

To speak his thoughts—
Is every Freeman's right.

We received the message of the Governor of this commonwealth to the Legislature. Of the measures recommended the attention of that body, are some of primary importance and necessity. Among which are: a revision of the militia system, the uniforming of the militia, when called into actual service.—The raising immediately, a few regiments of state troops for the defence of the state, to serve during war; and also, the expediency of making such provisions for the Banks within this commonwealth, as will render those institutions secure from the embarrassments, which the necessity of stopping payments in specie, has unavoidably exposed them to. The first and last of which recommendations, we think, are subjects highly worthy of legislative notice, and ought not to be neglected.

The President of the United States, has issued a proclamation, recommending THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, to be observed by christians of all denominations as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

The editor of the Federal Republican speaking of the heart-appalling intelligence communicated by secretary Dallas, in his letter to the committee of Ways and Means, of the embarrassed condition of the treasury, makes the following bold and singular remark: "Unless," says he, "something miraculous occurs, we have no hope of congress ever meeting after the 4th of March, if it is not dissolved before."

Mr. Fraily of the senate, read in his place a bill for repealing the FOUR DOLLAR LAW. It is stated as a general opinion, that it will pass both houses.

Daniel Parker, late chief clerk of the war department, has been appointed adjutant and inspector General of the Army.

The Lancaster Riflemen, the Washington Riflemen, the Chester county Riflemen, and the Lancaster Phalanx, arrived in this place on the 6th instant, from Baltimore.
Lanc. Journal.

We have seen a letter from one of our Commissioners at Ghent, and have been permitted to copy the following sentence: "We shall make peace if Great Britain is disposed to make it. Heretofore the war was ours; if it continues hereafter it will be hers."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A capt Isaacs has arrived at a southern port from Nassau, N. P. and informs that an expedition was fitting out at that place for the purpose of attacking New Orleans, and that all the vessels of an easy draft of water had been taken up at 6l. per ton, to complete the expedition.

William Jones resigned the office of Secretary of the Navy, according to his previous determination, on the first of this month. His successor is not yet named.

The French government has already commenced the preliminary proceedings for re-occupying the settlements in india to be restored by the recent treaty of peace. M. Desbassayns, the principle commissioner, appointed to execute this re-occupation, was in London the latter end of September, engaged in making the necessary arrangements with the directors of the East India Company.

The president of the United States has conferred upon capt. Samuel Miller, of the United States' Marines, in consequence of his gallantry and good conduct on the 24th of August in the action at Bladensburg, the brevet rank of Major.

Copy of a letter from Com. McDonough to the secretary of the Navy,
U. S. ship Eagle,
Chacy, Nov. 6, 1814.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you that about six tons of 8 inch shells have been taken out of the lake by us at this place, which were thus secreted by the enemy in his late incursion into this country.

A transport sloop has also been recently raised at Isle la Motte, which was sunk by the enemy loaded with their naval stores and various instruments of war. On weighing the powder taken on board the enemy's squadron, we find 17,000 pounds, with shot in proportion, besides much fixed ammunition.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the navy.

EARTHQUAKE.

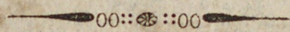
About twenty minutes past 7 o'clock, on Monday week last, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt Albany.

Providence, (R I) Dec. 1.

The shock of an Earthquake was very sensibly felt in this town on Monday evening last, between 7 or 8 o'clock. It was felt in the neighboring towns and much more sensibly in Boston than here.

EARTHQUAKE.

About twenty minutes past 7 o'clock, last evening, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this town; its course appeared to be in a northeasterly direction, and its duration about 20 seconds.



FROM THE SOUTH.

We learn that our army under Major General Jackson, about 4000 strong, entered Pensacola, with very little loss, on the 7th ultimo. The details of the affair have not yet reached us, owing to the failure of the mails.

We have heard it said, and perhaps correctly, that orders had been issued some days ago by government FORBIDDING THIS EXPEDITION; which, however, if so issued, will not reach the army until long after it will have abandoned the place, if, as the private accounts intimate, it be General Jackson's design immediately to return.

NAT. INTEL.

Nashville, Nov. 22.

We have just learned that General Jackson, entered Pensacola on the 7th inst. without opposition, and on the next day the enemy blew up the Barancas, about 7 miles below.

From respectable private sources of information (says the Baltimore Federal Gazette) we have reason to believe that the prospect of a peace being concluded in the course of the winter, by our Commissioners at Ghent, is highly probable. At the time of the Chauncey's sailing, it was publicly and confidently spoken of at Ghent, that a peace would soon be concluded.

New-York, Dec. 10.

Commodore Chauncey and General Winder, arrived in this city yesterday morning, in the steam-boat Fulton from Caatskill. They brought nothing new either from the Northern or Western frontier. At Sacketts harbor there is no expectation of an attack from the enemy; and such, we understand, are the preparations of defence, that no fears are entertained as to the result, in case an attack should be made.

The town of Monte Video, in South America, was taken from the Royalists on the 23d of June. The fall of Monte Video is considered the death blow to the monarchical system in South America.

NAT. INTEL.

Washington City, Dec. 10.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL,
Has passed the Senate of the United

States. It will be read in the House of Representatives to-day, and we hope its fate will be speedily decided, to relieve all important fiscal arrangements and pecuniary transactions from the suspense in which they are held during its pendency. We need not repeat, what we have so often said that we hope it will become a law.

Ibid.

WILLIAM MILLER is chosen Governor of North Carolina for the ensuing year.

THE SENATE

Passed a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, to elect Senators in Congress for four years instead of six.

Extract of a letter received in Baltimore from a Gentleman in St. Barts, dated Nov. 12.

„ Ad. Cochrane is collecting troops from the different garrisons in the English Islands, said to be destined against New Orleans.

Washington, Dec. 9.

From the Richmond papers and other sources, we learn that a large British force consisting of one 74, five frigates, and a number of schooners and barges, containing it was estimated, about 2000 troops, suddenly entered the Rappahannock on the 30th ult and ascended that river as high as the Tappahannock, where they anchored and fired some upon the town. The latest information from thence states that the town was almost wholly destroyed, and that the enemy had advanced about five miles above Tappahannock. The purpose of the enemy appears to be, as heretofore, to steal negroes, stock tobacco, &c. plunder the houses within their reach, and burn what they cannot carry off. A considerable number of militia troops are in the vicinity, and others are hastening thither from various quarters 600 have marched from Richmond. A sufficient number we doubt not, have ere this reached the scene of action to repel the incendiaries. Major General Scott, passed through this city three days ago to fort Washington, and has since we learn, crossed the Potomac on his way to the Rappahannock.

THE ENEMY.

The enemy we learn have descended the River Rappahanock. Accounts from there state their ascent from there was marked by a conduct every way worthy of the infamous Cockburn, plundering and burning on both shores, almost every thing within their reach. Their conduct at Tappahannock was scarcely exceeded at Hampton for its brutality and wanton destruction of property. They have laid in ashes the court house, prison, collector's office, clerk's office, and a large ware house, and scarcely a building escaped plunder or damage.

It appears likewise by letters published in the Alexandria Herald, that the negroes who joined the enemy were armed by them and turned into the town with licence to commit any excess; and, what could not have been believed of Cockburn himself, had he shown himself capable of every villainy. They broke into the family vault of col. Ritchie, and ransacked the ashes of the dead. "Five coffins," says a letter, "were opened, their escutcheons torn off and cast away, and their mouldering contents mutilated and left exposed; the plea was the hope of plunder."

LEGISLATIVE REGISTER.

REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Harrisburg, Dec. 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICERS OF BOTH HOUSES.

SENATE.

Speaker, John Tod.
Clerk, Joseph A. M. Jimsey,
Assistant, Samuel Conrad,
Sergeant at Arms, William Wilson,

Doorkeeper, Henry Garlock,
Christian Gleim, printer of the journals and bills.

House of Representatives.

Speaker, Jacob Holgate,
Clerk, Samuel D. Franks,
Assistant, George B. Porter,
Sergeant at Arms, John Benjamin,
Doorkeeper, James Taylor,
James Peacock, printer of the Journal in the English language.

C. J. Heutter, printer of the Journal in the German language.

Wm. Greer, printer of the bills.

This day the two houses of the legislature, met in convention, in the chamber of the house of representatives, and proceeded to elect a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, for the ensuing six years. The votes were for

Jonathan Roberts 84 votes,

Samuel Sitgreaves 32 votes,

Jared Ingersoll 1 vote.

The President of the convention then declared Jonathan Roberts duly elected, and the convention dissolved.

Mr. Evans offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws for taking the acknowledgement of deeds, and of remedying the defects in the forms which have heretofore been practised in taking the acknowledgement of deeds by husband and wife, for the conveyance of lands of the wife.

Mr. Evans remarked that he offered this resolution in consequence of a decision of the supreme court; where a husband and wife had joined in conveyance of the husband's land, and the wife, after the husband's death, was declared entitled to her dower, the conveyance not having an acknowledgment by the wife, agreeably to the act of the 24th February 1770.

The resolution was referred to Evans Regart and Weston.

December 14.

Mr. Powell offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the necessity, if any, of a further stay of execution, when bank notes may be refused to be taken in payment, and report their opinion to the house.
Referred to the committee on banks.

SENATE.

December 14.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

The bill to which the following debate relates, repeals the act of the 7th February 1814, which allowed the members 4 dollars a day. It gives to the speaker of each house, from the commencement of the present session of the legislature three dollars a day and the members two dollars.

In committee of the whole the debate took place, on motion of Mr. Weaver to introduce a section, repealing the act fixing the salaries of the Land officers, &c. passed 1813; the act allowing travelling expenses to the Presidents and judges of the courts of Common Pleas; and the act raising commissioners' wages passed in 1814.

When the reporter entered, Mr. Burnside was observing that the salaries of public officers were not too high. Could it be supposed that a man would devote his time and talents to the public service, in the prime of life, without a liberal compensation. The public officers were obliged, for the most part, to reside at the seat of government, and considering the price of house rent and the articles of living, could not but live at considerable expense. Beside this they had their children to educate and support.

As to the wages of the associate judges they were not worth saying any thing about. Their mileage was trifling. The county commissioners were in about the same situation. It was certain no commissioner could ride to the county town, and keep himself and horse under two dollars a day. If they could save any thing, their money