

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa,

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our authorized Agent' for receiving advertise- which says: ments and subscriptions to the Lehigh Register and collecting and receipting for the same.

Hon. John Strohm, of the House of Representatives at Washington, and Messrs. Boas and Lauback of the Legislature, will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

There was nothing of importance transacted in Congress during last week.

New County Projects.

New county projects are beginning to be rife, preceding winter. Here is the state of the applicants at present :- Caroll county, from parts of Washington, Alleghany. Westmoreland and Fayette, adjacent to the Monongahela river; Monongahela city the proposed county seat .-Lawrence, from Beaver and Mercer; county seat, Newcastle, a thriving manufacturing town in Mercer. Tionesta, from Venango, Crawford part of Luzerne; Carbondale, the great coal town of Northern Pennsylvania, will be the county seat. Madison, from Berks, Montgomery and Chester; Pottstown, in Montgomery, county, is the probable county seat. Conestoga. from Lancaster and York; Columbia the county seat. Three Indian names out of the six applied for. Some of these new counties may get through this winter, but it will take, as the boys say, some " scrouging."

Bank Reforms. In the Senate, on the 20th instant, Mr. Crabb reported, from the Committee on Banks, a bill with him in the selection he may make." which was taken up and passed. As, doubtless, all having the least interest in the Banks, will feel a very natural curiosity to learn the treatment those of them may expect at the hands of this Legislature, who may be applicants to obtain a re-charter. The following is a copy of the above mentioned bill:

Section 1. That all the facts or information which may be elicited by any examination which may be instituted by the Committee on Banks, of either the Senate or House of Representatives, into the affairs of such Banks or Savings' Institutions, as shall apply to the Legisinterrogatories and answers on the Journal by the Clerk of the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be.

Section 2. That if any officer of a Bank or Savings' Institution, appearing before the Committee on Banks, of either the Senate or House of Representatives, shall, after having been sworn or affirmed by the Clerk or any members thereof, to make true answers to the quesis false respecting the condition, resources, or liabilities of such institutions, or shall wilfully an army to support, yet every vessel is well zation, indebtedness, means, or the administration of their affairs, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be subject to prosecution and punishment therefor.

Section 3. That no fees or expenses shall be allowed to any President or Cashier, or other officer appearing as a witness before either of the Committees as aforesaid.

Homestead Exemption Bill.

The following is the bill presented by Mr. Small in the Senate of this State, on Friday, to exempt the Homesteads of Insolvent Debtors

An Act to Exempt the Homesteads of Insolvent Debtors from Levy and Sale.

Whereas, It is the duty of a free and enlightened Commonwealth to provide by law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; to prevent or mitigate extreme social inequalities arising from an uneven distribution of property, and to secure its citizens alike against the exactions of ava-

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and same, That from and after the 4th day of July, 1849, the real estate of every citizen, feme sole him, her, or them as a family residence or homestead, shall be exempt from levy and sale, lien by him, her, or them, subsequent to the purshase or erection thereof. Provided, That such value, the sum of three hundred dollars, and Provided further, that this act shall not be so construed as to divest or impair any lien or

mortgage.

Henry Clay and the U.S. Senate - The Whigs of both branches of the Legislature of Ky., met in caucus on the 22d instant, and after several speeches, remarkable for their cordiality of feeling, unantinously nominated Henry Clay for the United States Senate. A letter has been received from Mr. Clay, in which he expresses his willingness to accept the nomination. It is Chapman, Morehead, Stephens, and Rusk. It is understood that Mr. Clay will accompany General Taylor on his route to the Seat of Government; taking Frankfort in their progress thither.

The Mecklenburg Declaration.

A letter from the Hon. George Bancroft, our Minister to England, which was laid before the Legislature of North Carolina a few days since, fully dissipates the doubts which had previously been entertained as to the authenticity of the declaration of Independence made at Mecklenburg, North Carolina, in May 1775. This, consequently, was the first declaration of American liberty. Mr. Jefferson always insisted that this document was spurious. It was brought to light by the Raleigh Register in 1819. The V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third evidence produced by Mr. Bancroft, is a letter and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 169 Nas- sent to England by Sir James Waight, then sau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, is Governor of Georgia, dated June 20th, 1775,

"By the enclosed paper, your Lordship will see the extraordinary resolves of the people of Charlotte Town in Meckleuburg county; and I should not be surprised if the same should be done every where else."

The "enclosed paper" was a copy of the 'South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal," of Tuesday, June 13, 1775, containing a copy of the resolutions which constitute the Mecklenburg declaration. This letter and paper were found by Mr. Bancroft in the British State Paper office, where he made a search for them. The and ere the session is over, the best of them will famous declaration written by Jefferson was no doubt compare in length with that of any adopted on July 4th, 1776, more than a year after the Mecklenburg resolves.

Col. Baker.

and warren. The, non-clearment, cambria State, in whom they express their unwavering tered the treasure, and sprawling out his arms the fullest and steadiest support and consideration. Luckawanna, from the upper State, in whom they express their unwavering tered the treasure, and sprawling out his arms the fullest and steadiest support and consideraupon him in so elevated a position.

"This letter (says the Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis New Era,) was signed by every Taylor man in either brunch of the Legislature, and as Wisconsin is expected to do the same thing, the expression will be such that, should Gen. Taylor come to the North West for a member of his Cabinet, it is by no means impossible that such unanimity of sentiment among his friends may exercise its influence

California Gold.

The gold excitement is as strong as ever.-In one day last week ten vessels sailed from New York. In some the accommodations were indeed miserable, but the entigrants all appeared to be in high spirits. Among the myriads bound for California there are a great many very reckless and unprincipled men, but the majority we believe are well behaved citizens, in fact, no person can get there without having been able to lay up a few of the dollars and cents. There are some of the most respectable of our citizens leaving for San Francisco, men of tion of capital, shall be recorded in the form of known character, intelligence and enterprise. These are just the class of men to prosper there and do good to themselves and others. Haidships will be experienced for awhile, but it is their pains.

all the States, the accounts that reach us con-150,000 emigrants will be on their way to Cali- kind of oily grease is as good as bear's oil. stored with provisions. If the mountains and throat, is said to be good for the croup. next January, then it won't be for want of dig- the liberal application of cold water to the neck gers .- Scientific American.

Moral Character.

There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of man, as a good moral character. It is his wealth-his influence-his life. It dignifies him in every station-exalts him in every condition, and glorifies him at every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than everything else on earth.-It makes a man free and independent. No servile tool-no crouching sycophant-no treachthe property does not exceed three hundred erous honor-seeker ever bore such a character. The pure joys of truth and righteousness never spring in such a bosom. If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them-how glorious it would make their prospects, even in this life, never should we find them yielding to the grovelling and base-born passions of human nature.

A Gold Washer. A Mr. Raymond, of St. Louis, has been exrice and the humiliation of pauperism, therefore hibiting in that city a model of a machine which he calls a "Gold Washer," intended for use in California. He has as yet only built a model upon a small scale, but from the principle, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the the certainty with which this model works, there can be no doubt of the success of a larger machine. The Republican says, "We saw fine trader, or widow, residing within this Common- filings of lead, mixed with several hundred wealth, which shall be owned and occupied by times their bulk of clay, run through the machine; and when the operation was through, the lead, to a particle, remained separated enand sequestration, from any debt contracted tirely from the earth. The same result was obtained with some brass tilings. These tests satisfied those present of its entire success, and real estate shall not exceed, in clear yearly adaptation to the purpose. It will require three men to attend it-one to keep it in motion, one to feed it, and one to supply it with water .-The application of horse or steam power would obviate the necessity of more than one person It is an ingenious contrivance, but so simple in its construction that any one can keep it in

> The Southern Convention .- It is said that five members of the committee of 15, to which the address reported by Mr. Galhoun has been re-committed, have resigned viz: Messrs Clayton, expected that others will follow their example.

The Oregon Legislature has refused to license taverns.

The State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Buehler's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 11th instant, and were called to order by the Chairman, E. W. Hutter.

Hamilton Alricks, Esq., submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That we recommend to the Democratic citizens of the several counties, to meet according to the usages of the party, in the respective counties and districts throughout the Commonwealth, and appoint the usual number of Delegates to meet in State Convention at Pittsburg, on Wednesday, July 4th, for the pur-Canal Commissioner, to be supported by the party at the ensuing election.

On motion, the committee adjourned. -E. W. HUTTER, Chairman.

1. G. M Kinley, Secretary.

Pre-emption Rights—Gold Hunters.

Dr. Jett, who has recently arrived at St. Louis, from California, gives some information respecting the travelling facilities in that country, and substance of popular power, becomes the empty confirms the statement of the quantity and quality of the gold in that country. He mentions one circumstance that is rather ludicrous, and shows the nature of the claim advanced by some of the gold hunters to riches which, as yet, we believe belong to the government. A party of some twenty or thirty were exploring a dry ravine that led to a mountain supposed The Whigs of both branches of the Illinois to be rich with precious ore. When near its Legislature have followed the example of Iowa, base, they came suddenly upon a spot which and addressed a letter to Gen. Taylor, express-glittered like the firmament in a clear night ing a hope that a member of the Cabinet will with gold dust and ore, caused by the washings be taken from the North West, and that the se- from the mountains. In an instant every man lection may fall upon Col. E. D. Baker, of that threw himself upon the ground where lay scatconfidence us a distinguished member of the and legs, claimed a pre-emption to the surface tion. Whig party, as also in his ability to meet and that he could cover in this way. The title was At all times and under all circumstances, the discharge any responsibility that might devolve regarded by each as good, and the average yield highest obligation of the public servant, is the upwards of three hundred dollars.

Vote of France.

It may not be generally known, says the New last fitty years. We, therefore, give the time regard. and number of votes at each period.

Consulate Consulate in the year VIII. for Life. 3,577.259 3,012,569 Whole vote, Whole vote, 3,011,466 In favor, 8.304 1,562 Against, Against, Presidential Elec-Hereditary | Empire. tion in 1848. 3,524,244 Whole vote, 8,030,000 Whole vote. 3,521,675 Napoleon, 2,579 All others, 5.800.000In favot.

These were all Napoleon periods. They were Napoleon, first, for the Consulat en l'au VIII; second, for Consulat a vie; third, for the Empire Hereditaire; and now, a grandson of the Empress Josephine, and nephew of Napoleon, steps in, forty-neur years after the vote on the hereditary empire, and is elected President by an absolute majority greater than Napoleon's full vote at any one of his three periods.

For Croup or Quinsy.

For a sudden attack of quinsy or croup, bathe to be hoped that they will be remunerated for the neck with bear's grease, and pour it down the throat. A linen rag soaked in sweet oil, Throughout the Southwest, in fact throughout butter or lard, and sprinkled with yellow Scotch snuff, is said to have performed wonderful cures tain evidences of the gold fever raging in almost in cases of croup; it should be placed where every hamlet. It is calculated that no less than the distress is greatest. Goose grease, or any

Equal parts of camphor, spirits of wine, and hartshorn, well mixed, and rubbed upon the

Severe cases of croup have been cured by and breast, then rubbing till a glow is produced.

Banks in Illinois.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the Goveror of Illinois, in his message to the Legislature of that State, there is a settled determination hat shall be least objectionable, and will afford ecommodation to the growing commercial wants of the State. In anticipation of the acan act to authorize General Banking privileges throughout their State, which, it is said, not only received their sanction but meets the general of party in that section of Illinois.—Daily News.

The Meeting between Gen. Taylor and Henry Clay.-The New Orleans Delta has the details They met on board the steamer Princess, and Clay, without the latter knowing him. After the first salutation, Mr. Clay remarked, "Why, General, you have grown out of my recollection." 'You can never grow out of mine," replied General Taylor. Mr. Clay then congratulated him on his election to the Presidency, and hoped that his administration would be as successful as his military career had been. The General thanked him and said, "I am not President." The interview was most social throughout. Mr. Clay appears to have recovered his

California.-In a private letter from California, mention is made of the death (by consumpion on board the U.S. ship Ohio, while at La Paz, in the month of October) of a Mr. Hart, a volunteer from Philadelphia. The Surgeon of the volunteers having left, he had been taken on board to receive medical aid, and had only been there two days, when he expired in five

minutes, while coughing. Effects of Cheap Postage .- The New York Tribune states that the steamer Europa which sailever yet forwarded in any one vessel, is said to be thirteen thousand.

The Inauguration.

At 12 o'clock, on the 16th, the Senators were elect was ushered into the Hall. The certificates of his election were then read, after which Mr. Darsie, President of the Convention administered the oath of office.

Mr. Johnston then rose and read his inaugural address as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

The kindness and confidence of the people having cast upon me the Executive functions of the government, and the prescribed oath to suppose of nominating a candidate for the office of port the Constitution having been administered, I should be false to the sacred trust reposed in me, and unworthy the confidence manifested, did I not deeply feel the responsibility of my position, and firmly resolve to merit your support.

Profoundly sensible, however, of my own weakness, and fully conscious that without the encouragement and assistance of the people, the Chief Magistrate is unable properly to discharge the high duties of his station, and instead of the shadow of Executive authority, I would earnestly invoke at the hands of the citizens, the efficient aid of the same spirit which called into existence the free institutions of our country, to assist me in supporting and defending them.

At the commencement of an administration, has been a custom with the Executive to indicate the principles which will govern his councils, and the measures he may desire for the benefit of the people. The annual message delivered at the opening of the present session of the Legislature, has superseded the necessity of a strict compliance with this usage, and on this occasion it will suffice to refer to a few general views of the public policy that shall receive at my hands

to the whole party in a very short time wa- maintenance and defence of our Republican institutions. That these shall receive, in the exercise of Executive power, a sound interpretation -that no impediment shall interfere to prevent has been brought out in force, four times, in the cd, are indices which no public officer will dis-

The founders of the Republic, inspired with profound wisdom, declared that all men are born equally tree and independent; that the right of defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and reputation, are indefeasible; that all power is inherent in the their authority ;-that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments, or modes of worship; that no one can be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; that public use, without the consent of representa- Lehigh county, in two Wards. tives; that education should be promoted, and the blessing of intellectual culture placed within

duty, demand for them a cordial support. It is said of a venerated maxim, that the object such legislation as shall promote religion and up and read twice and passed. morality, and encourage science and literature. manufactures. Measures for the reduction of the Surveyor Generals; passed. public debt, and the consequent relief of the taxpaying and burthened people, shall at all times receive a most cordial support.

measure of its independence, nor feel the entire blessings of its institutions. Whatever may be its desire to promote active objects of general the balance of the salary of the Executive, was benevolence, its resources refuse a compliance taken up and passed. with its will, and national justice is thereby frequently delayed. With a deep conviction of the on the part of members of both political parties importance of this subject, and a settled confito adopt, if possible, some system of Banking dence that the people will sustain any safe measures having in view the payment of the debt of the State, it shall be a constant aim to place our finances in a condition to discharge every public ion of the Legislature, the Board of Trade of obligation, to maintain unsullied the honor of the the city of Chicago have prepared and published | Commonwealth, and to preserve unspotted, its motto of " Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

The intentions of the people are pure, and are uniformly directed to advance the general prosapprobation of the people, without distinction perity. When, therefore, they believe a public functionary feels an anxious desire in unison with their own, for the public welfare, they will willingly pardon errors of judgment, and sustain him in his public course. It is hoped the same of the first meeting of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay. generous and manly sentiment, the same construction of motives, the same appreciation of while at dinner, the General recognized Mr. public conduct, which have been extended to others in similar positions, will shield the administration about to commence, from at least, unmerited censure.

An evil spirit is at work amongst us, against whose malign influence all should be on their guard. It is that spirit which creates a wrong where none exists-which in advance condemns the public servant, and labors to destroy confidence in the honesty of his designs-which, unwilling to judge of works, draws from its guilty imaginings the sceptres of a corrupt heart, and holds them up to public gaze as substantial truths. It is the same spirit which would array in hostile position the classes into which society dividesthat would place capital and labor, the rich and the poor, at variance with each other. It is the spirit that animates the bosom of the Catalines of

In Europe there are noblemen and peasants, tained by law and sanctioned by prescription.-In this country all are equal under the law; and no politician, no party in our country, would deour constitution. Factitious distinctions can was also negatived-yeas 47, nays 49. yesterday is the poor man of to-day, and the poor others advocated it, the resolution as amended great and good."

of to-day the rich of to-morrow. Where property (substituting the inquiry into the expediency inis not secured by legal enactment to particular stead of instruct) was lost-yeas 45, nays 51. introduced, and in a few minutes after the escort classes, and wealth is unguarded by immemorial arrived, and at ten minutes after 12, the Governor privileges, an enlightened self-interest will teach mittee on Vice and Immorality, to report a bill the rich to hold in reverence the rights of the imposing a tax upon all venders of malt liquors, poor, for their condition may be changed in themselves or their offspring.

The rich and the poor are equally dependent on each other for the comforts and luxuries of, of the Bank of Allentown. civilized life-separate them, and the interests of without the assistance of the capital of labor.

The most dangerous, because the most insiduous enemies of the Republic, are those who prowl among the honest, unsuspecting citizens, whis- the Mauch Chunk water company. pering insinuations against men whose every interest is connected with the welfare of the coun-

try. Such men should be rebuked as dangerous to the well being of society, as sacrificing at the shrine of party, truth, honor, patriotism, and as Lapcaster city, for repeal of act of '43, reducing tearing the confidence which holds us together as one people.

ever bear in mind the oath of fidelity to the con- of all color. stitution, and shall endeavor with my ntmost ability to perform the sacred trust committed to my charge. That I shall err in judgment when most anxious to do right, must be anticipated, for human intelligence is incapable of seaching unerring truth, and the hope that a generous forgiveness on your part will accompany honest intentions, will sustain me; and if, at the end of my term of service, it shall be my fortune to leave the people of my native State happier and more prosperous than I found them, I shall ask no

prouder inscription over my grave. With a firm reliance that the God of nations vill preserve our happy country as the home of his people, and will lend his support to an anxions endeavor to promote their interests, and perpetnate their civil and religious institutions, I enter department of the State.

Jan. 16, 1849.

speciators gradually dispersed.

When the Governor and Senate had retired, York Herald, that the popular vote of France the popular mind, when understood, shall be obey on motion of Mr. Frick 5000 in English and 2000 stating that "the shabbiest sheep of the Washin German, of the Message, were ordered to be ington's crew has got \$150,000 worth of gold, and printed. Adjourned.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1849. SENATE .- Mr. Boas presented a petition from members of the Northampton bar, asking for the repeal of the law reducing the salaries of the people, and all free governments are founded on Judges of this Commonwealth. Also, two for a bank at Allentown.

Mr. Matthias presented a petition for an amendment of the Constitution so as to extend the right of suffrage to all citizens, of whatever complexion. Mr. Cunningham from the Committee on Corno man's property shall be taken or applied to porations, reported a bill to divide Allentown,

Mr. Crabb, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was re-committed the resolution relative the reach of every citizen. History and experi- to investigating the condition of the Banks, reence have demonstrated the justice of these prin- ported the same as committed. On motion, the ciples, and private feelings, as well as public said resolutions were taken up, considered and adopted.

Mr. Crabb reported, from the Committee on of all just government is the greatest good of the Banks, a bill relating to investigations into the greatest number. In reducing this theory to prace affairs of Banks or Savings' Institutions applying tice, it shall be a constant endeavor to procure, to the Legislature for a re-charter. It was taken

Mr. Stine moved that the Judiciary Committee

Mr. Overfield presented a petition for the erec-

Mr. Mason read in place, a bill authorizing the payment to Mrs. Shunk of a certain sum, being

HOUSE .- Mr. Evans (of Chester) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of taxing old bachelors for the benefit of the common school fund.

A motion to postpone indefinitely, by Mr. Klotz, was negatived—yeas 37, nays 56.

On motion of Mr. Frick the resolution ostponed for the present.

Mr. Evans, of Chester, read in place a bill to abolish militia training; to diminish the cost of collection of State taxes, and providing a sinking fund to extinguish the State debt; which bill was

read and referred to the Committee on Ways Mr. Cooper (on Banks) reported a resolution that the Committee on Banks, in the investigation of the affairs of banks that are applying for charters or additional capital, shall have power to

send for persons and papers, and to take testimony if necessary, which was read twice and adopted. Mr. Swartzwelder offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill providing for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court, District Courts and Courts of

Common Pleas by the people. Mr. Pearce moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely, which was negatived, 60 to 32. Mr. Evans, of Chester, moved to postpone for

the present, which was also lost. Mr. McCallmont moved so to amend as merely to request the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill as proposed; which was agreed to-50 to 46.

Mr. Laird moved to amend by adding to the end of the resolution, the words " and hereafter that the term's of office of all judicial officers hereaster appointed by the present Executive, political and social distinctions, created and sus- shall cease and expire, if the Constitution should be amended."

Mr. Evans of Chester, moved to strike out the words " hereafter appointed by the present Execusire a change in this fundamental principle of sive," which was lost. Mr. Laird's amendment

After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. wealth among the citizens, that the rich man of and Messrs. Swartzwelder, Craig, Biddle and exertion of man can accomplish flothing truly

A resolution was adopted directing the Com-

except those who have tavern licenses. Messrs. Mark and Klotz presented several petitions from Lehigh county, for the incorporation

Mr. H. S. Evans, on leave, read a bill to abolish both perish-the capital of the rich is valueless militia trainings, and diminish the cost of collecting the State taxes, and provide a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt.

Mr. Klotz presented a petition to incorporate

Mr. Marx one supplementary to an act to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Lehigh county.

Mr. Eshelman, from members of the Bar at salaries of Judges of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Thorne, one for a change in the Constitu-In the discharge of my official doties, I shall tion in regard to suffrage, so as to extend to men'

> Poisonous Phensunis .- In New York a gentleman came near kwing his life from eating a poisorrous pheasant. Such cases have frequently happened before, in various places, and are recorded in the professional books; and the cause is perfectly well known. Pheasants are liable to become poisonous when the ground where they feed has been covered for a time with snow .-On such occarious they resort to the berries of the common faurel, or ivy-bush (Kalmia Latifoha) which is a nursions plant, (sheep often die from browsing it,) and without killing the pheasant, imparts a poisonous quality to its flesh, only found in it on such occasions.

Fortunes sees Made .- We understand that Light, Frisht, of the Albany Company attached on the discharge of the duties of the Executive | to the New York Regiment, has written to his liamily that he accumulated \$200,000 worth of gold dust. Itawill he remembered that the whale After its delivery, the band in attendance struck ship Washington, of New London, which put up "Hail Columbia," and the ceremonies being into Monterey at the time of the first breaking out completed, the Convention adjourned, and the of the gold fever, was deserted by all her crew-A letter has been recently received at New London, from one of these runaway gold seekers; I have got much more .- N. Y. Tribune.

Items of Fact and Fancy. There was a ton and a quarter of mail matter received at Milwaukie, a few days since;

the most of which was franked documents. It is believed that more than 2,000,000 dozen of eggs have been sent from Maine to Boston this season, and have been sold for some-

thing like \$300,000. Vague hints are affoat that Senator Benton has determined to take a bold and decided stand in favor of Free Soil.

The Legislature of New York has passed, by a very large vote, resolutions against the extension of slavery into the new territories.

The Whig Congressmen of Pennsylvania held a meeting in the Capitol, on Saturday, and adopted resolutions, asking from Gen. Taylor the Treasury department for Pennsylvania. They also fixed on Andrew Stewart, for Secretary.

The City Council of Baltimore has passed a resolution inviting Gen. Taylor to visit that city on his way to Washington.

New Jersey State Prison .- The annual report: of the New Jersey State Prison, shows the number of convicts on the 31st December last to It will also be deemed a duty to elevate by proper be requested to inquire into the expediency of have been 176, while 83 have been discharged, means, the condition of the laboring classes of reporting a bill for the election by the people of and two died, so that the whole number of inmates society; to advance the active industry of the the President and Associate Judges, and prose-during the year was 261. The prison has paid! citizen, and foster commerce, agriculture and cuting Attorneys, Surveyor General and Deputy all its current expenses and at the close of the year had on hand, in addition to the full supply of fuel and stock of furniture, clothing, &c.,. tion of a bridge over the Lehigh, in Carbon coun- \$6,338 05. There has also been paid into the ty; also, one for the establishment of a Bank in | Treasury, from the surplus earnings of the convicts, \$2,160 39.

New Gold Coin .- We learn from the Washingten Union, that some of the gold received from California has been coined into quarter eagles, at the mint in Philadelphia, with "Cal." inscribed over the head of the eagle.

Gov. Crittenden's Message.

In reference to the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency Gov. Crittenden in his message speaks in the following eloquent terms :---"The veteran patriot who has been just

chosen to administer the government of the United States was brought to Kentucky an infant in his mother's arms. He was here reared to that vigorous manhood and with those sterling virtues that have sustained him through a long period in his country's service. There is, therefore, a natural reason for our confidence and attachment. But he comes into his high office with the avowed purpose of endeavoring to carry out the principles and policy of Washington, and this should commend him to the affections of the American people. It will be his aim to soften, if he cannot extinguish, the asperities of party strife-to give to the government its constitutional divisions of powers as they were designed to be exercised by its framers, and to make the Congress of the United States the true exponent of the will of their constituents.

Under such an administration, guided by such principles and motives, the people of the United States seem to have the best assurance of their liberty, and of all the bles-

sings that good Government can bestow. These relations have been alluded to in no partizan spirit, but in the hope that we at. last see the dawn of an era ardently desired by every lover of his country-when the discordant elements that have so long disturbed the public repose, will give place to more fraternal feelings, and the pure patrictism of the Revolution prevail in every Amer-

ican heart. But in the midst of our bright prospects and high hopes, it becomes us to acknowland high nopes, it becomes us to accumulate dege our grateful dependance upon that Supreme Being without whose favor all schemes of human pappiness are vain, and thirty-six thousand letters. The largest number by law, and such are the sudden transitions of Little, Roberts, R. R. Smith and others opposed, without whose benediction the wisdom and