

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

Eleven Days Later Intelligence. LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ACCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY. HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS. FRANCE IN A TRANQUIL STATE. CHOLERA IN ENGLAND. POPE PIUS STILL IN EXILE. AFFAIRS OF ITALY. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

BOSTON, January 12. The steamship America arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 30th ult. The following is a digest of her news.

ENGLAND. We regret to state that the Cholera still prevails over the metropolis. In the provinces it has not made any considerable progress, but in Scotland it seems to come with very alarming results.

The President's message was read here with great interest, particularly that portion of it relating to the gold of California.

The interest felt for the position of the Pope continues predominant. His Holiness still remains at Gueta from which point all kinds of intrigues and negotiations have sprung up, conferring a great activity on this formerly unknown spot. The Provisional Government at Rome, concluded by the vote of the upper Chamber, has endeavored by every means in its power to induce the Pope to return to the holy city. This he refuses, except on condition of dissolving the Chambers, disbanding the National Guard, and suppressing the journals, which conditions only show that His Holiness has no real intention to return at present to the Quirinal.

FRANCE. The ceremony of proclaiming the President took place this day in the National Assembly. M. Marrast in a loud voice, though somewhat broken by emotion, declared Louis Napoleon President of the Republic, one and indivisible, from that day to the second Sunday of May 1852, and invited the new President to come forward and take the oaths required by the Constitution.

Louis Napoleon advanced to the Tribune, and was sworn to remain faithful to the Republic and forward its interests in all respects. He then read the following address to the Chamber in a firm voice. Citizens—Republicans—The suffrages of the nation and the oath I have just taken, trace out to me my future conduct. I shall follow it as a man of honor: I shall not attempt to change, by illegal means, what France has established. Between you and me, citizens and representatives, there cannot be any real difference of opinion; our wishes and desires are the same. I wish, like you, to place society on a true basis, to strengthen Democratic institutions, and to alleviate the miseries of that generous and intelligent people, which has just given me such striking proofs of its confidence. The majority I have obtained, not only penetrates me with gratitude, but will give to the new government that moral force, without which, there is no authority. With peace and order, our country can again improve, can cure its wounds, and bring back the men that have been misled, and calm down every passion. Animated by a sincere spirit of reconciliation I have called around me capable and patriotic men, who are ready to devote themselves, with you to the application of the Constitution, the improvement of the laws and the glory of the Republic. As a Republican government coming into power, we owe a debt of thanks to its predecessors, where the deposit of its authority is handed over to it intact; and in particular, I owe it to General Cavaignac to say that his conduct has been worthy of the generosity of his character, and that sentiment of duty which is the first quality of a statesman. (Hear, hear.)

We have, citizen Representatives, a grand mission to fulfill. We have to found a Republic in which the interest of all shall be guarded by a just and firm government, which shall be animated by a sincere desire of progress, without being reactionary or Eutopian. Let us be the men of the country, not the men of a party, and with the aid of God, we will at least do good if we cannot achieve great things. After the President had concluded this brief speech, he advanced towards Cavaignac, and tendered him his hand. This movement surprised the General, but delighted the Assembly. Cavaignac shortly responded and shook hands cordially with the President, amid marks of the most unequivocal satisfaction from all sides.

(From the Transcript of the European Times.) FRANCE. BOSTON, Jan. 12—10 o'clock, P. M. The Ministry of President Napoleon are as follows: M. Odillon Barret, Minister of Justice, and charged with the Presidency of the Council. M. Croisy de L. Hugs, Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Leorde Malleville, Minister of the Interior. M. Retheres, Minister of War. M. de Tracy, Minister of War and the Colonies. M. Tallous, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship. M. Leon Gacher, Minister of Public Works. M. Bixo, Minister of Agriculture. M. Papy Hippolite, Minister of Finance. Louis Napoleon has addressed a letter to the Electoral Committee, thanking them for favors, &c. The proposition which was laid before the Assembly for postponing Postal Reform has been withdrawn. It is reported that the Pope has accepted an invitation to visit Paris in May. Two old diplomats of Louis Philippe are to have high offices. Accounts from Rome to-day are by no means satisfactory for the cause of order. The clubs are now in possession of the government. Their chief, Lucien Bonaparte, seems resolved to destroy the temporal sovereignty of the Pope.



THE AMERICAN SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1849. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

E. W. CARR, Evans' Building, Third street, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange, is regularly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and receipt for the same.

Persons indebted to the office of the American up to April 1848, are notified to make final settlement with H. B. Masser, in whose hands the books of the late firm are left for collection.

FOR CALIFORNIA. On Wednesday morning last, Lieut. Wm. J. Martin and Edward M. Hall, of this place, left for Philadelphia, on their way to California. They are both young men of talent, character and respectability, who leave home with all its endearments and hosts of friends, to seek their fortunes, not exactly in a land flowing with milk and honey, but what is more exciting or stimulating, a land where...

Summ fountain, Wash down their golden sand. In the morning before their departure, quite a number of their friends gathered around the sleigh to bid them a last adieu. They intend going by sea, around Cape Horn. The voyage usually occupies from four to six months. The distance by sea is about seventeen thousand miles. Lieut. Martin, was connected with the Voltigeur Regiment and has seen some service in the valley of Mexico. Mr. Hall is quite young. That their health may be spared and their fondest hopes realized, is the sincere prayer of all.

ICE.—The ice on the Susquehanna, at this place is about twelve inches thick—Sufficiently strong, we presume, for a team of four horses. Sleighs and sleds have been crossing for a week past. During the past week a number of our ice houses have been filled with excellent ice, an article that ought to be within the reach of every family, as almost indispensable, in sickness and in health.

Since the above was written, the ice has broken up. The rain and thaw, caused the river to rise about three feet on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday about noon the ice from the West Branch came down and moved the ice off the basin of the dam at this place. Some of the teams engaged in hauling, had scarcely got off before it broke up.

PORK STATISTICS. Mr. John Young, of this place, has furnished us with the following statistics, of the Hog raising and killing business in this Borough: The number of hogs killed to Dec. 30th, 1848 is 189 Weight of Pork—pounds 81,316 Value at 5 cts. per lb. \$4,065 80 This would average the weight of hogs at 226. A number of them weighed between 300 and 400 lbs, and one of them 423 lb. These hogs were all killed for family use and not for sale.

There is a great deal of speculation about General Taylor's cabinet, among the anxious and would-be knowing ones. The old General keeps things to himself. It is, however, pretty certain, that Mr. Crittenden will be the leading spirit of the new administration. He enjoys the confidence of Gen. Taylor, to an eminent degree, and will, we think, be induced to come into the cabinet as Secretary of State.

Wm. B. REED, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Attorney General, for the City and County of Philadelphia.

There has been quite a freshet in the Schuylkill. Those who have not yet secured their ice, may find it difficult to do so, unless they take it from ponds.

GEN. CASS, has been nominated for the United States Senate by the Legislature of Michigan with great unanimity. He will of course be elected.

Our young friend Tobey, is at Harrisburg again, writing racy and interesting letters under the title of "John of York," for the Spirit of the Times. He has been highly delighted with the fine sleighing; but which like all earthly pleasures has its concomitant ills, of which we will let friend Tobey speak for himself.

"It seems a pity to lose this fine snow, tho' most of us have taken 'our time' with it for the past two weeks. There are some splendid drives about Harrisburg, and if the country groceries called Hotels, would not keep such infernally bad liquors, one might enjoy them much better than now. It is sure headache and pretty certain death to sample them to any extent."

EARLY TRAINING.—Job R. Tyson, Esq., recently delivered an excellent address at the Girard College in Philadelphia. His subject was "Early Training—Boyhood and Manhood." The address is highly spoken of by the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Tyson is a chaste and beautiful writer. His selection by the city councils, to deliver the address, is a high though not an undeserved compliment to his literary abilities.

THE QUAKER CITY.—Will our friends send us the second number of their interesting paper.

THE AD VALOREM SYSTEM. As much has been said in regard to some democratic members from this state, who have been charged with having become the advocates of the tariff of 1846, we have thought proper to lay before our readers the following extract from the speech of the Hon. James Thompson of the Erie district. Mr. Thompson, it will be seen is not in favor of Mr. Walker's ad valorem system. His views on this subject, correspond with those of our own, and are accordance with those of the great mass of the people.

Now, sir, what followed? The tariff of 1846. Sir, (said he.) I opposed this measure, earnestly and with all my might. It was a radical change—a new principle—one that I thought wrong, and which, in many particulars, I still think wrong. And now, sir, I go for the modification of it; a change to suit the wants and interests of the country. I am not wretched to dates—the bill of the 30th August, 1842—not to the identical one of August, same date, of 1846. I subscribe to the principle of progress and reform.—What might have been right in 1842, may have become wrong in 1846 and 1848. Empires have fallen down; dynasties become extinct; policy had changed; revolution in everything had taken place, altering the commerce, the trade, and manufactures of almost every country in the world. A change in some—in many things, became, as necessary to us. Wisdom would, and he thought did, dictate that we should change our systems only so far as the changes in times required them. This was his doctrine. Notwithstanding his objections to the tariff of 1846, and that of most of his colleagues, the tariff of 1846 was passed. The objection to the new system was great. The doctrine of a tariff for revenue, discriminating for protection, seemed to be universally held. This was a doctrine that all seemed to go for: protection as an incident to revenue. This is all we wanted, he said. But the act of 1846 discriminated against protection. It operated badly, when most needed for protection as well as revenue. Look at its operation: take, for example, iron. And he instanced this article, as he was most familiar with it. He put it as an example. We will suppose, at the time of the passage of that act, that pig metal was selling for \$30 per ton; the thirty per cent on that would be a duty of \$9. This was a high duty—more than was wanted; but to the example: When the price of iron abroad came down to \$18 per ton, thirty per cent was \$5 40 duty; a loss of \$3 60 cents revenue, as well as \$12 cheaper by way of competition. But if it came down to \$9—and he believed it had at one time—then the duty was \$2 70 per ton, and a reduction of \$21 per ton in the price, to facilitate competition. Thus, sir, you lost \$6 30 revenue per ton, and \$21 protection, if you choose. It discriminated against labor when products were abundant and abroad cheap. We thus become losers of revenue without a shadow of a shade of protection.

Now, sir, what is the remedy for all this? It is plain. Specific duties—moderate specific duties—moderate, not inconsistent with revenue. Take iron again as an example: fix a price for it, say \$20 or \$25 per ton; calculate it at \$20, if you please; say thirty per cent on this valuation; this would be six dollars. Now, sir, when it would become abundant abroad, and should come in at nine dollars, (the valuation per ton,) you would still get your six dollars on the ton; and the more that should come in, (the evidence of superabundance, and want of market abroad,) the more revenue there would accrue to the country. Let this be the system in regard to the great articles of manufacture and produce of the country. Specific duties would give stability. Our affairs would not be made to fluctuate, nor our revenue either.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL inquired, if his colleague did not consider specific duties necessary on liquors, wines and brandies? Mr. THOMPSON said he did not know—he could not answer—he did not deal in these articles.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. You will, if you consider the interest of your country. Mr. THOMPSON said he could not charge his colleague, for whom he had the highest regard, with any want of consistency, not in the least. But it seemed to him to be within his recollection, that his colleague, at the last session of Congress, proposed a reduction of duties on liquors to fifteen per cent.

Mr. INGERSOLL. I proposed it—for there ought, no doubt, to be a reduction, but it ought to be a reduction to specific duties; they are a good deal better than your ad valorem.

Mr. THOMPSON said he was opposed to ad valorem as universally applied. He thought it a mistaken policy in every point of sight. He was in favor of reasonable specific duties, but opposed to minimums.

Mr. GREELY begged the gentleman from Pennsylvania to tell him how he could have specific duties and not minimums? Mr. THOMPSON. There was a difference between them, he thought—so thought the framers of the tariff act of 1842. They fixed by law an artificial value, without any regard to its real value, and assessed a duty equal to its whole value in some cases, without any regard to supply, demand, market, or anything else.

Voices. You are wrong. Mr. THOMPSON. I am not wrong, I think. The act of 1842 contained specific duties—and minimums, not as a consequence of specific duties, but as a consequence of the ad valorem system. Without critically inquiring into that branch of the matter, he had not taken the terms as convertible. At all events, these minimums, to a greater extent than anything else, overthrew the tariff of 1842.

Mr. THOMPSON proceeded. He wanted specific duties, moderate and reasonable.—Those fluctuations that contingencies produced abroad, he wanted to avoid; and he only wanted this when any part of our industry was of the kind to be injuriously affected by foreign revolutions. Let us have system, uniform, that will not run up prices to-day, and depress them to-morrow, by the accident of want of demand in other countries. The Democratic doctrine was a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection; and it can be arrived at by no other process than by the imposition of specific duties. He, for one, asked no "protection for protection." This, he conceived and believed was exploded. And he was glad it was so. But these extreme and radical changes he was opposed to. Their suddenness is objectionable. That the change from specific duties to ad valorem—and very radical at that—have effected, to some extent, the politics of the State he had the honor in part to represent, he did not doubt; but to what extent, he was unwilling to say.—Many agencies were at work to defeat the Democracy of the old Keystone. This was one of them, and contributed, to some extent, to produce the result.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Mr. Greely's expose of the fraudulent charge of mileage in Congress, has created as much buzzing as an attack on a hive of bees. The following is one of the latest scenes. Members may well laugh when they can do so at our expense: The amendments relative to mileage were next considered. Mr. Morse contented that if a distinction was to be made it should be made in favor of those who resided at the greatest distance from the seat of government. Mr. Murphy.—What is the expense of the journey from New Orleans to Washington? Mr. Morse.—One hundred dollars. May I now ask the gentleman what is the expense of the journey from New York to Washington? Mr. Murphy.—It is ten dollars, and I get ninety dollars for mileage. Mr. Morse.—My expenses are one hundred dollars, and I get two thousand! [The House convulsed with laughter.] After some further remarks, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE CALIFORNIA MINES. We have received a copy of the extra "Crescent" of New Orleans of the 1st inst. exhibiting a map of "the gold region of California, from an original survey;" and a geographical and topographical description of the country, accompanied by an original letter from a highly intelligent, to his brother in artillery, stationed in California, to his brother in New Orleans. We content ourselves with the following interesting extracts:—"The water in this gully was dried up, with the exception of a few pools and holes. I asked one of the Californians to let us satisfy our curiosity by washing a little of his earth which lay at the edge of a small pond or pool and which he had brought from the gully a little higher up, where it was found quite rich. He, of course, assented, and led us the way to his cradle. He brought the earth in an Indian basket, holding little less than a peck, and as he threw the earth on the cradle top, I dashed on the water, and Capt. S. rocked the cradle. Our friend (the Californian) as eager to see the result as ourselves, himself scraped out the black sand and gold, and several gathered around him to see how much there was. He was kind enough to show us the gold when he had cleaned it, and the guesses as to its quantity varied from half to two ounces. There was probably more than an ounce of pure gold taken from the earth as it had been hauled from the hill-side, in less than half an hour; and on a second visit which I had occasion to make, and in which I learned some of the difficulties and profits of gold hunting, I was satisfied that in many perhaps hundreds of canadas like this, several miles long, the earth is rich to excess, and will give many years' work to form twenty to fifty thousand hands, who can each reckon upon two ounces of pure gold per day while washing. To fasten this conviction upon any one in this country is not difficult now—it was, some months since; but gold has fallen from sixteen dollars the ounce to eight; and several at the mines were selling, from necessity, for six dollars the ounce.

I rode from one end to the other of the main valley, in the dry diggings, and questioned almost every man there and they all, without a single exception, were then making from two ounces to two hundred dollars per day, when they chose to work. It is a fact, which only the only ocular proof I had convinced me of, that for many miles of wild and dreary space, watered by nearly all the eastern tributaries of the Sacramento, a traveller can get off his horse in the bed of any mountain stream, where the hills on either side are of gravelly red clay, and the slate creeps out in the bed of the gully, and there, in an hour's washing, he is sure to get some gold—sometimes a vial, sometimes two, three, or ten dollars worth.

But the gold is scattered in all the hills of clayey and slaty formation; and the geological features of the country, I am told by those most intimate with them, are nearly the same from Dyes' place lat. 40 to the Motecumens about lat. 37, and from the commencement of the hills 56 miles from the river to the big or main range of the snowy mountain, about eight miles further east. I think the Californians—for gold is founded both—under the enterprising, gold loving Yankees will export from six to ten millions of gold annually at less than ten years.

It was estimated by the most intelligent, over two hundred thousand dollars had been taken out when I was there, three months after it was made public, and by the small vanguard and vagabond population of California. I will not repeat any of the hundred stories I heard of men who had found many pounds in a day, and others setting into rich spots and killing their horses, rather than risk being followed back and bringing out aroras of gold, &c.; but on my second trip up the mines I was riding down the main dry digging, and a teamster, who had stopped his team and stood looking, with whip in hand at a chap busy picking at a niche or pocket in the rock, called out to me, "Just come here, captain, and look at this man picking out the gold!" I turned my horse to the spot, and sure enough he was picking out of the crevice in the slate across which the water had pitched in winter to a bed some few feet below; the gold and earth in lumps, and had his left hand full when I saw him. I mean he was picking out of an open hole in the rock, as fast as you can pick the kernel out of a lot of well-cracked shell-barks. I have since seen the teamster, in town; he is back here after his family and for supplies; and he tells me that in less than half an hour the man got between five and six ounces of pure gold; they told me also that this was no very extraordinary picking.

From the Phila. Ledger.] CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1849. SENATE.—Owing to the inclement state of weather, considerable difficulty was experienced to-day in obtaining a quorum. The bill to settle titles, and claims to lands in New Mexico and California, and pre-emption rights, was next taken up. Mr. Benton made a long and very able speech against the system embraced in this bill.

The bill provides for the sale of the mineral lands by the acre, including the gold lands of California. Mr. Benton said that he was opposed to this—that he wanted no special laws for the recently discovered gold lands. They should be free to all—free to the whole people of the whole country. The selling of gold lands by dribbles, he said, could not fail to have a most pernicious tendency. They should be disposed of under the general system of land laws.

The mania for gold hunting, which had developed itself in all parts of the country, he denounced as demoralizing and injurious to society in the extreme. No class of society appeared to be safe from the infection. The old and young—the married and single—the rich and poor—lawyers, doctors, merchants, mechanics and laborers—all had caught the contagion, and had abandoned, or were about abandoning, their homes and their business for the purpose of realizing, as they believed, a rapid fortune in the gold lands of California.

The effect of a disease so general could not fail to tell powerfully upon the industrial interests of the country, for who would be content to labor for a bare pittance, or even for a moderate competence, when the prospect was held out of reaping a harvest of gold in a few weeks or months at least? Mr. B. said that if he had the power, he would extirpate these lands, and concluded his remarks by moving to recommit the bill to the committee on Public Lands, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of substituting the bill drawn by himself for the one now under consideration.

Mr. Dix introduced a bill abolishing the franking privilege. A motion to lay the same on the table was decided in the negative. A call for the previous question was then made. Lost. The bill goes on the calendar. On motion, the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1849. SENATE.—Petitions Presented.—By Messrs. Streeter and Overfield—several from citizens of Pennsylvania, that the Banks may be allowed to issue small notes. By Messrs. Boas and Crabb—several for the incorporation of a Bank at Allentown.

Mr. Matthias, from the Committee on Corporations, to which was referred the bill to incorporate the Pottsville and Danville Telegraph Company, reported the same, with sundry amendments. Mr. Crabb, from the Committee on Banks, to which was referred the joint resolution offered by Mr. McCaslin on Friday last in relation to an investigation into the affairs of those Banks asking to be re-chartered, made a report unanimously recommending that each branch of the Legislature should act as it might deem fit.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the further consideration of the report was postponed till tomorrow. Bills in Place.—By Mr. Best, to erect a new county out of parts of Luzerne, to be called Lackawanna. By Mr. Koenigsmacher, to equalize the currency of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Frick read in place a supplement to the act to incorporate the Williams Valley Railroad and Mining Company. Mr. Forsyth offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Election Districts to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, authorizing the people of the different townships of the Commonwealth, to change the place of holding their elections, which was adopted.

Mr. Brawley offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance be requested to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a loan of \$500,000, to be applied to the redemption of the Relief Notes issued under the authority of the Act of May, 1844; which was adopted. [The hour of 12 having arrived, the Speaker and members proceeded in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of acting in Convention with the members of the House in the election of a State Treasurer.]

Election of State Treasurer. The Speaker and members of the Senate were introduced at 12 o'clock into the Representative Hall, and the Convention proceeded to vote for State Treasurer. On the first ballot Gideon J. Ball (Whig) had 63 votes. Arnold Plumer, (Dem.) 60 " Thomas D. Grover, (N. A.) 6 " 129—No choice.

The Convention went into a second ballot, with precisely the same result. Mr. Laird, of Westmoreland, moved that when the Convention adjourns it will adjourn to meet on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, which was lost, and a third ballot taken, which resulted as before, in no choice—the Native Americans, with Mr. Savery, of the Senate, voting for Mr. Grover. On the fourth ballot the vote stood—Gideon J. Ball, 64 Arnold Plumer, 60 Thos. D. Grover, 5 No choice. Mr. Savery on this ballot voted for Mr. Ball. The fifth ballot was then taken, which resulted in the election of Mr. Ball by the following vote: Gideon J. Ball, 65 Arnold Plumer, 59 Thomas D. Grover, 5 Mr. Ball voting for himself. Mr. Carl, (Dem.) voted for Mr. Grover, and Messrs. Savery and N. Thora voting for Mr. Ball.—Adjourned. A gun has been invented at Utica which will fire twenty-six discharges by one loading.

CANAL COMMISSIONER. A meeting was held at the Court House in this place on Friday evening the 12th inst., in relation to our next Canal Commissioner. Wm. M. Auten Esq., of Chillisqueque presided, assisted by John Leader of Jackson and J. Hoffa Esq., of Upper Mahanoy. J. C. Wolfinger of Milton, and Edward Oyster of Sunbury, Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been stated by the Hon. Geo. C. Welker, the following resolutions were reported by Abraham Shipman Esq., of Augusta, chairman of the Committee: Resolved, That we have full confidence in the principles and integrity of the Democratic party, and that with a selection of proper candidates, the next contest will re-establish the ascendancy of democracy in Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the recent defeat of the Democratic party, in Pennsylvania and throughout the Union, was brought about by a combination of circumstances, which, although producing temporary defeat, will only serve to unite us more firmly hereafter. Resolved, That the North-Eastern part of Pennsylvania, is justly entitled to the next Canal Commissioner, and that we therefore recommend for that office EDWARD Y. BRIGHT, as the first choice of this county, and as our second choice Col. HENRY C. EYER, of Union county, who are not only strong men of the party, but well qualified for the duties of the office.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the democratic papers in this county, and the Harrisburg Union and Keystone. H. B. Masser, Esq., was called on to address the meeting after which the meeting adjourned.

FIRE—ANOTHER WARNING. A fire occurred in this place on Tuesday evening last, a little after 10 o'clock, in the Store room of Mr. Gro. LEBRICK, which damaged nearly his whole stock of goods, and entirely consumed a portion of the shelves and their contents. Had the fire been discovered a few minutes later it would have burned down the store, and might have consumed a large portion of the town, as there are a number of frame buildings adjoining, and several frame stables in the rear of the premises. As it was, the fire was soon extinguished by the timely assistance of our towns people, and the building rescued from destruction. The goods and store-house are insured in the Locomotive Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as it seems to have commenced in a corner remote from the stove. It is presumed to have been caused by friction matches or mice, of which there was an unusual quantity about the premises.—Danville Dem.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—The following is the official vote for Governor, as announced in Convention of both houses of the Legislature, on Friday: For Wm. F. Johnston, 168,522 For Morris Longstreth, 168,255 Johnston's plurality, 279 Scattering, 72 Johnston's majority, 225

ENERGY. One of the most remarkable instances of the success which attends well applied energy and perseverance, is exhibited in the case of Dr. DAVID JAYNE, of Philadelphia, with whose advertisements the readers of the Register are familiar. The Doctor, after spending many years of his life in practice and a careful investigation of the origin and character of diseases, applied himself to the preparation of remedies, and the excellence of his compounds is attested by the grateful thanks of thousands, who have proved the benefits of his skill and scientific knowledge. His are not mere quack nostrums, but preparations resulting from long and careful study, and as they serve, in an eminent degree, the good purposes for which they were intended, success has followed the proprietor's enterprise and labors. His establishment is now one of the largest in the United States, and besides furnishing every city, town, and township in the country with his invaluable medicines he ships, annually, immense quantities to foreign lands.

In the prosecution of his plans for bringing his species to the notice of the whole people, Dr. JAYNE has issued a Family Almanac, containing certificates and testimonials of the highest character. We see it stated in the Germantown Telegraph, that "last year, one million of the Almanacs were published for 1848, and all distributed. This year, the demand for 1849 is so great, that two power presses, driven by steam, are running day and night, with a double set of hands, and unable to meet the demands of the public for the Almanacs. Indeed, Messrs. STAVELY & McCALLA, who do the press-work, have found it necessary, to meet the wants of the publisher, to obtain a third power press! Two millions and a half copies will be required for 1849, consuming from twelve to fifteen thousand reams of paper, and incurring an expense, at the very small rate of two cents each copy, and we cannot see how they can be furnished at so low a price—of fifty thousand dollars! This is wonderful, exhibiting, as it does, one of the most remarkable instances of enterprise on record.

But it must be remembered that this large sum, which is a fortune of itself, is entirely given away—the whole two millions and a half of Almanacs are gratuitously given to merchants, storekeepers, families and individuals, with a view to their general gratuitous distribution throughout the United States. The position of Dr. JAYNE is an enviable one—achieved by his own unaided energy, industry, and enterprise—drawing largely from an extensive knowledge of medical jurisprudence—and he now stands at the head of the discoveries of medicines for "the million," which have not only been pronounced to be unequalled as remedies, for the diseases severally set apart by the proprietor, &c., but destined to confer upon this human family incalculable benefits in the form of restored health and prolonged existence.—Norristown Register.

REPORT OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS. We are indebted to our attentive Harrisburg correspondent, says the Pennsylvania, for the following exhibit of the condition of our public works—the expenditures and receipts for the past year—and the improvements contemplated for the year ensuing.—The revenues for the year that has just expired were seriously affected by the accident to the Freeport Aqueduct, but the report is otherwise highly encouraging and satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the plan for avoiding the inclined Plane will be carried into effect: The Canal Commissioners' report for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1848, will exhibit a statement showing the total gross receipts on all the lines of internal improvements for the year to be \$1,553,344 00 Total expenses, (for repairs, motive power, &c.) 1,067,394 36 Net receipts over expenses, 485,949 62 Deduct salaries and expenses of the office of Canal Commissioners. 5,143 26 \$480,806 36

The gross receipts of the year 1848 are less than those of 1847 by 28,234 87. The cost of ordinary and extraordinary repairs and breaches amounts to \$661,720 18. The extraordinary repairs amount to \$281,796 56, but the greater part of this sum was expended for repairs of breaches made by the floods of October, November and December of 1847, and is not chargeable to the current expenses of the past year. The amount paid for repairing damages by floods of 1847 is \$326,545 37. The table of tolls collected, if compared with those of 1847, will show an increase on coal of \$13,965; on iron \$24,595, and a decrease on flour and grain of \$54,719.

On the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad there are 41 locomotive engines, many of them old and of small capacity, and the report will recommend the sale of those of light capacity, and the purchase of new ones, with all the modern improvements, and of greater power, to supply their place. The report will recommend the construction of the route to avoid the Schuylkill inclined Plane, proposed by Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, and surveyed by him under the act of last session. The route commences about one mile from the plane, runs toward the east side of George's run, by way of Harding's tavern, to the Permanent Bridge. The cost of the route, if extended to Market and Broad street, including damages, is estimated at \$361,000. It is believed that the Schuylkill viaduct and the road from the Plane to Broad street, could be sold for \$200,000. The annual expense of the plane is six per cent. on \$450,000. The tonnage transported over the Portage Railroad is 368,019, 418 lbs.—an increase over 1847, of 20,262,118 lbs. The relaying of the tracks on this road with T rails will be recommended. It will also urge the completion of the reservoir on the western side of the Allegheny mountains. The amount required for keeping all the lines in order for the year 1849, for motive power, pay of Canal Commissioners, repairing breaches, &c., &c., (after deducting \$22,000, balance now in the treasury,) is estimated at \$808,117. The receipts for 1849 are estimated at \$1,700,000. The report is able and lucid, and if it does not show as favorable a result of the operations on our State improvements as might have been anticipated prior to the fiscal year 1848; yet in view of the expense accruing from the disastrous floods of 1847, and the burning of the Freeport Aqueduct, the report affords matter of congratulation that the net receipts from the Public Works are no less, and that the different lines are in as good condition as at present.

EDITING A WEEKLY PAPER. The majority of readers seem to think that nothing can be more easy or pleasant than to edit a paper, but of all the different employments by which men make their bread and butter, there is none, we believe, that so taxes the mind, temper, and flesh, as that of editing a paper. There is none that requires a nicer tact, a sounder judgment, a more constant application, a quicker wit, or a kinder heart. A choleric temper could never succeed as an editor; nor a narrow-minded man, nor an ignorant one, nor a hasty one, nor an unforgiving one. An editor must of necessity turn himself inside out to the public; he cannot be a hypocrite any more than a husband can be a hypocrite to his wife. He must expose himself in all that he does, as much in selecting the thoughts of others, as in publishing his own, and the better way for him in the outset is to begin frankly, to save himself from after contradictions and mortifications. Whoever succeeds tolerably well as an editor, is something more than an ordinary man, let his contemporaries say or think of him as they will.—Holden's Magazine.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.] STEAMER EMPIRE STATE BURNED. NEW YORK, Jan. 14. The splendid steamer Empire State, of the New York and Boston line, via Fall River, was burned last night to the water's edge. So sudden was the fire that it was found impossible to save any thing. The boat was valued at \$150,000—insured for \$100,000.

Death of Col. Croghan. BALTIMORE, Jan. 13. A despatch received here announces the death of Col. Croghan, Inspector General of the Army, and a distinguished officer of the war of 1812. It is believed that the President will appoint Col. Duncan in his place.

Cholera near Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Jan. 14. A case of Cholera is reported to have occurred at the Relay House, twelve miles from this city, on the Washington railroad, on yesterday.