justify it ! The writers of 'Old Lycoming' had a two fold object in view. The chief of which was to secure the appointments to individuals of their clan in Williamsport, and the other to justify their treason to democracy, the most of them being implicated therein. These Williamsport writers are notorious throughout the country for their grasping propensities. They have become a by-word every where ; and they may be found in herds wherever patronage or heavy contracts are to be distributed. Let a Judge soddenly expire, and before the corpse is cold, they are on the scent in full cry; let an administration change, and you find them facing about to the new order of things ; and whenever the party brings forward a candidate from any other part of the county or district, whom they cannot control, if they cannot prevent his nomination by the people, they secretly join the opposition and defeat him ; and yet, they desire to retain their position in the party. Who can now doubt how Crawford, Snyder, and others were defeated ? Nothing that these men may do will hereafter surprise me, unless it is that I find they have commenced, and are practising a life of political honesty. After plundering the State till there is nothing left but the bare skeleton to prey upon, I should not be surprized to find them beseiging Col. Polk before he is warm at Washington,

I would not be understood as including in the above picture all those who belong to the Democratic party in Williamsport ; far from it, a large majority of them are good men, and true, firm and unflinching in their adherence to their principles, who would willingly assist their brethern throughout the county to rid the party of those Harpies who have been hanging on the out-skirts for years ; but the monopoly of the patronage of the Canal Officers, and a complete organization in the wigwam have heretofore rendered their efforts abortive.

I am also charged with having established and given the name to a paper to aid in my nomination. Now the simple truth will cl ar'y disprove the assertion. The editor of the 'Olive Branch,' has informed the public, through his columns, that Col. Bigler, of Clearfield, suggested the name of his paper before I ever saw the gentleman: I may as well say, that had my taste been consulted, or my opinion asked, I would have advised a more warlike name, in the midst of the warm contest in which we were engaged at that time, with the co-horts of Old Federalism. By referring to the files of the 'Olive Branch,' it will be seen that it did not appear until after the nominations were made, and the first number contains the ticket. How then, could it have been established to aid the nomination of any one !

But I have trespassed more upon the attention of the reader than I first intended. I challenge the world to produce a single instance, and sustain it with evidence, wherein I proved unfaithful to my profession, or even took a position hostile to the cherished principles of Democracy. When the late Executive was the nominee of the party, and so long as any constant democrat could adhere to him, I sustained him; is two mills per ton per mile, the same as before. but when he departed from the path of rectitude



tate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also at his thille No. 160 Nussan Street. Mire Pork.

OF The whole of our first page is taken up with the conclusion of Gen Petrikin's reply to 'Old Lycoming.' Those of our readers who take little or no interest in politics, doubtless would much prefer seeing other matter in its place. Politicians must, however, be indulged occasionally, and as there has been a perfect calm since the late contest, a little may be necessary to restore things to a proper equilibrium.

OF THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS .- We publish to-day the Inaugural Address of President Polk. It is a document that has been anxiously looked for by all parties. The topics of the address are such as we had a right to expect under the circumstances of Mr. Polk's election. It breathes a spirit of true patriotism throughout. On the subject of the preservation of the Union, he is strong and emphatic. His opinions of the tariff are precisely as he expressed them in his letter spoken of as Auditor General, by some of the to Mr. Kane, during the late campaign. He is in favor of discriminating duties, affording incidental protection. The annexation of Texas he views in a favorable light, regarding it as a measure calculated to promote the prosperity and

appiness of the people of both countries. The Vice President, Mr. Dallas, also delivered a chaste and beautiful address to the new Senate. which we shall lay before our readers next week.

DP APPROPRIATION BILL -- In another column our readers will find a synopsis of the appropripriates \$200,000 to common school purposes.

The Post Office Bill, as it passed, we will publish in our next. The postage on letters after the 1st of July will be 5 cts, on all letters under 300 miles, and 10 cts. on all over that distance. Letters weighing not more than a half ounce to be considered single. Newspapers, for 30 miles, free of postage.

CF Our member, E. Y. Bright, Esq., has reported a bill in the House, to protect the separate property of married women. Mr. Bright is a good looking man, and something of a favorite among the woman. It is therefore incumbent on him to do something for them.

OF CANAL TOLLS -The Commissioners have reduced the tolls something below the rates of last year, on a number of articles. Coal, we see,

did believe, nor could we conceive why Mr. Calhoun should exercise such unbounded influence over Mr. Polk, especially as he has stood in a position anta conistical to Gen. Jackson, and to most hibited. of Mr. Polk's personal and political friends, for the last ten years. We, therefore, were satisfied that Mr. Calhoun would never form a part of the Cabinet. Mr. Polk, it seems, has not even counselled him upon the subject. The correspondent ers of the measure, and in a most earnest exhortaof the Philadelphia Ledger has the following re- tion to the Senate against the surrender of its pe-

marks on the subject :-

"The South Carolina delegation in Congress and various distinguished citizens in that State who have assembled to witness the inauguration. affect much displeasure because Mr. Calhoun has not been tendered a seat in the new administra-It appears that all his friends concluded, tion. without any infimation being given by Mr. Polk, that Mr. Calhoun would have the privilege of exercising his own option as to remaining, and in the event of his refusal, that Mr. Ellmore, or the next representative of this interest, would certainly have an appointment offered to him. I can't see why Mr. Polk may not be allowed to choose his own Cabinet, and what right South Carolina, more than any other quarter, has to

feel aggrieved at not being preferred."

DP Martin A. Stock has been appointed Deputy Surveyor for Union county. Mr. Stock formerly resided in the lower end of this coun-

DF Hendrick B. Wright is spoken of as collector at the Port of Philadelphia

CZ Gen. Robert H. Hammond has been papers.

TThe admission of Iowa, Florida ond Texas gives us six new Senators, all democrats, of course

OF WRIGHT'S PENNSYLVANIA JUSTICE .- Robt. E. Wright, Esq., of Allentown, Pa., proposes publishing a supplement to his Pennsylvania Justice, which will save those who have the first edition on hand, the expenses of purchasing an entire new work. The supplement will contain a practical digest of all the acts of assembly ation bill, as reported in the House. It appro- and decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, relating to the office and duties of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, with all the necessary forms and entries with a copious index. The author justly says, "The periodical republication of works of this kind entire, is objectionable, on the ground that it taxes the Magistrate operously, by compelling him to pay for the same matter over and over again, merely to obtain the few additional pages, which are indispensible in the discharge of his duties ; and it is for the purpose of avoiding this injustice that the present plan is adopted.

> The work will be printed with large type. on good paper of the usual size, and sent by mail to all who order it, at fifty cents a copy. No order will be attended to, unless accompanied by the subscription price. The work will be put to press as soon as the legislature adjourns."

The Joint Resolution for the Annexation of

DF JOHN C. CALHOUN .- During the late | Federal Constitution. And such States as may campaign, and for some time after, the whig be formed out of that portion of said territory press, generally, insisted that John C. Calhoun lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes would remain in the Cabinet of Mr. Polk, and north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri would exercise a controlling influence over all line, shall be admitted into the Union, without the acts of his administration, and consequently slavery, as the people of each State asking adoverthrow the present tariff system. We never mission may drsire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be pro-The debate upon this resolution was resumed vesterday, in a brilliant speech, by Mr. Critten.

den, against the resolution, and was closed by a speech from Mr. Archer, in reply to the supportculiar constitutional power to mere popular im-

pulse. When Mr. Archer concluded-

Mr. Walker moved to amend the joint resoluion by adding therets the following :-

And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic : then-

Be it resolved. That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next appointment of representation shall be admitted in the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree apon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

The pressing for an immediate vote upon this amendment (which is substantially Mr. Benton's last proposition) gave rise to some feeling in the Senate, and, in the end, it was determined to take a recess before voting upon the question. At six o'clock the Senate again assembled

We retrain from any attempt to give a particular account of proceedings at this evening session. fearing errors in the lateness of the night, contenting ourselves with announcing the decisive votes merely.

On the question to agree to the amendment of Mr. Walker, above stated, the votes were as fol-

Yeas-Messrs, Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, Mc-Duffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury-27.

Nays-Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntingdon, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps. ater Rives Simmons Unham, White, Wood-

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT POLK.

DELIVERED MARCH 4th, 1815.

FELEOW CITIZENS .- Without solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the tree and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most rosponsible office on earth I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, 1 cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men, who have filled the office of President of the United States, even in the infancy of the Republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of our government ! Well may the boldest fear and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and, in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities to vast, I ferventy invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven favored land against the mischiefs which, without His guidance, might arise from an unwise public policy. With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation "to the best of my ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the U. States."

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by all my predecessors, but is eminently be fitting the occasion,

The constitution its If, plainly written as it is the integuard of our federative compact; the fi-pring of concession and compromise, bindng together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and inependent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed. It will be my first care to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted or clearly implied in its terms. The government of the U. States is one of delegated and limited powers ; and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied powers, that we have the only sure guaranty against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and State authorities, which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

"To the States respectively, or to the people," have been reserved "the power not delegated to the U. States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The government of the Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the general government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, the States should be equally careful that, in the maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep the limits of powers reserved to them. One of the most ditinguished of my predeces-

sors attached deserved importance to "the sup-

To the Government of the United States has

It is a common protector of each and all the

States, of every man who lives upon our soil,

whether of native or foreign birth ; of every re-

ignous sect, in their worship of the Almighty

according to the dictates of their own conscience.

of every shade of opinion, and the most free in-

sistent with the laws of the States. And we

rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity, and

The most admirable and wisest system of

well-regulated self government among men, e-

ver devised by human minds, has been tested by

its successful operation for more than half a cen

tury ; and, if preserved from the usurpations of

the federal government on the one hand, and the

them on the other, will, I fervently hope and be-

heve, endure for ages to come, and dispense

the blessings of civil and religious liberty to

shall devote myself with anxious solicitude. It

will be my desire to guard against that most

fruitful source of danger to the harmonious ac-

tion of our system, which consists in substitu-

ting the mere discretion and esprice of the ex-

ecutive, or of major ties in the legislative de-

partment of the government, for powers which

have been withheld from the federal govern-

By the theory of our government, majorities

rate ; but this right is not an arbitrary or unli-

mited one. It is a right to be exercised in su-

bordination to the constitution, and in conformi-

ty to it. One great object of the constitution

was to restrain majorities from oppressing mi-

norities, or encroaching upon their just rights.

Minorities have a right to appeal to the consti-

That the blessings of liberty which our con-

stitution secures may be enjoyed alike by mi-

norities and majorities, the executive has been

wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the

acts of the legislature. It is a negative power,

and is conservative in its character. It arrests

for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitu-

tional legislation; invites reconsideration, and

transfers questions at issue between the legis-

lative and executive departments to the tribunal

of the people. Like all other powers, it is sub-

ject to be abused. When judiciously and pro-

perly exercised, the constitution itself may be

saved from infraction, and the rights of all pre-

tution, as a shield against such oppression.

To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I

distant generations.

ment by the constitution.

advancement of our country, which have been

the off-pring of freedom, and not of power.

felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States, our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own wey ; and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed, the number of the States has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight ; two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the past week.

Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and states are seeking protection under its acgis, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in our blessings. Beneath its benign sway peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens of miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usorpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minist r to his enjoyments.

Genins is free to announce its inventions and discoveries ; and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow being. All distinctions of birth of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adepted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between church and State, and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sects and creeds. These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our federal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of this glorious Union ! No transon to mankind since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and h a fellow-msn.

He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of iberty which warms and animates the hearts of hap: v millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example.

If he say that error and wrong are committed n the administration of the government let him remember that nothing human can be perfect ; and under no other system of government revealed by Heaven, or devised by man, has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword of desputs proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government, than enlightened reason !

Does he expect to find among the ruins of this Union a happier abode for our swarming millions than they now have under it ? Every over of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment. "Our f.d.-ral Union-it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromises which alone enabled our fathers to 6 rin a common constitution for the government and protection of so many Sates and distinct communities, of such diversified habits, interests, and comestic institutions, must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of compact of Union, can lead to none other than the most ruinous and disasterous consequences.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misgnided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections-institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognised and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent

and outraged every long cherished principle of his party, and devised schemes for its destruction. I abandoned his support, and took a position against him.

1 would direct the attention of the reader to a circumstance which goes conclusively to show that the intention of the writers of 'Old Lycoming' was to deceive the people. When the extraordinary chain of untruths, in the Sunbury American, made their appearance here, a demand was made on the editors of the Lycoming Gazette to publish them, and a promise given by that paper that the request should be complied with. But mark in what way ! When the Gazette came out, and the communication, purporting to be the one published in the American, read, it was found that the authors had doctor'd it up so as to suit the meridian of Lycoming county, well knowing that many of the statements were so glaringly false that every candid person would feel indignant at the partics concerned in the publication. They, therefore, suppressed much that appeared in the 'American,' published in Northumberland county, and inserted other statements that they darc not publish there, the falsehood of which is not so well known to the people in this quarter. This, if other evidence were not abundant, would fully satisfy all that the object of those men, in publishing such a statement abroad, was to divert public attention from the exposure of their treason at home.

In conclusion, I ask the indulgent reader to the ambitious views of a selfish reckless faction, who were rapidly running the good old ship of Democracy upon the breakers of Federalism.

The foregoing imperfect statement of facts have been thrown together at short intervals from pressing engagements in more important matters, which is the only apology I shall offer to the public for the absence of that methodical arrangement, classical diction, and refined taste that characterizes the chaste production of your correspondent, "Old Lycoming."

WM. A. PETRIKIN. Muney, Lycoming county, (February 24, 1845

WHEAT IN THE WEST .- At the West, the quantity of wheat stored to be forwarded this

spring is much less than at the same period last year. At Chicago, in 1811, 400,000 bushels ; 1845, 250,000 bushels. At Michigan city, in 1814, 200,000 bushels; 1815, 150,000 bushels. The same deficiency exists in other points heard from

BT BREAK IN THE CANAL -A considerable break occurred in the Canal, near Berwick, during the late freshet. The wood-wall, for nearly a quarter of a mile, was swept away. It will probably not be repaired before the 10th of April next.

THE NEW CABINET -The new Cabinet under Mr. Polk has been officially announced as follows :-

JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pa., Secretary of State, ROBERT J. WALKER, of Miss., Secretary of the Treasury.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of N. Y., Secretary of War.

GEORGE BANCROFT, of Mass., Secretary of the Navy.

CAVE JOHNSON, of Tenn., Post Master General. MR. SAUNDERS, of N. C., Attorney General. We think this excellent selection must satisfy all parties that are not prejudiced.

DT Associate Junges - Stephen Baldy, Esq. and Samuel Oakes. have been nominated by the Governor, as Associate Judges for Columbia county. They are both men of good character, and well qualified for the office.

CF A. B. WARFORD.-We were pleased to hear of the appointment of A. B. Warford, Esq., as Chief Engineer at the Navy Yard at Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. Warford's experience and talents, as an Engineer, are undisputed.

DF OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM .- We are indebted to Dr. Wm. M. Awl, the able superintendent of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, for his sixth annual report of this eminently useful and benevoexamine the case carefully, and 1 am persua- lent institution. The report contains much useded, he can come to no other conclusion, than fel and interesting information. Among other that my only sin, in the eyes of my censors, is things we learn that the whole number of cases, that I have not yielded my support to advance admitted in six years, was 511. The per cent of recoveries, on all cases admitted in six years, was nearly 45. The per ct. of recoveries, on recent cases, was SS, while the per ct. of recoveries on old cases, was but 30. These results show the importance of early attention in such cases. Dr. Awl, who, we are proud to say, is a native o this place, was one of the original projectors of the institution, and it is to his able management that it owes much of its success. Miss Dix, in her recent memorial to our Legislature, in favor of an insane hospital in this State, thus alludes to him :

> "I cannot conclude this very brief notice of Northumberland county, without referring to a son of the soil,' whose best energies are now successfully devoted in a sister state to conduct ing an institution for the insane : 1 refer to Dr. Awl, of Ohio, a name known there, and repeated with affectionate gratitude by many, whom, in the providence of God, he has been instrumental restoring to health, and to the blessings of fain mily and social life. His annual reports urge constantly a timely care for insane patients, an humane provision for all, whether recoverable or beyond the reach of human skill to cure."

Texas, Passed by Both Houses of Congress. On Friday evening, the 28th ult., the debates

on this important measure was brought to a close. Mr. Walker immediately offered his amendment, which was indispensable to secure was as follows :

the votes of Mr. Eenton, of Mo., and Mr. Bagby, of Alabama. The bill then passed by a vote of 27 to 25. The bill was then sent to the House and was immediately taken up and passed by a vote of 132 to 76. The following we copy from the National Intelligencer :---

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new state, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled. with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of

the States of this Union. Sec. 2. And be it further resolved. That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit :

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of oundary that may arise with other Governments; and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence as to its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and order to repair and re-model the hot-blast appameans pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic ; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas ; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may

direct ; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the U. States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State Legislature appropriating 140,000 acres of the of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the to Chicago in 84 hours.

bridge-25.

So the amendment was agreed to.

domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark a-On the question of ordering the Joint Resolugainst anti-republican tendencies ;" and to the tions to a third reading as thus amended, the vote "preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor

of our peace at home, and satety abroad, Yeas-Messrs, Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colbeen intrusted to the exclusive management of quitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Hayour foreign affairs. Beyond that, it wields a few general enumerated powers. It does not wood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis Mcforce reform on the States. It leaves individ-Duffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, uals, over whom it casts its protecting influ-Tanpan, Walker, Woodbury-27, ence, entirely free to improve their own condi-

Nays-Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bay tion by the legitimate exercise of all their menard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Daytal and physical powers. ton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge-25

So the bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill was then read a third time, amidst a quiry ; of every art, trade, and occupation, conprofound silence, without the yeas and nays being called for, and passed.

Though the lobbies were crammed, and the galleries packed with an anxious and interested multitude of people, a perfect dignity and decorum characterized the whole proceedings of this memorable night.

The reader will learn from the preceding statement of the Senate's proceedings of last night. exercise by the States of powers not reserved to that the Joint Resolutions of the House of Representatives for the admission of Texas into the Union, having acquired the support of Mr. Benton and others by incorporating his last project as an alternative to the provision of the House resolution, has passed the Senate by a majority of two votes, in effect by one vote, as a change of one vote would have reversed the decision, by producing an equality of votes.

BLOWN OUT .- The "Danville Furnace," belonging to the Montour Iron works at this place, was blown out in the latter part of last week, in

"The Columbia Furnace," under the management of Messrs. GROVES, was also blown out on Monday last, in order to have a new hearth placed into it, and to make other repairs. This furnace has now been about two years in blast, and has yielded an immense quantity of the very best Anthracite Iron to its enterprising owners.

Both furnaces will be repaired with the least possible delay, and "blown in" again as soon as repaired .- Danville Democrat.

MICHIGAN CENTRE RAILBOAD .- This road will be in full blast to Kalamazoo the ensuing summer; and a bill is now pending in the Michigan State lands to complete the road to St. Joseph, its western termination. When this last link is completed, the journey can be made from Boston

served and protected.

destruction of our happy form of government, port of the State governments in all their rights, must speedily follow. as the most competent administration for our

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our p-ople, a devotion to the Union of the States,

which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional jealousies and heart-burnings must be discountenanced; and all should remember that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny.

To increase the attachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any poliey which shall tend to favor monopolies, or the peculiar interests of section or classes, must operate to the prejudice of the interests of their ellow-citizens, and should be avoided. If the compromises of the constitution be preservedif sectional jealousies and heart-burnings be discountenanced-if our laws be just, and the government be practically administered strictly within the limits of power prescribed to it-we may discard all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

With these views of the nature, character, and objects of the Government, and the value of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creation of those institutions and systems which, in their nature, tend to pervert it from its legitimate purposes, and make it the instrument of sections. lasses, and individuals. We need no national banks, or other extraneous institutions planted around the Government to control or strengthon it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities, how impotent for good, and how powerful for mischief.

Ours was intended to a plain and frugal government; and I shall regard it to be my duty to recommend to Congress, and, as far as the Executive is concerned, to enforce by all the means within my power, the strictest economy in the expenditures of the public money, which may be compatible with the public interests.

A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed, in some of them, as an essential prop to existing governments. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labor of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the ends for which our republican government was instituted

Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our revolution, and during the war of 1812, have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues, not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off.

I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the entire restoration of the credit of the general goveroment of the Union, and that of many of the States. Happy would it be for the indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted. The inestimable value of our federal Union is Although the government of the Union is nei-