Important Law Case.—Dr. Richard Eells, a warm hearted, benevolent and highly respectable physician, was indicted, under a clause of Illinois for harboring and secreting a fugitive slave; was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of four hundred dollars. From the sentence an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Illinois, where the sentence was affirmed by a divided Court. Judge [illegible] (now Senator) Shields delivered the opinion of the majority, and Judge Lockwood the opinion of the minority—among whom was the Chief Justice—against affirmation of the sentence.

Pending judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois, a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. This cause was argued by Senator Chase, of Ohio, orally, and by Mr. Dixon, of Illinois, in behalf of Dr. Eells, and by M. McDougal, Attorney General of Illinois, also in arguing for the State.

The leading point made by the plaintiff in error is that the *exclusive* power to legislate in relation to the return and delivery of fugitive slaves is vested either in Congress or in the States; and that as Congress has already (by the act of 1793) regulated thereon, the State *could not* (and therefore the statute under which the plaintiff in error was convicted) and was convicted, is void. That the case necessarily brings under review the decision of the Supreme Court in the famous case of *Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, which the Court held that the owner of a fugitive slave had a right to seize him and take him out of the State where found, without any process of law, and that the exclusive power of legislating upon the subject of fugitives from service is *vested in Congress*.

On Tuesday Dec. 21, the Supreme Court gave its decision, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the cause with costs. Judge Grier delivered the opinion.

FRENCH MORAVIAN CUSTOMS.—The religious celebrations of Christmas Eve among the Moravians is simple and peculiar. The Lancaster *Whig* thus describes the exercises of the service at Bethlehem:

"The Church was adorned with festoons of fir boughs and bright lights, and fell in the usual, only more so than usual, on account of the unusual number of visitors, Mr. Dwight, the pastor, stationed in the choir, strike up a tremendous clangor of welcome, in which cornets, flutes, dulcimer, and all kinds of instruments help to swell the joyful strain. After performing for several minutes the congregation intoned a hymn of congratulation, and full of expressive homes. Very curious people are the Moravians, but a more excellent and worthy sect is nowhere to be found.

Daniel Webster's most Important Thought.

As a private dinner at the Astor House, on New York, some time ago, at which Mr. Webster was particularly sombre, and appeared care-worn from travel, having just arrived on his way to Washington, he was asked, with a jew jestic him up and bring him out, by one of the most distinguished guests present, what was the most important thought that ever occupied his mind.

Mr. Webster slowly passed his hand over his forehead and in a low tone said to a friend near him, "Is there any one here who does not believe in God?" No, sir, they all know you—are all your friends."—Then he looked over the table, and you may well imagine how the souls of his room would be upon such an occasion, giving power to such a question. "*The most important thought that ever occupied my mind*," said he, "*was that of my indebtedness to God*"—Mr. Webster paused, which, for twenty minutes, he spoke to them there, and when he had finished he got up from the table and retired to his room, and then, without a word, went into an adjacent parlor, and when they had gathered there some of them exclaimed—"Who ever heard anything like this?"—What Mr. Webster said in addressing of his audience thought, says the informant, I do not know—no one but ever repeated it and I presume no one can.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE—STRANGE DEATH OF POOR FAMILY.—A most distressing incident occurred near Easton, Pa., on Wednesday morning. A man named Abplay Lisle, whilst proceeding at a late hour on Tuesday night, from York to that place, was so overcome with fatigue, or other causes, that he fell in the road, and was found the next morning in a dying condition, from the effects of the exposure. He was carried immediately to the farm house of Mr. Samuel Duckworth, where he died in a few moments afterwards. Just as the man had been received into the house, the wife of the farmer, Mrs. D. came suddenly in the room, was so shocked and overcome by the unexpected sight of the unfortunate man, that she fell to the floor and died almost instantly.

DECEASE OF SLAVERY IN FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.—The Frederick *Citizen* says the fact is not generally known that in Hauver's District, in that county, there is not a single slave owner, and perhaps not one slave. In Catoctin, the adjoining district, there are but two slaves, and only one slave owner. In Jackson district which is formerly embraced within the limits of Catoctin and Middletown districts, and which has the most slaves and seven slave holders. In these three districts, which include one-ninth of the entire population of the county, we have but fifteen slaves and eight slave holders.

CURIOUS WEATHER.—A severe thunder storm accompanied by lightning visited our Wheeling, Va., on Christmas eve, and during the day the thermometer stood as high as 56 degrees.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Dec. 31, 1852.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ All those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising or jobbing, are requested to make payment without delay. Persons in town may call at the office. Those in the country will have an opportunity during the January court, of settling, or themselves bringing the amount of their indebtedness. Subscribe out of the county, who receive their papers by mail, are asked to send them in the same way.

We trust our friends will not set this notice down as one of the taken-for-granted ones, which means nothing and may be attended to or not, without inconvenience to the Printer. We are badly in want of funds to meet arrangements falling due on the commencement of the new year, arrangements that must be met—and it can only be done by getting our men from those indebted to us. We have some $2,000 on our books due for Jobbing, Advertising, Subscription, divided among some seven or eight hundred patrons. The amount due by each may be small, but in the aggregate it will be seen that it becomes a matter of some moment to us. Will each delinquent, on reading this, make up his mind to relieve us from difficulty by promptly discharging at least a portion of his indebtedness?

Carrier's Address.

☞ The Carrier bids us remind his town patrons that he is preparing his usual annual card, and hopes to find them all prepared to give him a liberal and generous greeting to-morrow morning.

Found Dead.

☞ At an early hour on Monday morning last, the dead body of CHRISTOPHER WOLF, who was well known to our citizens as an inoffensive, harmless citizen, of some sixty years of age, but addicted to drinking habits, was found near the Poor-house. An Inquest held over the body by Justice Buehler, in the absence of the Coroner, rendered a verdict of "Death from Intemperance and exposure." The night had been a very inclement one, and it was in evidence that the deceased left the town some time in the night, in a state of intoxication, and in a helpless condition, from the effects of the exposure. He was found immediately in front of the house of Mr. Samuel Duckworth, where he died in a few moments afterwards. Just as the man had been received into the house, the wife of the farmer, Mrs. D. came suddenly in the room, was so shocked and overcome by the unexpected sight of the unfortunate man, that she fell to the floor and died almost instantly.

DECEASE OF SLAVERY IN FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.—The Frederick *Citizen* says the fact is not generally known that in Hauver's District, in that county, there is not a single slave owner, and perhaps not one slave. In Catoctin, the adjoining district, there are but two slaves, and only one slave owner. In Jackson district which is formerly embraced within the limits of Catoctin and Middletown districts, and which has the most slaves and seven slave holders. In these three districts, which include one-ninth of the entire population of the county, we have but fifteen slaves and eight slave holders.

CURIOUS WEATHER.—A severe thunder storm accompanied by lightning visited our Wheeling, Va., on Christmas eve, and during the day the thermometer stood as high as 56 degrees.

The Railroad—Remarks of Mr. Miffin.

☞ We answer the remarks made by Mr. MIFFLIN at the Railroad meeting in the Court-house last week, which will be read with interest, as well on account of the data which it furnishes in connection with the contemplated Railroad, as for the facts connected with past Railroad movements in the County. Mr. Miffin's estimate of freight, produce, &c., that will pass over the new road, must be regarded as a most reasonable one by all who have any knowledge of the present trade of the region included in the estimate, or the as yet undeveloped resources of the county, that, in the completion of the Road, will spring into being as by magic. Several of the heavy articles specified are certainly under the mark, while innumerable others, not specified, will go to swell the sum total. The estimate, it will be observed, is confined to a very limited region; and yet there can be no doubt than a road leading from Gettysburg to the Cities will command the entire trade of a large and wealthy region to the South-west of us and even from beyond the mountains. Now, if the Road will pay, as Mr. Miffin has shown it *will*, even taking all reasonable allowance for error in the estimate, why should our *capitalists* hesitate to invest in it their funds? Most less should our Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Men of Business of every class, hesitate to go into the movement with a hearty good will?

Why suppose the benefits of the Road will not add as much to the trade and to the limits indicated in Mr. Miffin's estimate, embracing about 100,000 Acres, and leaving out of view all the varied benefits and advantages accruing to the community by reason of the greatly increased facilities, increased productions and increased prices—leaving all these out of view, the rise in the value of the lands embraced in this area would alone make the road complete! Look at the matter in another light. It is already acre in the entire 100,000 lying within eight miles of Gettysburg to the west and north, and 4 miles to the east and south, that will not be advanced in value half a dollar per acre, as soon as the road is completed? Well, while *all* will be advanced at least a dollar, some will of course be advanced more, say $2, $3, $4, $5, $10, $15, $20, and upwards per acre in proportion to nearness and advantages of location. Why we know, at this present time of writing, of lands in the vicinity of the borough which a year ago could have been bought for $50 and $100 an acre, but which such will not be had our owners at treble that amount, even in the prospect of a Railroad.

We are glad to find that there is some evidence that our people are beginning to think in earnest upon this subject, as is manifested by the liberality with which the canvasser for subscriptions have thus far been met. The Borough alone has already subscribed over $24,000, which will undoubtedly be increased to not less than $28,000, and most probably $30,000—the same, we believe, is sufficient to secure the Road! Some half a dozen persons have subscribed each $1,000, while the others vary from $500, $500, $400, down to $100. It remains to be seen how our friends in the township, who are all the most deeply interested in the project, will come up to the work. Everything looks auspicious now; and if ALL will put their shoulders to the wheel, the project will be easily carried through, and a share in the iron-horse may be seen speeding along our hills and valleys.

But we are detaining the reader from the remarks of Mr. MIFFLIN, who, after being introduced to the meeting, spoke substantially as follows:

It is now about twenty-five years since I first entered the borough of Gettysburg on a road similar to that which has brought me here to-day. I assisted in making a survey, under the authority of the State of Pennsylvania, from Chambersburg to York, to ascertain the practicability of a Railroad between those places. We passed through Black's Gap and down Marsh creek until we got down to the county line, and then down the dividing ridge to Gettysburg. From Gettysburg we went round by Sallegtiry's, and thence by Tom's Mountain Shop, obliquely across the dividing ridge between the Susquehanna and Potomac, passing East of Boneharbor and crossing Little Conewago near the Church.

At that day it was supposed that Rail Roads could not be worked by Locomotive Engines, if their grade was more than 20 feet per mile, and as we found it impracticable to get down from Boneharbor to the Conewago with that grade, our Chief Engineer, Mr. Hopkins, leased an inclined plane of about 1 mile in length from the Conewago to the Susquehanna. This was reported to the Legislature and the route was of course condemned.

In 1836, eight years after, another attempt was made, and I had the honor of conducting the survey as Chief Engineer. Much knowledge had been gained meanwhile, and we were no longer confined to the low grade of 27½ feet per mile, but here another difficulty presented itself. The Stateroad then began west of Gettysburg, and we found it was the rule of 50 feet per mile—the road from Columbia to Philadelphia was graded at a maximum of 30 feet per mile. It was thought advisable to continue this grade as far west as Gettysburg, that the requirements of twin angles might be taken at the end of the Company's road, and not at an intermediate point. We got an excellent line from York to Oxford at 30 feet per mile, and a practicable one from Oxford to Gettysburg, with the same limits, but our line from Gettysburg showed the same result as that from Columbia—it could not be worked at less: 50 feet per mile, and the line through Berlin required precisely the same conditions. For this reason the Company adopted the Oxford route, but the project went down in the general crash in 1837, and the Gettysburg Rail Road was for a time abandoned.

We are now about to make a second attempt, and I trust under better auspices than before. We are no longer embarrassed with questions of high or low grades, but can choose such as the ground requires. The Rail Road from Baltimore to Harrisburg is only about 100 miles off, and all that is wanting is a united effort to connect the two short lines.

I have made an estimate of the cost of this line from the notes of my old survey, and I am satisfied that $200,000 is amply sufficient to build a substantial and serviceable road between these two places.

The present is a most favorable time for the undertaking. Money is plenty, and Rail Road stocks are beginning to be regarded everywhere as the best possible investment for capital—better than bank stock—better than rent estate—better, indeed, than any other investment known. There is not a Rail Road in the country, even of those which were most unfavorably constructed, that does not pay at least 6 per cent., and some as high as 10 and 12 per cent., on the actual cost. It is true, many roads are deeply in debt, and their stock is worth little or nothing; but their revenues all show a fair per centage on the cost of construction.

The construction of roads is now so well understood by contractors that there is no difficulty in getting them built out and out for a round sum, and there has risen up a set of wealthy contractors, who are always ready to invest their capital in works of this kind, which they believe will pay when done; and the right way, indeed the only way, to convince them of this is to show confidence in it ourselves, by subscribing liberally to the stock.

Only let the citizens of this place and neighborhood take a large amount of stock—say one half—and there will be no difficulty in finding contractors to take the other half of the stock. Let them raise $100,000, in sums sufficiently large to show that they consider them a investments, and not mere donations, and the remaining $100,000 will not be long wanting.

And surely the county of Adams can raise this amount. If its citizens could only see, as I have seen, the affonishing change which a Rail Road makes in every community into which it penetrates, they would come forward to a man, and give every cent they could raise, rather than let the project fail.

For my part, if I owned a house and lot in Gettysburg, I would not hesitate to mortgage it for half it was worth, and invest the money in this enterprise. And I should expect to make money by it! In five years the road would be made and paying 10 per cent. I could then sell my house to pay off the mortgage, and have my house clear again, and worth more than it was before.

I have made an estimate this morning, with the assistance of some of the business men of the place, of the probable revenue of this work when finished to Hanover.

We have taken a zone extending four miles east, four miles south, eight miles west, and eight miles north, containing in round numbers 100,000 acres, or about 1000 farms of 100 acres each; and we have supposed that each farmer would have enough of produce to sell, annually 5000 tons per annum—having soft his hay, the farmer would be able to invest the money in lime, so much needed, and so certain to increase the product of his farm. This would give us 500,000 bushels. The other agricultural products of the county which would be sent to Market, I have put down as equal to the hay, certainly a low estimate.

From the forest works in the mountains we get 500 tons of Iron. And the granite was supposed would lead one per mile. This would give us from the sales, which would give 3000 tons per year.

When the wood has reached $3.00 per cord, as it is said to have done here, coal at $6.00 per ton is greatly preferable. We therefore take 1000 tons of coal as the least probable consumption of any possible one for fuel.

A passenger train running one car twice a day, and carrying only fifteen passengers each trip, a small number when we consider the number of public institutions in this vicinity, would give an aggregate of 18,000 passengers yearly. These we have charged at sixty cents, which is below the charge of the Hanover branch for the same distance. In this way we have compiled the following table, charging the tonage at $1.00, a very fair average for the articles enumerated:

5000 tons of Hay.	
5000 " other Agricultural Products.	
2000 " Grain.	
2000 " Stone Coals.	
1000 " Coal.	
1600 " Iron.	
500 " Plaster.	
500 " Bark.	
17,000 tons, at $1.00 per ton.	$17,000
500,000 bushels lime, at 3 cents.	15,000
18,000 Passengers, at 60 cents.	10,800
Mail service.	700
	$30,000
Deduct one third, (a very large allowance,) for expenses and repairs.	10,000
Net revenue.	$20,000

Or ten per cent. on the estimated cost.

In confining my remarks to the Hanover connection, I have no desire to exclude the consideration of others. I have spoken of it as the nearest and easiest of attainment, but if I have any partiality, it is for my old line, through Abbottstown and Oxford, the route of which I traced with my eye as I rode along yesterday morning, with feelings of regret that what which I had taken such pains to render perfect, should never have been realized; but, most of all, are my feelings called forth for this my ancient home, the town of Gettysburg, the scene of my earliest professional labours, in whose prosperity I have ever since taken the warmest interest, and greatly shall I rejoice if what I have now said, shall in any way contribute to that desirable object.

Religious Denominations in Pennsylvania.

☞ From the recent Census reports we gather the subjoined statistics, as to the relative strength of the different religious denominations in Pennsylvania:

	No. Churches.	Seats.	Total value of Church property.
Methodist,	878	339,025	1,715,858
Presbyterian,	755	327,447	3,274,700
Lutheran,	495	259,502	1,623,358
Episcopal,	137	137,305	2,306,393
Christian,	19	6,400	24,000
Congregational,	1	3,100	12,000
Dutch Reformed,	3	5,610	79,500
Episcopal,	137	67,324	1,483,700
Friends,	14	8,400	15,000
Free,	141	69,974	661,787
Reformed,	363	194,262	839,910
Jewish,	7	3,175	45,700
Moravian,	6	2,715	21,350
Mennonite,	58	23,870	82,400
German Catholic,	139	89,231	1,084,200
Swedenborgian,	1	1,470	11,700
Tunker,	14	6,100	11,700
Union,	38	20,350	76,800
Unitarian,	1	1,030	20,000
Universalist,	15	9,200	52,800
Minor Sects,	99	32,560	254,700
Total,	2,509	1,056,412	$11,551,985

VICE-PRESIDENT KING.—The resignation of Mr. King from his position of President *pro tempore* of the Senate, was received with the hope that some other Democrat might receive his health. The symptoms in his case are almost similar to those of Mr. Clay's last illness, but in a more aggravated shape.

☞ The Providence Journal has the following rather good bit:—"As we hear from Washington that there will be no business transacted by Congress till after the holidays. There are two periods in which Congress does no business. One is 'before the holidays,' and the other is 'after the holidays.'"

KENTUCKY HOGS.—A silver pitcher has been presented to Col. A. Vandyke, of Spencer county, Ky, for the best 550 hogs fattened by one farmer. These hogs averaged 312 pounds net. A silver pitcher or has also been presented to Lewis Castleman, for a lot of 260 hogs raised in Fayette county, Ky. Those hogs averaged 340 pounds net.

☞ JACOB ARGENBRIGHT, Esq., was, on Tuesday last, appointed by the County Commissioners, Mercantile Appraiser for the county of Adams.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[*For the Star and Banner.*]

A Railroad.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Gentlemen—Adams county, with an area of 530 square miles, and with upwards of $9,000,000 value of property—with a favored natural position—with a fertile soil—with a population teeming soil, and an industrious, labor-loving population, promise, in history, the sorry picture of a wealthy, and yet a poor county. Our soil is as willing to reward the husbandman, as any other in a finished condition; and, strange as it may seem, she, with the example of what railways and canals have done for other places, and districts before her, does not seem to possess sufficient appreciation of the world sense to induce a general co-operation upon the part of her citizens to accomplish a few miles of an improvement which would so greatly enhance her industrial interests; this is culpable, and highly so, when we consider that 90,000,000 of dollars have been expended by Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians in the erection of improvements which they served rather to cause us to retrograde than advance; but it is time we should purge ourselves from our inpurities, and step forth with new and life-giving blood coursing actively in our veins. The day is now in which we should feel very shame at the unwise, and, to ourselves, unjust course of policy which we have pursued in allowing our sister counties to go by almost sticking to plain coverlets upon a basis proper to facilitate general intercourse, and effect a speedy and satisfactory means of interchanging the products of our country for those of others, or of converting them into cash; and if that course of policy continued, it is only surprise we now have still to We trust it is and that you will evince your realization of the fact by prompt renewals and larger clubs.

TERMS.

(*Payment in all cases required in advance.*)

Daily Tribune.

Mail Subscribers, $4 a year; $1.50 for 3 months.

Semi-weekly Tribune.

Single copy,	$2.00
Two copies	3.00
Ten copies	15.00

Weekly Tribune.

Single copy,	$2.00
Three copies,	5.00
Eight copies,	10.00
Twenty copies, (to one address,)	20.00

Postmasters or others taking charge of and remitting for clubs, will be entitled to one copy for every ten subscribers.

SHEELER AND McELRATH,
Publishers, Tribune Buildings, N. York.

Notes of all specie paying Banks in the United States are taken at their par value in payment for our paper. Money inclosed in a letter to our address, remitted in any post-office in the United States, may be considered at our risk; but a deposit of the bills upon the mail is all cause to be left with the Postmaster.

The Weekly Tribune is sent to clergymen at $1 per year.

☞ "The Crystal Fountain and Pennsylvania Temperance Journal" is the title of a new Temperance paper, to be conducted by Mrs. Harriet Lane, the 1st of February next. It will be edited by Mr. W. P. Coulter, who will be assisted by the Rev. T. Coombs, of Lancaster, the zealous Temperance man. It will advocate the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law in Pennsylvania. Terms, one copy per annum, $1; 10 copies, $9; 15 copies, $13; 20 copies, $17; 30 copies, $24; 50 copies, $40, payment to be made immediately after the reception of the first number. Address the Editor at Harrisburg.

Ericson's Caloric Engine.

☞ From the experiments lately made in New York with the trial boat Ericson, propelled by this newly-invented Engine, there is hardly a doubt of its entire success. If so, the invention will justly be regarded as one of the most important of the age, perhaps the greatest since the invention of the Locomotive. The complete revolution which its introduction must necessarily cause in motive power, both at sea and on land, in stationary and locomotive engines, and in manufacturing establishments, and in the transportation of the surplus, and consequently of consumers, for the products of the soil; and just in proportion as you increase the consumers of the products of the soil, will agriculture become profitable. Hence it is, that in the region of manufactories, and of ready transportation, we see the farmer finding there a certain market for all the products of his soil at remunerating prices, and hence it is, also, that land near those places sells so enormously high, for just in proportion as you near the farmer to market, you increase the value of his land—a natural consequence for land, within two days travel of a market, is worth much more as land that is four hours travel therefrom—the difference in distance being equal to 100 per cent., all other things being equal. In the region of country, of which we speak, land devoted to the raising of garden products, brought an annual rent of twenty-five dollars the acre, while that devoted to the raising of grain, brought an annual rent of fifty dollars the acre, making it, every acre, equal to an invested capital of $833½, bearing an annual rent of 6 per cent. Ericson's plan, showing conclusively, the effect produced by public improvements to be a rapid increase of population, and consequently of consumers, and hence is an available balance in the Treasury of army, and consequently of consumers, and hence is an available balance in the Treasury of arms, by a million and a half of dollars—sufficient to meet all demands, as well as the interest on the State debt, coming due February 1st, 1853.

This places the treasury in a much more favorable condition than it was at the close of the last fiscal year:

RECEIPTS.

Lands,	$40,323 41
Auction commissions,	18,595 00
Auction duties,	67,110 96
Tax on bank dividends,	146,860 07
Tax on corporation stocks,	215,000 00
Tax on real and personal estate,	1,359,636 39
Tavern licenses,	100,100 11
Retailers' licenses,	109,004 87
Pedler's licenses,	2,989 14
Writer's licenses,	1,000 00
Miller's licenses,	601 24
Theatre, circus & menagerie licenses,	2,129 00
Distillery and brewery licenses,	2,864 98
Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten-pin alley licenses,	1,851 36
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses,	7,414 84
Patent medicine licenses,	1,305 54
Pamphlet taxes,	13 12
Milldam taxes,	12,917 93
Foreign insurance agencies,	1,688 36
Regulated tax,	795 88
Tax on wills, writs, deeds, &c.,	36,671 74
Tax on public offices,	10,864 00
Collateral inheritance tax,	13,141 65
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,086 00
Canal fines,	844 79
Tax on enrollment of laws,	3,070 00
Premiums on loans,	43,406 00
Annuity for right of way,	3,000 00
Premiums on loans,	3,154,000 00
Tax on loans,	30,322 13
Interest on loans,	118,414 77
Sales of public property,	32,562 50
Tolls received from passengers,	91,270 00
Dividends from bridge tolls,	20,261 12
Refunded cash,	3,915 41
Escheats,	1,296 00
Fees of the public offices,	2,200 00
Dickinson College lands,	900 00
Miscellaneous,	152 59
Total,	$7,716,559 17
Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1,1852, available,	$543,272 21
Less amount of warrants issued and outstanding,	43,272 21
	1,440,00
Deposits of Sinking Funds,	543,539 21
Deposits of Bank of the United States, unavailable,	41,032 00
	280,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

Public Improvements,	$2,291,379 53
Payment of Government,	258,501 71
Militia Expenses,	1,924 35
Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the late war with Mexico,	12,973 75
Pensions and Gratuities,	12,995 21
Charitable Institutions,	76,763 37
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society,	2,000 00
Common Schools,	165,109 62
Comm'rs of the Sinking Fund,	115,876 35
Loans,	1,566,435 00
Interest on Loans,	2,152,731 41
Guaranteed Interest,	21,892 96
Dimmick Collection,	4,668 96
Damages on the Public Works,	69,242 20
Speaker's Compensation,	1,312 50
State Library,	1,000 00
Public Buildings and Grounds,	15,591 55
House of Refuge,	15,000 00
Penitentiaries,	43,232 50
Nicholas Lands,	90 00
Escheats,	575 00
Colonial records,	5,675 00
Amendments to Constitution,	208 75
Contingencies,	3,200 00
Abatement of State tax,	32,925 12
Turnpike road Companies,	2,000 00
Philadelphia mint,	13 00
Mercantile appraisers,	449 69
Militia fines and commutations,	10,033 00
Miscellaneous,	5,073 36
	$6,876,489 38
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1852, available,	$1,398,611 00
Deposits of funds in the Treasury, unavailable,	41,032 00
Deposits in Bank of the United States, unavailable,	280,000 00
	$8,580,122 38

"In this sum the following estimated expenditures are included: Appropriations by the legislature at the last session, &c.: For the Public Buildings and Ground Places of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, $690,310 63 For Western Reservoir, 52,324 83 For North Branch Extension, 549,778 00 For straightening and otherwise improving the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, 218,390 12 For re-building locks at Northumberland, 5,500 00 For repairs to Shamokin schute, 10,000 00 For the Public Buildings Portage Railroad, 18,000 00 $1,534,212 59

LEWIS CASS AND THOMAS H. BENTON are two of the most robust and healthy men to be seen in Washington. They are men of temperate habits, and have been remarkable temperate from boyhood. Gen. Cass has ever been a cold water man, and looks as if he would last a score of years longer. Col. Benton appears fresh and energetic as ever, since an exchange relates the following of Old Bullion:

He said recently in conversation with a gentleman who spoke of his being the last of the thirty-nine, "Yes," said he, "Clay, Webster, and Calhoun are gone;—years ago, Dr.——told me, when these men are dead, you will be fresh and vigorous as ever!" My habits of living do it well I was thirty, I drank nothing but water sir! Since then I have drunk only what circumstances made it I should drink. Temperance and moderation keep me in health and strength.—Besides I adopt the Roman regimen—bathe with cold water and rub dry. That's exercise. None of your common flesh brushes, but such as they rub horses' legs with."

A man drove 200 turkeys from Muncy to California, feeding them on grass and grasshoppers on the route. They first cost 50 cents a head, but had drawn on the route, and on his arrival in California was offered $8 apiece for them, which he refused.

Since the 1st of January, 1852, 205,000 emigrants have arrived at New York.

Receipts & Expenditures in 1852.

The Auditor General has published the report, in advance of its regular publication, with the following Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Commonwealth for the fiscal year ending November 30th. Of the items of receipts upon loans, $799,666 67 were for the completion of the North Branch Canal, and the residue for the redemption of 6 per cent. stocks, interest certificates, and payment of balances due domestic creditors. The receipts from the public works exhibit a handsome increase over any previous year. The reader will remark, with satisfaction, that there is an available balance in the Treasury of arms, by a million and a half of dollars—sufficient to meet all demands, as well as the interest on the State debt, coming due February 1st, 1853. This places the treasury in a much more favorable condition than it was at the close of the last fiscal year:

RECEIPTS.

Lands,	$40,323 41
Auction commissions,	18,595 00
Auction duties,	67,110 96
Tax on bank dividends,	146,860 07
Tax on corporation stocks,	215,000 00
Tax on real and personal estate,	1,359,636 39
Tavern licenses,	100,100 11
Retailers' licenses,	109,004 87
Pedler's licenses,	2,989 14
Writer's licenses,	1,000 00
Miller's licenses,	601 24
Theatre, circus & menagerie licenses,	2,129 00
Distillery and brewery licenses,	2,864 98
Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten-pin alley licenses,	1,851 36
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses,	7,414 84
Patent medicine licenses,	1,305 54
Pamphlet taxes,	13 12
Milldam taxes,	12,917 93
Foreign insurance agencies,	1,688 36
Regulated tax,	795 88
Tax on wills, writs, deeds, &c.,	36,671 74
Tax on public offices,	10,864 00
Collateral inheritance tax,	13,141 65
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,086 00
Canal fines,	844 79
Tax on enrollment of laws,	3,070 00
Premiums on loans,	43,406 00
Annuity for right of way,	3,000 00
Premiums on loans,	3,154,000 00
Tax on loans,	30,322 13
Interest on loans,	118,414 77
Sales of public property,	32,562 50
Tolls received from passengers,	91,270 00
Dividends from bridge tolls,	20,261 12
Refunded cash,	3,915 41
Escheats,	1,296 00
Fees of the public offices,	2,200 00
Dickinson College lands,	900 00
Miscellaneous,	152 59
Total,	$7,716,559 17
Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1,1852, available,	$543,272 21
Less amount of warrants issued and outstanding,	43,272 21
	1,440,00
Deposits of Sinking Funds,	543,539 21
Deposits of Bank of the United States, unavailable,	41,032 00
	280,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

Public Improvements,	$2,291,379 53
Payment of Government,	258,501 71
Militia Expenses,	1,924 35
Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the late war with Mexico,	12,973 75
Pensions and Gratuities,	12,995 21
Charitable Institutions,	76,763 37
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society,	2,000 00
Common Schools,	165,109 62
Comm'rs of the Sinking Fund,	115,876 35
Loans,	1,566,435 00
Interest on Loans,	2,152,731 41
Guaranteed Interest,	21,892 96
Dimmick Collection,	4,668 96
Damages on the Public Works,	69,242 20
Speaker's Compensation,	1,312 50
State Library,	1,000 00
Public Buildings and Grounds,	15,591 55
House of Refuge,	15,000 00
Penitentiaries,	43,232 50
Nicholas Lands,	90 00
Escheats,	575 00
Colonial records,	5,675 00
Amendments to Constitution,	208 75
Contingencies,	3,200 00
Abatement of State tax,	32,925 12
Turnpike road Companies,	2,000 00
Philadelphia mint,	13 00
Mercantile appraisers,	449 69
Militia fines and commutations,	10,033 00
Miscellaneous,	5,073 36
	$6,876,489 38
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1852, available,	$1,398,611 00
Deposits of funds in the Treasury, unavailable,	41,032 00
Deposits in Bank of the United States, unavailable,	280,000 00
	$8,580,122 38

"In this sum the following estimated expenditures are included: Appropriations by the legislature at the last session, &c.: For the Public Buildings and Ground Places of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, $690,310 63 For Western Reservoir, 52,324 83 For North Branch Extension, 549,778 00 For straightening and otherwise improving the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, 218,390 12 For re-building locks at Northumberland, 5,500 00 For repairs to Shamokin schute, 10,000 00 For the Public Buildings Portage Railroad, 18,000 00 $1,534,212 59

LEWIS CASS AND THOMAS H. BENTON are two of the most robust and healthy men to be seen in Washington. They are men of temperate habits, and have been remarkable temperate from boyhood. Gen. Cass has ever been a cold water man, and looks as if he would last a score of years longer. Col. Benton appears fresh and energetic as ever, since an exchange relates the following of Old Bullion:

He said recently in conversation with a gentleman who spoke of his being the last of the thirty-nine, "Yes," said he, "Clay, Webster, and Calhoun are gone;—years ago, Dr.——told me, when these men are dead, you will be fresh and vigorous as ever!" My habits of living do it well I was thirty, I drank nothing but water sir! Since then I have drunk only what circumstances made it I should drink. Temperance and moderation keep me in health and strength.—Besides I adopt the Roman regimen—bathe with cold water and rub dry. That's exercise. None of your common flesh brushes, but such as they rub horses' legs with."

A man drove 200 turkeys from Muncy to California, feeding them on grass and grasshoppers on the route. They first cost 50 cents a head, but had drawn on the route, and on his arrival in California was offered $8 apiece for them, which he refused.

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Notices.

WEBSTER AND HAYNE'S SPEECHES.—Redding & Co., Boston, have just issued a neat edition of the speeches of the great Statesmen, together with those of Gen. Hayne. If our readers will bear in mind that in Mr. Webster's published works Gen. Hayne's Speech is omitted, and that the full and marked character of Webster's speech was the skilful manner in which he met all the adversary's defences, even unto the "ghost of the departed resolutions," they will see the importance of forthwith securing a copy, in order that they may preserve side by side, and compare for themselves, the two masterpieces of forensic eloquence. 84 pages; price 25 cents. It can be sent by mail.

☞ *The New York Tribune*—decidedly the best and most able conducted paper in the union, with more independence in its tone and more valuable matter in its columns, than any other journals in the country, issues a prospectus for 1853 from which we make the following extract:

The Tribune is recommended to its readers whose terms of subscription are now expiring as a weekly compend of current history in every department of secular concern. It discusses politics and moves convictions, but it was never the slave of Party, and will be even more independent in the future than it has been in the past. It concerns nothing for a party secondary save as it may be required of it by subserving public good. And while it will continue to present and discuss whatever bears upon National or general well-being, it will devote more attention to the Industrial Progress of Invention, of Material Improvement, and of whatever contributes to the Industry, Progress and Physical comfort of mankind. We propose to make this a practical feature of the paper, while able Correspondents, in all parts of the Union, will continue to go by mail and express to the freshest and clearest accounts of whatever transpires worthy of record or replete with advantage.

Friends whose subscriptions are expiring, we desire that you shall continue our readers. It is not the Tribune worth to you the trifle it costs in the use of an equivalent for it? We think so. We trust it is and that you will evince your realization of the fact by prompt renewals and larger clubs.

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The Weekly Tribune is sent to clergymen at $1 per year.

☞ "The Crystal Fountain and Pennsylvania Temperance Journal" is the title of a new Temperance paper, to be conducted by Mrs. Harriet Lane, the 1st of February next. It will be edited by Mr. W. P. Coulter,