

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A renewal of expression of gratitude to the Almighty Father, for his manifold mercies and protecting influences during the past year, and the veneration of a prayer in spirit and in truth, for the continuance of these blessings, will become a people who habitually acknowledge the superintending care of the just and merciful God. The abundant harvest of the late season, the general exemption of the community from disease, the rapidly improving condition of the country, in all things which render happiness and national contentment, increased facilities of education, and the enjoyment of religious privilege in its purest form, admonish us anew, that the destiny of this people and government is directed by the power of a Supreme Being, whose kindly providence is continually exerted for their welfare, and its well being.

The melancholy duty devolves on me, of formally announcing to the General Assembly, the fact of the decease of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, the venerable ZACHARY TAYLOR, who died at the city of Washington, on the evening of the ninth of July last.

The soldier whose brilliant achievements in arms added new lustre to the military fame of the country, and the Statesman whose policy, as shadowed forth in his recommendations to Congress, was that of the wisest and most patriotic patriot, died in the full possession of his great mental faculties, surrounded by endeared relatives, cherished friends, and patriotic members of government, with the calm resignation becoming a Christian soldier, and founded on the faith, which teaches that death has no terror for those who faithfully endeavor to do their duty. The American people paid the highest tribute to his memory by united and universal sorrow.

In the purity and disinterestedness of his motives, the patriotism of every impulse affecting his public conduct, the perfect sincerity of his desire to act justly to all men, his winning gentleness of temper as manifested in his personal deportment, were to be found traits of character which bound closely to him his confidential friends, and gave to their sorrow for his demise a bitterness which no lapse of time or change of circumstance can alleviate.

It is recommended that a suitable expression of respect for the memory of the deceased, and of regret for our bereavement, be made by the present Legislature.

The Governor then alludes in complimentary terms to the succession of President Fillmore, and refers also to the death of Mr. Calhoun.

The amendment to the State Constitution, providing for the election by the citizens of the judicial officers of the Commonwealth, having received the sanction of a majority of the people, is now part of the organic law.—Your attention is invited to such legislation as may be necessary to carry into complete effect this expression of the popular will.

By the terms of the constitution, the commissions of the judges will expire on the first day of December, 1851. It is suggested that this will afford a favorable opportunity to remodel and greatly lessen the number of judicial districts. At present there are no less than 24 judicial districts, with district courts in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties. A reference to the vast amount of business transacted in these two counties, and a study of the evidence that the interests of the community demand their continuance. Should a reduction be made in the number of the common pleas districts, the salaries now paid to the judges ought to be increased to such extent as would be a fair remuneration for the labor performed and the responsibility incurred in the execution of the duties of their high offices. It is not a part of the character of our citizens to require the labors of others, without adequate compensation. Fair salaries will best secure the services of honest, intelligent and competent men, in that department of government, in the faithful administration of which every citizen is so deeply interested. An increase of the salaries of the judges of the courts of common pleas and district courts, would demand the extension of the same liberality to those gentlemen as may be selected to discharge the higher and more responsible duties of judges of the court of last resort.

Two annual elections appear to impose unnecessary burthen upon the citizens. Expense to the general treasury, and loss of time to the voter, could be well saved by authorizing the elections now held in the Spring to be held at the general election in October. To such counties as desire to try the experiment, the right may be granted. I have been furnished with a statement of the expense incurred by holding Spring elections in Dauphin county, and if the amount is a fair average of the expense to the other counties, the change indicated will save to the people of the Commonwealth annually upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

The project of creating an Agricultural Department connected with the State Government demands the favorable consideration of the Legislature. In such department might be collected much valuable information for the use of the practical farmer.

The recent improvement in the construction of implements of husbandry, the analysis of soils, and the discovery of new varieties of plants and seed of various kinds of soil, are subjects of absorbing interest to the agricultural classes. Diffusion of knowledge respecting the best breeds of horses, cattle, and other stock, with suggestions in an authorized and reliable form, and experimental exposure of the proper modes of rearing and training live stock of all kinds, could not fail to act beneficially on this great interest of the Commonwealth. Should the National Government erect an Agricultural Bureau, in conformity with the suggestion of the President, the State institution would be an efficient auxiliary in the collection of local information and for the distribution here at home, of knowledge amassed in that department from other sources. In this establishment, the claims of the mining, metallurgical, and manufacturing interests on the fostering care of the Government, might be equally regarded. A private academy in our metropolitan city by its liberality, activity and learning has done much to develop and encourage the arts and sciences, useful in every-day life, and has largely aided our mechanics and manufacturers to gain a reputation throughout the world. By the measure proposed, I desire to see a department, the advancement of the agricultural, mechanical, and mining industry of the whole Commonwealth, which the Franklin Institute has done for those interests, which have enjoyed the benefit of its discriminating care. County and township institutions would speedily follow the creation of a State department, and by mutual action and counsel, results would ensue, highly gratifying to the patriot, and beneficial to the country.

Should the return of the seventh census of the United States be transmitted in time, the apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts may become part of your duty. In pursuance of postponing action on important bills of this description to the last hour of the session will be changed. It is a practice utterly inconsistent with careful and correct legislation, and destructive of the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

An appropriation for the introduction of gas into the public buildings is suggested.

A complete set of balances, furnished to the State by the General Government, have been

deposited in the buildings of the Land Office. The Commissioners of the several counties ought to be required to have the weights and measures, under their care, again adjusted and regulated.

An arrangement of the Geological specimens and the publication of the Geological report is recommended.

My attention has been called to the large hoard connected with the Colonial and Revolutionary history of the State, and their extremely exposed and perishing condition.—These records are worth preservation, as containing authentic information of the action of our fathers in the struggle for national existence. In the Capital of Pennsylvania, with the sympathies of her patriotic people, was independence matured and declared.—Her soldiers were most numerous around the standard of the nation, and there were more battle fields on her soil than in the same area elsewhere. Every memorial of these days of our freedom and trial should be faithfully preserved. There exists a single copy in manuscript of the minutes of the Revolutionary Executive Council, a document by far too valuable to remain longer within the reach of accident or mutilation. It would be gratifying to a large body of our constituents if the Assembly would authorize the employment of a competent gentleman to select and arrange for publication these memorials of an interesting epoch in the history of the Commonwealth.

In the early spring the buildings of the Insane Asylum will be ready for the reception of patients. This work of charity, worthy of the most generous philanthropist, from its admirable construction and beautiful location, cannot fail to answer the ends of its benevolent founders. It deserves the fostering care of the Legislature.

In the performance of your duties, attention is most earnestly directed to the revision of the laws in relation to taverns, restaurants, beer houses, and ten pin alleys. It is believed that in many instances they are made the common resort of the young, the idle, and the worthless, to the great detriment of the moral well-being of the rising generation.

The financial condition of the Commonwealth as exhibited in the following statements:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Amount of funded debt', 'Total sum of debt', and 'Amount of new road, say \$400,000 00'.

The actual cost of this great improvement, whereby the plane has been avoided, the use of the public works much facilitated, and an annual saving of \$31,000 secured to the Treasury, in the course of the machinery and labor necessarily connected with the plane, is shown as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Amount of cost of new road, say \$400,000 00', 'Deduct price of old road sold', 'Total sum of debt'.

The sinking fund shows a net decrease of public debt since 20th November, 1848.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Toward completion of North Branch canal \$148,500 00', 'To avoid inclined plane \$309,146 92'.

Within the same period, there has been paid from the Treasury, appropriations that may be called extraordinary, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Receipts from Canal and Rail Road tolls and collateral inferences fall short of the estimate', 'The conveying of passengers on the State Road by the State is again recommended'.

The School System though yet imperfect, is rapidly improving.

In the competition for trade and travel, no effort for the full repair of the canals and rail roads of the State should be neglected. The deteriorating condition of many of these works, admonish us that the system of supervision is ineffectual to secure the return of which their construction gave confident assurance. It is a serious duty to require in their management, the difficulty evidently exists. On a former occasion it was suggested to divide the State into Canal and Railway districts, and to elect a Commissioner, to whom its entire control should be given. This project is again recommended, but should it fail in my year, appropriation for the proposition of selecting a Superintendent, to whom for his whole time and attention, a compensating salary should be paid, and under whose sole control the public works might be placed, is worthy of consideration. All the evils arising from the divided councils and shifting responsibilities would be avoided, and that energy and skill in their management secured which cannot be expected under the present system. It is alleged this method of supervision of public works has succeeded well and beneficially in other States.

A commercial connection between Philadelphia and Europe by establishing a canal, is a project truly worthy the favoring regards of the whole Commonwealth and the confidence and aid of the National Government; by the extension of the rail facilities—the completion of the great railway communication now in rapid progress of construction in the western part of the State, the branch terminus of the Cumberland Valley road, and the erection of various lines of railway in the valley of the Susquehanna, must throw an amount of trade on the Columbia railroad which will demand for its transit the full capacity of that thoroughfare in a condition of efficiency and repair. The commerce of the valley of the West, as well as of Central and Northern Pennsylvania reaches Philadelphia, ought to be opened and kept in such perfect condition as to afford all possible facility to business, for in the growth and welfare of Philadelphia, the entire people should feel a lively interest, as identical with their own.

In the various railway projects now severally terminating at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, the people of the Commonwealth might well be induced to view with other great enterprise, which, known as the Sunbury and Erie railroad, was meant to connect the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and the Lakes. Besides the command of the trade of the Northern Sea secured by its construction, it would bring into market for sale and settlement vast bodies of patented and unimproved lands, and develop treasures of inexhaustible mineral wealth now wholly inaccessible.

As the value of the public lands were increased by the construction of our public improvements, it is but right that we should have a portion to complete these improvements.

Free banking upon a deposit and pledge of public stocks early recommended itself to favor. It is not stable on sudden expansion and contractions—more secure from failure—less obnoxious to counterfeiting and fraud, and offers undoubted security to the note holder. Should the stock required be loans of the Commonwealth, it would appreciate their value, and also have a tendency to withdraw them from foreign countries, to which are annually sent millions of the public money to pay interest.

The confidence felt in their security, and the desire to use the relief notes, when kept in good condition, justify the belief that an issue of small notes from State treasuries, founded on a deposit of stocks, would be highly acceptable to the people.

A revision and alteration of the Revenue laws, so as to give adequate and permanent protection to the industry of the country, and the demands of the patriotic equity of the mining and manufacturing interests. The propriety of affording full protection to domestic industry, in the enactment of tariff laws, has been so fully discussed, that a mere reference to former views, is all that is deemed necessary at this time.

In a late effort to amend the present tariff, its failure may be fairly attributed to the omission of the late Legislature to give expression to the perfectly well understood wishes and expectations of the people. It is cordially hoped no such omission will mark the conduct of the present assembly.

A reduction of the rates of postage, and the construction of railway communications to the Pacific, were urged heretofore as worthy of friendly regard.

In relation to the extension of slavery and the duty of faithful observance of her Federal obligations to the Commonwealth, the views expressed in former messages remain unchanged. There is nothing, in my judgment, in the history of the past, nor in the warnings of the future, to justify the abandonment of the principles, sacredly regarded from the foundation of the State, of non-interference in the domestic policy of other countries, and of the total determination of permitting no interference with our own. Fidelity in the discharge of constitutional duty, has distinguished our government and people, and if an opinion exists within, or has been indiscreetly propagated beyond our borders, that it is not the fact, it is conveyed in error at the expense of truth.

The clause of the Federal Constitution relative to fugitives from labor involves these propositions: 1. That involuntary service or slavery may exist in the States of the Union by constitutional recognition. 2. That the escape of the person so held shall not operate as a discharge from such service or labor. 3. That on the claim of the party to whom such services is due, there must be a rendition of the fugitive.

To interfere by Legislative enactment or otherwise, to destroy or in any way affect the right of property recognized in the first proposition, would be during violation of the clear obligations of the Constitution. No human being can pretend that by this Commonwealth such an interference has ever been attempted. Whatever may be the feelings of the people in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and the consequent increase of anti-republican and sectional representation in the National Legislature, no effort has ever been made to disturb or destroy the vested rights of citizens of other States; and when those rights may be endangered by the escape of a slave beyond the limits of the State, whose relation is acknowledged, our citizens have acted on the principle that sympathy with individual suffering ought never to weaken their sense of duty to the plain requirements of the organic law.

In the adjustment of rights and official duties under the last proposition, more difficulty has been found to exist. By whose agency is the fugitive to be given up? What force is to be given to the word "claim" as used in the Constitution? Is not the delivery of the fugitive to be made only through the agency of the National Government? These have been vexed and mooted questions. The final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case to which Pennsylvania was made a party, and the recent fugitive law, gave a judicial and legislative interpretation to this clause of the Constitution, which cannot be misapprehended.

The power and duty of enacting laws to carry into effect the constitutional direction, being ruled to be in Congress and in Congress only, any interference on the part of the State authorities is unauthorized and without binding force.

The power to act on the subject of the extradition of fugitive slaves being thus vested solely in the National Government, it is the plain duty of the citizen to submit to its enactments under the Constitution. To act differently would be clearly rebellion to Government.

In the adoption of the proper remedy to assist this clear right, patriotic citizens may differ, and the privilege to maintain and express that honest diversity of opinion must not be impaired. To surrender it, under rival theories and demagogic clamor, would be to abandon the deeply cherished privilege of liberty of thought and speech.—When the enactments of the National Congress, fail to convince the people of their justice and propriety, it is their duty to seek their modification and amendment. The re-elected Seneca fugitive law, while it remains a statute, demands the support of all the citizens, and unless our votes, contributions, and worthless parchments, until the judiciary declare it otherwise, must be esteemed a constitutional enactment. Are its defects of such a nature as to warrant the public in engaging its amendment?

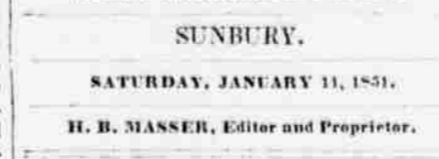
That part of the law which authorizes the creation of a new and irresponsible tribunal under the name of Commissioners, is liable to exception. Wishing to know whether judicial power of the United States can be vested anywhere but in regularly organized courts, with the records of courts, these are objections of serious import to the institution of this tribunal. All history shows, that special tribunals of this character, composed of one person and his property, are liable to abuse, and have been instruments of oppression. If in these, the early days of the Republic, when no reason of urgent State necessity can be invoked, powers of a high judicial nature over the liberty and property of an individual, are to be vested in an irresponsible and irresponsible tribunal, it is to be feared that the security of the life, reputation, and liberty of the citizen in after-times, when war political or social emergencies may arise, will depend on a most precarious tenure. The courts of the United States, whose Judges have a pride of character, and over whom a controlling influence is exerted by the impeachment clause of the Constitution, should alone be invested with these extraordinary powers. Rather than hazard the chances of illegal decisions, and the consequent irreparable injury of an individual, results so full of danger to the peace and good order of society, the judicial power of the nation might wisely be extended, if it were deemed expedient to deny a trial by jury, and lodge the adjudication of this right of property in the breast of a single judge, the kind of proof required should be indicated,

and a full record of the entire proceedings be made and preserved. Processes issued should be returned, and the extradition of any colored person, for whose arrest a warrant had been issued without hearing had before the judge, should be visited with the penalties of kidnapping. These modifications of the law, while they could not interfere with the rights of the owner of the fugitive, would greatly tend to satisfy the minds of citizens anxiously desirous to perform their constitutional duties.

The Union of these States is considered the outer and inner wall which guards the temple of our Independence, protects our commerce, and gives us a proud name among the Nations of the earth.

With the fervent prayer that Almighty God will so direct the deliberations of the General Assembly, that "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations," the suggestions and recommendations contained in this annual message are respectfully submitted for your consideration and action.

WM. F. JOHNSON. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1851.



SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1851.

H. B. MASSEY, Editor and Proprietor.

V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive all subscription and advertising at his office, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

To Advertisers—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

EDITORS TABLE.

Business Notices.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr Ira Jones, who offers to dispose of a fine farm, at either private or public sale.

The Commissioners of Northumberland county, it will be seen give notice to delinquent collectors, that if their duplicates are not paid up by the 17th of February next, they will be used without respect to persons.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Henry B. Weaver, who has opened a new hotel at Trevorton.

Blank Leases for sale at this office.

PRINTING INK.—A few kegs for sale for cash at this office.

We are requested to say there will be preaching in the Presbyterian Church in this place on Sunday evening at half past 6 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Simonton.

THE MESSAGE.—Messrs. Frick & Packer will please accept our thanks for early copies of the Governor's message.

PETTIT JURORS summoned to Court next Monday, are informed that there will be no Court, and that their attendance is not required.

OUR COURT.

In consequence of the illness of the President Judge, Hon. Jos. B. Anthony, no civil causes were tried, and the Court adjourned on Thursday. We are pleased, however, to learn that Judge Anthony was getting better, and we trust he will soon be restored to his usual health. Considerable criminal and other business was transacted by the associate, Judge Welker and Judge Dentler, with a promptness and dispatch that was highly creditable. The charges to the jury by Judge Welker the senior Judge, were perfectly satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

PAENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1851.

SENATE.—The Senate convened this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented Senatorial returns of the election held in October last, which were, on motion of Mr Packer, opened and read.

On motion of Mr. Crabb, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Mr. McCaslin received the unanimous Democratic vote.

The Whig ballot was scattered, no one Senator received more than five votes until the fourth ballot, when Mr. Crabb moved an adjournment, which was not agreed to—yeas 10, nays 21.

Mr. Lawrence then asked to be withdrawn from the list of candidates.

On the fifth ballot, Mr. McCaslin (Dem.) received 15 votes, and Mr. Koenigsmeier (Whig) 8—when a second motion to adjourn was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned without electing a Speaker.

HOUSE.—The House convened this morning at 11 o'clock, when Mr. A. R. Russel, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was introduced and presented the returns held in this State at the last October election.

Mr. Best moved that the returns presented be opened and read. Agreed to.

The roll was then called, and all the members answered to their names, with the exception of Mr. Scouller, of Cumberland County, who is detained at home on account of indisposition; and Mr. Church, of the same county, who died since his election.

Mr. Fezely moved (and it was agreed to,) that the House proceed to an election for Speaker.

Mr. Webster's Letter to the Austrian Minister.—We have taken up nearly the whole of our first page this week with the reply of Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, to Mr. Hulseman, the Austrian Minister. It is not only an able document but one of the most important and interesting that has emanated from the government for a number of years. We have not published Mr. Hulseman's letter to the Secretary, as Mr. Webster has embodied the most important points in his reply. The Austrian made a great mistake in engaging in a contest, with not only an able Statesman, but with the greatest constitutional lawyer of the age.

Mr. John Brisbin, the democratic candidate, has been elected to Congress, for the Luzerne and Columbia district, by a small majority.

The McEwensville Intelligencer gives an account of a public dinner given by the Northumberland Troop at the Hotel of Henry J. Reeder, at which a number of our military friends were in attendance and took part, viz: Gen. Kase, Gen. Watson, Major Kipp, Major Britton, Major Kutzner, Major Roush, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Blair and others.

The Philadelphia North American and the Philadelphia Sun have both appeared in a new dress. They are both able and well conducted Journals.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS. Present, Hon. Geo. C. Welker and Hon. John F. Dentler.

COMMONWEALTH vs BALTZAR GARNHART, Surety of the Peace. Baltzar was accused of making threats of violence against the wife and children of George Barnhart.—Baltzar came before the Court with a large bribe in his cap and scarcely able to maintain his equilibrium, on account of rum and a stiff knee joint.

The U. S. mail steamship Georgia, Lieut. D. D. Hovey, Commander, arrived at New York on Monday morning last, from Chong, 700 Havana, with the Pacific mails, and 555 passengers.

The Georgia sailed from Chong on the 26th, with 634 passengers, arrived in Havana on the 30th, and transferred 410 passengers to the Pacific for New Orleans.

The Georgia left at Chong the steamer Crescent City, with 430 passengers, waiting for the gold dust which had not arrived. The propeller Ontario, sailed from Chong for New Orleans with 200 passengers. Those remaining on the Ishimus were going off in sailing vessels.

FROM THE ISTHMUS, &c. The U. S. mail steamer Oregon sailed from San Francisco on the evening of the 1st inst., with 272 passengers and \$229,000 on freight, and arrived at Panama at noon on the 20th ult., stopping at six intermediate ports.

The gold dust train for the Crescent City was attacked a few miles out from Panama. Three of the robbers were killed, but what amount was carried off was not ascertained when the Georgia left. Our report makes it two hundred thousand dollars.

DISGRACED EXHIBITION AT THE NOTTINGHAM THEATRE.—At the Nottingham theatre, a resident of that town, named Waggstaff, was announced to sing the song of Tom Moody on "a living horse." The affair came off as per bill—(Waggstaff) came off mounted, and rather incensed, cracking his whip round the horse's head. The glare of the glass, and the shouts of the gallery terrified the poor horse; his flesh quivered with fear. After the song, the animal, backed into the orchestra, falling on its back, tearing its side smashing the base fiddle, and nearly crushing two fiddlers, who with difficulty escaped over the barrier into the pit. After a deal of confusion, the barriers were broken down and the poor beast almost carried out at the pit door.

The coldest both a man, can find it to act as breaker on a railroad car, when the locomotive is making thirty miles an hour against a wind sharp enough to cut your throat.

A PARTY of sailors returned to Buffalo from Warren, Pa., and vicinity, a few days since with eighteen fat sheep. They represent the snow as very deep. In some parts of Pennsylvania, three or four feet on a level.

IMPROVEMENT OF NEW YORK.—The 2222d number of new buildings erected in New York during the last ten years, has been 15,409. In 1846 there were 1910; in 1848, 1191; in 1849, 1695; and in 1850, 1942.

A SCHOOLMASTER asked a boy, one very cold morning, what was the Latin for the word cold; at which the boy hesitated, saying, "I have it at my finger ends."

A FUGITIVE overtook another of his tribe on the road, and thus accosted him—"Hello, friend, what do you carry?" "Rum and whiskey," was the prompt reply. "Good," said the other, "you may go ahead; I carry grave stones."

The Shakers of New Hampshire have purchased a large tract of land in Ohio, to which they intend to remove in consequence of dislike and persecution from their present neighbors.

UP in Franklin county, N. Y., they have snow in places nine feet deep. The railroads thereabouts have had to stop till they could be dug out.

WISDOM and virtue are the greatest beauty; but it is an advantage to a Diamond to be well set.

THE STATE ASSAYER of Massachusetts says that in every instance in which he has examined the Cochituate water received through lead pipes, he has found it to contain lead.

THIRTY years ago there were ten thousand slaves held in the State of New York.

Paeker and Matthias did not vote on the 7th ballot.

Mr. Matthias was duly declared elected Speaker, and conducted to the chair by Mr. McCaslin.

The oath of office was administered to the Speaker by Senator McCaslin. The newly elected members were then sworn in.

Mr. Stine moved that a committee be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the House, to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly was now organized, and ready to proceed to business.

House.—Mr. Leet offered a resolution that a committee of thirteen be appointed to consider the propriety of diminishing the number of Judicial Districts; and also to apportion the State into Judicial Districts accordingly.

Mr. Knickle moved to amend by striking out all except the last provision in relation to the change of Judicial Districts. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Kellinger moved to amend by striking out the word thirteen and inserting one from each Judicial District. Agreed to.

The resolution as amended was passed. Mr. Riley moved that the House proceed to the election of a Clerk. Agreed to.

Mr. Riley nominated Wm. Jack, of Westmoreland. Mr. Bigham nominated David Fleming, of Harrisburg.

Messrs. Rhey and Bigham were appointed tellers. The following is the vote:—William Jack 69, David Fleming 38.

Mr. Jackson offered a preamble and resolution commemorative of the day:—January 8th.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA. TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. Four Millions of Gold Dust on the Way. Arrival of 555 Passengers.

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The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, after dressing a place in heaven for all actors and actresses is down on tobacco chewers, and reminds them that there are no spit-boxes there.

Dr. J. C. AVER, proprietor of the celebrated "Aver's Cherry Pectoral," has been elected Mayor of the city of Lowell.

COMMUNICATION.

SUPERVISOR OF THE SUSQUEHANNA DIVISION. H. B. MASSEY, Esq.—

As the time is drawing nigh when an appointment of Supervisor for the Susquehanna Division will be made, I cannot help expressing a hope that Col. H. D. Rodearmel, the present incumbent, may be continued. Col. Rodearmel has been one of the most faithful and efficient officers we have ever had. The last season has been one of unusual difficulty, but the division under his charge has been most carefully managed and promptly attended to. I am aware that some strictures upon the management of the canals appeared in your paper from which the Colonel was afterward promptly exonerated, when you were made acquainted with the facts.

PENNS TOWNSHIP.

It is but justice to Col. Rodearmel, to say that his management of the public works meets with general approbation.—The strictures made upon the management of Col. Rodearmel, was through an error of a friend, who had charge of our columns during our absence, in supposing that the "Susquehanna Division" embraced the whole line of canal above the junction. We should be pleased to see Col. Rodearmel reappointed.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS. NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of Northumberland county, that those who do not settle and pay off the amount of taxes placed in their hands for collection on the 17th of February, (the day which the Commissioners will meet) will be dealt with according to law.

CHARLES WEAVER