

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the Lehigh Register.

Thanks.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. L. DAWSON, M. C. of Pennsylvania, for a copy of his speech on the Homestead Bill.

Messrs. RESS and CRAIG of our State Legislature, will please accept our acknowledgments for valuable public documents.

Appointments.

Gov. Bigler has appointed our young friend Lieut. GEORGE FAY a Notary Public for the County of Lehigh. His selection, we have no doubt, will be gratifying to his numerous friends throughout the county.

The Inaugural.

We give to-day, entire, the Inaugural Address of our newly elected Chief Magistrate, Governor Pollock. All who read it will concede it to be an able and business like State paper, written in a clear and vigorous style, and which cannot fail to commend it everywhere to public favor.

Tremendous Storm.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night, we were visited by a furious storm of wind and rain, accompanied by terrific crashes of thunder and piercing arrows of lightning. A heavier storm has not been seen and felt here for many years. The wind blew with hurricane force, causing the dwellings to rattle as if they were about to tumble to the earth, and giving some of their inhabitants serious thoughts of moving out, in dread of a crash. We took a stroll through town on Monday morning and discovered that some buildings had been partially unroofed, and great destruction among trees, fences, chimneys, windows and window shutters, signs, &c.—From all sections of the surrounding country comes the intelligence that the hurricane was severely felt. We have collected the following information respecting the damage done in the surrounding section of country.

In our neighboring borough of Catasauqua, besides great damage done to trees, windows, signs, &c., it blew in the gable-end of Bessy's Hotel, and partially unroofed the dwelling of Mr. JESS KNASS. A short distance above Catasauqua we are told, a dwelling house was so completely demolished that nothing but the first story remains. In the same neighborhood, a stable was thrown down an embankment into the Lehigh.

In Salisbury township, the bridge across the Trout creek was partially unroofed, a stable of Mr. Snyder blown down, by which a valuable horse was killed, and considerable damage done to fences and trees.

In Hanover township a log house was blown down, the owner's name we were unable to learn.

In North Whitehall considerable damage was done by the storm to trees, fences, &c., but we have not heard that any houses were demolished.

The Whole World.

Hart's Whole World, is the title of a new Pictorial Paper, published weekly, in New York city. It makes a very good appearance, and judging from the list of contributors, it will make a good paper. The terms are one copy, by mail, \$2. Six months, \$1.

County Finances.

The Board of County Auditors—Messrs. J. Franklin Ritter, Eli J. Sager and Sam. J. Kistler, has been in session. The "County Statement" will appear in our next. We have not seen it as yet, but we are informed that the finances of the county are in a sound and healthy condition, showing a rigid regard to economy and the interest of the tax payer.

Large Hog.

On Saturday last, Mr. Aaron Guth, of Guthsville, this county, slaughtered a hog, which after being dressed, weighed six hundred and thirty-four pounds, good weight. This takes down every thing in the pork line that came to our knowledge this season. Who can beat it? We should be happy to hear.

Slippery.

Locomotion was rendered rather difficult on Sunday last in consequence of the sleet covering the sidewalks, making them as slippery as a sheet of ice. A young lady on going home from church in the morning, had a very serious fall in West Hamilton street. The churlish were generally thinly attended during the day. The falling rain as it fell upon the trees and shrubbery formed into ice, giving them a gorgeous and brilliant appearance.

A New Counterfeit.

We advise our readers to look out, as there is at present in circulation a counterfeit gold dollar. It is made of pure brass gilt. It differs but slightly from the genuine coin, in its appearance; though a close inspection of the wreath, on one side, will show they are not exactly the same. The weight of this counterfeit is only 16 grains while that of the genuine is 28. The difference in weight is such as to be plainly perceptible, on comparing the two, notwithstanding the diminutive size of the coins. The counterfeit is a dangerous one, from the fact that being so small, it is not apt to be so closely scrutinized as would be a larger coin.

Dr. C. H. Goldin.

We would invite the attention of those of our readers who may at any time require dental services, to the care of Dr. C. H. GOLDIN, which will be found in another column. Dr. G. is said to be an excellent dentist, well acquainted with his profession, and skillful in his operations.

Method is the hinge of business, and it requires order and punctuality. These we must teach our children principally by example. Let them see that we rise early, have regular hours, as much as may be for the employment of the day; that we are careful to do one thing at a time, and everything in its right time, that we stick to the business we have in hand, as far as unexpected incidents will allow; that we adopt the maxim, "a place for everything and everything in its place." Let them be taught also, that what is worth doing, is worth doing well. It is for want of method and order that some people, who have much to do, get but little done. They are frequently in a hurry, have many things begun, but none finished. Whatever children hear read, or spoken of in terms of approbation, will give a strong bias to their minds. Hence the necessity of guarding conversation in families as well as excluding books and companions that have a tendency to vitiate the heart.

What a Protective Tariff Would Do. An intelligent correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing upon the evils of free trade and the benefits that would accrue from a Protective Tariff, says:

We might by an efficient protective policy, add at least \$50,000,000 per annum to the wealth of the country, instead of losing, as we do, \$25,000,000. A difference of \$75,000,000 could easily be effected and our money kept at home. We should be immense gainers if we could keep out everything that we can make, and we might then admit tea, coffee, wines, &c., free of duty. Suppose that then our revenue would fall short, we could well afford to raise double the present revenue than we can now afford the direct payment of what is necessary for the expenses of government, or we might raise our revenue from those articles and others that we do not and cannot produce. If we were not a people who, as Mr. Barnum says, delight in a certain amount of lumbag, and rather prefer it in some cases, though half conscious of it, we should have adopted such a policy long ago, and not waited till we were owing some \$200,000,000 to Great Britain, or until a general crash among ourselves should open our eyes to the suicidal policy of free trade. To us that policy has always been, and always will be suicidal, because all the benefit accrues to the manufacturing party, which is Great Britain. One leg wears the boot, and the other goes barefoot. That is precisely the operation of free trade between us and the nations of which we have always professed so much jealousy and declared our independence, and to which we are now becoming a tributary, and dependent debtor.

Merchant's House, Philadelphia.

To all of our readers who have occasion to visit Philadelphia on business or pleasure, we take great pleasure in recommending this well kept Hotel. Having had an experience of three years, we consider ourselves qualified to speak of the superior comforts and conveniences which the gentlemanly and obliging proprietor has so liberally and handsomely provided. Therefore, if you want to find a home if you should happen to visit "Quakerdom," go to the Merchant's House, and we guarantee our friend Best to be just the man to entertain you in an agreeable and accommodating manner.

Concert.

Mrs. E. WEISS, (formerly Miss Hahn) teacher of Music at the Bethlehem Female Seminary, assisted by Mr. F. ACRES, Violinist, from the Royal Opera at Berlin, will give a grand vocal and instrumental entertainment at the Old Fellows' Hall on Saturday evening next. We are assured by persons who have heard them, that we can safely recommend them to the public as being worthy the patronage of all who have any taste for refined music, and that no one will consider his money wasted by going to hear them.

THE CONSUMPTION OF PAPER.—Forty years ago, three men, by handwork, could scarcely manufacture 4,000 small sheets of paper in a day, while now, by the use of machinery, they can produce 60,000 in the same time. It has been calculated that if the paper produced yearly by six machines could be put together, the sheet would encircle the world. Nowhere is paper so much valued as in the United States. In France, with 35,000,000 inhabitants, only 70,000 tons are produced yearly, of which one-seventh is for exportation. In Britain, with 28,000,000 inhabitants, 60,000 tons are produced, while the amount produced in the United States is nearly as great as in France and England together.

ECLIPSES IN 1855.—There will be this year four eclipses, two of the sun, and two of the moon:

The First—A total eclipse of the moon, May 1st, at 10 o'clock, 58 minutes in the evening; visible.

The Second—A partial eclipse of the sun, May 19th, at 9 o'clock, 9 minutes in the evening; invisible here.

The Third—A total eclipse of the moon, October 25th, at 2 o'clock, 25 minutes in the morning; invisible here.

The Fourth—A partial eclipse of the sun, November 9th, at 2 o'clock, 39 minutes in the afternoon; invisible here.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Manchester (N. H.) Advocate says that an infant son of Mr. William Gardner, of Mason Village, was strangled on the night of the 25th ult. in this singular manner. The foot of his little sister, who was in the same bed, got entangled in the string of the night dress about the neck of the child, and drew it so tightly as to cause its death.

HEAVY WHEAT.—California wheat weighs seventy pounds to the bushel, this is six pounds more than New York wheat, thus showing that the New Pacific State is great in more things than gold.

GOV. POLLOCK'S BREVES.

BELOW CITIZENS.—Custom sanctions, and demands, a brief declaration of the principles and policy to be adopted and pursued by an Executive about to assume the functions of that office. The character of our institutions demonstrates the propriety of such declaration.—All the just powers of the Government emanate from the people, and to them should be communicated in the manner in which it is proposed to execute the powers conferred. The people are sovereign; and in the exercise of their sovereignty, they have "ordained and established" a constitution for the government of the State. That constitution, I have this day, in the presence of my fellow citizens, and of Him who is the searcher of hearts—and with humble reliance on His wisdom to direct—sworn to support. The high powers, therein delegated to the respective co-ordinate branches of the Government are clearly expressed and defined. Side by side with the grant of powers, stands the declaration of the rights of the people, recognizing the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government. To guard against the transgression of the powers delegated; and to preserve forever inviolate the rights, liberties, and privileges of the citizens, thus declared, will be both a duty and a pleasure. It is full harmony with every sentiment of my heart, every impulse of my nature.

Republican institutions are the pride, and justly the glory of our country. To enjoy them is our privilege, to maintain them our duty. Civil and religious liberty—freedom of speech, and of the press, the rights of conscience, and freedom of worship—are the birth-right and the boast of the American citizen.—No royal edict, no pontifical decree, can strip us of these blessings. In the enjoyment of these blessings, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, meet together—the Constitution, in its full scope and ample development, shields and protects them all. When these rights are assailed, these privileges endangered, either by mad ambition, or by influences foreign to the true interests of the Nation, and at war with love of country—that noble impulse of the American heart, which prompts it to reverse home and native land as sacred objects of its affections.—It is then the ballot-box in its omnipotence, speaking in thunder tones the will of the people, rebukes the wrong, and vindicates the freedom of the man—the independence of the citizen. To the American people have these blessings been committed as a sacred trust; they are, and must ever be, their guardians and defenders. The American citizen, independent and free, uninfluenced by partisan attachments, unwary by ecclesiastical authority, or blindly intolerant in the strength of his rights—should exhibit to the world a living illustration of the superior benefits of American Republicanism; proclaiming a true and single allegiance to his country, and to no other power but "the God that made and preserves us as a Nation."

Virtue, intelligence and truth are the foundation of our Republic. By these our institutions are preserved, and the rights of man, and the rights of the Republic, are maintained. Education, in its enlightening, elevating and reforming influences, in the full power of its beneficent results, should be encouraged by the State. Not that mere intellectual culture that leaves the mind a moral waste, unfit to understand the duties of the man or citizen, but that higher education, founded upon, directed, and controlled by sound and elevated moral principles—that recognizes the Bible as the foundation of true knowledge, as the text-book alike of the child and the American Statesman, and as the great charter and bulwark of civil and religious freedom. The knowledge thus acquired is the power conservative of States and nations; more potent in its energy to uphold the institutions of freedom and the rights of man, than armies of navies in their proudest strength.

The framers of our Constitution understood this, and wisely provided for the establishment of schools and the "protection of the arts and sciences, in one or more seminaries of learning;" that the advantages of education might be enjoyed by all.

To improve the efficiency of this system, not only by perfecting our common schools, but by encouraging and aiding the establishment of higher literary institutions, in which teachers can be trained and qualified; and to increase the fund appropriated to educational purposes, are objects which will at all times receive my willing approval. Money liberally, yet wisely expended in the pursuit and promotion of knowledge is true economy. The integrity of this system and its fund must be preserved.—No division of this fund for political or sectarian purposes should ever be made or attempted. To divide is to destroy. Party and sectarian jealousies would be engendered; the unity and harmony of the system destroyed, and its noble objects frustrated and defeated. Bigotry might rejoice, patriotism would weep over such a result.

In the performance of the duties now devolved upon me, it will be my desire to aid by all constitutional and legal means, the development of the resources of the State; and to encourage and promote her agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests. A kind Providence has bestowed upon us, with liberal hand, all the elements of wealth and greatness. Our valleys apt-plains offer their fertile soil to the ploughshare of the husbandman, and reward with their rich productions his honorable toil. Our inexhaustible coal fields, our rich iron deposits, limestone quarries, and just where most required; the interminable forest, and our rushing streams; all invite the energy and enterprise of our citizens to the development of their treasures, and promise a rich reward to their labors.—The smoke of our furnaces, the crash of the rolling-mill; the hum of the spindle; and the din of the workshop, attest the energy and manufacturing skill of our people; and witness the growth, the bloom, and the maturity in the production of wealth, commerce, by her thousand avenues, is bearing their valuable and abundant products to our marts of trade. Amidst all these great interests, and their rapid and almost romantic development, it is a matter of congratulation that agriculture, in its various departments, has awakened public attention for its importance, and claims, and received from science the tribute of its aid.—Pennsylvania; so deeply interested in the success of her agricultural industry, cannot be indifferent to the laudable efforts now making to perfect and advance the first, and noblest, pursuit of man. This, and all other branches of industry, should receive the fostering care and encouragement of the government.

The interests of our great commercial empire should receive the considerate attention of the Legislature. Her manufactures, trade and commerce, are of great and increasing importance, and Philadelphia, as consolidated, in population, wealth, enterprise and intelligence, ranks and rivals the first cities of our Union. To make her the first among the cities of our country, should be the pride of every Pennsylvanian. Her interests are so identified with the interests of the State, that

they cannot be separated without injury to both. A prudent and liberal system of legislation, appropriate to her real wants, would promote her own and the interests of the Commonwealth.

A sound currency is essential to the prosperity of a commercial people. All classes of society, and every branch of industry, in their varied interests and economical relations, are interested in securing and maintaining a safe circulating medium. To accomplish this result, wise and prudent legislation is necessary. The creation of a well regulated, and carefully guarded system of banking, is not only sound policy, but beneficial to the legitimate trade and commerce of the country; and aids in developing her great natural and industrial resources. Our present system of banking, with its limitations, restrictions and liabilities, individual or otherwise, imposed by law on these institutions, has become the settled policy of the State. The checks and guards thrown around them should not be lessened or removed. Their own safety, and the security of the public, require their continuance.

Notice of numerous intended applications to the Legislature for new banks, and an increase of banking capital and savings institutions, has been given as required by the constitution. Without desiring to assume a hostile attitude towards all banks, the propriety of incorporating all that may be called for, under the notice given, can not be justified or defended. The extravagant, improper or unreasonable increase of banks and banking capital, is not demanded by the wants of the community, and can not be sanctioned by the Executive. The present commercial and financial embarrassment of the country; the depressed state of trade; all past experience, and the more recent experience of some of our sister States, as seen in their ruined banks and depreciated currency, demonstrate the necessity of legislating cautiously and prudently on this subject.

The number of banks, and consequently the amount of banking capital, should be increased, and regarded by the State, as demands of active and healthy trade; and the actual business wants and necessities of the community. This policy, honestly insisted upon and pursued, would protect the country from the disastrous consequences of improvident banking. An extraordinary and unnecessary increase of the banks and banking facilities in seasons of great general prosperity, leads to extravagant and ruinous speculation. Such increase in times of general distress, aggravates and prolongs the evils it was designed to remedy. Entertaining these views I will not hesitate to sanction the re-chartering of old and solvent banks, which by prudent and careful management and an honest adherence to the legitimate purposes of their creation, have merited and received the confidence of the public. Nor will I refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, which indispensably necessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of the community in which they may be located. To no other, and under no other circumstances, can I yield the Executive consent.

To promote the welfare and prosperity of the Commonwealth, by regulating and increasing her finances, economizing her resources, maintaining her credit, reducing her debt, and relieving the people from oppressive taxation, will be the objects of my anxious desire; and to the accomplishment of which every energy of my administration will be directed. The public debt, now exceeding forty millions of dollars, and the annual taxation necessary to meet the payment of its interests, seriously affect the great industrial interests of the State; drive labor and capital from the Commonwealth; prevent the extension and perfection of her noble system of education, and the prosecution of those laudable schemes of benevolence, which at once benefit, dignify and adorn a free and enlightened people.

Every consideration of State pride, every motive of interest, require its reduction and speedy liquidation, by every available and practicable means. To secure this object, rigid economy in every department of the government; retrenchment in the public expenditures; and the most judicious and judiciously disbursing officers of the Commonwealth; and an honest and faithful discharge of duty by all her agents, would contribute much, and also save millions to the Treasury.

Created by the State, in the prosecution and management of her system of internal improvements—a system characterized by "prodigality, extravagance and corrupt political favoritism"—the sale of these improvements, at least of the "canal law," as a means of reducing this debt, lessening taxation, and saving our financial credit, has for many years occupied the attention of the people, and their representatives. Bills for the sale of the main line have been passed by three different Legislatures, two of which were approved by the Governors then in office. The people on the question being submitted to them in 1841, decided, by a large majority, in favor of the sale; and yet these works, from the defective character of the laws authorizing the sale, the restrictions contained in them, and from other causes, remain unsold. Public sentiment, founded on economical, moral and political considerations, still demands, and the public welfare still requires, their sale.

The consideration to be paid, the mode, terms and conditions of the sale, ought to be carefully considered. Just and liberal inducements should be offered to purchasers; and the sale, in the hands of the people, should be protected against wrong and imposition. By avoiding the errors of former legislation, a sale on terms favorable to the State, and beneficial to the purchaser may be secured.

It is vain to hope for a reduction of the debt, and relief from taxation, without a sale of the whole, or part of our public improvements. Incumbered with debt, and taxed to support a system, the management of which has been marked by extravagance, expenditure, fraudulent speculation, and a reckless disregard of public interests, the people demand relief and release from these burdens. The press and the ballot box have declared the popular will on this subject, and that will should be obeyed. Duty, and a conviction of its propriety, will prompt me to give a cordial support to the accomplishment of this object.

In this connection, and whether a sale of all or any of the public improvements be effected or not, the abolition or reorganization of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the substitution of some other efficient and responsible system of management, are subjects worthy of consideration. Every measure of reform in this regard, calculated to increase the efficiency and responsibility of the supervisory power; to protect the interests of the State; and correct the real or alleged abuses of the present system, will receive my approval.

A reform. The number of places in which these are sold, should be limited by law; and no license granted unless by the Courts, and in the manner now required in the case of public inns and taverns; and subject to the same regulations, restrictions and penalties.

The desecration of the Sabbath by a traffic so fruitful of evil, and so demoralizing in its results, is in direct opposition to the law of God, and the moral sentiment of the people; and is a reproach to the age in which we live. A stringent and comprehensive law, remedial in its provisions, and vindicating the great law of the Sabbath, in its physical and moral relations to man, is required, not only by the moral sense of community, but would be justified by every sentiment of humanity, every consideration of philanthropy, every impulse of pure and genuine patriotism. The history of intemperance is written in tears and blood. Patrimony, taxation and crime follow in its train. A remedy should be applied; and public sentiment, with the full force of its moral sanction, will approve all prudent and constitutional legislation on this subject.

The pardoning power—the harmonious blending of mercy and justice in our Constitution—will be exercised with a just regard to both these important principles. With every desire to extend mercy to the unfortunate and repentant transgressor, justice, in her stern gaze, will not be overlooked by the pardon of the vicious and hardened criminal. This power has been conferred on the Executive, not to overthrow the administration of justice, but to aid and promote it. It should be exercised with great caution, and only upon the most satisfactory assurance that it is due to the condemned, and that the rights and security of the public will not be prejudiced by the act. To prevent the abuse of this power, and the Executive from imposing a notice of the intended application should be published in the city or county where the trial and conviction took place.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of subscriptions by municipal corporations, to the stock of railroad companies. This is especially true in relation to county subscriptions. The practice should be avoided, or at least not encouraged by future legislation.

Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation ought to be discouraged, when the object can be obtained by general laws. Its tendency is pernicious; and general principles, and public good, are often sacrificed to secure personal and private benefits. "Omnibus legislation" being improper in itself, and demoralizing in its influence, can not receive my sanction. The views and practice of my immediate predecessor on this subject, meet my cordial approval.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does, an important and proud position in the sisterhood of States, can not be indifferent to the policy and acts of the National Government. Her voice, potential for good in other days, ought not to be disregarded now. Devoted to the Constitution and the Union—as she was the first to sanction, she will be the last to endanger, or to violate the other. Regarding with jealous care the rights of her sister States, she will be ever ready to defend her own. The blood of her sons poured out on the many battle-fields of the Revolution, attests her devotion to the great principles of American freedom—the center-truth of American republicanism. To the Constitution in all its integrity; to the Union in its strength and harmony; to the maintenance in its purity, of the faith and honor of our country, Pennsylvania now is, and always has been, pledged—a pledge never violated, and not to be violated, until patriotism ceases to be a virtue, and liberty to be known only as a name.

Entertaining these sentiments, and actuated by an exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in public estimation than the Constitution itself—thus attempting to extend the institution of domestic slavery in the territorial domain of the nation, violating the pledged faith and honor of the country, arousing sectional jealousies, and renewing the agitation of vexed and distracting questions—has received from the people of our own and other States of the Union, their stern and merited rebuke.

With no desire to restrain the full and entire constitutional rights of the State; nor to interfere directly or indirectly with their domestic institutions, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the principle involved in it, and the consequences resulting from it, as marked already by fraud, violence, and strife; have re-affirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and renewed their pledge to the doctrines of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grievous social evil; to the great and noble act of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles; to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the maintenance of the trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus; to the assertion of the due rights of the North, as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union.

The declaration of these doctrines, is but the recognition of the fundamental principles of freedom and human rights. They are neither new nor startling. They were taught by patriotic fathers at the watch-fires of our country's defenders; and learned amid the bloody snows of Valley Forge, and the mighty throes of war and revolution. They were stamped with indelible impress upon the great charter of our rights, and embodied in the legislation of the best and purest days of the Republic; have filled the hearts, and fell burning from the lips of orators and statesmen, whose memories are immortal as the principles they cherished. They have been the watch-word and the hope of millions who have gone before us, and are the watchword and the hope of millions now, and will be of millions yet unborn.

In many questions of National and truly American policy—the due protection of American labor and industry, against the depressing influence of foreign labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers; the National defenses; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in aid of education and to relieve from debt and taxation; a judicious "homestead bill" reform in the naturalization laws; and the protection of our country against the immigration and importation of foreign paupers and convicts—in all these, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested; and to their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given.

To the people of my native State, who have called me to preside over her destinies, I return the tribute of my warmest gratitude for the honor conferred; and my pledge to them this day, that "I will try" to realize their expectations, and not betray their confidence. In assuming the responsibilities of this high office, I would be false to myself and to the feelings that now press me, should I hesitate to affirm my unfeigned distrust in my ability to discharge its appropriate duties in a manner com-

mensurate with their importance. If I cannot secure, I will labor to deserve the confidence and approbation of my fellow citizens. I do not expect, I dare not hope, to escape censure. Deserved censure I will strive to avoid, all other to disregard. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions; with no ambitious desires to gratify; no resentments to cherish; no wish but for the public good; it will be my endeavor to perform every duty faithfully and fearlessly, and having done this, will abide the judgment of a generous public; assured that if they condemn the act, they will at least award to me the meed of good intention.

With the constitution for my guide; "equal and exact justice to all" my desire; the great goal of the greatest number my object—and invoking the aid and blessing of the God of our fathers, and desiring to rule in His fear—my duty, and highest ambition, will be to promote the true interests of the State, maintain our civil and religious privileges, defend the honor, and advance the prosperity and happiness of our Country.

JAMES POLLOCK.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

On the 12th Mr. Fry presented a petition from the burgess and town council of Bethlehem, praying for authority to extend the limits of said borough.

Mr. M'Clintock offered a resolution fixing Monday next at 11 o'clock, the time for the election of a State Treasurer, and for the appointment of Teller on the part of the Senate. The resolution was passed, and Mr. M'Clintock appointed Teller.

On the 13th Mr. Frick presented a petition from citizens of Montgomery county, for a State road from Springhouse to Norristown.

On the 15th Mr. Price presented a memorial from the Lehigh Crane Iron Works company to borrow money.

Mr. Fry (on leave) read in place a bill entitled an act relative to the estate of Paul Balliet, deceased.

A committee from the House of Representatives was then introduced, who conducted the members of the Senate to the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer.

After the members of the Senate returned to their Hall, the teller, Mr. M'Clintock, reported the following as the result of the convention: Eli Shifer, 89; E. W. Hamlin, 35; B. B. Chamberlain, 2; T. Nicholson, 1; J. Bailey, 1. Mr. Shifer having received a majority of the votes polled, was declared duly elected.

On the 16th Mr. Fry presented a petition for a bank at Allentown.

On the 17th the Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from Gov. Pollock, informing the Legislature that he had appointed Hon. Andrew Curtin, of Centre county, as Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE.

On the 12th Mr. CRAIG presented a bill to incorporate the Mauch Chunk Bank.

On the 15th Mr. RESS read in place an act to divorce William Gross and his wife.

Old Soldiers' Convention.

This body assembled in Washington City on the 8th. Joel B. Sutherland, of Philadelphia, was chosen President. A very large representation was present, including a number of Indians. They formed an immense procession, and waited on the President.

The proceedings throughout were highly interesting, but we can only make room for a limited portion. The following are the principal of the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to memorialize Congress to make to each officer, soldier and marine, who served however short a time, during the war of 1812-15, at least 160 acres of land to the lowest grade, and to extend to the widows and children of those who are dead. That similar provision be made to those confined in foreign prisons during any part of the war, and also to the prisoners in Tripoli, and to the widows and children of the deceased.

Resolved, That while we deplore the untimely deaths of our brethren in arms, we pledge ourselves to aid and protect their widows and orphans.

Resolved, That Congress ought to extend the same pension system to the soldiers of 1812, their widows and children, that they did to those of the revolution, and that the thanks of this Convention are tendered to those members of both Houses who have had the nerve to move in this matter.

Resolved, That invalid pensions should commence from the time when the wounds were incurred.

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments, are tendered to Senator Brodhead, and other Senators and Representatives who have co-operated with him in endeavoring to obtain justice for us, and to the editors who have espoused our cause.

Resolved, That it is important to have in each State a complete organization of the Soldiers of the war of 1812-15.

Resolved, That in view of the great benefits and results of the war of 1812, we cannot forget the debt of gratitude to James Madison, who fearlessly recommended it, nor to the immortal Clay, who led on the brave men in Congress who voted for it.

Resolved, That Congress by granting our petitions will entitle themselves to the grateful prayers of millions of human beings now scattered over our immense domain.

On Tuesday, the Convention appointed a Committee, to attend to their business during the present session of Congress. A beautiful flag, from the ladies of Albany, was presented them by Col. Taylor, of New York. It is said to be worth \$100. They then formed in procession and visited the Capitol; and on Wednesday proceeded in a body to Mount Vernon, where they disbanded, to re-assemble on the 8th of January, 1856, in Washington City.