....S MESSAGE. the Senate and House of

ce to the command of the conas now become my duty "to give recommend to their consideration as I judge to be "necessary

and above all, our thanks are due aty God for the numerous benefits has bestowed upon this people; nited prayers continue to ascend to t He would continue to bless our epublic in time to come as He has

large in amount.

Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session ; but this, although deeply to be regret-ted, would prove to be only a slight misfor-tune, when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the government cannot fall deeply to sympathize, though it may be without the which has prevented us from competing in our power to extend relief.

It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be prevented ? In all our former revulsions the blame might have been fairly attributed to a variety of co-operating causes; but not so on the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild spo-culations and gambling in stocks.

These revulsions must continue to recur at successive intervals so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country, shall be left to the dis-tion of fourteen hundred irresponsible bank-ing irstitutions, which from the very law of their nature will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare. The framers of the constitution, when they

gave to Congress the power "to coin money and to regulate the value thereof," and pro bibited the States from coining money, emit-ting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the peo-to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the peogoin and the supposed they had protected the pee-ple against the evils of an excessive and irre-deemable paper currency. They are not re-sponsible for the existing anomaly that a go-sponsible for the existing anomaly that a go sponsible for the existin vernment endowed with a sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating the value thereof should have no power to prevent oth-has not suspended payment, as it was com-ers from driving this coin out of the country pelled to do by the failure of the banks in and filling up the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and sil- | bilities to the people in gold and silver.

It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of government to insure to the people a sound circulating medium, the amount of which ought to be adapted with the ut. it can be effected on advantageous terms.of which ought to be adapted with the ut-most possible wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or dimin-ished in the same property is increased or dimin-stand in the same property is increased or dimin-stand in the same property is increased or dimin-table in the same property is increased or dimin-stand in the same property is increased or dimin-table in the same property is increased or dimin-useful powers ment works already in progress is the in the same property is increased or dimin-useful powers property is increased or dimin-table in the same property is increased

palpable, therefore, that the very first pres- them to their appropriate sphere, and preven

paipable, therefore, that the very first pre-sure must drive them to suspension, and de-prive the people of a convertible currency with all its disastreus consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one-se-venth of their immediate linbilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding that four hundred millions of gold from Cali-

that four hundred millions of gold from Calisiderably less amount of specie either in pro-portion to their capital or to their circulation and deposits combined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California. Whilst in the year 1848 their specie in pro-between

appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount. Compelled to contract their loans and their issues: and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most meeded, they Whilst in the United States, we beleived and their debtors together sink into insol-

renct It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value when compar-ed with the cost of similar articles in coun-tended by the British Government that the

own markets with foreign manufacturers, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental this the branches of our manufactures com- to the whole extensive coast of Central Ameposed of raw materials, the production of our own country-such as cotton, iron and wool-en fabrics-would not only have acquired al-gua, together with the adjucent Bay Islands, most exclusive possession of the home market eign market throughout the world.

Deplorable, however, as may be our preed such violent expansions and contractions cover from our present financial embarrassment, and may even occasion us speedily to forget the lesson which they have taught.

1837. It will centinue to discharge its lia-Its disbursements in coin will pass into cir-

colation, and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be con celled to make a temporary loan,

have accomplished the object intended with-

advantage to the public. But this I say after long and much reflection, if experience shall prove it to be impos-sible to enjoy the facilities which well regula-ted banks might afford without at the same time suffering the calamities which the exces-ses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon fornia have flowed in upon us within the last eight rears, and the tide continues to flow—the altogether of the beser avil ladeed such has been the extravagance of bank credits that the banks now hold a con-the functions of banks of desposit and dis-

the time past,
 the adjournment of the last Congression and deposits combined, that they did before the discovery of gold in California.
 the second an annewal do the second they gold before the discovery of gold in California.
 the second has bound(0) yrears and the second to their capital or to the provisions and condition.
 The diphermitic deposition to the fore apital or to their capital or to the

true construction of this language has left them in the rightful possession of all that portion of Central America which was in their accupancy at the date of the treaty ; in fact, counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufac-tares by the present revenue tariff. But for

except the comparatively small portion of but would have created for themselves a for- this between the Sarstoon and Cape Honduras. According to their construction, the treaty

much to assert that if the United States the of paper credits without lasting injury; yet treaty had been considered susceptible of the buoyancy of youth, the energies of our population, and the spirit which never qualls before difficulties, will enable as soon to retion of the Senate.

The universal conviction in the United honored policy, and to stipulate with a forsacrifice was that Great Britain should, in the same vessels belonging to the other. it is at the same time my deliberate conviction

for the purpose, if possible, of removing these , difficulties ; and a treaty having this handable

to the ratification of our treaty with Great them from administering to the spirit of wild Britain would "in effect," have had "the same and reckless speculation, by extravagant signification as the original wording," and loans and isanes, they might be continued with thus have nullified the amendment of the

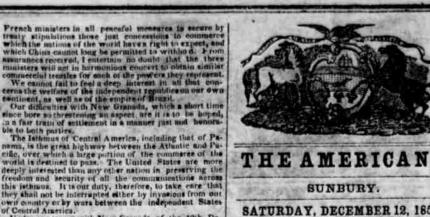
Britain would "in effect," have had "the same signification as the original wording," and thus have nullified the amendment of the Senate, may well be doubted. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the question has never arisen. The British government, immediately after rejecting the treaty as amended, proposed to enter into a new treaty with the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would consent to add to the Senate's clear and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty of Honduras over the Bay the sovereignty of Honduras over the Bay Jslands the following conditional stipulation: "Whenever and so soon as the republic of Honduras shall have concluded and ratified a

that this trenty would place both powers of the Clayton and Balwer treaty would have upon an exact quality by the stipulations that neither will ever "occupy, or fortify, or and the task would have been the more

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> sent financial condition, we may yet indulge in bright hopes for the future. No other na-tion has ever existed which could have endur-rice beyond the present limits. It is not too which need not be enumerated, evinced a such a construction, it never would have been notwithstanding, much to be regretted that negotiated under the authority of the Presi- two nations whose productions are of such a States was, that when our government con- lete restrictions of trade against each other. sented to violate its traditional and time- Our commercial treaty with France is in this eign government never to occupy or acquire territory in the Central American portion of our ewn continent, the consideration for this and on articles, the growth, produce or man-

position with ourselves. Whilst we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British government in their construction of the treaty. More than forty years ago, on the 3d of March, 1815, Congress passed an act offering to all nations to admit their vessels laden with

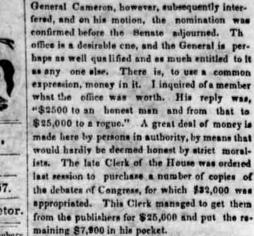
that this construction is in opposition both to its letter and its spirit. Under the late administration negotiations were instituted between the two governments for the purpage, if possible, of removing these difficulties; and a treaty having this handable object in view was signed at London on the 17th October, 1856, and was submitted by the President to the Senate on the following 10th of December. Whether this treaty, either in its original or amended form, would have accomulished the object intended with



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1857. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

Courtal America. Under our treasy with New Grennda, of the 12th D center, 1816, we are bound to guaranty the neutrality the Isthmon of Panama, through which the Panama Rai and passes, 'as well as thermatic of advertighty and pro-erty which New Grennich has and passeners over the erity on the New Grennich has and passeners over the eritory." This obligation is founded upon equivalent To Approximate ... The circulation of the Sunbary inted by the treaty to the government and per rican among the different towns on the Sarquehann s not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in North

uted States. Under these circumstances, I recommend to Con-e parage of an act authorizing the Pres delt, in necessity, to employ the had and inval forces of ern Pennevivanie. necessity, to employ the and she have to be atted Sates to carry into effect this guarantee of neci y and protection. I also recommend similar legislat r the security of any other ronts merose the influen-liceh we may negative an interest by treaty. With the independent republics on this continent it shows duty and our interest to cutivate the m icadly relations. We can never feat indifferent to the endependent of severe science in their neuron setting.



I was in the Senate to-day when the President sent in to that body, the message and accompanying documents. The door-keeper announced a message in writing from the Pseaident" when one individual stepped forward and delivered that important document, and behind him came two byys, each bearing an armfull of accompanying documents. The message was sealed up in a wrapper of white paper, and when opened by the Secretary, looked as if three or four quires of foolscap had been used in its composition.

The meanage opens with reference to the present finan cial difficulties of the country which the President sturibut a to the present banking system, and advises Congress to take the matter into their bands and poss a Bankropt net which will compet every Bank to go into liquidate on refusal to redeem its notes in gold and silver. This recommendation meets with general favor, and as Con-In the evenings feetures dote devening, Gen. large andiences. On Thursday evening, Gen. Jno. Kay Clement, lectured on "Music as a burnels of National Education." on Friday

After the reading of the message Judge Develage made an attack on that portion which relater to the Coustitutico

It was understood that Judge Douglass would oppose address to the ludies. Professor McFarlane the administration on this now imperiant subject. Most of the leading mon of the North and West will be with

It will be the great and leading question during the Mental Arithmetic, after which they adjourn. session, and the administration must rise or fail with it. Mr. Buchman can never sestars himself on this insue. The question of popular sovereignty will override overy other issue, and always doom its opponents to defeat as

After Gov. Seward, Stewart, and other prominent lenders had made some comments in regard to the message. Goy Bigler rule to say that "he consurred in the mesange " The effect was inther fudicions than other wise. Philadelphia by the appearance of Chesnut The Governor wishes to be considered the mouth-piece of the President, but Mr. Bachman's friends dou't all record

> A NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY PRINTER in Luca .- James B. Steadman, formerly of this county, was elected Printer by Congress on the 9th lost. The vote stood, Steadman 121 ; Weston, 89; scattering, 4.

BAT APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD.-The following appointments were made by the Board of Canal Commissioners on the

Collectors-D H. Nieman, Easton ; C. S. Palmer, New Hope ; J Swinefort, Northumberland ; J. Piatt, Williamsport ; J. Be Deis, Dunnsburg ; L. H. Litts, Pittston,

Weigh-Masters-J. S. Taylor, Northumberland ; George Manhardt, Beach Haven ; Hiram II. Brown, Pittston,

Assistant Weigh Masters-R. S. Bacon,

---tor Rossessr .-- Two teamsters, named Debber and Bengan, were robbed of about \$160 at the Black Horse Tavern, about six miles from Minersville, Schnylkill county, on the the amount of their respective claims. The property of the Company is estimated at

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shed in the same proportion, and injustice to shall be suspended, new works, not already individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the consequence.

Unfortanately, under the construction of the federal constitution, which has now pre- though there had been no crisis in our monethe federal constitution, when has now part tary affairs. and delicate duty has been discovered from But the federal government cannot do to it by the Senate. The treaty, as amended, was ratified by me The treaty, as amended, was ratified by me the coinage power, and virtually transferred to more than fourteen hundred State banks, ting evils. Even if insurmountable constiby a regard to the present interest of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and

No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency-the only one which can goard the public against over issues and bank suspensions. As a collateral and eventual security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required, that banks shall hold an amount of United States or State securities equal to their notes in circulation and pledged for their redemption. This, however furnishes no adequate security against overissues.

On the contrary, it may be perverted to inflate the currency. Indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and State governments into bank notes, without reference to the specie revaired to redeem them. However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to prevent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank

notes. In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper-money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect, it was deemed advisable, anterior to the act of Parliament of 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and silver equal to one third of its combined and to declare large dividends. Such has circulation and deposits. If this proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britain, and to some extent the continent of Europe, as a field for a circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a daugerous amount should be made upon it, the same proportion of hank notes, first to twenty, and afterwards and immediate run to a dangerous amount would certainly be insufficient under our to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banking system. to fifty dollars; if they will require that the

Each of our fourteen hundred banks has but a limited circumference for its circulation and in the course of a very few days the depositors and note-holders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount in specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its vaults equal to one-third of its immediate liabilities. And yet I am not aware-with the exception of the banks of Lousiana, us against future suspensions of specie paythat any State bank thoughout the Union ments.

Congress, in my opinion possesses the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law appli-cable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend has been required by its charter to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposits. What has been the its exercise. This would make it the irrever-sible organic law of each bank's existence. consequence ?

In a recent report made by the Treasury that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The instinct of self Department on the condition of the banks throughout the different States, according to reservation would then compel it to perform returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the its duties in such a manner as to escape the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is \$58,349,838, of their circulation penalty and preserve its life.

The existence of banks and the circulation Thus it appears that these banks in one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their cheulation and deposits. It was
 Thus it appears that these banks in of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at this day be addenly abolished without much immediate logary to the country. If we could confine
 Republic of Honduras."
 We appears that these banks in one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with the full content of the seven of gold and deposits. It was logary to the country. If we could confine

country banks."

bank.

inclination with the directors of the

commenced, will be posponed, if this can be out giving birth to new and embarrassing done without injury to the country. Those complications between the two governments necessary for its defence shall proceed as may, perhaps, be well questioned. Certain may, perhaps, be well questioned. Certain it is, however, it was rendered much less ob-

to more than fourteen hundred State banks, tog evils. Even if insurmountable consti-acting independently of each other, and regu-lating their paper issues almost exclusively creation of a National Bank, this would farnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last Bank of the United States its willingness to concur in all the amendmeuts made by the Senate, with the single exception of the clause relating to Runtan abundantly proves the truth of this assertion. and other islands in the Bay of Honduras. The article in the original treaty, as sub-Such a Bauk could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits of fourteen hundred mitted to the Senate, after reciting that these State banks in such a manner as to prevent ellver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all cir-cumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered with. the rainous expansions and contractions in our currency which afflicted the country throughout the existence of the late bank, or August, 1856, between her Britanic Majesty

secure us against future suspensions. In 1825 an effort was made by the Bank of and declared a free territory under the sover-England to curtail the issues of the country leignty of the said Republic of Honduras, banks under the most favorable circumstinulated that "the two contracting parties stances. The paper currency had been ex. do hereby mutually engage to recognize and panded to a rainous extent, and the Bank put forth all its power to contract it in order to and rights of the said free territory as a part of the Republic of Honduras." reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of

Upon on examination of this convention the foreign exchanges. It accordingly combetween Great Britain and Honduras of the menced a system of curtailment of its loans 27th August, 1856, it was found that, whilst and issues, in the vain hope that the jointdeclaring the Bay Islands to be "a free terristock and private banks of the kingdom would be compelled to follow its example. It found, tory under the sovereignty of the republic of however, that as it contracted they expanded. and at the end of the process, to employ the language of a very high official authority. "whatever reduction of paper circulation was effected by the Bank of England (in 1825) and gave to their inhabitants a separate government of their own, with legislative, execuwas more than made up by the issues of the tive, and judicial officers, elected by themselves.

It deprived the government of Honduras But a Bank of the United States would not, of the taxing power in every form, and ex-empted the people of the islands from the performance of military duty, except for their if it could restrain the issues and loans of the State banks, because its duty as a regulator of the currency must often be in direct conflict with the immediate interest of its stockown exclusive defence. It also prohibited that republic from creeting fortifications upon holders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another, their interests must, at them for their protection-thus leaving them least in some degree, be antagonistic. But the directors of a Bank of the United States open to invasion from any quarter; and, finally, it provided "that slavery shall not at would feel the same interest and the same any time hereafter be permitted to exist

State banks to expand the currency, to accom-Had Honduras ratified this convention, modute their favorites and friends with loans. he would have ratified the establishment of a State substantially independent within her been our experience in regard to the last own limits, and a State at all times subject to British influence and control. Moreover, After all, we must mainly rely upon the had the United States ratified the treaty with patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the oxil. If they Great Britain in its original form, we should have been bound "to recognize and respect in all future time" these stipulations to the will afford us a real specie basis for our paper

prejudice of Honduras. Great Britain rejected this amendment, assigning as the only reason, that the ratifi-catious of the convention of the 27th August, one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and

if they will provide, by a self-executing enactment which nothing can arrest, that the mo-ment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure

Great Britain rejected this amendment,
assigning as the only reason, that the ratifications of the convention of the 27th August,
1856, between her and Honduras, had not to be made for this purpose.
Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to revision of the treaty with that compares of the 2d July,
1856, between her and Honduras, had not to be made for this purpose.
Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to revision of the treaty with that compares of the 2d July,
1856, between her and Honduras, had not to be made for this purpose.
Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to a trevision of the treaty with that compares of the 2d July,
1854, with a view to the security supalated for a revision of it, in case experience about purpose.
Ist ated that "Her Majesty's government would have had in effect the same signification proposed by the Senate, which then would have had in effect the same signification as the original wording."
Being in direct opposition to the spirit and meaning of the Clayton and Bolwer treaty as onderstood in the United States, the Senate rejected the entire clause, and substituted in the stead a simple recognition of the sover reign right of Honduras to three islands in the following language : "The two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognize and respect the islands of Rustan, the islands of Rustan, the there will be the rewill.
The two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognize and respect the islands of Rustan, and Wich is now in a state of the defice the autions within the empire against the existing imprint dynamy statice are it.
The two contractions within the empire against the existing imprint dynamy state of the enset.
The torout the section within the empire against the existing imprint dynamy state of the enset.
The two contractions within the empire dimension of the inverse inclus and the following language : "The two contract-ing parties do hereby mutually engage to recognize and respect the islands of Rustan. Bonaco, Utils, Barbaretta, Helena, and Morat, situate in the Bay of Honduras, and off the coast of the Republic of Honduras as

under the sovereignty and as part of the said Republic of Honduras."

bles our commercial freaties and arrangemente have been founded except with France; and tet us hope that this exception mayinot long
exist.
Our relations with Russis remain as they have ever been, on the most friendly footing.
The present Emperor as well as his predecessors, have never failed, when the occasion of ered to manifest their good will to our country which all other friendship has always been highly appreciated by the government and people of the United States.
With all other European government and people of the United States.
With all other European governments except that of Spain, our relations are as a peaceful as could desire. J regret to say that no proceess whatever has been made, ginee

no progress whatever has been made, since

preaceful as could desire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made, since the network of the section of delegses, an extensive the monor of any of the numerous claims of our call the section called in the receivable of the periods of the course of the section of the secti tory under the sovereignty of the republic of Honduras," it deprived that republic of rights without which its sovereignty over rights without which its sovereignty over in the said to exist. It di-

1795, I earnestly recommend such an appropria-tion to the favorable consideration of Congress A treaty of friendship and commerce was con-

cluded at Constantinople on the 13th December, 1856, between the United States and Persia, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Con-stantinople on the 13th June, 1857, and the treaty was proclaimed by the President on the! 18th August, 1857. This treaty, it is believed, will prove baneficial to American commerce. The Shah has manifested an earnest disposition to enliivate friendly relations with our country , and has expressed u strong wish that we should be represented at Tcheran by a minister plenipoten-

tiary; and I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

Contex what will be the result. Under these elicoumstances, I have deemed if advisa-ble to appaint a distinguished citizen of Panosylvania en-voy extraordinary and miniater plenipotentiary to proceed to China, and to avail humafi of any opportunities which may offer to effect changes in the existing treaty favorable to American commerce. He left the United States for the place of his destination in July last in the wat stemmer Minucroin. Special ministers to China have also been appointed by the governments of Great Britania and Frances While car minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hortilities at Canten is will and had be operate with the Britan ard

mated value to pay its liabilities, which

At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive

Philadelphia, Attorney General. Mr. Dawson has served with distinguished ability

vious to the appointment of Col. Geary. and occupies a distinguished position at the

arrived here, from Philadelphia, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, and with a large number of others, was unable to get a room at any of the Hoteis. I was, however, enstalled last night into a very good room as an espe-

cial favor. The bad repute and consequent a large surplus into the other houses. The National has, however, been renovated, cleansed out and painted, and is now almost ready for guests. It is said that some three hundred cart loads of dirt and filth were taken from the cellar and basements. The

Conclusion next week.

..... than can be said of the street in the neigh-DEATH OF A GREAT MILLIONAIBE .- The London Times, of the 2d inst., contains a long biographical notice of one of the "merchant never noted for cleanliness, nor for the exprinces" of the great metropelis, who has had cellence of their tables. Grease is an impormost extensive relations with this country. portant element in the preparation of their Mr. James Morrison, the eminent millionair dishes-and that not always of the most in question, died at his seat, Basildon Park, on the 30th ult., aged 68, and worth \$20,000,-000, a considerable portion of which, it is savory character. stated by the Times, is invested in the United States, and so well invested, too, that it suffers

no diminution by the present commercial difficulties. We believe that it was Mr. Morviews on slavery are less ultra and not so rison who had a suit with the Dry Dock Bank In this city some years since. He went to London a poor boy, and laid the foundation of his great future by engaging in the dry goods trade, in which he was the first to intro-Southern politicians. The great bone of contention was the election of printer to the duce the principle of selling at a small profit to increase the amount of his sales. He after-House, the mest profitable, although not the most distinguished position in the gift of the wards invested largely in lands, and owned large estates in several English counties and also in Scotland. He was many years in Pargovernment. The printing of Congress is enormous, the pro.

liament, and was always liberal in polities; fits for one term or session alone has been esti. he was author of a work on the Defects of mated as high as two hundred thousand dollars. English System of Railway Legislation, and in 1848 a volume was published by Longman The caucus postponed the nomination until this containing a selection from his parliamentary speeches. He was a self sducated man, but evening, when Steadman of Ohio, formerly of Northumberland County, was nominated, by a possessed a refined taste in literature and uniting with the friends of Banks of Virginia, art, and had collected a remarkably rich who, with a number of others will, no doubt, library and a noble gallery of paintings. He was one of the nobles of England who inherited neither a name nor a fortune, nor was indebted for any of his distinctions to the crows or the people .- N. Y. Times.

The Philadelphia Ledger terms its tellegraphie despatches "morseotypes."

\$1,100,000; apon which there is a martgage which these men were sleeping. of \$600,000, leaving but \$500,000 of its esti-

WILLARD'S HOTEL, )

Washington, Dec. 8th, 1857. ]

This city is crowded, as usual at the com-

mencement of every session, with politicians,

Congress organized to day by the election

works. The former is perhaps the cause.

Philadelphia Bar,

63" MATCH AGAINST TINE .- A young gunt amount to \$900,000. This exhibit is anytheman of the Borough of Pottsville, says thing but encouraging to iron manufacturers. the Miners' Journal, walked, on Tnesday of These figures indicate either a want of proper last week, to the Post Office in Schuylkill management, or else some defect in the Haven and back, in one hour and fifty-five. minutes. Distance, eight miles. Time spec-There have been various rumors and conified, two hours. Wager, \$10. He came in jectures as regards the cabinet of General winner, with five minutes to spare. Very Packer, the Governor elect. The impression good walking for an amateur pedestrianis now general that the Honorable John L. The excitement was quite lively at the ter-Dawson will be the Secretary of the Com- mination of the last mile heat, eliciting a monwealth, and Wm. A. Porter, Esq., of smile.

GT COAL SLATER .- Mr. Jacob Gass, of several terms in Congress, and was offered. Trevorton, in this county, has invented a the Governorship of Kansas, by Pierce, pre- machine for separating slate from coal, which is described by the Scientific American as Mr. Porter is the son of Governor Porter, follows:

"This machine accomplishes that which has heretofore been done by hand labor, viz., the separation of slate from coal. The slotted cylinder allows the oblong pieces of slate to ascape ; the boyeled ribs insure the escape of the same, by preventing their motion, and causing them to assume a vertical position ; and the checkered grating allows the slated mencement of every session, with politicians, coal to escape without any slate whatever borers, and hungry expectants for office. I passing off with it."

OF ANOTHER EDITOR GONE .- REUBEN W. WEAVER, editor of the "Star of the North," which paper he published for nearly ten years, in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, died of consumption, on Wednesday, the 2nd breaking up of the National Hotel has thrown inst., aged about 35 years.

THE TUCKERMAN MAIL ROBBERY CASE .---The Boston Journal, alluding to the alleged robbories of the mail by Tuckerman, says the statement that he confessed the crime is untrue :

"He has made some acknowledgements to rooms now smell sweet enough, which is more Mr. Holbrook, the mail agent, but what these may be are locked up in the possession of the Government. borhood. The Hotels in Washington were

" One important item of proof against the prisoner is furnished by testimony of Tuck-erman's office boy, who states that, on one occasion, on entering the office, he saw his employer emptying a mail bag and burning letters as fast as he glanced at them. The boy merely remarked to Mr. Tuckerman that Congress organized to day by the election of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, as Speaker, a result which was generally expected. He is further of the matter until he saw Mr. Tuckera gentleman of superior abilities, and his man's arrest mentioned in the newspapers, when he made this fact known to Mr. Hoyt, the Superintendent of the New York and obnoxions to the North as those of most of New Haven Railroad.

"The proof of the prisoner's guilt is deemed entirely conclusive but the story that a counterfeit bill was found in his carpet bag, or that he had \$500 on the Lee Bank is untrue. He had but little money with him, and but few letters. In his room at Florence's Hotel were found other evidences of supposed guilt though what they are the Government will not divulge, but it appears that the arrest was made not a moment to soon, as Tuckerman had ordered his bill made out up to the Monday following the arrest, and doubtless intended to leave at once for other grounds."

SAUSAGES MADE OF HOBSE FLESH .- Two share the spoils. Yesterday the President sent men, named Hoffman and Dunn, were arrested into the Senate, the name of General Bowman, in Philadelphia last week, and bound over to tate of the Bedford Gazette, for the office of Su-perintendent of the Public Printing. Mr. Bigler of Bologun sausages made of korse flesk !-perintendent of the Public Printing. Mr. Bigler From the testimony it appears that the meat was cut from the sides or shoulders of animals moved to have the nomination confirmed. Oblection being made the question ans perspanel. which had died of disease.