Union, and with all parts of the commercial world, the citizens of Pennsylvania are now undergoing the severe ordeal of pecuniary embarrassment. Business of all kinds is crippled and paralyzed; private and public enterprise has been est staggered at impending evils. - But it is some consolation for us to reflect, that these difficulties are the bitter fruits, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, of rash and impolitic legislation of a single year, and that none of the responsibility rests upon us.

For upwards of ten years Pennsylvania had been gradually improving her condition, and enjoying all the advantages that can arise from a all parts of the world. At an unfortunate period, set down at \$ 37,686,647 16, cost prices. The the banking capital, which had been, during this flourishing season, about twenty millions of dollars, was increased to near sixty; and, as one of the most fatal consequences, many unwise and impolitic public improvements undertaken-corporations created for purposes far beyond their means to accomplish—individuals contracted res ponsibilities and entered into speculations, which they were totally unable to bring to a successful destructive, the explosion of an enormous bank in accordance with the Act of Assembly. bubble has crushed all these enterprises, public and private, and left in every quarter of the State some monument of blasted and public folly. It to the present defective mode of assessing them. will require a little time to recover from the panic, and to estimate, with precision, the extent of than has been generally supposed. The vigor and industry of the community, sustained as they are by our immense natural resources, will soon overcome this temporary repulse, and go on as if it had never bappened. Some will unfortunately be ruined, but the great mass of the community will in the end be little affected. That portion of the community engaged in agricultural pursuits is comparatively free from debt and embarrassment, and possessed of all the benefits that arise from favorable seasons and plentiful har-

I can myself see no just ground for that despon. dency which seems to pervade, so generally, the minds of the people. The injury to our credit abread, although productive of much temporary inconvenience, will ultimately be serviceable to the community. It will teach us to rely on ourselves, to turn our attention to the development of our own resources, and to obtain that, by our own labor, which we have hitherto bought upon trust. Whatever may be the fears of that portion of our community, who are always predicting ruin, and bemoaning the effects of causes which they do not understand, time will soon prove, that the resources of Pennsylvania, her ability to meet all her engagements, and the respect of her citizens for the plighted faith of the State, have not been in the slightest degree shaken, by any of the misfortunes under which we are now suffering. In nearly all instances, these fears will be found to have had their origin in the croskings of unprincipled demagogues, who are willing to undervalue her means, and the integrity of her citizens, if they can thereby promote their own selfish ends. Western Division If there be any of our citizens, who honestly believe, that Pennsylvania will prove unable to per. form all her engagements, they will be found to be neither very deep reasoners, nor very accurately acquainted with the abundance and nature of her resources. If there be any of her citizens, who think that she will prove faithless and unwilling to discharge her obligations, we may safely say, they know little of her true character, and meet with no encouragement, or favor, from any considerable portion of the community. To do what she agrees to do, and to pay what she promises to pay, are two of her distinguishing characteristics; and he who would induce her to forfeit either of them, will find, that he game neither the confidence, nor respect, of her citizens by the at. tempt. She may be temporarily obliged to postpone the discharge of her engagements until a more convenient season ; but to deny the obligation itself, or to refuse to comply with it, would be a

reproach upon her integrity, which no public man dare advise or sanction. However great her public debt may seem to be. tax of a few cents per ton upon her coal and iron which are scattered in every hill and valley throughout her borders, will at some future day not only pay the interest on her public debt, but the principal also, probably within the lifetime of many of those, who are now upon the stage of public action. This tax would be paid in a great measure by the consumers of these products in other States, and would be scarcely felt by her own citizens .- Cut off as this country now is, and must continue to be, from the European supply of coal and iron, on which it has hitherto chiefly depended, the day is not for distant, when Penn. sylvania will supply more than three-fourths of the other States of this Union with coal, and a majority of them with iron. This is a position from which no legislation and no human power can remove her. Her geographical position, and the favorable relative locations of her coal and iron de. posits, put Pennsylvania beyond the reach of all rivalry from any quarter. -She seems to have been destined by nature, to be the great work-shop of the American Union: and if her citizens and her legislature are true to themselves, and will avoid COLUMBIA AND PHILADELPHIA RATO-ROAD -catering to the views and interests of other sections. of her own her public debt will hereaf.

nd they the development of these advantages. This is not the language of sanguine hope, or blind confidence, but of clear-sighted, practical experience, of the truth of which every unprejudiced man must be convinced, who will carfully investigate the facts relating to her condition.

At the close of the last war, the pecuniary embarrassment and distress pervading our country, were far greater than they are now. We had just emerged from a protracted, expensive, and harrass. ing war. The national debt was nearly one hundred and thirty millions of dollars; business of all kinds was broken up ; confidence was entirely destroyed; all classes of the community were in debt; our banks broken and worthless; public feeling weakened and shaken to a degree infinite. ly beyond what is now known; and, worse than Dorr constitution; and declares it will prove fee- all this, rankling political animosities against the ble, and of no avail; that the great body of the then administration of the general government had created, or raised up, a powerful, unscrupulous, Counterfeit \$10 bills an the Brooklyn, (N. Y.) and violent party, under the plausible name of the "peace party," which threw in the way of the administration every possible obstacle, in the triumof the broken banks in this city. The sparious phant prosecution of that war, or the correction bills are signed P. C. H. Brotherton, Cashier : J. of the evils which it mevitably entailed upon the Q. Adams, President: Letter A, payable to J. D. country. But, notwithstanding all these formid-Morton, dated Oct. I, 1835. The officers of the sole discouragements, the good sense, the enterbank are Abm. Halsey, Cashier; and W. J. Cor. price and the patriotism of the people, seconded nell, President, and the genuine bills are signed these then entrusted with the administration of the and simost randered angary by the obscurity of people, seconded those then entrusted with the its provisions. " If any law of the kind be exception, take ground sgainst Commander Mc- means consent to. This dissention however was

administration of the government, who performed their duty with Roman firmness and integrity. Taxes were recommended, levied, and paid, to enatain the credit and honor of the government,confidence was restored, business resumed its acinale save : seasons in the history of our country succeeded

aubstantially the same as heretofore expressed. the necessary measures to the attainment of this I shall proceed at once to call your attention to great end have been rewarded with respect and gratitude. The honest and fearless discharge of duty, will be attended with the same results now. Our history has never yet recorded a single in. stance, in which a public man, who stood by the honor of his country in critical emergencies, was not fully sustained in his efforts by his fellowcitizens. He may be traduced and villified, but a manly and faithful discharge of duty outlives arrested; the timid alarmed, and even the bold the efforts of his traducers. The proudest monument that a public man can desire to leave his children, is one instribed-he knew his duty-

> The whole amount of the present funded debt of the state, exclusive of the deposite of the sur-

he dared perform it-he never flinched from his

plus revenue, is \$37,937,788 24. Here follows a statement of the periods when the State Debt become due-how expended-the substantial currency, and the entire confidence of value of property belonging to the State, which is funded debt does not include the amount due to domestic creditors.

The whole amount of Canals and Rail Roads completed by the State, amount to 793 miles in extent, and 1401 miles are under contract, and nearly completed.

The Governor states that the interest on the public debt was not paid in August last-and certificates, bearing 6 per cent, interest were issued close; and finally, to render the catastrophe more to the holders of the loan, payable in one year,

He recommends the continuance of the pres ent taxes, and calls the attention of the legislature No bids were received for the purchase of the public improvements of the State. Is opposed to the mischief. It will probably be found far less a sale, under the impression that they would fall

into the hands of foreign capitalists. With respect to the revenue from the public

works, the Governor savs: "The revenues upon our public works have no diminished in any proportion to the extent of the embarrassments which have been thrown in the way of trade. It will be seen by referring to the report of the Canal Commissioners, which will shortly be laid before you; that notwithstanding the scarcity and depreciation of money, the im naired condition of credit, and the enormous rates of exchanges, the receipts from tolls for the fiscal year, ending the 30th of November, 1842, amount to \$920,499 42

The expenditures, for all purposes for the nine months comm on the 1st March and ending 30th 300.046 70

November, 1842, amount to Leaving an excess of receipts for the

year, over the expenses of nine 530.452 72 months of otwithstanding the decrease \$169,396 61

The receipts and expenditures on the main lines have been as follows:

Tolls received in All expenses and 1842, liabilities for 9 \$132,499 45 Columbia Railroad, \$357,461 50 Eastern & Juniata Divisions. Allegheny Portage 124355 40 96,528 63 Railroad, 85,449 42 26.080 00

\$762,949 42 \$300,080 20 Leaving an excess of tolls over expenditures of \$462,769 28, on the above usually denomina-

On the Delaware Division and other branche of the Canals, the excess of tells over expenditures. during the same period, has been \$67,683 44 .--It is worthy too of remark that the expenses for repairs alone for the nine months have been only

ted THE MAIN LINE from Philadelphia to Pitts

\$164, 526, 30, This exhibit cannot fail to inspire us with in reased confidence in the pitimate value and useulness of our public works, strengthened as it is anal tolls of New York, for the fiscal year ending 30th November, of \$284,361 89.

The Governor then speaks of the delapidated ondition of the works and the heavy amount rejuired to put them in navigable condition when he came into power-the amount of the debt due for ordinary repairs, unprovided for, &c., which mounted in the aggregate to \$2,367,566, which nas been hanging like an incubus on the whole system, and which has contributed much to em parrass its operation for the last few years. These enewals have been made, and the expenses for epairs will be light for several years to come.

the expense of the State, the Governor suggests, ought hereafter be kept in repair at the expense of individuals and counties, for whose use they vere constructed. The Governor also alludes to combinations nong a few private companies to monopolize all

The bridges which cross the State Canals, and

which have been heretofore kept in repair at

the advantages from the carrying trade on the public works at their own prices, and hopes that the recent conviction at Pittsburg will remedy the evils complained of.

He refers the Legislature to the Canal Commissioners Report for other grievances complain ed of, which the Legislature ought to remedy. Nothing has been done with regard to the in corporation of private Companies, to take and fin-

ish those portions of the public works that remain

in an unfinished state. Claims by Domestic Creditors to the amount of \$1,191,710 23 have been entered on the books General, and only an instalment of terest amounting to \$ 209,-Governor also calls the laborers who keep

He recommends the withdrawal of the celling of these notes.

and who, the message stat

verlooked.

on an equal footing. He recommends the parage of the Apportionment Law with strict regard to the rights and in

terests of all sections of the State. He elso recommends a change in the mode of drawing Jurors by using one wheel only, and suggests the propriety of drawing them in open Court, in the presence of the Commissioners, the Sheriff, and one or more of the Judges of the break up its session, by members absenting them. Court.

The message takes strong ground in favor of the Common Schools of the State. With regard to the law abolishing imprison ment for debt, he states that it is very defective

deemed necessary, it should be one very different from the present law." He recommends defining the jurisdiction of the

Criminal Court of Philadelphia, and on the subject of the laxity of the laws with regard to crim-

"The tendency of public epinion for a number f years past, has gradually been to weaken and relax the execution of the criminal laws. This morbid feeling has even reached jurors, and other functionaries engaged in the administration of criminal justice so that it is not an unusual spectacle to see courts and juries convict and sentence on the clearest, testimony a criminal on one day, and recommend his pardon to the executive the next. These appeals, thus sustained, address themselves with great force to the magistrate entrusted with the power of pardoning offenders, and it is not to be disguised, that unless some check be put upon it, it will, in the end, lead, to great injustice end abuse. These remarks are made, not so much with a view to invite immediate legislation on the subject, as to influence and temper the action of the legislature on subjects connected with the criminal jurisprudence of the State."

He recommends the repeal of all supplements to Loan and Insurance Companies, which gives them privileges inconsistent with the original intention of the acts of incorporation.

The Chancery powers granted to several of the Courts in this State cannot be carried into operation, owing to defects in the law. He therefore recommends the appointment of Masters in Chancery and Auditors, and their functions de-

The State Treasurer has received her share of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands, amounting to \$ 60,313 27.

The Governor recommends an appropriation to repare and publish the information derived from the Geological Survey of the State, for the use of

the people. The Message then winds up by recommending retrenchment in the public expenditures-a strict attention to the public business-magnanimity and justice to political opponents—a short Ses sion-and very properly remarks that " to whatever department of the Government we belong, we should remember, that our efforts to reform abuses, and to retrench expenditures, will avail but little, if we do not practice ourselves the princiles we lay down for the guidance of others."

With two or three exceptions, the Message estrictic in its tone-but unfortunately for the people, the practice beretofore has always been ontrary to the precepts laid down.

When General Harrison was nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, bets were freely offered that he would not carry four States in the Union. These wagers were predicated on the disastrous reverses which the Whigs had met with every where. Nevertheless, in eleven months, sixteen States were revolutionized. The locos lost their money, Chapman's comb was clipped, and the people elected Harrison almost by acclamation. This, was the consequence of Whig exertion. What happened in 1840, will happen again in 1844. The Whige are now about as badly off as they were in 1839. That is, they have lost State after State through sheer default, as the returns abundantly demonstrate. When

the great issue of the Presidential question comes to be fairly presented before the people, the Whigs will awaken from their lethargy, and show their numerical strength. Their efforts connot fail to achieve a victory as signal as that of '40. We are not a whit discouraged by recent rebuffs, because they plainly show that we have been defeated by want of energy and activity. The Whig up to the date of the Removal, elthough Barndolnerty will fight when they have a paramount object to accomplish, and not before. The locos poll their full strength invariably. Hence we above a dozen new tennants built in the borough, conclude, that at the Presidential election the lat. this year, while the Whigs will poll their reserve

of some 200,000 or 300,000 voters.-N. O. HENRY CLAY. - The N. Y. Union, Judge Noah's Tyler paper, in an article on political song singing, holds the following language, in reference

to the great statesman of the West-"He is a statesman of forty years standing. constantly before the eyes of the American people. of great and commanding talents-one who has filled various civil offices with eminent abilitythe man who is considered the father of the Ame. rican system—the great defender of the Indepenby the fact, that there has been a falling-off in the dence of the South American republics-the able such a man as Henry Clay cannot be elected Pre. sident of the United States, by virtue of his services and talents, it is a vain effort to sing him into office-it is degrading to his character, and humiliating to the feeling of his honest friends."

The "Proples' Constitution."-Some very urious developements have been the result, in Rhode Island, of careful inquiries into the actual composition of the vote by which the so called people's constitution" was alledged to have been adopted in December, 1841-that constitution un-Governor. At Newport, for instance, it has been discovered that of the 1202 votes returned as for the constitution, 231 were given by unnaturlized foreigners, 52 by United States soldiers, 5 by mi. over, are found to have woted twice, and it is asrigined that several men are on the list as have ing voted, who now declare that they did not vote | The capital of the Bank was proposed to be half at all. And all this in one town only.-N. Y. a million, and the stock one hundred dollars a

A STRONG POINT .- The following from the payable on demand, if convenient. evidence of Mr. Wales, is, perhaps, the atrongest point that has yet appeared, to sustain the course

of Commander Mackenzie: Q. From what you observed of the feelings of the crew during the progress of the muliny up to an eye to being directors and officers of the Bank. the execution, did you believe then, or do you now, that the brig could have been brought safe to land, if the execution of the leaders had not

taken place? A. No, sir, and I expressed this opinion at the ime to Mr. Gansevoort.

COLIC PRINTERS, -According to a statement He recommends the withdrawal of the name in the Madinglish, Messrs. Blair & Rives of the Notes from circulation, and suggests the sale of Globe have han paid for public printing since the Bank, Bridge and other stocks belonging to the State, and the proceeds applied to the cancelling of these notes.

1832, the sum 91, 12, 243, 33. The correspondent who makes the proprietors of the pro The attention of the Legislature is called to the terested journal, have salted down shout \$300,000 ondition of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and asks in Tressury notes drawing 6 per cent, interest, for a law to place the State and the Stockholders bating perhaps what of that amount they may have transferred to the 10 cent. stock of Mis-

> LATER FROM TEXAS .- Dates from Galveston have teen received at New-Orleans to Dec. 18th, but they contain nothing of interest. The proceedings of Congress are of little interest : a factious but unsuccessful attempt has been made to selves. The latest intelligence represented Col. Howard as about to march with 700 men for the Rio Grande. The President's Message was received with very general disapproval.

The Tyler papers we believe, without a single

Kenzie

f COMMUNICATED. ) Annals of Quodilbets .

BY SOLONON SECOND THOUGHTS, SCHOOLNASTER, &C This work, published some time ago, has not, we think, attracted as much attention as its merits deserve. In order to place these more directly before the public, I propose publishing some extracts from it occasionally, without designing or wishing however, from their fulness to intrench

on the copy-right of the publishers. The Annals open thus—
It was at the close of the year 1833—or rather should say, at the opening of the following spring, that our borough of Quodlibet took that sudden leap to greatness, which has of late caused it to be so much talked about. Our folks are accustomed to set this down to the removal of the Deposites. Indeed, until that samous event, Quodlibet was, as one might say in common parlance, a place not worth talking about—it might hardly be remarked on the maps. But since that date, verily like Jeshurun it has waxed fat. It has thus come to pass that " the Removal" is a great epoch in our annuls-our Hejirah-the A. U. C. of all Quodlibetarians.

Michael Grant, a long time ago -that is to say full twenty years-had a Tan yard on Rumblebottom creek, occupying the very ground which is now covered by the canal basin. Even as far back as that day, he had laid up out of the earnings of his trade, a snug sum of money which sufficed to purchase the farm where he now lives at the foot of the Hog-bark. Quodlibet, or that which is now Quodlibet, was then as nothing. Michael's dwelling house and tan-yard, Abel Brawn's blacksmith shop, Christy McClurdy's mill, and my school house made up the sum total of the settlement. It is now ten years, or hard on it, since the Commissioners came this way and put the cap sheaf on Michael's worldly fortune by ruining his Tan-yard and breaking up his business, whereof the damages was so taken to heart by the jury, that in their rage against internal improvements they brought in a verdict which doubled Mr. Grant's estate in ready money besides leaving him two acres of town lots bordering on the basip, which they say are worth more to-day than the whole Tan yard with its appurtenances ever was worth in its best time. This verdict wrought a strange appetite in our county amongst the land holders to be rumed in the same way; and I truly believe it was a chief cause of the unpopularity of internal improvements in this neighborhood, that the Commissoners were only able to destroy the farms on the low lands, which fact it was said, brought down the price of the upland on the whole line of the canal, besides creating a great deal of ill humor amongst all who were out of the way of being

damaged in the same way as Mr. Grant. With the money which this verdict brought him, Mr. Grant improved a part of his two acres, which he was persuaded to cut up into town lots: by building the brick tavern and the store which stands next door to it. These were the first buildings of any note in Quodibet, and are generally supposed to have given rise to the incorporationof the borough by the Legislature. Jesse Ferrett, took a lease of the tavern as soon as it was finished, and set up the sign of the Hero -meaning thereby General Jackson. The store was rented: by Frederick Barndollar for his son Jacob, who was just then going to marry Ferrett's daughter Susan, and open in the Iron and Flour Forwarding and Commission line in company with An-

thony Hardbottle, his own brother-in-law. This was the state of things in Quadlibet five years before the "Removal," from which period lar and Hardbottle did a tolerable, business, and Ferreit had a fair run of costom, there were not but a bright destiny was in reserve for Quodlibet.

Sketches of the history of the patriotic. Copper Plate Bank of Quodlibet. "

I think it was in the very month of the Removal of the Deposites that Theodore Fogg broke up at Tumbledown on the other side of the Hogbark. and came over to Quodlibet to practise law. And it was looked upon as a very notable thing, the in the course of the following winter Nicodemus Handy should have also quitted Tumbledown and brought his sign as fottery agent to Quodlibet. and set up that business in our borough. There was a wonderful intimacy struck up between him. and Fog, and a good many visits were made hy Nicodemus during the fall before he came to setadvocate and supporter of his country during the tie. Our people marvelled at this matter and war, and the successful negotiator of Peace. If were not a little puzzled to make out the meaning of it, knowing that Nicodemus Handy was shrewd man and not likely, without some good reason for it, to strike up a friendship with a person so little given to business as Theodore Fogg -who being considered high flown in speech, and rather fond of living about Ferrett's bar room, it was thought strange that Nicodemus, who is plain spoken and of temperance principles should have taken up with him. It was not long after Mr. Handy had seated himself in Quodlibet, and placed his sign at the door of a weatherboarded office, ten by twelve, and within a stone throw der which Mr. Dorr claims to be the rightful of Foggs, before the public were favored with an insight into the cause of this intimacy between

these two friends. This was disclosed in a plan for establishing the patriotic Copper Plate Bank of Quodlibet, the nors and 20 by persons who either were not re- particulars whereof were made known at a meetsidents or were absent from Newport at the time ing held in the dining room of the Hero' one of their alledged voting. Eleven persons, more. evening in March, when Theodore Fogg made a flowery speech on the subject to ten persons. counting Ferrett and Nim Porter, the barkeeper. share, of which one dollar was to be paid in and the remainder to be secured by promitory notes

> This excellent scheme found many supporters. and accordingly when the time came for action, the whole amount was subscribed by Handy, Fogg, and ten of their particular friends, who had -to whom might also be added about thirty boatmen, who, together with the boys of my Academy lent their names to Mr. Handy.

Through the liberality of Fogg, the necessary cash was supplied out of three hundred dollars," the remains of a trust fund in his hands belonging to a family of Orphans in the neighborhood. of Tumbledown, who had not yet had occasion toknow from their attorney, the said Theodore himself, of their success in a cause relating to this fund, which had been gained some months before. As Nicodemus managed the subscription, which indeed he did with wonderful skill, these three hundred dollars went a great way in making up the payer ate on considerably more than a majoint stock : this being adjusted, he under-tock a visit to the Legislature, where through the disinterested exertions of some staunch democrate ic friends he procured a most unexceptionable charter for the Bank, full of all sorts of provisions, conditions, and clauses necessary to enable it to accommodate the public with as much paper mon-

ey as the said public could desire. In consideration of these great services, Mr. Handy elected himself Cashier, and at the same time had well nigh fallen into a quarrel with Pogg, who had set his heart on being President -which, in view of the fact, that that gentleman's habits were somewhat irregular after twelve o'clock in the day, Nicodemus would by noseemingly healed by bringing in as President my