



The Susquehanna Register.

JOHN C. MILLER, EDITOR.
MONTROSE, PENNA.

Monday Morning, April 19, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

[Subject to the ratification of the People.]

FOR SENATE COMMISSIONERS,
JACOB HOFFMAN,
of Berks County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS,

A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

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|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. WILLIAM F. HUGHES. | 14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL. |
| 2. JAMES W. HUGHES. | 15. JAMES D. PATTON. |
| 3. JOHN W. STOKES. | 16. JAMES K. DAVISON. |
| 4. JAMES P. VEREER. | 17. DR. JNO. McCULLOUGH. |
| 5. SPENCER McOLIVANE. | 18. RALPH DRAKE. |
| 6. JAMES W. FULLER. | 19. JOHN LESTER. |
| 7. JAMES PETERSON. | 20. JOHN'S ROBERTSON. |
| 8. JOHN SHAEFFER. | 21. THOMAS J. BISHAM. |
| 9. JACOB MARSHALL. | 22. LEWIS J. LORD. |
| 10. CHARLES F. WALLER. | 23. CHRISTIAN METZGER. |
| 11. DAVID ALLEN. | 24. DOMENIC TALLEY. |
| 12. M. C. MERCER. | 25. SAM'L A. PURVANCE. |
| 13. NED MIDDLEBURY. | |

Whig State Central Committee.

The following gentlemen compose the State Central Committee of the Whig Party for the ensuing year:

- David Taggart, Chairman, Newcomb B. Thompson, Joseph B. Myers, Charles C. Dunn, G. Thompson Jones, John M. Kennedy, William S. Price, Lloyd Jones, John S. Richards, John W. Killinger, David Miller, A. W. Leisenring, John H. Lauch, John Penn Jones, William C. Bogart, Charles W. Kelso, C. O. Loomis, Joseph Henderson, Raymond A. Taylor, Cyrus F. Markle, William Reynolds, William Abbott, William M. Bull, John S. Little, Jonathan Bullock, John U. Giller, J. Smith Fushey, John S. Brown, Bartram A. Shaffer, Henry D. Maxwell, Wm. McCalland, Andrew G. Curtin, Jonathan F. Stoen, John B. Steele, E. Sankay, Benjamin Kelly, Jacob E. Barclay, John McDowell, Jr., John S. Struthers, Wm. T. Sanders.

By order of the State Convention,
WILLIAM JESSUP, President.

A portion of the matter in to-day's paper was put in type some days since, with the expectation of issuing the Register on the regular day. "What's done can't be helped, better luck next time."

The Delay.

In consequence of again being disappointed in not getting a supply of paper which we had ordered from New York, no Register was issued for the last two weeks. We ask our friends to bear with us for a short time, when the missing numbers will be made good by the issue of a semi-weekly for a couple of weeks. The important Presidential campaign upon which we are just entering will render such issue convenient in bringing light before the people of our country. We are sorry that we have not been able to issue the Register more regularly, on account of disappointment to the public, more especially as there is now no other newspaper published in the county, the obscene and scurrilous falsehood Reporter of a b. case, (which will doubtless soon be removed to Binghamton to serve as one of Peter Funk's organs in puffing stuffed watches,) having not the slightest claim to the title of newspaper.

The Register will in future be served to village subscribers, and ready for delivery at the office, on Wednesday evening of each week.

We are under obligations to Hon. G. A. Grow for a copy of his speech on "Man's Right to the Soil." The doctrine of the speech accords with our ideas entirely, and it gives us pleasure to endorse them heartily. They are not new doctrines for Whigs. They have, not as a party it is true, (nor has any party) been of that opinion which is the foundation of this speech, almost since the question was first raised. Our last candidate for Congress, J. C. Adams, Esq., eloquently advocated the rights of the pioneer of civilization, "the citizen soldier," who was not with his fellow man, but with nature and the elements, and poverty oftentimes, to land and a home that he may call his own.

Borough Officers.

The following persons have been elected Borough Officers for the ensuing year:
Borough—C. L. BROWN.
School Directors—H. J. WERN, S. F. READ.
Constable—S. H. SATRE.
Council—Wm. H. Boyd, Wm. K. Hatch, Wm. H. Jessup, L. L. West, M. C. Tyler, A. Baldwin, M. S. Wilson, J. T. Richards, Henry Drinker.

Gen. Scott in New York.

The caucus of the Whig members of the Legislature of New York, recently passed resolutions recommending Gen. Scott as the next Whig candidate for President.

Connecticut.

This State has gone into the shadow of Loco-focoism again. With but one party against us it is laborious to nullify Whig gains in small towns while the aggregate is against us. These natural enemies, old Hunkerism and Baraburism, unite with the exceeding grace of the Massachusetts coalition, and the beauty of its spoils, went straightway and collected also. Another element was the Maine Liquor Law business. The Whigs were divided upon the question of its enactment; so also were the Loco-focos. The Whig candidates were in favor of the law; the Loco-focos opposed it. The question was made a leading issue at the caucus, and with just this result: The temperance Whigs stood by the men who were pledged to the support of the principles they advocated. The temperance Loco-focos voted for Seymour, who pocketed the anti-liquor enactment of last session, and thus by a union of anti-Maine Law Whigs, anti-Maine Law Loco-focos, with the Temperance Loco-focos, Connecticut has gone hook and line into the hands of the Philistines. The question was one for Connecticut voters to settle. With it we have nothing to do. But the disposition of it by this election shows that Loco-focos will desert principle for party at any time—that they will stick to the party while the cohesive power exists, public plunder being the object of their organized movements, and corruption the source of their strength. Contrast the course of such men as these temperance Loco-focos with the Free Soil Whigs of Ohio. The Whig party has always lost when moral questions about which there could be a difference of opinion among true Whigs, have been introduced as a canvass. We have seen it in our midst. Loco-focos, genuine, earnest temperance men, who lament, when nothing but words are required, over the evils of intemperance, have in our day united with Loco-focos who, making temperance a cloak to cover a multitude of sins.

Compromised as they are inclined to, by damning those they have a mind to, all united cheer by jowl in the work of pulling down temperance men and elevating men who put the veto of the Supreme Court upon their law of 1847.

Susquehanna Academy.

We attended last week the closing exercises of this institution, and were highly gratified with the unmistakable evidence not only that it is well conducted by its able teachers, but of the advancement of the students in their studies. The examinations occupying Thursday and Friday were such as must have gratified the friends and patrons of the Academy. On Friday evening the Young Ladies' Society entertained a large audience with various literary exercises. They were the writings of students of different ages, and not alike advanced in their different studies, but they showed that attention had been given to this important branch of education.

Dentistry.

We invite the attention of our readers to the card of Dr. Smith, in our columns. We have recently seen several full sets of teeth to be fitted by Atmospheric pressure, of Dr. Smith's manufacture. They were perfect and complete in every respect and we have the testimony of those for whom they were made, that they fitted and worked admirably.

The North Branch.

It is well to consider what the Loco-foco papers say about the Bill creating a loan of \$850,000 to finish the North Branch. The Berks County Press of April 6th, contains an article upon this Bill, in which the act of 1849 is referred to as the better method of finishing the canal. This act was passed our readers will recollect, by the Whig legislature of 1849. Under its provisions the work was resumed, and prosecuted. And at this we believe would be much more advanced if some Loco-focos had not demanded and insisted upon an appropriation of a certain sum of money, by which course they obtained less than the law of 1849 would have given them. The article speaks of the Loan in the following language:

"Now we say this is unworthy of the Democratic party, a burning shame to those who saddle these things upon its eschuchon, and one which the people will resent at the first opportunity. Extraneous and folly is no part of the Democratic creed, much less is a system of indebtedness in accordance with principle. A debt, for whatever purpose contracted, is a curse to the people, and with the experience of history, and our own, we are justified in saying that the man in power who can present it and does not, is unworthy to be trusted, and he who is unworthy, will not inflict an injury upon his constituents which he can never repair. This is precisely our position at present. Why not adhere to the prudent and satisfactory act of 1849, in regard to the North Branch Canal, and if there was no surplus in the Treasury to carry out the intentions of the Legislature, would it not have been the pride of Col. Bigler's Administration to have made a surplus, by economy and strict responsibility, and thus have added to the credit of the State, the fund of having added to our State Treasuries more than a million of dollars?"

Protection.

We learn that coal has been offered, on contract, in the Bloomsburg market, at 140 cents in Danville, at 160 per ton gross. These prices, average no more than we have to pay at our doors for domestic coal. Coal cannot certainly be delivered at these prices, and realize a living profit, or any profit. It is a question, we know, a little something about the business and know it cannot be done. Where there is no profit, there is always a loss. There is no just measure in this business. Coal so offered is offered at a sacrifice. It is done because the operators are heavily in debt, and are weary to sell coal, and raise a little money, although it is a loss. This is ruin to all legitimate business. And it is ruin to all business depending upon this business.

This system of sacrificing our sole reliance, the market of a great and valuable mineral; a necessity of life should be broken up. Those who do it are irresponsible, reckless men who care not how much mischief they do so long as they can take out a living from hand to mouth, for the time being. The same practices have driven them away from other communities, and should drive them up or sustain them. They are freebooters upon all legitimate business. The public have to suffer, and the public should defend itself, or it will deserve to suffer. Give no man credit or countenance for money or goods, who is so great an enemy to the prosperity of the section in which he lives. The sooner he clears out or quits the business, the better for all.

If together business is such madness manifested, no matter how anxious to sell, or how crowded a neighborhood may be with stores, the merchant will not sell his goods below cost. If he does he finds his level soon. The planter of cotton and tobacco, realizes the best possible price for his crops. He does not run down his produce by offering them at losing prices. The same with the wheat grower. The ruling price is that at which he holds his grain. These inferiority in the coal business are the only fools and knaves who engage in the degrading business. And their creditors in the end, be they many or few, are sure to suffer from their dishonest practices.

Any man who thus strikes at the property of a great staple in which large communities are interested, is the enemy of all the rest of the people so interested, and should be dealt with accordingly.—Wilkesbarre Farmer.

We give the above article from a leading and able Democratic Journal, because in our view it admits some things and asserts others which form essential parts of the doctrine of protection.

It admits and asserts that a fair price should be paid for coal. The writer speaks from a personal knowledge of the business, says that coal cannot be sold at the ruinous prices to which a home competition has reduced it; it is ruin to all legitimate business, and it is ruin to all business, depending upon this business. This is literally true, and it shows conclusively what Protectionism has always asserted, that there is a home competition quite as effective in reducing cost to the consumer as that foreign, which Loco-foco policy invites. Again it asserts that such a competition in the coal trade, the business is injured. That the inevitable tendency of it, is to ruin the business, and with it, much of other business, which is dependent upon the prosperity of this branch of industry. And this results from sales of coal at a cost below that at which the industry engaged in bringing it to the consumer can live and prosper. This is precisely the case with the iron interests of our State. Sales of iron at prices that our citizens, engaged in the digging and working off, cannot live by, is precisely what has wrought great injury to this important staple of the State. The sales in this case are made by Foreign Houses. In the case of which the Farmer complains they are made by "freebooters upon all legitimate business." The latter are characterized as "operators heavily in debt," and the nature of the evil is its own remedy. But in the matter of iron, the operators that work such ruin upon this branch of industry are foreign companies, foreign corporations. They have in addition to the prospect of a future contract of our market—the great advantage of cheap labor than our Iron workers can command. What is wanted, is such an impost of duty upon their iron, as shall give our own companies at least a fair chance with foreign companies in the market at home.

The cry about corporations is all cant. We may as well support by legislation our own corporations as those of England. Protection supports and fosters the one, free trade feeds the other. And we say of the man who is internally prating and twaddling about Free Trade when there is no Free Trade, of "incidental protection to the great interests," all the while opposing anything that has the least semblance or shadow of it; and helping to crush and annihilate with ad valorem duties and discriminating tariffs, the property of the State depends, very much the same that the Farmer does of "those interlopers in the coal business." Any man who thus strikes at the prosperity of a great staple in which large communities are interested is the enemy of all the rest of the people so interested and should be dealt with accordingly.

For the Susquehanna Register.
Toussou, March 27, 1852.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Thomson held in pursuance of public notice at Thomson Centre, March 27th, to take into consideration the position of the township in regard to the division of the land, Martin J. Mumford was called to the chair, Collins Galat, and J. M. Wright, Vice Presidents and Robert Galat, and L. H. Cross, Secy's, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas many who signed the petition for a new township were deceived in regard to the proposed line it taking more into Ararat than they supposed it would, thereby, without desiring the school districts and rendering it impossible economically to divide them so as to accommodate the inhabitants.

Therefore, Resolved, That we the inhabitants of the township of Thomson, feeling ourselves aggrieved, think proper to send a committee to Montrose to investigate the proposed line, and to report to the township meeting on the 10th of May next.

ITEMS.

Lola Montez, Countess of Landshold, has been initiated into the mysteries of modern Democracy. The Republic says, that the Richmond Enquirer, acting as sponsor at her baptism into the faith. At Boston she announced herself a Buchanan man. Perhaps she thinks that she will be able to obtain the same influence with him, if he is elected, that she once had on the Prussian court; Buchanan is a bachelor and should beware of "entangling alliances."

Notions of Publications.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE for April appeared the other day decorated with splendid engravings and containing a variety of inviting pages that are worth reading.

GODEY for April came some two days earlier, and a first-rate number it is—the engravings good and the articles ditto.

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW for April is one of the best yet issued. The leading article on "The Administration—the Party" is an able paper. This number contains articles on "Journalism and Journalism in Paris," "Democratic Candidates," "The Central Nation," "Biography of N. H. Hall," "Margaret Fuller," "Mormonism in Illinois," Congressional Summary, and Critical Notices, and is embellished with a fine portrait of Hon. A. H. Stewart.

The new proprietor, Champion Bissell Esq., announces that from the 1st of July it will be published at \$3 per annum. It deserves a place in the library of every Whig.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE for April is in no wise inferior to its predecessors. The Judge Papers rendered into writing by R. Marvel, and the editors table are sufficient inducements of themselves to subscribe for it. Terms, \$3 per annum.

THE LADIES' KEYSER for April contains an engraving representing an ante-revolutionary scene—the Boston Boys confronting Gen. Gage—which is alone worth a quarter's subscription. The articles are all good. Published monthly by John S. Taylor, 143 Nassau street, New York, \$1 per annum.

THE MUSICAL WORLD AND JOURNAL OF FINE ARTS—This Magazine is published on the 1st and 15th of each month by Oliver Dyer. It is, as its name denotes, devoted to music and the Fine Arts. Each number contains several pieces of choice new music, criticisms of new musical works, and miscellaneous, prose and poetry enough to satisfy any subscriber. We cannot too strongly commend it to those who have music in their souls.

OLIVER DYER, 257 Broadway, New York. Terms, \$1.50 in advance.

FARM JOURNAL.—The March number of this valuable monthly is filled with useful and interesting papers. With this number the first volume closes, and the Journal is established on a permanent basis. Now is the time for those who want to subscribe for a good agricultural paper.

A. M. SPANGUE, Lancaster, Pa. Terms, \$1.00 per annum.

MUSIC OF AN INVALID.—This book is something altogether unique in the literary world. One moment it reminds us of Charles Lamb, then of some other writer who has charmed us; but in the end we are compelled to fall back upon the conviction, that it is decidedly original. It is full of the deepest and most wholesome thought, while a vein of the richest humor enthralls you. These "Musings" must be the thro's of a sensitive mind, the veritable sittings of no ordinary mind, breaking loose from disease now and then, as a fair struggle is given between the strong mind and a feeble body. The man who wrote this volume must be well worth knowing, if his identity could be once established. To chat with a mind like that, one hour each day, would be a treat indeed. We have quite set our heart on finding out who the author is. This bears evidence of being his first literary effort.

THE MUSINGS OF AN INVALID will be safely forwarded by mail, free of Postage, to any part of the United States, on receipt of an order, with One Dollar, by JOHN S. TAYLOR, Publisher, 143 Nassau-street, N. Y.

Recent developments show the many modes in which the Commonwealth is swindled by the carelessness or corruption of the Canal Commissioners of the State. They pretend among other things to give out the work on the public improvements to the lowest bidder. They make a reply which discloses the following fact: that for the work on section 17 of the road to avoid the Plains there were four bids—one by Burke & Gonder at \$33,055; one by Lincoln, Long & Co., at \$19,065; one by Kupper, Long & Co., at \$22,770, and one by O'Grady, Harley & Co., at \$21,830. The contract was awarded to Burke & Gonder, although the price they receive is \$13,990 more than Lincoln, Long & Co.'s bid; \$11,765 more than Kupper & Howley's and \$1,225 more than O'Grady, Harley & Co.'s. After this, let the people hear no more about the honesty of Loco-foco Canal Commissioners.—Independent Whig.

A contract at Bertermilk Falls, on the North Branch Canal, was given by the State, for the purpose of improving the same, for \$7,000 more than the bid of a good responsible applicant. There are other cases of like corruption on the North Branch, and the thing ought to be investigated.

—The New Orleans papers are expressing their indignation at a scurrilous article in the New York Times, in which the Medical Journal says that the true plague is prevailing very farily in Madeira.

—The Pennsylvania has recently changed hands. Wm. H. Hope, late of the Baltimore Argus, has become editor and proprietor. It is to be a penny paper.

—The German States composing Zollverein, had passed a decree that from the 1st of March to the 1st of September next, grains, provisions and flour can be imported into the Zollverein free of duty. This is in consequence of the deficiency of the last grain crop.

—The Liquor Law, of which we published a synopsis a few weeks since, has been amended by the addition of the following article:

"That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any manufacturer of wine or cider, or brewer of malt liquors, or distiller of spirituous liquors, who shall make or distill the same directly from agricultural products, and who shall not sell or otherwise dispose of the same in a less quantity than thirty-one gallons; neither shall they apply to the owner (or occupant of any warehouse, or to any commission, shipping or forwarding merchant, who shall not sell or otherwise dispose of any of the above named articles in less quantity than above stated."

And by the addition of another amendment, submitting it to a popular vote, which is exactly what the Supreme Court, Coulter dissenting, pronounced to be unconstitutional. This kind of treatment is called knocking the brains out of the Maine Law.

The Lancaster Examiner says, that there has been formed a Buchanan Rifle company in that city. We suppose, that a man must be ready to "let all the democratic blood out of his veins" before he can join, and that the members wear the black cockade in commemoration of Col. Buchanan's exploits while Scott was at Chippewa.

We recollect reading an article in one of the British Quarterly upon the conditions of Operative Slavery in the British Factories. The author attempted to be personal with Brother Jonathan, and said that he did not believe the "condition of the worst menial in their workshops as bad as that of the best slave in Boston or Philadelphia." Earl Grey, in a late debate, after lauding the British Government as one under which the people enjoyed more true liberty than ours, he said that he "was confirmed in his opinion, by a remarkable fact which appeared in the annual message of the Governor of the United States of New York, to the Legislature of those States, viz., all of which wisdom was transcendently cheered."

The Whig State Convention adjourned on Friday, April 16th. They passed resolutions strongly recommending the nomination of Millard Fillmore, and endorsing the Compromise.

Ex. Gov. Jones of Tennessee, addressed a large Whig meeting at the Broadway House. At the conclusion of the speech Calvin E. Mather offered a set of resolutions nominating Fillmore. The intention was to entrap Gov. Jones into a Fillmore manoeuvre, but it did not succeed. The resolutions were withdrawn by the mover.

The New York legislature, adjourned on Friday evening.

The Commercial Bulletin office at Detroit; was burned on Friday night. The building was destroyed, including every thing belonging to the office. Loss \$18,000.

The official vote of Connecticut gives Seymour 559 majority. His popularity in 1851 was 1,311.

Hon. W. P. Mangum the Whig Senator from North Carolina, made a speech in the Senate on Wednesday last, announcing his preference for Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

The El Dorado and Daniel Webster, arrived from California on Monday afternoon, the gold which they brought amounted to \$950,000. Passenger trains now run on the Panama Railroad to Buena Vista. Col. Tolson expects to open it to Toledo on the 19th inst, which will leave but 12 miles of river navigation.

—Hong Kong in China, was burned on the 3d of March. Nearly all of the city was burned. Hundreds of lives were lost.

—Satan on the 11th was visited with a tremendous conflagration. The loss was about \$200,000.

—We see that it is proposed to build a

splendid mansion for Gov. Bigler at Harrisburg. When Johnston was our Executive, the proposition that the State should erect a residence for the Governor, was pronounced a specimen of Whig extravagance. But a wonderful change has come over the spirit of Biglorism, with the prospect of filling the house with "the gallant and eloquent Bigler."

—The British Government have ordered a careful survey to be made around the Sault St. Marie with the view of constructing a ship canal. If Congress intends to do anything about it, the time has nearly arrived for action.

—A call has been issued for a woman's rights State Temperance New-York Suffrage Convention. It is to be held on the 20th inst, at Rochester.

—One of the Engines of the N. Y. & E. Railroad, ran a race on Tuesday evening, near Chester. The engine was one of the best on the road, and the accident was probably owing to the negligence of the Engineer, in permitting the water to get too low. The Engineer was killed, and the fireman dangerously scalded.

—The block of Red Granite which the Swiss Confederation has presented for the Washington Monument, bears this inscription:—*Die alle freie Schweiz dem Andenken des Generals G. Washington*—old free Switzerland to the memory of General G. Washington. It is a singular fact that there is no diplomatic agent of this government at the court of this the only other Republic on the face of the earth. One is to be appointed however this summer.

For the following figures says the Lancaster (Vt.) we are indebted to Senator Mahanberg, who has been investigating the financial questions connected with the public works.

Receipts and Expenditures at the close of 1843:	
Total receipts to 1851, inclusive.	\$21,163,812 49
Total expenses as per table.	\$16,925,276 38
Add pat. rights.	6,400 00
Add guaranteed interest.	406,873 19
	17,338,529 57
Apparent net profit in 9 yrs.	\$3,725,285 92
But construction account in 1851 is \$30,057,077 56	
In 43 it was 25,616,375 01	
Deduct this difference.	1,440,702 55
Real net profit in 9 yrs.	\$2,284,583 37
Net revenue per year from 1843 to 1851.	\$253,842 26
Average annual expenses for four years ending in 1846.	590,000 00
Average annual expenses for four years ending in 1850.	915,000 00

Taking this statement to be entirely accurate, it is clear that the State is annually losing large amounts by the public improvements. Our present State debt of forty millions of dollars was mainly contracted in making these improvements. The annual interest on this debt is about two millions of dollars. This for nine years is about eighteen millions; whilst the profit in the same time is a little over two millions!—clear loss in nine years—about sixteen millions of dollars. Yet Loco-foco Canal Commissioners annually assure public improvements are making money. Their reports are all cheats! They take a few favorable facts—throw them together and conceal those which are unfavorable that the people may be misled and the present corrupt system continued.—Argus.

In February last, the course of trade was as follows, as we find it in the National Intelligencer of March 6:

Total imports.	\$9,139,285
Exports.	3,567,764
Excess of imports of merchandise.	\$5,571,521
Specie exported to foreign ports.	\$3,551,543
Specie imported from foreign ports.	110,293
Excess of exports of specie.	\$3,441,250

What a pleasant picture for a true American to contemplate! In one month excess of importation of merchandise, \$5,571,521—excess of export of specie, \$3,441,250. Under the tariff of 1846, we are compelled to buy abroad much of what under a Protective Tariff we were formerly able to make at home. To pay for these extra purchases, our coin is sent to fill European coffers to the tune of over three millions a month! Thus much for permitting the Loco-foco party to fasten upon the country a revenue system which discriminates in favor of British Labor and British Capital against the Labor and Capital of our own country.—Ind. Whig.

The National Debt—Millions paid by the Administration.

According to the Hon. James Brooks, the present Administration has paid nearly \$17,000,000 of the National Debt.—Thus:	
The public registered debt on the 30th of November, 1850.	\$64,228,238
The public debt 10th of November 1851.	62,550,395
Since the Whigs came into power, March 4, 1849, they have freed the country from an amount of public debt, as follows:	
Stocks of the loan of 1843—set of 3d March, 1843.	\$231,300 00
Stock of the loan of 1846—set of 22d July, 1847.	9 74
Stock of the loan of 1847—set of 23d January, 1847.	1,832,200 00
Mexican indemnity—set of 10th August, 1846.	303,575 92
Bounty land scrip—set 11th February, 1847.	232,675 00
Old funded and unfunded debt—set 4th August, 1790, and the 18th of June, 1798.	7,814 87
Awards under the fifteenth article of the treaty with Mexico for which the issue of stock was authorized, but which were paid in cash.	3,006,275 61
Payments under twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico, (by instalments).	11,258,140 31
	\$16,925,189 36

Thus it always is. The Loco-focos make debt by squandering the public funds; the Whigs pay it by husbanding the resources of the government and applying

to legitimate purposes what Loco-focos squander upon corrupt favorites.—Ind. Whig.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, April 1.

The Senate took up and passed the bill being a further supplement to the act regulating the fisheries in the river Delaware, and for other purposes.

The omnibus bill from the Judiciary Committee was then again taken up, variously amended and discussed, and finally committed to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crabb moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to recharter the Easton Bank; but the motion was lost by a vote.

Mr. Hamilton moved to proceed to the second reading of the bill to increase the capital stock of the Southark Bank, which was agreed to and the bill taken up.

Mr. Mulenberg introduced a bill, requiring the new stock to be sold to the public sale and the amount of premium to be paid into the State Treasury as a bonus.

Pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The North Branch Canal Loan bill was taken up and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The following bills were read in place:

To authorize corporations to issue preferred stock.

Relative to agencies of foreign insurance companies.

A supplement to the act relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

The House then took up and passed finally the bill to extend the judicial powers of the Supreme Court. Adjourned.

April 2, 1852.

RELATIVE TO THE INTERESTS OF MARRIED WOMEN AND THE PROPERTY OF THEIR HUSBANDS; TO PREVENT BUNTERS FROM TRESPASSING ON IMPROVED AND ENCLOSED LANDS; TO INCORPORATE THE WILLIAMSBURG ACADEMY.

The bill to incorporate the Charlestown Mining Company was taken up and passed. This bill had been vetoed by the Governor, but his objections to it were removed before it passed a second time.

Several omnibus bills filled with local sections of no importance in your vicinity passed finally.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Southark Bank was taken up in order.

Several amendments were submitted and discussed, and finally a vote was taken upon the amendment of Mr. Mulenberg authorizing a public sale of the stock, and the amount of premium to be paid into the State Treasury as a bonus which was adopted—yeas 20, nays 11.

The bill to charter the Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank, to be located at Alburtown, in Lehigh county, was taken up and passed finally by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Crabb, Darrington, Frailey, Hamilton, Hamlin, Haslett, McFarland, McMurtre, Malen, Myers, Matthias, Robertson, Shimer, Slifer, Walker—17.

Nays—Messrs. Bailey, Buckwalter, Carson, Evans, Fernon, Forsyth, Fulton, Hoge, Jones, McClain—10.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the bill to recharter the Easton Bank was then taken up, amended and passed finally—yeas 19, nays 8.

The bill to recharter the Anthracite Bank at Tamaqua, was taken up, amended, and passed finally—yeas 17, nays 12.

The bill to charter the Erie City Bank, located at Erie, was taken up, amended, and passed. Yeas 19, nays 11.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Bonham submitted an amendment intended to be offered to the appropriation bill, in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, authorizing the loan of five millions of dollars to redeem the loans falling due in the years 1852, '53 and '54; the rate of interest not to exceed five per cent. The bonds to be for two hundred thousand dollars, to have coupons attached, the interest to be paid in gold or silver, either in London or Philadelphia. Ordered to be printed.

The supplement to an act for the Limitation of Actions, passed in 1813, was defeated.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable aliens to purchase hold and convey real estate in relation to appeals from Justices of the Peace, and require applicants to give bail absolute; to authorize the Governor to authorize the County Commissioners to subscribe for two or more newspapers published in their respective counties; a supplement to the act relating to the support and employment of the poor.

Resolutions were passed against the extension of the Woodworth Patent.

Resolutions were passed in favor of printing the census in a form similar to that of Maryland.

The House then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills were considered and passed finally:

A supplement to the act in relation to partitions in favor of the Orphans' Court.

A bill regulating the descent of the property of the mother to illegitimate children.

The bill repealing the 6th section of the act of 1847, prohibiting the issue of the jails of this commonwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves, was taken up, discussed at length, and passed a second reading—yeas 55, nays 28. The bill was then postponed, and the House adjourned.

CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The Swadby Dispensary says:—A celebrated liquor importer in this city, recently had his pocket cut from his pocket while entering church. A few days subsequently he recovered the pocket-book through the post, (freight unpaid), accompanied with a note, in which the writer stated that, after spending the money, he discovered to his utter horror that he had been making use of money obtained in the infamous liquor traffic. He therefore returned the pocket-book, and would do the same by the money, should he be able to lay hands on it.TATIAN HUMAN FAMILY.— From a curious statistical digest just published in Europe, it appears that the human family numbers 700,000,000, and its annual loss by death is 18,000,000; which produces 634,000 tons of animal matter, which in turn generates by decomposition 9,000,000,000 cubic feet of gases, which are cleared away from the atmosphere by vegetable matter decomposing and assimilating them for their own use. This is an interesting subject for philosophical research.—Frasers & Mac-

ITEMS.

—The New Orleans papers are expressing their indignation at a scurrilous article in the New York Times, in which the Medical Journal says that the true plague is prevailing very farily in Madeira.

—The Pennsylvania has recently changed hands. Wm. H. Hope, late of the Baltimore Argus, has become editor and proprietor. It is to be a penny paper.

—The German States composing Zollverein, had passed a decree that from the 1st of March to the 1st of September next, grains, provisions and flour can be imported into the Zollverein free of duty. This is in consequence of the deficiency of the last grain crop.

—The Liquor Law, of which we published a synopsis a few weeks since, has been amended by the addition of the following article:

"That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any manufacturer of wine or cider, or brewer of malt liquors, or distiller of spirituous liquors, who shall make or distill the same directly from agricultural products, and who shall not sell or otherwise dispose of the same in a less quantity than thirty-one gallons; neither shall they apply to the owner (or occupant of any warehouse, or to any commission, shipping or forwarding merchant, who shall not sell or otherwise dispose of any of the above named articles in less quantity than above stated."