

## THE AMERICAN.

Salarday, December 11, 1841 (1)" A few weeks since we propo ed the name of the station, if elected.

spectfully declines the intended honor, and that he may and of the day. cannot consent to be considered a candidate for that state. The office of State Treasurer, at the pre cut time, must be one of great responsibility. and we trust the legislature, in making a choice, will select some one fully competent to the discharge of its important duties. The names of ceverol distinguished individuals have been mentioned is connexion with this office, but there are none to uni trest, than to General Cameron.

" Persons who do not take out their licenses but should hand in their advertisements at least thirty days before the first day of the term of the rout. The publication must be made in a paper nearest the residence of the applicant.

are not wholly satisfied with the explanations we by horse power than by steam, which we know to gave them in reference to the cost of transpartation the err neous, from actual experience. of coal on the rail road from this place to Shamokin. They disclaim any design to disparage ei her the Shamokin coal region or the Rail Road Company. The Intelligencer has always been an able ad- therefore lay before our readers an abstract of the vocate of the improvements of the state, and in fast unimportant and less interesting portions of ir, sor of the protection and encouragement of her Those parts relating to the Currency, Tariff, and set the Intelligences right in their statement in re- the President entire. might still have, if uncontradicted, a tendency to welfare and abundance. were not strictly correct. The statements we made | commended in regard to such cases, we know to be true to the letter. We did not, of The capture of Groghan is alluded to with satiscourse, make any allowance for depreciation and faction at the result of his dismissel. interest, but merely stated the simple facts, in re- The destruction of the Caroline is s ill open for late n to the actual cost of transportation. In re- future negotiation, and if the owner was governed gard to the repairs of the road, it is true that they by hostile intent, he can expect no remuneration ware not as thorough and extensive as they proha- for his loss. But hopes are entertained that the by should have been. But it should be remember- British Government will see the propriety of reof, that the amount of repairs required upon a road, nouncing in future the precedent which has been depends greatly upon the amount of lusiness trans- set in the affair of Schlosser. acted upon it. The actual cost of transportation. Reference is then made in regard to right of cannot say. In regard to Mr. Norris's statement tion for all vessels subject to such detention. that it cost \$5 000 for depreciation, repairs, and Attention is then directed to the African Slave the state of the American flag by Traile, and the abuse of the American flag by his road is concerned. It does not proflectics of other nations. follow because Mr. Norris is a good locomotive The Commissioners appointed to survey the unschicklet, that he must necessarily know every North East boundary, have nearly brought their thing connected with transportation. Our Kiends | takets to a close, and will report during the session. of the intelligencer then proceed as follows : do not believe that any coal region can be ben- between the two countries. edited by deception, we ask our friend of the American, candidly to answer the following ADDATES STOLEN 2 Have the managers of the Danville & Potts- ment, and has become wid. ville Railroad Company ever declared a divilocated in Northumberland county, including to Louisiana and Atkansas, will be included in uildings and wharves, cost only \$160,000 ! Was not the road in 1840 prepreciation, including repairs, more than \$148 per mile ! Is it intended by the foregoing copy from the company's broks, to include the interest and depreciation of the cars and engine employed on the road I

mp We have received several numbers of the In regard to the finances, he says : American Medical Library and Intelligencer, by Rober Desais on, M. D., one of the most valuable Treasury you will be informed of the condition advance the public interest. in deal publications of the day, published by A. of the finances. The balance in the Treasu-Walds of Philadelphia.

Persons destrous of subscribing for the abave or for " Wald, 's Select Corculating Library," can do so by calling abon the editor of this paper, who has teen appointed great for both publications.

TP GRANAN'S MAGAZINE, - The December number of this excellent periodical was duly re-General Cameron as State Treasurer. We did so ceived. As usual, it is embed with two excelwithout suthority from any one, and with but fint lent engracings, besides a plate of the fashions. hopes that the General would be willing to accept. This number has a continuation of antography or fac similes of about sixty names of the most emi-He has since authorized us to say, that he re- bent of Am tican writers. It is decidedly the best

has been spoken of as State Treasurer. He, how- 70; and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on ever, down a it to be understood, that he will not the first of January next, of about \$627,357,90. bee candidate for that office, but will accept the claikship of the House if elected. Mr. Best no last session, not quite five and a half millions have doubt would make an efficient officer, and so far us been taken. Longer time is recommended for the we are concerned, we would be pertectly satisfied i balance. whan we would more cheerfully confide the impor- with his election ; but we fear, none can cope successfully with the wire workers ready on the spot.

"Our friend of the Danville Intelligencer aluntil April court, need not app'y at Jamasy term, judes, we presume, to the calculation of the Harrisburg intelligencer, on the relative advantages of steam and horse power. The editors of the Intelligeneer, however, do not insist on the superiority of horse power, but contend that a quantity not 77 Our friends of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, exceeding 20,060 tons can be transported eigeaper

## PRUSIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have not room for the entire Message. We

desire to deceive, or put forth any states ents that factory to Great Britain. Some change is also re- that Congress may adopt. I refer more par-

independent of the interest on the stock, and desearch on the African Coast by British vessels. precision of engines, road and cars, is precisely This will not be submitted to by this government, what we stated. How much more the deprecia- and in all such cases demands will be promptly tion will amount to than the cost of repairs, we made upon the British Government, for remunera-

Spain has failed to pay the interest di e, under "As our only desire is the truth, and as we t the convention of 1834, for the settlement of claims

From the report of the Secretary of the ry on the 1st of January last, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress at the Extra Session was \$957,345,63. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from all sources, amount to \$29,467.072,52. The estimated receipts for the fourth gnarter; aamount to \$6,943,095.25, amounting to \$30,-4.0,167,77, and making, with the balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, \$81,-397 512,S0. The expenditures for the first three quarters of this year, amount to \$24,734,-346.97. The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will amount to \$7,290,-TY Our meight or of the Danville Intelligencer 723,73 :- thus making a total of \$32,025,070,-

Of the loan of twelve millions, suthorized by the

In regard to the revision of the Tariff, he recommends great mederation and harmony, and says:

The slightest duty upon some, might have the effect of exusing their importation to cease, session, under the weight of most soleum obliwhereas others entering extensivly into the gations, to differ with Congress on the meaconsumption of the country, might hear the sures which it proposed for my approval and heaviest, without any sensible diminution in which it doutless regarded as corrective of exthe amount imported. So also the Government ising evils. Subsequent reflection, and events ex connected with our manufactures. So long expressed, as the duties shall be laid with distinct re-

founded objection can exist against them. It ertions, can be available ameliorating the premight be esteents, I desirable that no such aug- sent condition of things. Commercial modes

ticularly to that relating to the home valuation. The following are the Pre-iden 's views upon the great subject of the Coursency. The all absorbing topic of interest discussed in the message :

At your late session, I invited your attention to the condition of the currency and exchanges, and urged the necessity of adopting such measures as were consistent with the constitutional competency of the Government in order to correct the unsoundness of the one, and as far as practicable the inequalities of the other. No country can be in the enjoyment of its fall measure of prosperity, without the presence of a medium of exchange, approximating to uniformity of value. What is necessary as between the different nations of the earth, is also important as between the inhabitants of different parts of of the same country : with the first the precious metals costitute the chief medium of circulation, and such also would be the case as to the last, but for inventions comparatively modern which papareirculation. I do not propose to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with systems. Such belonged more properly to the Belgium was not ratified in time by that govern- period of the introduction of the paper system The succulative philosopher might find induce-The Texas koundary has been escentimed. ments to prosecute the inquiry, but his researchper system had probably better never have been introduced, and that society might have been A convention has been concluded with Peru, for much happier without it. The practical statesthe settlement of certain claims of our citizens u- man has a very different task to perform. He has to look at things av they are-to take them The claims of our citizens against Brazil, for his he finds them-to supply deficiencies, and to prome excesses as far as in him lies. The task the paper medium with us, is almost inexpressileading from this place to Shamokin will pay a The way with the Indian tribes on the pen- bly great. The power exerted by the States ported to join their brethern on the lands elses late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and where allotted to them by the Government,- go into liquidation, rather than by refusing to and a strong hope is entertained that, under the done to continue embarrassments in the way of conduct of the gullant officer, at the head of the solvent institutions, thereby augmenting the troops in Florida, that troublesome and expen- difficulties incident to the present condition of

cess of any effort that this Government can | ble in its operation-makes the Treasury notes ; as of interest, to meet its engagements with

This is the more to be regretted, and the indispensable necessity for a sound currency becomes the more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. Of this we have no statistics, nor ust data for forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doub!, but that the amonat of transportation coastwise, by sea, and the transportation inland by railroads and canals and by steamboats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and immense approach.

little to desire, what measure of relief, falling within the limits of our constitutional competency, does it become this Government to adopt! It was my painful duty at your last

I must be permitted to add, that no scheme

the State in which the agency is situated. in all our intercourse with them fidelity in ful- tion, is an inquiry which will not fail to claim commercial intercourse at the lowest possible pass.

make to increase commercial facilities, and to which it may use along with the certificates of punctuality. The failure, however, of any one deposit, and the notes of specie-paying banks- State to do so, should in no degree affect the convertible at the place where collected, re- credit of the rest; and the foreign capitalist ceivable in payment of Government dues .- | will have no just cause to experience alarm as and, without violating any principle of the to all other State stocks, because any one or Constitution affords the Government and the more of the States may neglect to provide with people such facilities as are called for by the punctuality the means of redeeming their enwants of both. Such, it has appeared to me gagements. Even such States, should there

it, to your considertion. I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid objection can be urged against the plan. lakes, and the value of property carried and in- the principal outlines of which I have thus preterchanged by these means, form a general sented. I cannot doubt but that the notes aggregate, to which the foreign commerce of which it proposes to furnish, at the voluntary the country, large as it is, makes but a distant option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue and its certificates of deposit, will

In the absence of any controlling power o- be maintained at an equality with gold and silver this object, which by forcing a general re- ver, every where. They are redeemable in sumption of specie payments would at once gold and silver on demand, at the places of ishave the effect of restoring a sound medium of sue. They are receivable every where in exchange, and would leave to the country bat payment of Government dues. The Treaury notes are limited to an amount of one-fourth less then the estimated annual receipts of the Treasury ; and in addition they rest upon the faith of the Government for their redenation. If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them available, then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound paper medium of exchanges, may be entirely abandoned.

If a fear be indulged that the Government may be justified in so discriminating, by re- since occurring, have only served to confirm may be tempted to run into excess in its issues ference to other considerations of domestic poli- me the opinions then entertained, and frankly at any future day, it seems to me that no such

until all confidence in the representatives of tong the principal routes, necessarily claims the forence of the wants of the Treasury, no well of government policy, unnided individual ex- the States and of the people, as well as of the public attention, and has awakened a correspondpeople themselves, shall be lost. The weighting solicitude on the part of the Government. The tiest considerations of policy require that the transmission of the mail must keep pace with those mentation of the taxes should take place as of exchange and a good currency, are but the restraints now proposed to be thrown around facilities of inter-communication which are every would have the effect of a nulling the hand necessary means of commerce and intercourse, the measure should not, for light causes, he re- day becoming greater through the building of railmanufactures. For this reason we fek bound to other important matters, we give the arguments of proceede distribution act of the last session, not the direct sources of wealth. We alth can moved. To argue against any proposed plan, roads, and the application of steam power-but it which not is declared to be imperative the mo- only be accumulated, by the extrainers of indus- its liability to possible abuse, is to reject every counct be disguised that, in order to do so, the gard to the cost of transportation on this road, a The M sage commences in the usual form, in ment the duties are increased beyond 20 per try, and the savings of frugality; and nothing expedient, since evry thing dependent on has Post Office D partment is subjected to heavy exstatement which though unintentionally incorrect, vouchssfing to Heaven our thanks for our health, cent, the maximum rate established by the ran be more ill-judged than to look to facilities una actions. The lines of communication between dis-Compremise act. Some of the provisions of the | in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation; for of Treasury notes may be issued as the MAXI- tant part of the Union, are, to a great extent, occuinjure the character of the road, and the interests Reference is made, detailing some of the events act, which will go into effect on the 30th of the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. www. but a discretionary power to be given to pied by railroads, which, in the nature of things, of the Sham-kia coal region. We can as use our connected with the arrest and trial of McLeod, and June next, may, however, be found exceedingly The country is full resources and the people the Board of Control, under that sum, and evefriends of the Intelligencer, that we have had no a belief expressed that the result must prove satisremedy for the present calbarrassments must feel their way with caution. For the eight sought in industry, econmy, the observance of first years of the existence of the late Bank of good faith, and the favorable influence of times the United States, its circulation barely ex-In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my ceeded \$4,000,000; and for five of its most last message to Congress, which pledge I urge prosperous years, it was about equal to \$16, ject of removals from office, as follows: as an apology for edventuring to present you 000,000; furthermore, the authority given to I feel t my daty to bring under your considerathe details of any plan, the Secretary of the receive private deposites to a limited amount, tion a practice which has grown up in the admin-Treasury will be ready to submit to you, should and to issue certificates in such sums as may be listration of the Government, and which, I am deepyou require it, a plan of finance which, while called for by the depositors, may serve to fill up by convinced, ought to be corrected. I allude to t throws around the public treasure reasona- the channels of circulation as greatly to diminble guards for its protection, and rests on pow- ish the necessity of any considerable issue of reason has vested in the Presidents, of removing iners acknowledged in practice to exist from the Treasury notes. A restraint upon the amount cumbents from office, in order to substitute others origin of the Government will, at the same of private deposits has seemed to be indispentine, fernish to the country a sound paper me- sably necessary, from an apprehension thought dium, and afford all reasonable facilities for to be well founded, that in any emergency of regulating the Exchanges. When submitted trade, confidence might be so far shaken in the power, only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, you will perceive in it a play amendatory of the banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of existing laws in relation to the Treasury Des private deposity, with a view to ensure their of setive partizanship on the part of holders of office, partment-subordinate in all response to the unquestionable safety deposited with the Gov- which not only withdraws them from the steady will of Congress directly, and the will of the ermnent, which might prove eminently disas- and impactial discharge of their official duties, but people indirectly-self-sustaining, should it be trons to the State Banks. Is it objected that exerts an undue and injurious influence over elecfound in practice to realise its promises in the- it is proposed to authorize the agencies to deal have furnished, in place of gold and silver, a ory, and repeatable at the pleasure of Congress. in Bills of Exchange! It is answered, that ment itself, inasmuch as it exhibits the Chief Ma-It proposes by effectual restraints, and by in- such dealings are to be carried on at the low- gistrale, as being a party, through his agents, in the voking the true spirit of our institutions, to est possible premium-are made to test on an secret plots or open workings of political parties. separate the purse from the sword; or more unquestionable sound basis-are designed to. In respect to the excitise of this power, nothing properly to speak, denies any other control to re-emburse merely the expenses which would should be left to discretion which may safely be rethe President over the agents who may be se- otherwise devolve upon the Treasury, and are golated by law; and it is of high importance to relected to carry it into execution, but what may in the strict subordination to the decision of the strain, as far as possible, the stimulus of personal he indispensably necessary to secure the fideli- Supreme Court, in the case of the Bank of Au- increase in public elections. Considering the great ty of such agents, and, by wise regulations, gusta against Earle, and other reported cases ; increase which has been made in public offices, in keeps plainly apart from each other, private and and therefore avoids all conflict with State just the last quarter of a century, and the probability of public funds. It contemplates the establish- risdiction, which I hold to be indispensably re- farther increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing ment of a Board of Control, at the Seat of Go- quisite. It leaves the banking privileges of violent political contests, directed too often to the vernment, with agencies at prominent com- the States without interference-looks to the single object of retaining office, by those who are mercial points, or wherever else Congress Treasury of the Union-and while furnishing in, or obtaining it, by those who are out. Under shall direct, for the safe keeping and disburses every facility to the first, is careful of the in- the influence of these convictions, I shall cordially ment of the public moneys, and substitution, terest of the last. But above all, it is created concur in any constitutional measures for regulaat the opinion of the public creditor, of Treas- by law, is amendable by law, and is repealable ting, and by regulating, restraining the power of ury notes in lieu of gold and silver. It proposes by law; and wedded as I am to no theory, but removal. to limit the issues to an amount net to exceed looking solely to the advancement of the pub-\$15,000,000-without the excess sanction of hic good, I shall be amongst the first to urge the legislative power. It also authorises the its ropeal, if it he found not to subserve the purreceipt of individual deposits of gold and silver poses and objects for which it may be created, to a limited amount and the granting certifi- Nor will the plan be submitted in any overweecates of deposit, divided into such sums as may ning confidence. In the sufficiency of my own be called for by the depositors. It proceeds a judgement, but with much greater reliance on step further, and authorises the purchase and the wisdom and patriotism of Congress, I cansale of Domestic Bills and Drafts, resting on a not abandon the subject without urging upon real and substantial basis, p yable at sight, or you, in the most emphathic manner, whatever having but a short time to run, and drawn on may be your action on the suggestion which I places not less than one hundred miles apart- have felt it to be my duty to submit, to relieve which authority, except in so far as may be the Chief Executive Magistrate by any and accessary for Government purposes exclusivo- all constitutional means, from a controlling ly, is only to be exerted upon the express condi- power, over the public Treasury. If, in the tion, that its sxercise shall not be prohibited by plan proposed, would you deem it worthy of your considerations, that separation is not as In order to cover the expenses incident to the complete as you may desire, you will doubtless, sive war is destined to a speedy termination. things Whether this Government, with due plan, it will be authorized to receive moderate amend it in that particular. For myself, 1 With all the other Indian tribes, we are en- regard to the rights of the States, has any pow- premiums for certificate issued on deposits, disclaim all desire to have any control over the joying the blessings of peace. Our duty, as er to constrain the banks, either to resume and on bills bought and sold, and thus, as tar as public moneys, other than what is dispensably well as our best interests, prompt as to observe, specie payments, or to force them into liquida- its dealings extend to farmish facilities to necessary to execute the laws which you may filling our engagements, the practice of strict your consideration. In view of the great ad- rates, and to subduct from the earnings of in- Nor can I fall to advert, in this connection, themselves must egregiously disappointed in their matrice, as well as the constant exercise of acts vantages which are allowed the corporators, not dustry, the least possible sum. It uses the to the debts which many of the States of the colculations. Rail roads can never compete wath of benevelence and kindness. These are the among the least of which is the authority con- State Banks at a distance from the agencies, as Union have contracted abroad, and under which canals in heavy transportation. The Intelligencer great instruments of civilization, and through tained in most of their charters, to make loans auxiliaries, without imparting any power to they continue to labor. That indebtedness astill persists that house power, in transporting has the use of them alone, can the unturored child to three times the amount of their capital, there- trade in its name. It is subjected to such mount to a sum not less than \$200,000.0%, and than 20,000 tons, is cheaper than steam. In an- of the torest be induced to listen to its teaching. by often deriving three times as much interest guards and restrains as have appeared to be which has been retributed to them for the most on the same amount of money as any individual necessary. It is the creature for law, and ex- part, in works of internal improgement, which swer, we shill merchy its e that a grateman who fully and fairly tested horse power on this road, be-The enumeration of persons has been com-is permitted by law to receive, no sufficient a-fully and fairly tested horse power on this road, before the introduction of steam power, and who has pleted, and exhibits a grand total of 17,069,453; pology can be urged for a long continued susbeen connected with the operations of the road since making an increase over the Census of 1830 pension of spacie payments. Such suspension order to redeem the notes at the places of aste For the debia thus contracted, the States are far distant when 1,000 tons per day, will be wantis productive of the greatest detriment to the -produces no dangen is redundancy of circu-

are its recommendations, and in view of them be any, considering the great rapidity with it will be submitted, whenever you may require which their resources are developing themselves, will not fail to have the means, at no very distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost farthing ; nor will I doubt but that in view of that bonorable conduct which has evermore governed the States, and the People of this Union they will each and all resort to every legitunate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.

The fortifications for the protection of the cities and inland frontier, are progressing to completion as fast as the means will allow.

A chain af unil-tary posts from Council Bluffs to the Pacific Ocean, for the protection of the far trade, is recommended.

The increase of the Navy is recommended, as the best means of protecting our firesides from inwaston.

In reference to the Post Office Department, he ABA W.

The report of the Postmaster General, will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestions which it contains, but because of the great importance which, at all times, attaches to that interesting brane's of the public service. apprehension can reasonable be entertained. The increased express of transporting the mail ages. This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measure may become necessa y to guard against it.

The President then gives his views on the sub-

the excreise of the power, which usage, rather than more in faver with the dominant party. My own conduct, in this respect, has been governed by a consciencious purpose to exercise the removing in order to discountenance and suppress that spirit tions, and degrades the character of the Govern-I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making, without further delay, some specific application of the funds derived under the will of Mr. Smithson, of England, for the diffusion of knowledge, and which have heretofore, been vosied in public stocks, until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction. Not will you. I feel confident, permit any abatement of the principal of the legacy to be anale, should it turn out that the stocks, in which the investments have been made, have undergone a depreciation. In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislators. Con-Lloring that the city is the residence of the Government, and for a large part of the year, of Congress, and considering also, the erest cost of the Public Buildings, and the propries ty of affording them at all times car ful protection. it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police, JOHN TYLER.

no dividend has yet been declared, but we have no | In refer nee to the Florida War, the President of furnishing a corrective for derangements of doubt that in a few years that part of the road | says :

but for the phalarges, which were intended for horse power, would be still in good condition. We have now, we believe, candidly answered the above questions. With the Intelligencer, we hope the Company may send 100,000 tons to market next year, and there is nothing but the want of funds to prevent firm doing so. When this is done, the fond will yield a dividend of ten per cent, after defraying all cost and expenses. Of this we are sutistled from past experience, which is worth sil the theory in Christendam.

amount transported d. es noperceed 15,000 tons. ten years.

Has that part of their road, which is Some parts of the territory considered as belonging es could only lead him to conclude that the pa-Texas.

pon that government.

We shall briefly answer our friend : First that captores, &c., have not been settled.

handsome dividend upon the investment. The insula of Florida has, during the last summer to charter banking corporations, and which, length of the road to the first mines in exactly eigh- and fall, been prosecuted with untiring activity having been carried to a great excess has filled tech miles, and is extended two miles through the and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved the country with, in most of the States, an irroal region. The whole cost of the road this dis- upon, as the best mode of bringing it to a close. redeemable paper medium, is an evil which, in tance, including buildings, water stations, &c, a- | Our brave officers and men who have been en- some way of other, requires a corrective. The mounts to about \$190,000. in our former estimate | gaged in that service, have suffered toils and rates at which hulls of exchange are negotiated of \$160,000, we did not include buildings. The privations, and exhibited an energy which, in between d fferent parts of the country, furnish wharves do not belong to the Company, but to the any other war, would have won for them un- an index of the value of the local substitute for operators. We cannot say how much more than fiding laurels. In despite of the sickness inci- gold and silver, which is, in many parts, so far \$115 per mile the road was depreciated in 1840. dent to the climate, they have penetrated the depreciated, as not to be received, except at a It no doubt was something more; but we are ratis- fastnesses of the Indians, broken up their en- large discount, in payment of debts, or in the fiel that \$100 per mile would cover all depreciation- components and hera-sed them unceasingly, purchase of produce. It could exmeetly be de-Some of our coal cars have le n seven years on the Numbers have been captured, and still greater sered that every bank not possessing the means read, and about half the time in constant use, and numbers have surrendered and have been trans- of resumption, should follow the example of the In relation to the last con-us, he says :

nearly twice as expensive as steam, even when the a ratio exceeding 52 1.2 per cent, for the last public, by expelling from circulation to speculation - press the belief that each State will feel itself hope that our neighbors of Sunbury. Northumbertous metals, and seriously hazarding the me. is attended by no inflation of praces-is equa- bound by every consideration of honor, as well land, Lewisburg, Milton, Blaomsburg, &c., will

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1841,

The Steam Power Editorial articles of the Sunbary American are strong, and to the purpose. The advantages of the Shamokin region for coal operations will compare with any other region in the State-and when viewed with reference to its close von imity to Montours Iron Ridge, and Danville, where 100 tons of coal is even now used dais by in the iron business, it is absurd to talk of the superior advantages of horse power in connexion