

CLEARFIELD, PA., Wednesday, January 17, 1855.

THANKS .- Our friend ALEX. CALDWELL member of the House of Rep., will except our thanks for pub. doc.

Congress.-There is nothing doing in Congress that would be of interest to our readers.

### POLLOCK'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We lay before our readers, this week, the such as all true Americans will admire. Read it and judge for yourself.

LIBRARY .- The following officers were chosen to serve for the coming year, at the late election of the Clearfield Library Association: President, Hon. GEO. R. BARRETT. Secretary, ROBT. J. WALLACE. Treasurer, CLARK WILSON. Librarian, THOS. J. McCullough,

#### CHANGED HANDS.

Our enterprising friends, Hughes & Invin, proprietors of the Tyrone City Hotel, have place and Tyrone. They have made arrangements to have the mail here at an early hour in the morning, so as to procure a start that fleet and brought to Sebastopol. Notes were will enable them to reach Tyrone in time for the arrival and departure of the evening trains. They are both clever and enterprising fellows. We wish them success.

#### THE RAILROAD MEETING.

The Railroad meeting at Tyrone on Thurs- vices from London say that the course of poliday was a large and spirited affair, attended ties favor the probability of a speedy termiby gentlemen from all portions of the State, nation of the war. Austria, it is believed, who manifested an ardent interest in the suc- will assume the offensive, and influence all cess of the enterprise. The books were open- Germany to her side. The people in the Gered, stock subscribed, and measures taken to man States, it is confidently stated, will force insure a sufficient amount to construct the their governments to accept the propositions

The proceedings will be found at length in opening of the French chambers, eulogized another column, by which it will be seen that | the victories of the French arms, in the Black a lively feeling was exhibited, that must tell and Baltic Seas and the Crimea. He thanked favorably, and that those who have taken the the British Parliment for their co-operation. P. M. matter in hand are abundantly able to accom- and asked a levy of one hundred thousand adplish all they desire. Ere long, we may look ditional men. He believes that the resources pine forests and inexhaustible coal fields.

FREE NEGROES AND MULATTOES .- The Delaware State Journal states that several petitions have been presented to the General Assembly, asking that body to make some amendments to the Revised Code. The changes desired by the petitioners are, to so alter the law as to allow orderly, industrious and well-behaved free negroes and mulattoes from other States, to come into that State for lawfull purposes, on the permit of any Judge, or the Chancellor of the State, and to extend the period of absence, whereby free negroes going beyond the limits of the State are deprived of their

# HOW TO BE ECONOMICAL.

In times like the present, when the exercise of household economy is indispensable, a knowledge of the best method of attaining it, in the purchase of articles of food, is very requisite. In proportion to other articles, the various preparations and compounds made from corn are but little used, and yet they are exceedingly varied, cheap and nutritious .-Corn bread, for instance, which is a staple article of food at the West, and which can be made very quickly, could, to a great extent, take the place on our tables of the miniature wheat loaves which the bakers now dispense, while meal cakes and puddings are so seldom prepared in most families, that they would be esteemed as luxuries. Rice also possesses many of the same recommendations as corn. Almost every family, with the present prices of marketing, could diminish the price of liveing 25 per cent., by a judicious selection of their provisions.

of the crimes and casualties in the United States, during the year which has just closed. The total amount of property destroyed by fire is estimated, in round numbers, at twentyfive millions of dollars. The number of persons whose lives have been sacrificed by burnsons whose fives have been sacrificed by burn-ing buildings, is put down at one hundred and smiling, or that he is a house builder, because you seventy one. There have been one hundred always find him with a "brick in his hat." and ninety-three railroad accidents, killing one hundred and eighty-six persons, and wounding five hundred and eighty nine. There have also been forty-eight steamboat accidents, killing five hundred and eighty-seven persons, and wounding two hundred and twenty five .-During the year six hundred and eighty-two murders were committed, and eighty four persons were executed. In the State of New York alone there were seventy-four murders and seven executions, and in California sixty-

# FROM SPAIN.

fuses the proposition made by Mr. Soule to join a treaty with America and Russia, in recognizing the principal "that the flag protects allgoods."

ample in their younger days, and now this gard one of the boys play with their girls. Always make the most of it—young folks are young folks, and will give went to their feelings, despite the frownings of older heads, therefore we'd like to know what harm is there in playing with the girls? Who can tell?

TYRONE RAILROAD MEETING.

THE WAR.

A well directed fire from the Russian fortifica-

tions interrupts the enemy's works. Rein-

forcements for the Allies were rapidly arri-

arrival of the Turkish reinforcements. The

naval artillery has been taken out of the Baltic

exchanged at the conference at Vienna be-

tween the Representatives of the three Allies,

defining the sense in which their cabinets un-

derstand the four points heretofore proposed.

Prince Gortschakoffasked time to obtain in-

structions from his government. Private ad-

of the Allies. Napoleon in his speech at the

ficient to meet all the demands of the war.

Scarce-snow and good sleighing.

the the devils' pile of "rocks."

the pearl chain of all the virtues.

they vibrate 3,000 times in a minute.

tick of eardy. Who cares for expenses,

Duchy got rather the worst of the battle.

hoys that were "in a weaving way."

roken constitution, and broken bank notes.

Left town-the Brady township poet.

Unpleasant-the weather and duns.

Plenty-pretty girls and jour tailors.

Good maxim-live within your means.

True.-A close mouth shows a wise head

Numerous-individuals with "hair lips."

Marriage-two nods and a five dollar Prayer.

The way to make money -- advertise in the Journal.

Jews-there are more than 120,000 in the U.S.

Moderation-the silken string running through

Smift-the wighs of a Mesqueto. When flying,

Rather rich-that New Year's present. A thul

Amusing-that enowballing party on Friday.

Rich-that fight on Monday night, between the

Reward-of a hard working man now-a-days, is a

Dead-Thomas W. Dorr, the leader of Dorr's re-

ellion. He died on the 27th of December, 1854.

Of all the poets east or west,

To make hens lay perpetually—hit them with a ig club. Other modes have been recommended,

Appropriate.-Gentlemen of the medical profes-

sion in London, are now familiarly called snipes,

in her bosom," has sued him for an assault. The

Ended-the season for deer hunting Against the

You lie-under a mistake, when you come to the

Good remedy .- If you don't want a woman to go

keeping Mrs. Gadders' morals sweet than all the

Mean practice-rushing out of church, best fel-

low foremost, when the congregation is dismissed, as was practiced by some of the "young gentry."

on Sabbath evening last. If they have no more

Page rule that wont work both ways .- Some of

the Mormon women believing in the addage that

what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gand-

Turned out of the Order-a Know Nothing for

drinking Irish whiskey punch, with a German sil-

whiskey was twenty-one years old. If it was, Washington himself would have drank it.

er.7 demand a plurality of husbands. The

manners, we would advise them to stay away.

sermons that was ever preached.

from the unconscionable length of their It'ls.

fellow will feel again as soon as she recovers.

ation cant beat us now.

male saints object.

The Brady poet is the best.

ut this is the only one we have found effectual.

PENCIL NOTES.

The Prussian mission to England did not re-In pursuance of the published call, a large sult in anything of importance. The bill for number of the friends of the Tyrone, Clearthe enlistment of foreigners had passed the field, and Erie Railroad, assembled at Tyrone English Parliment. Immediately after, Par- City on the 11th inst., and organized by callliament adjourned. The event of the week is | ing Gen. JAMES IRVIN of Centre county to Napoleon's speech to the Legislature. It is the chair. James M. Conead and John M. warlike in tone, but makes no mention of any HALE of Phila., Hon. R. Shaw of Clearfield. prospect of peace. It was immediately follow- and David Duncan of Centre, were elected ed by a loan of 500,000,000 francs being imme- Vice Presidents; James E. Montgomery, diately voted. An important meeting of the Clark Wilson and H. Bucher Swoope, Secre-Representatives of the Five Powers had been | taries.

held at Vienna, the result of which had not | G. R. BARRETT, Esq., being called upon transpired. Affairs before Sebastopol had not stated the object of the meeting to be the changed. Sorties by the Russians are contin- adoption of preliminary measures to procure ued from the city, and one has been made the necessary stock, and otherwise promote from the harbor. The allies have received 18, the success of the enterprise of the construc-000 reinforcements, and the weather is more | tion of the Tyrone, Clearfield, and Eric Railfavorable for warlike preparations. The atti- road. A committee of fifteen, consisting of tudes of Austria and Prussia are unchanged. G. R. Barrett, Dr. C. Foster, Jonth. Boynton, Two Russian vessels of war attacked a French A. K. Wright, L. J. Crans, S. A. Martin, J. steamer before Sebastopol. Two English frig- H. Burley, F. M. Bell, James Crowther, Benates immediately went to her relief. The Rus- jamin Hartshorn, David J. Pruner, Jas. B. sians retreated. The Russian bulletins gener- Graham, John T. Mathias, G. H. Steiner, and ally claim important advantages over the be- Dr. Thos. W. Taylor, were appointed to draft siegers. The Turkish troop at Kars were hard a Preamble and Resolutions, to report at the pressed by the Russians. The Allies at Se- evening session. Hon. J. T. Hale was re-Inaugural Address of Gov. Pollock. It is bastopol were fully prepared for battle. The quested to address the meeting, who respondshort, ably written, and American to the core, third parallel of the French had mounted their ed by satting forth the advantages to be deguns. Thirty thousand Turks, with a division rived from the construction of the road, the of French and English artillery, were about to practicability of the route, and the means by seize Perekop and fortify the lines there. It which the project can be rendered successful. is rumored that the Russians made a sortie on He was followed by Col. A. G. Curtin, who the 12th, and were repulsed with a loss of seven | called for the reading of a letter from Hon. hundred killed and eleven hundred prisoners. | G. J. Ball, as follows:

House of Representatives, t HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1855. DEAR SIR :- Will you be so kind as to sen me, by mail, several copies of your report of Survey of the Tyrone, Clearfield and Erle ving. Up to the 18th twenty thousand had arrived. It is reported that the storming of Se-Railroad. I wish to circulate them in Eric

bastopol would commence immediately on the Would your Board of Managers object to an extension of the Corporate powers of your purchased the line of stages between this French will storm, while the British and Turks Company, together with the line of the road, will attack Prince Menschikoff. The Russian to the Harber at Erie? Please advise mc.

Very Respectfully, G. J. BALL. J. E. Monroomery, Esq., Civil Eng., Phila-Mr. Monraomnuy, the Engineer, stated that he had answered the above letter that it was the design of those interested to extend the road to the Harber of Erie. On motion the answer of the Engineer was approved. H. Becher Swoore, Esq., was called upon, and addressed the meeting, after which he read the Report of the Engineer. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. JANES E. MONT-COMERY, and Col. DAVID DUNCAN. The Books were directed to be opened for subscriptions of stock. G. R. BARRETT, JOHN C. MONT-COMERY, JAMES M. CONRAD, A. K. WRIGHT, mittee to confer with the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On motion, adjourned until 7 o'clock.

assembled, when the committee appointed for for the iron horse in full carreer through our of a loan twenty millions sterling, will be suf- that purpose, reported the following Preamble

Whereas, It is of the atmost importance to the State of Pennsylvania, that a Rail Road be constructed from Tyrone City, on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, to the Harbor of Lake Erie. The route is the most direct-ascertained to be practicable, and passes through the heart of the most interesting, and valuable portions of Pennsylvania. The local freight upon it, which would be derived from a derelopement of the mineral wealth and Lumber of the country, would make the road a profitable one to the stockholders, while Philadel-Increasing-rowdyism and our subscription list. phia would reach the trade of the Lakes, by Worth reading -- Doesticks' letter on our 4th page. the shortest and most direct route. Will Pennsylvania allow New York to have two Enthusiastic-the Railroad meeting at Tyrone. lines of Rail Road and one Canal, terminating High-the Suzquehanna and some of the b boys. at the Lakes, and not make an effort to grap-Hard fall-that of Dushy. H-II hovesock! Ugh! ple with her for any portion of that great vestern treasure. Such a State of apathy can Went off-the inauguration of Gov. Pollock, on no longer exist. Therefore, Resolved, That the Tyrone, Clearfield and Going down-the contents of our coul box, and

rie Rail Road must and shall be constructed. nd that without delay.

Resolved, That the meeting assembled her aledge themselves, individually, to use every exertion in their power to further the object. n view. They will first subscribe stock to the

do the same. Resolved, That it is the intention of the Company to make the Road to the Harbor of Lake Eric, and nothing short of that point and its advantages, will satisfy their determi-

ation to sustain Pennsylvania pride and ennsylvania interests. Resolved, That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania be furnished with a copy of the Engineers eport of the Survey of the road and also a

copy of the proceedings of this meeting. The meeting was respectively addressed by the Rev. Mr. Jeffries, of Tyrone, James E. Montgomery, of Phila., Mr. Palmer, of Ty-Queer.-The woman who had a "fellow feeling | rone, Gen. Irvin, of Centre, L. J. Crans, Esq., of Glearfield, Jacob Burley, of Tyrone, and Dr. C. Foster of Centre. The following comlaw now, to hunt anything but two-logged dears.

It's always in order to hunt them, the dear critters. Lincky .- We have the pleasure of announneing Tynone.-Jacob Burley, Lewis Palmer, J. to the public generally, the additional aid of a bran new Devil. Hope he will do well. All cre-D. Stewart, J. Jeffries and J. P. Hughes. PRILIPSBURG .- Dr. C. Foster, B. C. Bowman, and Edward Perks.

mittees were appointed to secure subscriptions

CURWENSVILLE .- William Irvin, Bonj. Hartsborn, Isaac Bloom, Wm. McBride, and John Petersburg.-John Cresswell and Jhon R.

astray, the sooner you provide her with a baby the better. A blue-eyed boy will do more towards Belleronge-David J. Pruner, Esq., James T. Hale, Esq., Sheriff Lingle. CLEARFIELD .- Jonth. Boynton, J. T. Leonard, Richard Shaw, Jas. B. Greham, Wm. Powell, G. L. Reed, R. V. Wilson and L. J.

Рикавеврика.-James Montgomery John M. Hale, Herman Haupt and Richard Shaw. PENNSVALLEY .- David Duncan, George Boal, Esq., James P. Curbum.

The committees were instructed to report monthly to the Hon. R. SHAW, at Clearfield. Jonathan Boynton, H. Bucher Swoope, and ver spoon in it. Served him right, unless the A. K. Wright, were appointed a general Committee of Correspondence. The meeting was

propercy of the same of Onda. All Source was present during the discussion. The Spanish Government declines raising an army to send to the Crimea, to assist the Allies. Spain re-

H. Bucher Swoope.

mands, a brief declaration of the principles and policy, to be adopted and pursued by an Execuive about to assume the functions of that office .-The character of our institutions demonstrates the propriety of such declaration. All the just powers the Government emanate from the people, and to them should be communicated the manner in which t is proposed to execute the powers conferred.

The people are sovereign; and in the exercise of poir sovereignty, they have "ordained and estabished" a constitution for the government of the tate. That constitution, I have this day, in the resence of my fellow citizens, and of Him who is e searcher of hearts-and with humble reliance n His wisdom to direct-sworn to support. The high powers therein delegated to the respective cordinate branches of the Government are clearly xpressed and defined. Side by side with the gran f powers, stands the declaration of the rights of he people, recognizing the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government. To guard against the transgression of the powers elegated; and to preserve forever inviolate the ights, liberties, and privileges of the citizen, thus leclared, will be both a duty and a pleasure, in full harmony with every sentiment of my beart. ery impulse of my nature.

Republican Institutions are the pride, and justly

ne glory of our country. To enjoy them is our rivilege, to maintain them our duty. Civil and eligious liberty—freedom of speech, and of the ress, the rights of conscience, and freedom of worip-are the birthright and the boast of the Amercan citizen. No royal ediet, no pontifical decree. an restrain or destroy them. In the enjoyment of these blessings, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, meet together—the constitution in its all scope and ample development, shields and tects them all. When these rights are assailed, se privileges endangered, either by mad amition, or to influences foreign by the true inters of the Nation, at war with love of countryat noble impulse of the American heart, which mants it to revere home and native land as saed objects of its affections-it is then the ballotbox in its omnipotence, speaking in thurder tones the will of the people, rebukes the wrong, and via dicates the freedom of the man .- the independence f the citizen. To the American people have these blessings been committed as a sac they are, and must ever be, their guardians and lefonders. The American citizen, independent and free, uninfluenced by partizan sit unawed by ecclesization authority or ghostly inolerence—in the strongth of fearless manhood, and in the bold assertion of his rights—should exhibit o the world a living illustration of the superior benefits of American Republicanism; proclaiming a true and single allegiance to his courtry, and to no other power but "the God that made and pre-

erves us as a Nation." Virtue, intelligence and truth are the foundation of our republic. By these our institutions and of our republic. By these our institutions and privileges can, and will be preserved. Ignorance not the mother of patriotism, or of Republica n its enlightening, elevating and referming influcases, in the full power of its beneficent results, should be encouraged by the State. Not that mere intellectual culture that leaves the mind a moral waste, upfit to understand the duties of the man or citizen, but that higher education, founded up-on, directed, and controled by sound and elevated moral principle-that recognizes the Bible as the foundation of true knowledge, as the text-hook alike of the child and the American Statesman. and as the great charter and bulwark of civil and eligious freedom. The knowledge thus asquired the power conservative of States and nations; ore potent in its energy to uphold the instituons of freedom and the rights of man, than arm-

ees, in one or more seminaries of lauraine," that the advantager of education might be enjoyed by

To improve the efficiency of this sy it me not only by perfecting our common schools, but by neouraging and aiding -one or more higher his vary institutions, in a bigh tombers can be traine ed to educational purposes, are objects which will at all times receive any willing approval.— Money liberally, yet wisely, expended in the pur-suit and promotion of knowledge is true contemy, The integrity of this system and its tand must be preserved. No division of this fund for politics or sectarian purposes should ever be made or at tempted. To divide is to destroy. Party and sectarian jeniousies would be engendered; the unity and harmony of the system destroyed, and its noble objects frustrated and defeated. Bigotry might rejoice, patriotion would weep oversuch ;

In the performance of the duties now devolved upon me, it will be my desire to aid, by all constitutional and legal means, the development of the resources of the State; and to encourage and promote her agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests. A kind Providence has bestowed upon us, with a liberal hand, all the elements of wealth and greatness. Our valley and plains offer their fertile soil to the plough rich productions his honorable toil. Our inexhaustible coal fields; our rich iron deposits; limedone everywhere, and just where most required; the interminable forest, and our rushing streams all envite the energy and enterprise of our citi zens to the development of their treasures, and premise a rich reward to their labors. The smoke of our furnaces, the crash of the rolling-mill extent of their ability, and secondly they will the anvil unite is the production of wealth conase all honorable means to induce others to merce, by her thousand avenues, is bearing their trade. Amidst all these great interests and their matter of congratulation that agriculture, in its various departments, has awakened public attention to its importance, and claimed and received from science the tribute of its aid. Penusylvania, deeply interested in the success of her agriculural industry, cannot be indifferent to the lauda ole efforts now making to perfect and advance this other branches of industry, should receive the fes-

ering care and encouragement of the Government. The interests of our great commercial emporium should receive the considerate attention of the Legislature. Her manufactures, trade and commoree, are of great and increasing importance, and Philadelphia, as consolidated, in population, wealth, enterprise and intelligence, ranks and rithe first among the cities of our country, should be the pride of every Pennsylvanian. Her interests are so identified with the interests of the State, that they cannot be separated without injury to both. A prudent and liberal system of promote her own and the interests of the Com-

A sound currency is essential to the prosperity of a commercial people. All classes of society and every branch of industry, in their varied in terests and economical relations, are interested in securing and maintaining a safe circulating medi To accomplish this result, wise and prudent legislation is necessary. The creation of a well diated, and carefully guarded system of banktimate trade and commerce of the country. id aids in developing her great natural and in lustrial resources. Our present system of banking, with the limitations, restrictions and liabilis, ladividual and otherwise, imposed by law on hese institutions, has become the settled policy of the State. The checks and guards thrown around | now. Devoted to the Constitution and the Union

their continuance. defended. The extravagant, improper or unreas-enable increase of banks and banking capital is not always has been pledged—a pledge never violated,

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Custom sanctions, and de-nands, a brief declaration of the principles and healthy trade, and the actual business wants.

Amount of banking capital should be limited to the country, arousing sectional jealousies, and and healthy trade, and the actual business wants. and necessities of the community. This policy, honestly insisted upon and pursued, would protect the country from the disasterous consequences of improvident banking. An extraordinary and un-necessary increase of banks and banking facilities in seasons of great general prosperity, leads to ex-travagant and rutages speculation. Such increase in times of commercial distress, aggravates and protaining these views I will not hesitate to sanctio

longs the evils it was designed to remedy. Enterthe re-chartering of old and solvent banks, which by prudent and careful management, and an honest adherence to the legitimate purposes of their creation, have merited and received the confidence of the public. Nor will I refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, when indispensably nocessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of the community in which they may be located. To no other, and under no other circumstances, can I yield the Executive consent.

To promote the welfare and prosperity of the ommonwealth, by regulating and increasing her finances, economizing her resources, maintaining her credit, reducing her debt, and relieving her ple from oppressive taxation, will be the obcant of which every energy of my administration ill be directed. The public debt, now exceeding 0.000, and the annual taxation necessary to meet the payment of its interest, seriously affect great industrial interests of the State; drive laand capital from the commonwealth; prevent the extension and completion of her noble system of education, and the prescention of those lauda-ble schemes of benevolence, which at once benefit,

dignify and adorn a free and calightened people Every consideration of State pride, every metive of Interest, require its reduction and specify liquidation, by every available and practicable means To secure this object rigid economy in every department of the government; retreachment in the ablic expenditures: strict accountability in all he receiving and disbursing officers of the Commonwealth; and an honest and faithful discharge aty by all her agents, would contribute much, also save millions to the Treasury

Created by the State, in the prosecution and mancoment of her system of internal improvements-a tem chrracterized by 'prodigality extravagance and corrupt political favoritism -the sale of these improvements, or at least of the 'main line,' as a ous of reducing this debt, lessuring taxation and saving our financial credit, has for many years occupied the attention of the people, and their representatives. Bills for the sale of the main line have been passed by three different begislatures, two of which were approved by the Governors then in office. The people, on the question being submitted to them in 1-11, decided by a large majority, in favor of the sale; and yet there works, from the defective character of the laws authorizing the sale, the restrictions containd in them and from other causes, remain unsold. ublic sentiment, founded on economical, moral and notition! considerations, still domants, and the public welfare still requires, their sale,

The consideration to be paid, the mode, term and conditions of the sale, ought to be carefully sidered. Just and liberal inducements should be effered to purchasers; whilst at the same time the people should be protected against wrong and tion. By avoiding the errors of farmer legislation, a sale on terms favorable to the State, and beneficial to the purchaser, may be sucured. It is in vain to hope for a reduction of the debt. and relief from taxation, without a sale of the

whole, or part of our public Improvements. In-

cumbered with debt, and taxed to support a sys-tem, the management of which has been marked by extravagance, expenditure, fraudulent speculaon, and a reckless disregard of public interests. people demand retief and release from these fared the popular will on this subject, and that the abolition or reorganization of the Board of Canal Court storers, and the substitution of some other efficient and responsible system of manage-ment, are subjects worthy of consideration. Every measure of reform in this regard, calculated to increase the efficiency and responsibility of the su-pervisory power; protect the interests of the State; and correct the real or alledge abuses of the pre-

sent system, will receive my approval
The people having in the recent election decided gainst the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, it will become the duty of the Lagislature and Executive to consider what other legislation may be necessary control and correct the evils of intemperance Cur present Heense system, all hough highly penal, and corrective of many chases, is still defective. The maility with which licenses are obtained for the sale of mait and other liquors, is an evil that demands reform. The number of places in which these are sold, should be limited by law; and no license granted unless by the Courts and sible objection can be made to it on the score in the manner new required in the case of public inns and taverus; and subject to the same regula-

tions, restrictions and penalties.

The desceration of the Sabbath by a traffic so fruitful of evil, and so demoralizing in its results, is in direct opposition to the Inw of God, and the to the age in which we live. comprehensive law, remedial in its provisions, and vindicating the great law of the Sabbath, in its physical and moral relations to man, is required, not only by the moral sense of community, but would consideration of philanthropy, every impulse of perism, taxation and crime follow in its train. of one of the most distinguished jurists of this A remedy should be applied; and public sentiment, with the full force of its moral sanction. will approve all prudent and constitutional legistion on this subject.

The pardoning power-the harmonious blending of merey and justice in our Constitution-will be exercised with a just regard to both these imporey to the unfortunate and repentant transgressor. justice, in her stern demands, will not be overlooked by the pardon of the vicious and hardened criminal. This power has been coferred on the Florence of Worcester," a new book recently Executive,, not to everthrow the administration of published in England. It affords another projustice, but to aid and promote it. It should be exercised with great caution and only upon the most satisfactory assurance that it is due to the condemned, and that the rights and security of the public will not be projudiced by the act. To pre-Executive from imposition, notice of the intended | man voice, although he was never visible, and

subscriptions by municipal corporations, to the stock of railroad companies. This is especially egislation, appropriate to her real wants, would true in relation to county subscriptions. The practice should be avoided, or at least not encouraged by future legislation.

Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special logislation ought to be discouraged, when the object can be obtained by general laws. Its tendency is pernicious; and neral principles, and public good are often sacrificed to secure personal and private benefits. Omnious legislation, being improper initself, and demorizing in its influence, can not receive my sanction. The views and practice of my immediate prodessor on this subject, meet my contial approval.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does an impor-tant and proud position in the sister-hood of States, cannot be indifferent to the policy and acts of the National Government. Her voice, potential for good in other days, ought not to be disregarded them should not be lessened or removed. Their as she was the first to sanction, she will be the last own safty, and the security of the public, require to endanger the one, or violate the other. Regarding with jealous care the rights of her sister States. Notice of numerous intended applications to the she will be ever ready to defend her own. The blood Legislature for new banks, an increase of banking of her sons poured out on the many battle-fields of capital and savings institutions, has been given as | the Revolution, attests her devotion to the great required by the constitution. Without desiring to principles of American freedom—the centre-truth | tively, with a free list of a few unimportant arassume a hostile attitude towards all banks, the propriety of incorporating all that may be called all its integrity; to the Union in its strength and harfor under the notice given, cannot be justified or mony; to the maintainance in its purity, of the faith the February Court, (the 20th of Feb. 1855.)

JAMES IRVIN, Pres.

CLARK WILSON.

Jas. E. Montgonery, Specie's.

The present commercial and financial embarrassment of the country, the depressed state of barrassment of the country, the depressed state of the country, the depressed state of an exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony trade; all past experience, and the more recent experience of some of our sister States, as seen in their ruined banks and depreciated currency, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sarred demonstrate the necessity of legislating cautions. It is public estimation than the Constitution of dolors are productly on this subject.

The Democratic Senators have neid a present commercial and financial embarrassment of the country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sarred demonstrate the necessity of legislating cautions. It is a public estimation of dolors are productly on this subject.

The Democratic Senators have neid a present commercial and financial embarrassment of the country, the recent experience of some of our sister States, as seen in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in public estimation of the constitution of dolors are producted by an exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in public estimation of the national congress and exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in the national congress and exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved co The number of banks, and consequently the mestic Slavery in the territorial domain of the clined to take ground against these societies.

questions-has received from the people of our wn and other States of the Union, their stern and merited rebuke.

With no desire to restrain the full and entire constitutional rights of the State, nor to interfere directly or indirectly with their domestic instituons, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the opeal of the Missouri Compromise, the principle avolved in it and the consequences resulting from as marked already by fraud, violence, and strife; have re-affirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and renewed their pledge "to the doctrins of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grievous recial evir; to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles: to the protection of the personal rights f every human being under the Constitution of consylvania, and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury, and the writ of haboas corpus; to the assertion of the due rights of the North, as well as of the

outh, and to the integrity of the Union "
The declaration of these doctrines, is but the ocognition of the fundamental principles of freeion and human rights. They are neither new nor startling. They were taught by patriotic fathers at the watch-fires of our country's defenders; and learned amid the bloody snows of Valley Forge, and the mighty throws of war and revolution -They were stamped with indellible impress upon the great charter of our rights, and smbodied in the legislation of the best and purest days of the Republic; have filled the hearts and fell burning from the lips of orators and Stalesmen, whose remories are immortal as the principles they They have been the watch-word and the hope of millions, who have gone before us, are the watchword and the hope of millions now, and vill be of millions yet unborn.

In many questions of National and truly Amercy-the due protestion of American labor nd industry, against the depressing influence of eign labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers; the National defences; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the pubic lands among the States, in aid of education and relieve from debt and taxation; a judiciona competend bill;" reform in the naturalisation awa; and the protection of our country ugainst he hamigration and importation of foreign pasers and convicts-in all these, we, as a State and ic. are deeply interested; and to their adopand promotion every encouragement should

the people of my native State, who have calto preside over her destinies. I return the to of my warmest gratitude for the honor conand my pledge to them this day is that ... to realize their expectations, and not be heir confidence. In assuming the responsi s of this high office, I would be false to myelf and to the feelings that now oppress too. hould I besitate to affirm my unaffected distrust in my ability to discharge its appropriate duties a manner commensurate with their i aport nee. cannot secure I will labor to deserve the confilence and approbation of my fellow citizen. I do not expect, I dare not hope, to escape consure. Description I will strive to avoid, all other to disregard. Concious of the restitude of my inentions; with no ambitious desires to gratify; no resentments to cherish; no wish, but for the pubgood; it will be my endeavor to perform every folibfully and fearlessly, and having done his will abide the judgement of a generous peo-de: assured that if they condemn the act, they vill at least award to me the meed of good inten

With the constitution for my guide: "equal and nact justice to all' my desire; the greatest good est ambition, will be to promote the true interest of the State, maintain our civil and religious priv leges, defend the bonor, and advance the pracperity and happiness of our Country.

JAMES POLLOGE.

THE LINEOR LAW. - A Liquor Law has been of in the House by Col. Countaings of Phil to the friends of Prohibition. The first section repeals all existing license laws. The second section prohibits the selling of liquor and also the keeping a place to drink it in. The third section contains a provision to prevent a collusion between persons acting in concert, so that one may self and the other provide a place to drink. The fourth section points out the duties of the officers in making the law offective. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The bill entirely avoids the objections made to the invasion of private domicils and the interference with personal rights. No posof violation of the constitution of the State or the United States. It deals with the subject only in its public relations, declaring a practice illegal which Legislative enactments have heretofere been required to sustain. It does not touch the question of the manufacture or A stringent and | the was of alcohol in any legitimate way, thus avoiding the objections so strenuously urged against all the measures heretofore advocated on this subject. It is simply a measure intended to suppress the grogshops, which have been the prolific source of pauperism, crime The history of in- and wretchedness. I am informed by Col. temperance is written in tears and blood. Pau- Cummings that this measure is the suggestion State, whose name will be a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of its legal provisions .-This bill meets with much favor, so far as I can learn, from the members of the Legislature. It is true they have not had time to examine it with care; but the present prospect is that it will receive a strong support."

> SPIRIT RAPPING IN OLDEN TIMES .- The following is an extract from the "Chronicles of that "there is nothing new under the sun :"

A. D. 1278. An evil spirit caused great alarm at village called Trouville, in the district of Ronen, audibly rapping with hammers vent the abuse of this power, and to protect the on the wall and doors. He spoke with a huapplication should be published in the city or his name he said was William Ardent. He ounty where the trial and conviction took place. frequented the house of a certain worthy man, Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of to whom he did much mischief, as well as to his wife and family; and the sign of the cross and the sprinkling of hely water failed to drive him away. Moreover when the priests conjured him, in the name of the Lord, to quit the place, he answered: "I shall not depart; nay, more, if I please, I shall kill you all. The cross I know well enough, and as for your hely water. I have no fear of that." This spirit haunted the manor and mansion of the persons inst mentioned, from the feast of All Saints 1st November) until after the Pacification, (2d February,) uttering many lacivious and coffing speeches. At last he went away at Septuagesima, saying he should return again at Easter, which he never did.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON .- The Comnittee of Ways and Means in the House, will indeavor to call up, at the first opportunity, the ill reported by them at the last session, to regultate the duties on imports. This bill continues an advalorem duty of 100 per cent. on liquors, &., and establishes a scale of five, teb, fifteen and twenty per cent. advalorem, respecticles. The bill reccommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, also continues the duty of 100 per cent. advalorum on liquors, &c., but establishes a single rate of duty of 25 percent. advalorum on all other articlees except those

# CASUALTIES OF THE PAST YEAR.

We find in our exchanges tabular statements four murders and fifteen executions.

all goods."