## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

REDUCTION OF TOLLS ON OUR STATE WORKS.

The Canal Commissioners of this State have, at length, adopted the wise policy of reducing the tolls on goods and merchandize carried on the Public Works, between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. This important measure has long been called for, as one dictated by the shrewdest calculations from data furnished on experience, and we have no doubt it will be productive of great benefits alike to the public treasury and the people.

We may look for a great increase in the business of transportation through the State, during the coming season, as we have no doubt our transporting houses will adopt a policy as liberal as that of the Commissioners.

The following is a statement of the new tariff of tolls on articles of merchandize transported on the State works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, adopted by the Canal Board. The list embraces most of the articles on which reductions have been made:

ADDITIONAL CHARGE ON MAXIMUM GOODS.

Resolved, That upon all articles transported on the improvements of the commonwealth, upon which a maximum rate of toll is paid, (except coal) there shall be charged in addition to the said maximum, four mills per one thousand pounds per mile on the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, and ten mills per one thousand pounds per mile on the Allegheny Portage Rail Road, which additional tolls shall be paid at the office issuing the trail road clearance.

Resolved, That coal shipped at maximum rates shall be subject to only one half of the regular tax and wheelers on the Allegheny Portage, and Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Roads, and an additional toll of one and a half mills per one thousand pounds on said railroads.

Resolved, That on all coal shipped at less than maximum rates, a draw back shall be allowed of three fourths of one mill per ton of two thousand pounds per mile. Provided, that this drawback shall not be allowed on coal shipped at different points unless the Lehigh Navigation Company make a corresponding reduction from their rates of toll for 1850.

SALE OF EMIGRANT PASSENGERS.

The toll on each emigrant passenger conveyed in freight lines over the canal and railroads of the commonwealth, shall be as follows:

From Philadelphia or Pittsburgh.....$1 00
From Columbia to Philadelphia.....$1 25

The whole toll to be paid at Philadelphia and Columbia.

No toll shall be charged on the car conveying emigrant passengers over the railroad.

| ARTICLES. | Toll per mile per 1000 lbs. | Cents. | Present Toll. | Reduction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coffee | | 3 | 16 | 13 |
| Oil cake, seed and unground | | 3 | 16 | 13 |
| Seed—linen, timothy, and allsingkin | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Rinder also dried apples and peaches | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Tobacco not manufactured | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Deer hoofs, and stone skins | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Feathers | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Furs and peltries | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Hides, dry | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Leather, dressed and undressed | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Wool and sheep pelts | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Alum | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Rope yarn and baggling | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Hemp, hemp yarn and hops' twine | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Drugs, medicines, groceries, foreign liquor, tobacco, cordage, rice, and confectionary | | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| Brown sugar in hogsheads, gobar West | | 5 | 16 | 11 |
| Dry goods and new furniture | | 5 | 16 | 11 |
| Earthenware, domestic | | 5 | 16 | 11 |
| Hats, caps, boots, shoes, bonnets, trunks | | 5 | 16 | 11 |
| Hardware, cutlery, and oil cloth | | 5 | 16 | 11 |
| Queensware and china ware | | 5 | 16 | 11 |
| Paints, drugs, manufactured tobacco, and imperial | | 5 | 16 | 11 |
| Tinware | | 5 | 16 | 11 |
| Whiskey | | 5 | 16 | 11 |
| Anvils and Spanish iron | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Castings, Hammers & Anthracite | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Rail road iron | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Steel | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Butter, cheese, lard and tard oil | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Tallow and eggs | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Bacon, pork and beef in bulk, or in salted or other tight casks, | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Tallow candles and soap | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Beef and pork, salted and in pickle | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Fish, salted and fresh | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Flour | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Corn meal | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Marble, in blocks | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Do. sawed | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Whitewash, pearl, potash, soda, crude, bitumen, nitrate & sulphate | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Oil of all kinds, except castor and linseed | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Straw paper, wrapping paper, binders boards and skins | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Paper—writing, fold printing | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Tar, pitch and rosin | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Bituminous and anthracite | | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| Palpetre, crude and otherwise | | 6 | 16 | 10 |

NEW INVENTION IN PRINTING.—The New York Sun notices a new invention for the manufacture of printing types, which has been but particularized that far:

The invention of improvement is as follows:—A set of steel punches are made, corresponding with the alphabetical letters, figures and points now in use, which when struck on copper, leave a raised impression, instead of indentation, or sunken—being exactly the reverse of the present mode. Now, for instance, by making the punch S, upon a smooth piece of copper, and then U, and then N, the word SUN is produced upon the copper plate in relief, or raised, and impression may be printed therefrom.

A sheet of copper one eighth of an inch in thickness, and as wide, we will say, as one of our columns, and as long, is prepared, with its surfaces perfectly polished and flat. This is introduced into a machine having a series of keys, answering to the alphabet, arranged somewhat like a piano. The machinist of the instrument is so arranged, that by pressing one of these keys, a letter of the alphabet is produced, in relief, upon the copper plate; and, on another key being pressed, another letter is produced, adjoining the first letter, and on a true line with it, and so on, until a line of letter extending across the breadth of the copper plate has been made. The receipts is so arranged, that as fast as one line of letters is made, the copper plate is moved a point, and another line follows, struck by the key—letter by letter, as before, and so on, until a whole column of letter is produced, or until the sheet of copper is, as it were, converted into a stereotype plate, ready for printing.

Another advantage of this invention is, that much of cumbersome machinery for printing can be done away with, for the copper stereotype can be heat and achieve upon cylinders, and impressions taken therefrom at a very rapid rate, and but little expense. A more full description of the invention cannot be made public until the foreign patents are secured. A thorough test of our machines will be made as soon as it is perfected, when the prominent editors and printers will be invited to be present.

THE FAMILY.—A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the Deity ordained to which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is the noblest creation of our nature, under a whole some influence, not easily imbibed from any other source. He holds—other things equal—strongly than nobler, the character of his mind. The feel cite tantimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God, and unhelped by his power, is rolling through the heavens, he feels himself lord. He cancer to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whose fortunes and circumstances, that is a sight and a feeling, and great consideration, and a consciousness to ascertain it. Such appears to be the origin of the slavery question. We cannot, will not change by the mere force of reason and argument, and we shall certainly come to open war and acrimonious denunciation.

When the fathers of the constitution, in the year 1787, of a united government, and the thirteen States of distinct and independent sovereignty, exercising their sovereign rights, in a spirit of state concern, and sacrificing a portion of their sovereignty, since diplomatic slavery, in exercising in several of the States, as in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, they formed the Union on the basis of compromise, the stage reversing, and understood the very rational government, this and all great political questions. They agreed that each State should for itself, and by itself, regulate and control the existing institution of slavery. They knew that they could never more wisely dispose of it than to leave it with the states. Where New York or New Jersey have connected, the slave, not any other State or the United States, should interfere with their action in this or any other internal concern. So the framers of the constitution foresaw, and relied upon the national government, as it surveys our institution.

They believed that the true interest of the slave would be best consulted by non-interference, and they confided to time for the triumph of Christian principles and doctrine. Time, however, seemed too long to many ardent spirits, and they commenced a crusade against the institution. We need not to remind you the fruit of the prosecution of the cause, and, at great expense, should have to go back to the time when the Union was in danger, and the compromises which saved it. We have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servants,

The Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 24, 1850.

Gentlemen—I have duly received your letter of the 27th November, in which the resolutions proposed, and the proceedings of the Union Safety Committee of Newark, on the 20th of November, are transmitted to me, and long to be remembered in the Union. It was a distinguished honor to be invited to open and close the proceedings of a meeting of such importance, and of such distinguished character, and I feel the deep obligation which she holds to the Union, and the kind and flattering manner in which I am invited to call for a cheer and full response to the sentiments which have been so ably and eloquently uttered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, and in Independence Square, Philadelphia, and in every other place of public resort, and which, I trust, will be heard and responded to in every village throughout the land. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Mr. Frelinghuysen upon the Fugitive Slave Law.

The following correspondence between the Union Safety Committee, of Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, and the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, will be found interesting. Emanating, as it does, from an exalted source, and from one ever most strenuously opposed to the extension of slavery, it cannot fail of producing a very great influence upon those in great power who are disposed to counsel the Union, who are disposed to counsel the Union, who are disposed to counsel the Union,