Mr. Clay and the Slavery Question.

Compromise Propositions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

SENATE.

After the presentation of petitions, Mr. Clay rose and offered a series of resolutions, which were read as follows:

1 Resolved, It being desirable for the peace, concord, and harmony of the union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all questions of existing difference between them—rising out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair, equality and just basis: Therefore,

Resolved, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought, upon her application, to be admitted as one of the states of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

2. Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the Territories acquired by the United States from the republic of Mexico, it is expedient for Congress to provide by law, either for its introduction into, or its exclusion from any part of the said territory, and that appropriate territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all the said territories not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the introduction of any restriction or condition of the subject of slavery.

3. Resolved, That the western boundary of the state of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio Del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico, thence with that line eastwardly, and so continuing in the same direction as the line established between the United States and Spain, excluding any portion of New Mexico, whether lying east or west of that river.

4. Resolved, That it be proposed to the state of Texas, that the United States will provide for the payment of the just debts of the legitimate and bona fide public debts of that state, contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties of foreign imports were pledged by the said state, to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of ——dollars, on the production of the duties so pledged having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having been appropriated by the United States, and upon the said state shall by some sufficient authentic act of her legislature, or of a convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

5. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that state—without the consent of the people of the district, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the district.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit within the district the slave trade, and slaves brought into it from other places or places beyond the limits of the district, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.

7. Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any state, who may escape into any other state or territory of this union.

8. Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding states, and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of of them depends exclusively upon their own particular law.

Mr. Clay explained the resolutions.—After referring to the irregular mode in which California had formed her state government, and to the propriety of admitting her as a State, with her own laws, he passed to the slavery question.

He did not think that Texas had a claim to any part of what might be considered as New Mexico. He supposed the boundary which would give Texas three or four large States,—limits with which she ought to be satisfied.

The second resolution proposed to pay to Texas the amount of advances and credits, for which she had pledged her revenue from imports. The U. States by the annexation of Texas, had assumed the redemption of that pledge. What amount she would have received from duties, if she had remained out of the Union, could not be ascertained; but it was supposed to be equal to the amount of her debt. He was willing also to allow something for her claim on account of her claim to any part of New Mexico.

One of the resolutions declared that it was inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but it was proper to prohibit the slave trade in it, so far as regarded the slaves brought into it from other places.

The first of these resolutions, said Mr. Clay, simply asserted that slavery ought not to be abolished in the federal district, except on the conditions named. The sixth resolution expressed the expediency of prohibiting the slave trade in the district. He did not mean to interfere with the sale of slaves from one family to another, in the District of Columbia. The slave trade which he proposed to prohibit, was that which Rondolph, *forty* years ago, pronounced an abomination. It was a mistake, on the part of the north, if they supposed that the people of the south generally looked upon the regular slave trader or his occupation with complacency.—The slave dealer was frequently excluded from association with the respectable and worthy in the south. He proposed that the slave trader should go to other ports to pursue his calling—that he should not be permitted to erect his prisons here and but on his chains, and sometimes shock the feelings by their train of manacled beings through our streets and avenues.—Neither should they bring them here.—There was no necessity for it, and it ought to be prohibited.

The resolutions also provided that fugitive slaves be recovered by adequate power, and declared that Congress had no power to interfere with slavery in the States.

These were the results of his deliberate judgment. How far they would be acceptable he could not say. The project contained an equal amount of concession and forbearance, on both sides. The South yielded much in substance than the North, and larger concessions could have been asked from the North, because it was comparatively stronger than the slave States. It was a sentiment and not a practical question.

The North made no sacrifice by it, and incurred no loss, no peril. The South held a large amount of property, which, together with our domestic quiet, was jeopardized by the rapidity of the feeling against this institution of slavery, while the North looked on in safety, regardless of the efforts of abolitionists, which the North had originated. By the agitation of this question every thing that rendered it desirable to the Southern people was hazarded.

Mr. Clay concluded with a most eloquent appeal in behalf of harmony, peace, mutual concessions and forbearance, for the sake of the Union.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clay exhibited a sacred relic—a piece of the coffin of Washington—which he said was presented to him this morning, and substituted some thrilling observations relative to the distinguished dead, and the spirit which he—if upon the stage of action—would invoke in the sentiment of the momentous question under discussion. He moreover that the resolutions he made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Rusk rose to say, that he regretted that the Senator from Kentucky had, in his laudable zeal to settle the momentous question, made a peace offering of one half of this State, to the spirit of northern encroachment. He would gladly have joined, at a proper time, to prove that the rightful boundary of Texas was the Rio Grande.

Mr. Foote cordially approved of the spirit of the resolutions of the honorably gentleman from Kentucky, but he could not let it be supposed that he approved of the doctrines and political views and propositions they contained. He would protest against the assertion of those sentiments as the District of Columbia.—He wished to take a stronger ground.

He was entirely convinced also that the claims of Texas to the Rio Grande boundary were well founded. Upon certain conditions, which he had proposed heretofore in a bill, he would not oppose that part of the resolutions which related to California.

To the assumption of the debts of any State he was opposed. It would be more respectable to pay a creditor of Texas and let her pay her own debts.

Mr. Clay explained that the Senator from Texas (Mr. Rusk) had misunderstood his proposal. He gave her a part of the whole of the Rio Grande boundary. But it was an offer which he hoped would be accept or reject. He was glad that the objections of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Foote) were limited to the bill.

As to the limits of California, Mr. Clay said he had no other in mind, not having the proper information. If the Senator would examine the subject, he would find that the resolutions were drawn by the District on the strongest ground. He was not tenacious of words used. Three-fourths of Congress were of the opinion that there was constitutional power, in Congress over slavery in this District; but the exercise of it would be a breach of faith to Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. Mason protested against the assumption that slavery did not, by Mexican law, exist in California and New Mexico.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., in the conclusion of his remarks said that he would never consent to any compromise, except that which extends the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific ocean. He then went out a rifle upon upon the course of Mr. Clay, as a Senator from a slave state.

Mr. Clay replied briefly—premising by saying, in answer to the reflections cast by the Senators from Virginia, (Mason) and Mississippi (Mr. Davis), that he claimed that I know my duties, and I mean to express my opinions fearless of all manlind. He also said—speaking as a slave state, as I do, no earthly power can ever compel me to vote for the positive introduction of slavery, either North or South of the line of Missouri compromise. No, sir! no! [Great applause.]

Mr. Cass, of Michigan, submitted a few words in reply, stating his readiness at any and all times to meet Mr. Clay in argument on the question under discussion.

Mr. King complimented the motives which had induced the submission of the resolutions by the Senator from Kentucky. He deprecated agitation, and exhorted Senators to maintain a spirit of courtesy and fairness in the debate. He also submitted a few remarks against the general tenor of a portion of the resolutions, but in favor of the proposition to establish territorial governments.

Mr. Rusk arose to some further remarks in which he spoke of the agitation of measures for the purpose of making political capital.

Mr. Clay—Does the honorable Senator impute to me such motives?

Mr. Rusk—No, sir.

Mr. Foote replied with a few words, to show that the title of Texas to the Rio Grande was recognized by the treaty with Mexico.

Mr. Downs rose to enter his protest against the propositions of the resolutions. He objected, especially to the assertion that the slave trade should be abolished in the District. He considered the whole proposition a compromise entirely on one side.

Mr. Clay desired to say that these were not abstract propositions, but designed for positive action by their reference to appropriate committees, who shall report bills in relation to the several subjects requiring legislative action.

Mr. Downs said the gentleman's long experience in public life had been of great use to him. He supposed he could browse Senators and prevent any protest from them against his propositions. The Senator had no exclusive right to express opinions here.

Mr. Berrien yielded every consideration of respect to the spirit of patriotism and conciliation, in which he knew the resolutions had been conceived—but he could not have it for a moment supposed that he could acquiesce in the propositions which they contain.

Mr. Butler also expressed his objections to the resolutions. He said that they proposed no compromise.

Mr. Cass made a few suggestions, comparative of the circumstances of the adoption of Michigan, and the proposition to admit California into the Union.

After some further conversation, the motion to make the resolutions the special order for Tuesday next was adopted, and soon after the Senate adjourned.

"I wish you would not smoke cigars," said a plump, little black eyed girl to her lover. "Why not? smoke as well as your cigars?" "Because chimneys don't smoke when they are in good order." He has quit smoking.

Four sexes govern the world:—the cartridge box, the jury box, the ballot box and the stomach.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Feb. 1, 1850.

CITY AGENCIES.—E. W. CASE, 164, Sun Building, 8 East Gay street, Baltimore; *Philadelphia*, and Messrs. WM. TOWNSEND & Co., corner of Baltimore & Gay Calvert streets, *Baltimore* are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

☞ Rev. JACOB H. HACK, recently of the Tyrone charge in this place, has taken charge of St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on 4th street, Philadelphia.

☞ D. MCCONAUGHY, Esq., is the delegate to the National Education Convention, for this district, appointed by the recent State Educational Convention.

☞ "Sheriff Fickes advertises in the last *Compiler* the sale of a Tract of Land in Cumberland township, containing 119 Acres & Being lands of James McCullough, Abraham Spangler, James Ewing, and others—late the estate of Archibald Boyd. Sale on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Saturday 23d inst.

☞ *Washington Division, No. 11*, of the Cold-ondesons of Temperance, and *Thompson Lodge, No. 23*, of Daughters of Samaria, held a joint meeting in this place on the evening of the 24th ult., the members of the two Orders appearing in full Regalia. Although the evening was disagreeable, a large number of persons were in attendance, the room in which the meeting was held being crowded. Mr. VAN GRAFELL, of Philadelphia, (a colored gentleman) the Representative of the Grand Lodge of United States of the States of Temperance Separating among the colored people, addressed the meeting at considerable length and was listened to in a brief address by Rev. Mr. TYRRY, of this place. The exercises were conducted with much order and propriety, and were creditable to the members of the Associations under whose auspices they were held.

The demon of Intemperance has extended his ravages into every class and condition of society, and probably in none in a more marked degree than among the coloured people of our country. We are glad to see the beneficent operations of the Temperance enterprise extending equally wide, and we hope and trust that it will speed in their career of mercy, till every drop of the bane of the destroyer in their midst.

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

We are indebted to Messrs. Smyser and Sadler for copies of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools—an able and interesting document. Mr. HAYES discusses at length, and with much ability, the imperfections of the present system, and suggests various important modifications and amendments, with a view of remedying the defects and imparting to the system greater usefulness. Among other things it is proposed to appoint County Superintendents, who shall carry on a general supervision of the schools of their respective counties, with power to examine teachers, select books best suited for the schools, and to make a report yearly to the Superintendent, of the workings of the system in their respective counties.

It is proposed also to establish a Central High School in connection with the Norman Schools, for the purpose of educating teachers and supplying the State with a corps of efficient and well qualified Teachers.

The school taxes collected during the last year amounted to $436,135 81, and the state appropriation to $182,852 05, making the total amount expended for school purposes $619,019 36, with which amount the schools were kept open an average period of four months.

Mr. HAYES objects to the present system of taxation for school purposes, as unjust, partial, and oppressive in its operations on large portions of the community. He proposes to meet the exigency of these respects—recommends the transfer of the $200,000, now given to Common School purposes, to the Sinking Fund; to aid in the extinguishment of the State debt—and proposes to raise the means of defraying the cost of the School System by a tax on lineal inheritances, which he thinks would not be more oppressive as the present mode of laying School tax.

The whole number of Teachers in the State is 10,000—8,811 male, and 1,189 female. Average salary of male teachers, $17 47; of female teachers, $10 22. Number of scholars in the Common Schools, 385,175—212,552 male and 172,623 female. Average cost of teaching each scholar per months is 47½ cents. We annex a statement of the School statistics reported from Adams county:

Number of District in Adams county,	29
" " paid during year,	29
" " reporting,	18
Whole number of schools,	123
Number not reported,	2
Average number of schools,	4.18
Number of male teachers,	117
" female "	22
Average salaries of male teachers,	$15 78
" " female "	$9 16
Number of male scholars,	2,643
" female "	2,643
" learning German,	
Average number scholars in each school,	44
" cost each scholar per month,	40
Amount of tax levied,	$9,825 66
" collected,	7,165 97
Received from State appropriation,	2,155 04
Cost of instruction,	7,739 50
Fuel and contingences,	924 69
Cost of school houses, purchasing, building, repairing and opening,	467 66

☞ A General Banking Law has been introduced into the Senate of this State by Mr. Darsie, for a copy of which we are indebted to the attention of Mr. Sadler. This law requires the deposits with the Auditor General of Pennsylvania of Pennsylvania stocks, four-fifths of all said stock to bear interest of at least 5 per ¹ cent per annum, and not to be taken above 6a par value. One-quarter per cent semi-annually on these stocks is retained by the state for the extinguishment of the public debt. The amount of circulating notes issued not to exceed four times the amount of specie in the Capital not to be less than $50,000. No personal liability is involved. The other sections of the act embrace the usual provisions and checks in banking operations, with some minor provisions as to the method of operation. The bill strikes us as being a good one—especially that feature which requires the deposits of State Stocks as security against any depreciation or loss on the Notes of the Banks. We have no hopes, however, of the Bill being enacted into law, as the Locofoco majority in the House seems to be wedded to that most absurd of all humbugs—individual liability—and will hear of nothing else.

☞ Wm. B. MCGUAIN, Esq., of Pittsburg, has been appointed President Judge of the Allegheny county, in place of Judge Patton, whose commission has expired.

COUNTERFEITS.—*Look Out!*—Our exchanges from all parts abound in notices of counterfeit Notes of various denominations and upon an extensive scale, making the total amount expended for school purposes $619,019 36, with which amount the schools were kept open an average period of four months.

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LARGE HOG.—Mr. FREDERICK WEAY, of Abbottstown, in this county, on Wednesday last, killed a hog which weighed 720 pounds on foot, and 604 pounds when killed and dressed. We are told that it gained 3½ pounds per day for the last sixty days previous to its being slaughtered.

LEGISLATIVE.

Correspondence of the "Star and Banner."

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Petitions, in any number, have been pouring in upon both Houses, during the past week, which would give them employment for some time to come. Amidst the press of small business and private legislation, they still take time to attend to matters of general importance. The Senate has disposed of the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which they have had before them for two weeks. Every effort was made by the opponents of the measure to make the Judiciary elective, to amend the proposed amendment, which has been once adversed agreeably to the requirements of the Constitution, and thus postpone, if not defeat, successful action on the bill. But these efforts were unavailing. Popular feeling has been declared too strongly, and the love of popularity is a little too deeply implanted into the breasts of politicians generally, to allow of a serious and obstinate opposition to this movement. And so it passed, for an amendment after amendment or one up for consideration—even though possessing intrinsic merits—they were successively voted down, and the question resolved itself into the original question, shall it or not, be the final passage yea-yeas—and on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" the vote stood, Ayes, 24; Nays 5. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Darsie, of Allegheny, Drum of Juniata, and King of Bedford. Brooke, of Del., was absent. I do not think the House is disposed to make much opposition to its passage. Every thing possible was done in the Senate to obstruct it, and they who make the effort in the House will but make themselves the subjects of unfavorable reflections, in a vain effort to retard the inevitable result of that body—the will of the People.

The House has been occupied in the consideration of a supplement to a bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company—Although a private bill, it has caused considerable excitement here, and borne, in abundance, from the city, are in attendance to urge its passage. It seems that Mr. Sayder's amendment, and several of the brokers of Philadelphia have been buying up claims at a reduced rate, on which they are about getting judgments. If they succeed in this issue extention, it will prejudice the claims of sundry individuals who hold mortgages on the personal property of the Company. This bill has passed the Senate, and if it should pass the House, execution on their old debts, for twenty years, in which time they expect to be able to discharge all their liabilities. The bill has passed the Senate but is violently opposed in the House. Several speeches of an inflammatory character have been delivered on both sides, and much interest is felt in the result. It has been postponed for the present.

It appears to be a concerted movement among the opposition, to endeavor, at every session, to limit the power, to break in upon the revenue laws passed by the last Legislature, at the suggestion of the present Executive. Consisted of the same parts which waiting of the system, established by a Whig Administration, to relieve the burdens of the people—as it simply notified by the official records for the past year—the failure of the Democratic party see no course left for them to pursue, to prevent, the complete triumph of Whig rule, but to use the little power they possess, in the present Legislature, to interfere with and embarrass the operation of existing laws. Already has an attempt been made to repeal the Collector's Tax, which deprives the State Treasury of the sum of $50,000, at least for the present, and on Friday last Mr. Packer, of Lycoming, took the first step in a movement for the repeal of the law which imposes a tax on the loans of the Commonwealth; a very important item in the receipts of the Treasury, and this, too, when nothing is more certain than that the amounts designated by a certificate of loan, are so properly taxable as the land which is embraced in the description of a land-warrant. But I digress, and will see the reader on the morrow and hereafter, if we are to be subjects of embarrassments, will give the credit to whom it is properly due.

Mr. Conyngham, from the Committee of Ways and Means, on Thursday reported the General Appropriation Bill providing for the ordinary expenses of Government, which was made the order of the day for to-morrow. It will doubtless be amended before its final passage.

On Wednesday morning last, Townsend Haines, Esq., having been appointed by the President Register of the Treasury, resigned his post of Assistant Clerk of the Commonwealth. The vacated seat was tender by the Speaker to your Representative, D. M. Smyser, Esq. As it was not improbable, however, that a strict interpretation of the Constitution might be ineligible for the office, for that and reasons personal in their character, he declined; whereupon the Speaker appointed Alex. D. Boyd, Esq., late Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. This appointment is flattering to Mr. B., as a decided approval of his discharge of his duties in the subordinate office. The appointment could have been more popular—whilst the talent and business tact of the appointee will reflect honor and credit upon the Commonwealth. He has not yet appointed a Deputy.

On Monday, Mr. Smyser presented two petitions from Adams county, asking that provision be made for instruction in the German language in such districts as desire it.

Mr. Sadler presented a petition signed by 217 persons praying that the Seventh day Baptists be exempted from the penalty of the Sabbath-laws.

On the same day, in the House, the Speaker presented a communication from the Board of Canal Commissioners complaining of the State Treasurer in not honoring certain orders drawn by the Canal Board. A special Committee of Inquiry was immediately proposed and the Locofocos side of the House, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. SNYDER interfered and proposed citing first on the State Treasurer for the facts of the case—deeming it but fair to that officer that he should have a hearing before being put on trial upon an *ex parte* statement. The majority, however, voted down Mr. Sayder's amendment, and the original resolution to appoint an investigating committee was adopted—28 to 33. The Speaker announced the Committee as follows: Messrs Beaumont, Smith, Riley, Reed and Smyser.

NOUS VERRONS.

☞ A fire broke out in Peoria, Illinois, on the 28th ult. The Daily Champion and Weekly Register offices, and other buildings, were destroyed. Mr. J. Pickett, editor of the Champion, perished in the attempt to save his property. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of the Peoria American, was crushed to death by falling of one of the walls.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

The Slavery Question seems to be the absorbing topic in both branches of the National Legislature. Discussions involving one or more phases of this troublesome issue take place almost daily—there being an almost infinite number of propositions bearing upon the subject before both Houses. The Senate, during the past week, has been discussing the Fugitive Slave bill, to which it is proposed to convert Postmasters, Deputy Marshals, and all officers of the U. States, into supple tools of the Slaveocracy, and to compel them to assist in hunting up and sending back to chains and slavery the fugitives from oppression. On Monday, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, made an earnest and labored appeal to the Senate in favor of the adoption of the measure—quite forgetting that but a few days before he, with the Westmoreland district, had stood shoulder to shoulder with Gen. Cass in violent denunciation of Russian and Austrian barbarity in endeavoring to compel Turkey to play a similar game, by surrendering up the fugitives from oppression who had taken refuge on Turkish soil from an infinitely less galling yoke of servitude than that worn by the American Slave!

Mr. Seward, of New York, gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the above Bill, giving fugitives claimed a right to be tried by a jury of twelve men, and obliging the claimants to give security for damages, in case of the magistrate disallowing the application for a writ of habeas corpus."

In the Senate, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, reported a bill providing for taking the sixth census of the U. States, and moved its being made the special order for Thursday, with a view to early action. Mr. Foote objected and was unwilling to transact any ordinary business until justice was done the South in regard to the Slavery question. The Senate, however, did not fully appreciate the Mississippi Senator's motives, and agreed to Mr. Davis' motion.

On Tuesday Mr. Clay presented a series of important Resolutions, proposing a settlement of the Slavery question, which gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which Messrs. Clay, Rusk, Foote, Mason, King, Berrien, Davis, Downes, and Butler, participated. We give the Resolutions in full in another column with a sketch of the debate which ensued. They will be read with interest.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Last week we announced the appointment of TOWNSEND HAYNES, Esq., to the post of Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and Clerk of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Adams, and the duties of the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, pro tem. Mr. HAYNES is a young man, of good business habits, and possessing the requisite qualifications for the office. We understand that he is a Whig, and a Protestant, and that his appointment was made at the request of the Whig Members of the Legislature, and of the Whig Senator and Representative from this district. We understand that Mr. HAYNES is a young man, of good business habits, and possessing the requisite qualifications for the office. We understand that he is a Whig, and a Protestant, and that his appointment was made at the request of the Whig Members of the Legislature, and of the Whig Senator and Representative from this district.

☞ Some of the friends of Mr. Calhoun says he is very feeble, and that there is no reasonable probability, he will be able to take his seat in the Senate, his health being completely prostrated. Mr. C. is now more than 70 years of age.

☞ From the Reading Journal

PENNSYLVANIA CURRENCY—IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

The report of the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, GIDEON J. BALL, Esq., is an valuable document, and contains a great deal of valuable recommendations. His suggestions that relate to the currency of our State, are peculiarly important and deserve the serious consideration of every citizen, be he Whig or Locofoco. The evils of the present system—which rather than any other, are borne in common by both parties—by citizens of all classes, are the only difference being that those who suffer most can least afford to suffer at all.

The currency of the State of Pennsylvania, is of a very mixed character, coming from East, North, West, and South—every State in the Union, and Canada, has poured a broad of small notes to diversify our mongrel circulation. Our business men will perform not in the smallest degree, three-fourths of the ordinary transactions of trade are now performed with this currency.—Mr. Ball says, "the evil is so widely spread, it is next impossible to avoid imposition, without a "Detector," and even this, to prove a tolerable safeguard, should be renewed daily.

Mr. Ball argues that this money of other States is here because our own State refuses to furnish an adequate currency.—The banking capital of Pennsylvania, he says, has been reduced, within the space of a few years, from near sixty millions of dollars to about seventeen millions. While the state of Massachusetts, with a banking capital of adjoining States has been increased. Thus Massachusetts, with a population of 900,000 souls, has a banking capital, carefully guarded, of $33,285,000; while our own State, with a population of 2,300,000, has a banking capital of only $17,500,000. Comment, he adds is unnecessary—the millions of paper issued by other States, are circulated in this, to sustain our industry, being sufficient comment of itself. To relieve the community from this evil, he says, it is absolutely necessary, and ifb sooner the present contractory system is made to give place to one adapted to the business wants of the people, the sooner will existing evils be remedied.

Mr. Ball further suggests that should the Legislature at this, or any future Session, authorize an issue of banking capital, the care should taken not to depart from the gold and silver standard.—That standard, he says, should ever be maintained, to protect the bill-holder against loss should the bank fail or the Government. To effect that object, ample *security* equal to every dollar issued, should be placed in the custody of the State Treasurer, by the banking establishments, to indemnify the people against the depreciation of their notes. Introduce this precaution, together with a registry of their issues, and bank failures will be few and harmless at least to the note holders."

These suggestions have an important bearing upon the business wants of the community. "It should be our object, as far as practicable, in the first place, to relieve ourselves of the *foreign trash* now circulating amongst us. That without, we will be better able to judge how far an increase of capital will be necessary.

As regards the issue of small notes by our banks, public opinion seems to be divided. On the one hand small issues are regarded as highly objectionable and not to be tolerated; on the other, they are thought unavoidable. Others, again, believe that small notes, *redeemable in specie, and always kept at par*, would be a useful and valuable accommodation. For our own part we cannot see the difference in principle between a five dollar note and a ten dollar note. Why should the minimum be arbitrarily fixed at five dollars? It might with as much reason be insisted that no bank should issue notes of a less denomination than one hundred or one thousand dollars. Such a limit, however, would be a manifest wrong to the people, and locate the issue of fifties twenties, tens, and fives for convenience. Ones, twos and threes should be issued for the same reason, and the fact that the depositors of small means and are so willingly received in payment of debts is the best evidence of their necessity.

It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when our system of currency will be placed upon a liberal, enlightened and permanent basis. We have been tinkering long enough, to recommodate the *prejudices* of a few—let our Legislators study to accommodate the wants of the many, and a brighter state of things will follow.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR ADAMS CO. FOR 1849.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly entitled an "An Act to Raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective counties to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Adams county, do hereby make our ANNUAL REPORT as follows, viz: From the Second Day of January, 1849, to the seventh day of January, 1850—both days inclusive:

R. G. Harper, Esq., Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

DR.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
To outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,	1970	50
Balance on hand at last settlement,	2222	28
Cash received from Mr. Robinson on Bridge subscription,	28	00
Amount of Tax and Quit Rent assessed for 1849,	12,361	81
Abatement on State Tax at Harrisburg,	661	05
Cash received from D. Schriver, expenses of Inquest, for sale of Boards, (Berlin Bridge,)	17	52
" Jury vendues and sheriff's fees,	36	00
" Fines and Jury Fees from H. Denwiddie, 14 00		
" from D. G. Brinkerhoff, expenses of Inquest,	17	44
" F. W. Koehler's estate, (Court costs,)	12	42
Additional Tax for 1849,	$17,356	23

CR.

	DOLLS.	CTS.
By Constables' Returns, 1849,	99	50
Exonerations for 1849,	39	63
" for 1848,	52	71
Fees for 1848,	236	67
Outstanding Tax for 1848,	14	95
" and Quit Rents for 1849,	164	58
Commissions,	1394	00
Disbursements on county orders,	13992	90
Treasurer's salary,	249	90
Balance due by Treasurer,	79	88
	$17,356	23

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn in pursuance of law, do REPORT, that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the Account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, commencing on the second day of January, 1849, and ending on the seventh day of January, 1850, and find the same to be correctly stated in the foregoing Report, and that we find a balance due to the County of Adams, by R. G. HARPER, Esq., Treasurer, of two cents, and that we find a balance due to the County of Adams, by R. G. HARPER, Esq., Treasurer, of two cents, and in outstanding taxes, Twenty-five Hundred and Twenty-three Dollars and Eighty-eight