California—Message of the President.

The following Message was from President Taylor, was transmitted to the House of Representatives, on Monday, in reply to a resolution of that body calling for information concerning the Territory of California, its Government, &c. The subject is one that has excited much interest, and the message will attract attention. "Old Zack" is, tho' as in all important matters, modest, and shows by as work's enable one to do, and gives us to know without any difficulty where he stands. The Old Hero occupies the true ground on the Cal. fornia issue, is prepared to swallow, but constitution, Wilmot Proviso and all, and very quietly rebukes the pseudo-Democracy which would deny to the people of the territories the right to exclude from their midst the blighting curse of Slavery.—We give the message in full:

WASHINGTON, Jan 21st, 1850.

To the Honor of Representatives of the U. States:

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of that House passed on the 31st of December last, the accompanying reports of Heads of Departments, which contain all the official information in the possession of the Executive asked for by the resolution.

On coming into office I found the military commandant of the department of California exercising the functions of Civil Governor in that Territory, and, let as I was to act under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, without the aid of any legislative provision establishing a Government in that territory, I thought it best not to disturb that arrangement, made under my predecessor, until Congress should have time to ken some action on that subject. I therefore did not interfere with the power of the military commandant, who continued to exercise the functions of civil governor as before, and to whom no other power had conferred no such authority, and have allowed no increased compensation to the commandant for his services.

With a view to the faithful execution of the Treaty, so far as lay in the power of the Executive, and to enable Congress to act at the presentmission with as full knowledge and as little difficulty as possible on all matters of interest in the new Territory, I sent the Hon. THOMAS BUTLER KING as bearer of despatches to California, and certain officers in California and New Mexico, whose duties are particularly defined in the accompanying letters of instruction, addressed to them respectively by the Chiefs of Departments.

I did not hesitate to express to the people of those Territories my desire that each Territory should, if prepared to comply with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, form a plan of a State Constitution, and submit the same to Congress, with a prayer for admission into the Union as a State; but I did not anticipate, suggest, or authorize the establishment of any such Government without the assent of Congress, nor did I authorize any Government agent or officer to interfere with or exercise any influence or control over the election of Delegates, or over any convention, in making or modifying their domestic institutions, or any of the provisions of their proposed constitution. On the contrary, the instructions given by my orders were that all measures of domestic policy adopted by the people of California, must originate solely with themselves; that while the Executive of the United States was desirous to protect them in the formation of any Government, republican in its character, to be at the proper time submitted to Congress, yet it was to be distinctly understood that the plan of such Government, must at the same time be the result of their own deliberate choice, and originate with themselves, without the interference of the Executive.

I am unable to give any information as to any laws passed by any assembly of the Government in California, or of any census taken in either of the Territories mentioned in the resolution, as I have no information on those subjects.

As already stated, I have not disturbed the arrangement which I found had existed under my predecessor.

In advising an early application by the people of these Territories for admission as States, I was actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress the opportunity of avoiding occasions of bitter and angry discussions among the people of the United States.

Under the Constitution every State has the right of establishing, and from time to time altering, its municipal laws and domestic institutions, independently of every other State and of the General Government, subject only to the prohibitions and guarantees expressly set forth in the Constitution of the United States. Upon admission, thus left exclusively to the respective States, were not designed or expected to become topics of sectional agitation. Nor is, under the Constitution, Congress has power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory belonging to the United States, every new acquisition of Territory has led to discussions on the question whether the system of slavery should or should not be prohibited in that Territory. The practice of excluding from this cause which have heretofore occurred have been safely passed, but during the interval, of whatever extent it may be, agitation before the admission of the Territories ended by Mexico as States, it appears probable that similar excitement will prevail to an undue extent.

Under these circumstances, I thought, and still think, that it was my duty to endeavor to put it in the power of Congress, by the admission of California and New Mexico as States, to remove at an occasion for the unnecessary agitation of the public mind.

It is understood that the people of the western part of California have formed a plan of a state Constitution, and will soon submit the same to the judgment of Congress, and apply for admission as a State. This course on their part, though in accordance with, was not adopted without, and in consequence of any expression of my wishes, inasmuch as measures tending to this end had been promoted by the officers sent there by my predecessor, and were already in active progress of execution before any communication from me reached California. If the proposed constitution shall, when submitted to Congress, be found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, I earnestly recommend that it may receive the sanction of Congress.

The part of California not included in the proposed State of that name, is believed to be uninhabited, except in a settlement of our countrymen in the vicinity of Salt Lake.

A claim has been advanced by the State of Texas to a very large portion of the most populous district of the Territory commonly designated by the name of New Mexico. If the people of New Mexico has formed a plan of a State Government for that Territory, as ceded by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress as a State, our Constitution would have afforded the means of obtaining an adjustment of the question of boundary with Texas by a judicial decision. At present, however, no judicial tribunal has the power of deciding that question, and it remains for Congress to devise some mode for its adjustment.—Meanwhile, I submits to Congress the question, whether it would be expedient, before such adjustment, to establish a Territorial Government, which, by including the district so claimed, would practically decide the question adversely to the State of Texas, or by excluding it, would decide it her favor. In my opinion, such a course would not be expedient, especially as the people of this Territory are fully enjoy the benefit and protection of their municipal laws, originally derived from Mexico, and have a military force stationed there to protect them against the Indians. It is undoubtedly true that the property, lives, liberties, and religion of the people of New Mexico, are better protected than they ever were before the treaty of cession.

Should Congress, when California shall present herself for incorporation into the Union, since a condition to her admission as a State, affecting her domestic institutions contrary to the wishes of her people and cause them to alter her system, to comply with it, yet the State could change her constitution at any time, after admission, when to her it should seem desirable. Any attempt to deny to the people of the State the right of self-government, in a matter so purely domestic, would, I think, be wholly regarded by them as an invasion of their rights; and, upon the exercising of such a power, the Declaration of Independence, they will certainly be sustained by the great mass of the American people. To assert that they are a conquered people, and must as a State submit to the will of their conquerors, in this regard, will meet with no sympathy, response among American freemen. Great numbers of the most valuable citizens of the United States, not inferior to the best of our country—men in intelligence and patriotism, and in the language of memory to restrain them in the exercise of a needed right, substantially guaranteed to them by the treaty of cession, will, if it should be uttered by me, or encouraged and sustained by persons acting under my authority, I do not expect that the Union is to be of the territory ceded to us by Mexico, the people residing there will, at the time of their incorporation into the Union as a State, settle all questions of domestic policy to suit themselves.

No material inconvenience will result from the want, for a short period, of a Government established by Congress over that part of the territory which lies west of the new State of California; and the reasons for my opinion that New Mexico will, at no very distant period, ask for admission into the Union, are founded on unofficial information, which I suppose is correct, to all which have cared to make inquiries on that subject.

Setting, then, that the question which has caused so much sectional feeling—the question of slavery—I do not certainly be settled by the silent effect of causes independent of the action of Congress, I cannot but express my wonder the policy recommended by some, of awaiting the slow operation of these causes, instead of at once settling the question by the admission of California, and leaving the other Territories to be ended by the people residing therein, or at the time of their incorporation into the Union as States, settle all questions of domestic policy to suit themselves.

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THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, Jan. 25, 1850.

CITY AGENCIES.—E. W. Carr, Exp. Sun Building, N. East Corner Third & Dock streets, Philadelphia; and Messrs. Wm. Tessmaro & Co., corner of Baltimore & Schoolhouse lanes, *Baltimore*—are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

The New Jail.

We have been favored with a perusal of the "Act to authorize the Commissioners of Adams County to rebuild their County Prison," which was promptly passed through both branches of the Legislature and signed by the Governor last week, at the special request of our Representatives.—The Act authorizes the Commissioners to proceed as early as practicable to the erection of a new Jail, and empowers them to borrow any sum of money not exceeding $8,000 for that purpose.—In the meantime, the Commissioners are to provide some suitable place or building within the limits of the borough of Gettysburg, or in the immediate vicinity thereof, as a temporary lock up, which shall serve in the place of a Common Jail of the county until such Jail shall be erected. The Commissioners are also empowered to use a portion of one of the build appropriated with the Alms-house, in the immediate vicinity of the borough, for this purpose.

We are pleased to learn, from what we understand, have been already directing their attention to the consideration of a new Prison, and have had the plans of several approved models for the erection of a for them. We believe the disposition is to build on the improved plan of having separate cells and exercising yards for each prisoner, as is the case in the Prisons of Philadelphia, Allegheny, Dauphin, Chester, Berks, and Lancaster. This plan is designed to correct the evils resulting from the association of prisoners, and the mixing of hardened, with abandoned criminals with youthful offenders.—The complete separation of prisoners is the only means of effectually reformation, and no pains or outlay has been found to answer so admirably the purpose wherever tried, that we hope to see it adopted in this county. A prison constructed upon this plan will cost but little more than that on the old plan—or at least but little compared with the greater advantages which it will furnish in the way of comfort and health. In the old, too, such a Prison will be found more economical than one built on the old plan, by allowing the inmates to be employed in manufacture, and thus, who can be required to work out a part or all the expenses of their keeping. We have no doubt that the County Commissioners will act judiciously in this matter, and that, while paying due regard to economy, they will put up such a building as shall answer the purpose of the law, humanely and yet sufficiently strong, and at the same time reflect credit upon the County.

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☞ Tankee Sullivan was among the California passengers of the Cherokee, which sailed from New York the other day.

THE HOUSE ORGANIZED.—The "rules will be adopted to govern the Hall of House of Representatives at Washington has at length, in an indirect way, completed its organization. Yesterday, by the protracted struggle, on Saturday last the House determined, by a majority of two votes, to postpone until the first day of March in next year (1851) the fixed, "order for the election of officers of the House; the Clerk, which disinclined to continue in their position, viz: the Clerk, the present Doorkeeper, (Mr. Harney) and the present Postmaster of the House, (Mr. Johns.—N.) Mr. Hunter, we believe, is a Whig and Mr. Johns, was a Locofoco. The resolution was adopted by a strict party vote—the Whigs in a body voting for and the Locofocos against it. The latter party seem to love "the spoils" so well that, rather than surrender a chance for a single particle, it would continue the disgraceful struggle in the House, a daily cost to the people of more than the salary of the office in dispute will amount to in a whole year.

☞ We learn from the Lancaster Union that the proposed union of Franklin and Marshall College, is likely to be carried into effect. Marshall College will be removed from Mercersburg to Lancaster and the new Institution assume the name of "Franklin and Marshall College." It is understood that at the recent joint meeting of the Board of Franklin College and the representatives of the Trustees of Marshall College, an arrangement was proposed, by which the Lutheran Church surrenders its interest in the property of Franklin College for $15,000, and that the new Institution be placed under the exclusive control of the German Reformed Church. The Board of Trustees of Marshall College met in a few days to pass upon this arrangement.

Plank Roads.

This new species of road is becoming very popular in different parts of the Union—especially in the Northern States, among the "yankees," whose proverbial shrewdness and practical cast of mind lead them to by hold of every thing in the way of improvement long before their neighbors wake up to the first idea of its importance. New York State is adding immensely to her facilities of internal communication by means of these "Farmers' Rail Roads," as they have been deservedly styled. The N. Y. Tribune says that in that State there is probably not less than One Thousand Miles in aggregate extent at present, and they are being rapidly extended. When nicely located, they pay liberal dividends to their stockholders, while their advantage to the public may thus be elucidated:

Over the old roads, a teamster, span of horses and wagon could only haul perhaps one ton thirty-five miles per day, at a net average cost of $3.50. In bad weather the load must be much less, and the distance, perhaps would be less.—On a Plank Road the same team will transport 2½ tons at least forty miles per day in all seasons, at a cost, including tolls, of $3½, or less than half the former expense. New villages are springing up and old ones being transformed by virtue of Plank Roads. They form important feeders to Rail Roads, and obviate the stagnation of business hitherto attendant on foul weather. In short, they are Roads that the people of any section even half populous can make without waiting or dreaming expectant for aid; they are constructed of timber and other wise valuable, mainly by labor when it is not needed in other pursuits, and have already added vastly though indirectly to the comfort and substantial wealth of our people.

Experience has also proven that Plank Roads are as profitable to the stockholders as any thing else, which could be said of all railroads, canals, &c. We see it stated that in New York State the Watertown and Utica road, extending 70 miles, and costing $34,000 has declared a dividend of ten per cent, payable to the stockholders on demand, no per cent being laid by for repairs. The Utica and Brookfield road, extending 35 miles and costing $40,000, pays twenty-five per cent regularly. The Bonneville road pays twenty-two per cent. The Salina and Onondaga road pays twenty per cent. The Paves and Johnson road, four miles long, and costing $8,000, pays regularly fifteen per cent.

Would it not be worth while for our capitalists and citizens of enterprise to turn their attention to this subject?

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The State Treasurer is instructed to inquire into the efficiency of repairing old laws excepting certain property of the state.

On Monday, the two Houses met in joint session to elect a State Treasurer. Gen. JOHN M. BUCKNER, of Erie, the Locofoco caucus candidate, was elected on the first ballot, a Whig caucus having upon this plan will cost but little more than that on the old plan—or at least but little compared with the greater advantages which it will furnish in the way of comfort and health. In the old, too, such a Prison will be found more economical than one built on the old plan, by allowing the inmates to be employed in manufacture, and thus, who can be required to work out a part or all the expenses of their keeping. We have no doubt that the County Commissioners will act judiciously in this matter, and that, while paying due regard to economy, they will put up such a building as shall answer the purpose of the law, humanely and yet sufficiently strong, and at the same time reflect credit upon the County.

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☞ Mr. CALHOUN, who has been detained from his seat in the Senate by serious illness, the Washington Republic says, is slowly regaining his health.

COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the friends of Public Education, which was called to meet on Tuesday, the 16th inst., is represented to have embraced an unusual degree of ability. Judge Porter presided, and interesting speeches were made by Judge Kelly, Townsend Haines, Thos. H. Burrowes, Dr. Smith, and E. S. Penniman, and others. The delegates in attendance were numerous—D. M. Smyser and Wm. R. Sadler, Esqs., reporting from Adams county. Among the delegates appointed to the National Educational Convention, which is to meet in Philadelphia on the 4th Monday of next August, we observe the name of Mr. Smyser of this county. Reports and resolutions were adopted, embracing the following proposed changes in our school system:

1st. That a department of education be established, the head of which shall devote himself exclusively to this important subject, visiting the various School Districts occasionally, by way of stimulating those in charge of them to greater exertions in the cause of education.

2d. That a State Common School Journal be established, as a means of communication between the department and the schools, school directors and teachers.

3d. That two Normal schools be established for the preparation of teachers to impart knowledge to the youths of the Commonwealth, in the most improved manner.

4th. That it be recommended to the various school directors, to form associations of teachers, for the purpose of meeting and consulting with them in regard to the best means of imparting instruction and advancing the cause of education.

5th. That it be recommended to the different districts to appoint county superintendents.

6th. That a uniformity of school books be recommended in the different counties.

POST MASTERS' FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The Postmaster-General has decided that Postmasters may at pleasure frank letters and frank letters containing money, &c., in connection with such agency. In doing this, however, the P. M. must be regarded entirely as the agent of the publisher and not of the department. The Postmaster General has taken the proper view of the matter.

☞ The *York Advocate* is informed that several veins of Anthracite coal have been discovered about four miles from York.

LEGISLATIVE.

On Friday last, in the House, Mr. Killinger introduced a bill providing for compensation and damages when death is caused by wrongful act, negligence, or default, in such cases as if the injured where the individual injured would have been entitled to maintain an action for damages, if death had not ensued—the action to be brought for the benefit of the widow or next nearest kin to the deceased.

Mr. Powell, of Bradford, read in his place a bill appropriating the sum of $300,000 to the North Branch Canal for this year, and directing the Canal Commissioners to put the whole of the work under contract.

On Saturday, in the Senate, Mr. Walker, from the Judiciary Committee, reported that the proposition to divide the State into two judicial districts, Representative District is unconstitutional, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. On motion of Mr. Hamilton, the resolution was postponed, and the report ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, it was Resolved, That the Senate will, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, M., proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of electing the public printing and binding for the period of three years from the first of July next.

Mr. Forsyth offered the following Resolutions; which lie on the table, and the Secretary was requested to examine the present laws imposing county taxes, and the amount paid by the Commonwealth, and, if expedient, report a bill for repeal of the same.

The resolution was adopted, with an amendment offered by Mr. Lawrence, as follows: "And also to inquire into the expediency of changing the mode of assessing county taxes to the State, so as to conform to the system now adopted in the State of Ohio.

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Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws exempting certain property from taxation.

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On Monday, the two Houses met in joint session to elect a State Treasurer. Gen. JOHN M. BUCKNER, of Erie, the Locofoco caucus candidate, was elected on the first ballot, a Whig caucus having upon this plan will cost but little more than that on the old plan—or at least but little compared with the greater advantages which it will furnish in the way of comfort and health. In the old, too, such a Prison will be found more economical than one built on the old plan, by allowing the inmates to be employed in manufacture, and thus, who can be required to work out a part or all the expenses of their keeping. We have no doubt that the County Commissioners will act judiciously in this matter, and that, while paying due regard to economy, they will put up such a building as shall answer the purpose of the law, humanely and yet sufficiently strong, and at the same time reflect credit upon the County.

☞ The County Commissioners have secured a room in the new brick building in Carlisle street, occupied by Mr. Sheckenger, and have appropriated it to the Sheriff's use, as an office, until a County Prison shall have been built.

☞ Hon. JAMES COOPER will please accept our acknowledgements for a copy of the Report of a Geological Reconnaissance of Wisconsin and Ohio, by David Dale Owen.

☞ A rumor having some how or other having got into circulation that the State Tax of Cumberland County was increased at the last session of the Legislature, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the destruction of the Court-house of that County by fire, it may be proper to say that such was not the fact. The increase of the State Tax was asked for, but the Legislature refused to grant it.

☞ However, the individual charged with stealing a gold watch in Frederick County, Md., and subsequently discharged under the *Habeas Corpus* act, was re-arrested on Saturday last by Constable Shriver, in Mummasburg, on a requisition from the Governor of Maryland. On Tuesday he was placed in the custody of the Sheriff of Frederick county, who had been notified of the arrest and was on the ground to receive the prisoner. We understand that at the time of his second arrest, a number of keys, chisel, gimblets, and other tools, adapted to opening safes and locks, were found on his person.

☞ "The *Pennsylvania Teacher's Magazine and Family Monitor*," is the title of a neat monthly publication by Rev. J. J. BURKHART, at Pittsburg, Pa. devoted to education, moral, physical and literary. Each No. contains 32 pages octavo, affording annually a handsome volume of 384 pages, for $1. We believe this is the only publication of the kind devoted to educational matters, and as such should command the patronage of all who are interested in the great work of Popular Education. We cordially commend it to the attention of Teachers and Parents. The subscription price is $1 a year. On his taken his seat as President of the National Convention of the friends of Public Education, in the place, we hope, to awaken with the price of a year's subscription.

We are pleased to observe that our Representative in Congress, Dr. Nes, has so far recovered as to be able to attend to his duties. He was in his seat on Monday last.

☞ Tankee Sullivan was among the California passengers of the Cherokee, which sailed from New York the other day.

THE HOUSE ORGANIZED.—The "rules will be adopted to govern the Hall of House of Representatives at Washington has at length, in an indirect way, completed its organization. Yesterday, by the protracted struggle, on Saturday last the House determined, by a majority of two votes, to postpone until the first day of March in next year (1851) the fixed, "order for the election of officers of the House; the Clerk, which disinclined to continue in their position, viz: the Clerk, the present Doorkeeper, (Mr. Harney) and the present Postmaster of the House, (Mr. Johns.—N.) Mr. Hunter, we believe, is a Whig and Mr. Johns, was a Locofoco. The resolution was adopted by a strict party vote—the Whigs in a body voting for and the Locofocos against it. The latter party seem to love "the spoils" so well that, rather than surrender a chance for a single particle, it would continue the disgraceful struggle in the House, a daily cost to the people of more than the salary of the office in dispute will amount to in a whole year.

☞ We learn from the Lancaster Union that the proposed union of Franklin and Marshall College, is likely to be carried into effect. Marshall College will be removed from Mercersburg to Lancaster and the new Institution assume the name of "Franklin and Marshall College." It is understood that at the recent joint meeting of the Board of Franklin College and the representatives of the Trustees of Marshall College, an arrangement was proposed, by which the Lutheran Church surrenders its interest in the property of Franklin College for $15,000, and that the new Institution be placed under the exclusive control of the German Reformed Church. The Board of Trustees of Marshall College met in a few days to pass upon this arrangement.

Congressional.

The Senate, as usual, adjourned over from Thursday to Monday, and did not sit on Friday and Saturday. The House of Representatives, on Friday, put an end to the struggle for the officers by adopting a resolution offered by Mr. Clingman that the election of Doorkeeper and Post-Master be postponed until the 1st of March, 1851. This was agreed to by a vote of 100 to 92. Mr. Albert Rust immediately moved to reconsider the vote, and then moved to lay his own motion on the table—his object being to settle the matter at once. The Locofocos, with a view of postponing a final vote yet longer, voted against the motion to table, and moved a call of the House, pending which the House adjourned.

New Mexico, and the question of slavery, and other some delay, was adopted—yeas 106 to nays 104. As it will require a two-thirds vote to bring up the subject again, this in effect completes the postponement by continuing in office the old incumbents.

Mr. Rust, of N. Carolina, attempted to get over the difficulty by offering a Resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms, (a Locofoco) to perform the duties of Door-keeper until the latter office be filled by subsequent election.

Mr. Ashman objected to the resolution as being out of order. The Speaker decided that it was in order. Mr. Ashman appealed, and the House reversed the decision of the Speaker—yeas 95 to 101. So that Mr. Burt's motion was not entertained.

A message and correspondence in regard to the action of the Executive concerning the suggested expedition to relieve Sir John Franklin was received. The message was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Also a message from the President, in answer to a resolution of Mr. Venable, passed by the House on the 21st of December, calling for information whether the administration had interfered in the affairs of California. The message will be found in today's paper.

Mr. Clingman gave notice of his intention to debate the message on Tuesday.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Foote's resolution declaring that it is expedient for Congress to establish territorial governments for California, Deseret and New Mexico, was taken up.

Mr. Cass delivered a long speech on the subject. He defined the duty and power of Congress over territories and the difference between inalienable rights and those of a mere statutory nature. He contended that Congress could not legislate for a territory. The word territory, as used in the Constitution, was intended to be applied to soil, and not to people, or bringing up in it. The power to make needful rules and regulations, extended only to the disposition of the public domain in a territory as property. Exclusive jurisdiction over land did not imply a right to make laws for *people*, or dispose of people as property.

The doctrine carried us back to the middle ages, where the right of land was every thing, and the rights of man nothing.

The clause in the constitution gave Congress simply the right to sell the land. He did not believe that Congress had power to cede territory unless in settling a boundary line; that the adoption of absolute and unlimited jurisdiction would permit Congress to sell and alienate territory, the property of the people, and that the power of Congress than the powers of the old States; both depended on the constitution.

He was not prepared to say that the constitutional power to make needful rules and regulations, establish territorial government; but when the land was sold, the U. S. Government had no more power over it. If power over public lands, conferred power over the people, then Congress would have power over the States, where the Government had sold the lands.

Mr. Cass concluded, Mr. Butler spoke several the floor, and the subject was passed over.

Mr. Seward gave notice of his intention to move amendments to Mr. *Foote's Territorial* bill, so as to incorporate in it the Wilmot Proviso.

In the House, Mr. Clingman opened the debate on the President's California message, and addressed the House in a conciliatory and able strain in which he recited the wrongs of the South and called upon the Southern members to stand up with him to defend the rights of the South, and which he said, question is decided. In this way the wheels of Government would be stopped, and the North would be forced to yield.

Mr. Howard, of Texas, followed on the same side, but in a speech less violent in tone. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, next obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Phelps took the floor in defence of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Resolutions, and in a calm, dignified and manly speech vindicated the rights of the North, and the Slavery question. Mr. P. having concluded, Mr. Butler moved that the bill for securing the removal of the Capital be made the special order for next day, which was agreed to.

In the House, considerable time was occupied in the morning in the discussion of resolutions, which finally referred to the proper committee, with privilege to the parties to take the dispositions of absent witnesses.

The consideration of the President's California Message was resumed, and Mr. Seddon, of Virginia, addressed the House in review of the message and in denunciation of all kinds of Free Soilism. Mr. M'Clernand, of Illinois, next occupied the floor, and the House adjourned.

ADVERTISING.—The Pittsburg Gazette, quite in earnest on the subject of advertising, thus "discourses" on the same—the same business has a fair proportion of capital at its disposal, and who never engage in uncertain speculations, will generally succeed in business, and well, *never fail*. The want of these requisites of capital, or the misuse, but the want of advertising is the greatest cause of the failures. A judicious man with little capital, and a little tact, and a little of advertising, may prosper and create capital, while the man with capital, who neglects advertising, will find his business gradually declining, and his capital decreasing year by year. These statements are verified by thousands. *Fifty dollars a year spent in advertising will more value to a business than three thousand dollars additional capital.*"

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.—The *N. Y. Tribune* mentions the receipt of private advices from Washington, which represent the room for doubt that all causes of difference between the United States and Great Britain regarding the proposed ship canal through Nicaragua will be promptly, amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, on terms honorable to to both parties.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—It has been discovered in England, that the golden rich sulphuret of antimony mixed with India rubber, and submitted to the action of heat at 280°, in a boiler, under pressure, from four to six hours, will produce what is known as metallic rubber, after which the goods will resist the action of cold and of heat or cold, yet retain for indefinite time, a much greater degree of elasticity than those produced by the mixing of sulphur with lead mixed with rubber. Fabrics prepared according to this invention are said to be superior to the common sizes of color, quite free from the odor of sulphur, so objectionable in other modes of depuration. Mixed with gutta percha, image, the entire features of the face, which are capable of being distorted by the slightest change of temperature, have been produced. Oversoles, combs and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign patents, by John J. Thomas—Published with 300 accurate figures. Price $1 50. The Whig Almanac for 1850, a useful document for every person, only 12½ cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents.

☞ New Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

☞ Blank Books and miscellaneous as well as cheap publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used by Merchants, Lawyers, Port Folios, Letter Paper, by the quire or ream, at very low prices, Inkstands, Pocket Books, Wallets, Letter and Note Envelopes, in great variety, and all the various articles of stationery at the most reasonable prices. Cambling Cards, Cheap Book Store, South East Corner of Centre Square.

KELLER KURTZ.