The Report of the Canal Commissioners will furnish information, in detail, in regard to the public works. Notwithstanding the interruptions of business experienced during the year, the gratifying result is presented, of a large increase of tolls over any preceding year. The increased and increasing value of these great works, render them an object worthy of peculiar care and protection; and must, forever, negative the idea of the State surrendering the control over them, to a corporation of the Land Office, during the past year, operations of the Land Office, during the past year, by which it will be seen, the receipts into the Treasury, from that source, have been increased.

The final Geological report, now finished and ready for the press, has been deposited by Henry D. Rogers, Esq. the State Geologist, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. This report is

the control over them, to a corporation.

The Pennsylvania railroad company, have commenced the construction of their rand, between this place and the city of Pittsburg, under very favora-ble auspices. The Eastern division is now under will be put under contract during the ensuing spring. The completion of this treat public work, even to Hollidaysburg, will augment the trade and travel upon the Philadelphia and Columbia road.— This prospective increase of busines, urges the necessity of considering the best means of avoiding tion of the Legislature. the inclined plane, at the Schuylkill.

As the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, is the important link which connects the main line of West branch canals, with the compercial metropolis of the State, and upon the control and management of which the value of our canal mainly depend, every thing which relates to it, is of the highest concern to the interest of the Commonwealth. In adopting measures to change its route, so as to reach the city without passing the inclined plane, the greatest circumspection and care should be observed, to secure the best location practicable, and to protect the State against exorbitant claims for damages. No change of location should be sanctioned, until the whole question is enduly examined, by one or more of the most competent engineers, who are entirely free from all interest in the decision. Under no circumstances, should any plan or arrangement be entertained, by which the State would, for a single moment, be deprived of the ownership and entire control of the road.

The reports of the Auditor General and State of the highest commendation.

The Commonwealth has heretofore sustained settled, and suits brought and prosecuted to judgment and execution, for balances of long standing, embracing the terms of several administrations .-This has, in many instances, produced cases of extreme hardship upon bail, some of whom have been accumulated interest, after the insolvency of their

principals and co-sureties. I am gratified in being able to say, that the business imposed upon the accounting officers, by a special act of assembly, in collecting these old debts, has not only been faithfully performed, but as to bar her right of dower, and if this consent is that the current business has been promptly attend- not given, her right is protected, after his death, ed to, and kept up. To enable the Auditor Gene- against the claims of his creditors. Now, if this ral, however, to continue to do full justice to the be a sound principle, and worthy of the solemn interests of the State, and all concerned, in the sanctions it has received from the Legislature and prompt settlement of accounts, liberal provision should be made to pay additional clerk hire.

While on this subject, I would respectfully inwite attention to the organization of the offices of the whether the regulations and checks existing, are sufty, and protect the interests of the Commonwealth. It is true, that the public has for many years sustained no losses by the Treasury, but, I apprehend that the faithfulnes of the agents, having tharge of these departments, and not the checks provided by the law, has produced this result. This is a propi tions period for instituting an examination of the subject, particularly as the present worthy officore hold so large a share of the public confidence. Since the establishment of the present system, the finances of the state have increased from a few hundred thousands, to nearly four millions of dollars, annually. The regulations and checks which were then considered sufficient, may now be inadequate to protect the interests of the Commonwealth, in its enlarged and increasing financial operations.

The Auditor General's office, to be an effeient check upon the Treasury, should be so organized, that the Auditor General might know, at all times, the condition of the Treasury, from the books of jections to bills for dissolving marriage contracts, his own office, without being dependent on hose of the Treasury. If errors or omissions exist in the Treasury, the Auditor General's books should detect and correct them. This is not the case under the present organization and mode of bing business, in the two offices.

It also occurs to me, that greater security springt months in the year, from four hundred thousand, to near a million of dollars, are subject to his traft, the sum of eighty thousand dollars. Thus a very great and dangerous power is confided to one man. I, therefore, suggest the propriety of requiring

the depositories, or for transferring moneys from one depository to another.

The report of the Adjutant General, exhibit the number of the militia of the Commonwealth, as well as the arms and military stores.

This detail shows the elements of the milery power of the Commonwealth-the strength of a Republican Government. The experience of the last few years, has added proofs to the value of this institution, and presents the subject, as one of great importance, to the care and supervision of the Legislature.

The Report of the Superintendent of Common race, cannot find a more delightful subject of contemplation, than this universal provision for the education of all the children of the Commonwelth; and thus arming them, with knowledge and power, and fitting them for maintaining the rank and dignity of freemen. The perfection of the system, is General Assembly.

You are respectfully referred to the report of the Surveyor General, for information in relation to the operations of the Land Office, during the past year,

represented to contain a general and scientific view of all the Rocky strata, and their contents-their order of arrangement, and the region of country they occupy, and representing, in detail, the situation of every layer of Coal, every important vein contract as far as Lewistown, and it is expected the and bed of iron ore, and every other mineral depo remaining portion of it, as far a Hollidaysburg, site, of utility, within the state. The state has expended a large sum, in collecting the materials, and information, contained in this elaborate and extensive report, which will be in a great degree, lost, unless it is published. I therefore, reccommend the subject of publication to the early atten-

The rights of property of married women, present, in my opinion, a proper subject of legislative consideration. By our laws, the husband upon our public improvements, as well as the North and marriage, possesses the power of becoming the absolute owner of the personal estate of his wife, by reducing it into possession, and when he thus acquires this ownership, he may dispose of it by will, at his death, to whom he pleases. She has the privilege, by law, of renouncing the estate or property devised or bequathed to her by will; and upon such renunciation, she is entitled to dower of her husbands' real estate, of which he died seized. The wife has no control of her own personal estate, or of that of her husband during the marriage, unless it be an extorted allowance for necessaries; and at her death, she has no power to dispose of even that which was her own, by will; but the EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, whole belongs to the husband. The husband may encumber his estate, by contracting debts without the consent of his wife; and upon his dying intestate, she is only entitled to the one-third of the personal estate, and a life estate in one-third of the real estate, after the payment of all the debts; and, Treasurer, present, in detail, the financial operations if the estate is not sufficient to the payment of the of the year; and I take pleasure in saying, that debts, she looses all. But the wife cannot encumthe industry, ability, and fidelity, with which these ber the real estate she holds in her own right, and departments have been administered, are deserving upon her death, the whole vests in the husband, during his natural life.

The policy, as well as the justice of this distincmany losses, by the delay of the settlement of ac- tion, made by the law in favor of the hushand, and counts, and the omission to enforce the payment of the balances found due, when settled. Within the liberal and enlightened spirit of the age, has devellast few years, many old accounts have been finally oped and secured the rights of man, and has redeemed woman and elevated her, from the degrading position she occupied, and placed her, where she always should have been, at the side of her husband, his equal in rank and dignity. Then why should her rights of property still be, to a great compelled to pay the balances found due, with the extent, controlled by the contracted and illiberal enactments of an age when her husband was her lord, and he might chastise her, by law, as if she were a servant? Our law very carefully provides, that the husband shall not, without the formal consent of his wife, convey his real estate by deed, so the Judiciary, why should it not be extended, so as to preserve to the widow her dower, in all cases where the husband has not only by deed, but by other means, sanctioned by the law, disposed of his AuditorGeneral and State Treasurer, to ascertain real estate, without the formal consent of his wife ? If the husband contracts debts, his real estate is as ficient, in all respects, to secure a proper accountabili- effectually transferred by the law, for the use of his creditors, as if he had conveyed it by deed, with the consent of his wife :- thus the law, at present, enables the husband, by one mode of transfer, to bar his wife's dower, without her consent, while it protects her right with the greatest pertinacity, if he adopts another mode of transfer. If the widow's right of dower is good in one case, as is universally admitted, it is equally as good in the other, and the power of the husband to take it away, by changing the mode of transferring the estate, is destructive of a sound and well established principle, and should be repealed. This conclusion appears to me to be irresistible; and I, therefore, recommend the passage of a law, securing to married women their right of dower, in all cases where the estates of their husbands are transferred, after the passage of the act, without their formal consent.

In the annual message, to the Legislature, at the last session, and in several messages containing ob-I have expressed my opinions upon the subject of granting legislative divorces. These opinions have been strengthened by further reflection, and I shall

adhere to them. The great purposes for which the law-making power was established in the Commonwealth, have been accomplished. General laws have been enactthe misapplication of the moneys in the Trestry, ed, and have received the approbation of the peoand on deposite in the banks, to the credit of the ple, for securing the enjoyment of the life, the lib-Treasurer, should be provided, by the instituten of erty, and reputation of the citizens, and for protectsome check upon his drafts and payments. The ing them in the acquisition, possession, and transmoneys of the Commonwealth, on deposite to the mission, of property, and in the pursuit of their credit of the Treasurer, varying in amount, for some own happiness. The foundations of good government being thus laid, the time of the General Assembly, at its annual sessions, is more occupied in alone, while he is only repuired to give security in providing for the contingencies that arise in the progress of our affsire, than in changing the organic laws, as is attested by reference to the annual enactments of the Legislature. For some years the Auditor General to countersign all draft for past, but few general, while a large number of local the payment of money drawn by the Treasuret on laws, have been enacted. The tendency seems to be to substitute special, for general legislation; a practice which may well be regarded as of doubtful utility-and it presents a question, which, in my opinion, deserves grave consideration. General laws, affecting the whole community, receive, in their discussion, the deliberate consideration of all the Representatives of the people. That which interests all, arrests the attention, and secures the care and close investigation of all. Hence, general laws have impressed upon them, the wisdom, the experience, and the judgment, of every member of the Legislature. Having received this deliberate sanction, they usually meet with the approbatiou Schools, exhibits a full view of the progress and of the people, and become permanent rules of acsteady advancement, of our admirable system of tion. This reasonable practice, limits and simpli-Common School instruction, which is diffusing its fies the questions submitted for legislative discusblessings to the rising generation, and strengtens sion, is calculated to shorten the sessions, reduce all our free institutions. The man who love his the expenses of government, and give dignity and importance to the proceedings of the General Assembly.

On the other hand, local legislation excites no interest. A few members, only, who represent the county, township or borough, in which the change of the law is proposed, are concerned in arranging one of the noblest objects of legislation, and will the provisions, and being too often passed upon their secure the early and continued attention of the request, those special acts are sent forth, with all the imperfections, which the wisdom and deliberate

care of the whole body, if they had been general laws, would have corrected. The direct tendency of this practice, is to multiply the demand for lo cal laws-a demand which has increased from year to year, to an alarming extent, which no industry of the General Assembly will be able within the limits of an ordinary session to satisfy, if the practice is continued. Is it not impracticable, in a great State like Pennsylvania to provide special acts to meet all the different and changing views of the citizens, of every borough, township and county? and if this were practicable, would not the policy of establishing an infinite variety of different rules, for the same people, be exceedingly questionable, and introduce great confusion and uncertainty !-Would it not defeat one great and beneficial object of sound legislation, which is permanency of the laws? Is there not true wisdom, and sound policy, in preserving and strengthening the unity of the Commonwealth, and in maintaining uniform interests, customs and habits? It is true, there are shades of difference in the condition and local circumstances of the citizens, of separate districts of the State: but, in an advancing and improving country, where intercourse is so direct, and the social relations of life are so generally diffused, these will gradually and certainly disappear under the influence of general laws. We are one people without reference to our ancestry, or the place of our birth. We are all Pennsylvanians-we have the same constitution of government-the same common rights-then why should we not have the same common laws? In conclusion, permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that I shall most heartily co-operate with you, in all your efforts to advance our beloved Commonwealth, and to promote the welfare of the

FRS. R. SHUNK. Harrisburg, January 5, 1848.

ABSTRACT of the receipts and payments at the State Treasury, for the fiscal year 1847, with an estimate of the same for the year 1848.

Receipts.	Receipts, 1847.	,	Estimate 1848.	,
Lands,	\$15,293	04	\$16,000	00
Auction commissions,	21,700	00	21,000	00
Auction duties,	53,831	08	65,000	00
Tax on bank dividends,	128,307	13	125,000	00
Tax on corpo'tion stocks, Tax on real and personal	124,355	56		
estate,	1,380,781	19	1,400,000	00
Tavern licenses,	34,963	13	40,000	00
Retailers' licenses,	143,684	70	150,000	
Pedlers' licenses,	2,291			
Brokers' licenses, Theatre and circus' li-	5,598	31	6,000	00
censes,	930	00	1,000	00
Pamphlet laws,	398	29		
Mililia fines,	11,090	37	15,000	00
Tax on writs, &c.,	47,184	67	50,000	00
Tax on certain officers,	13,611	56	18,000	00
Collateral inheritance tax	42,743	55	50,000	00
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,587,995	61	1,700,000	00
Canal fines, &c.,	5,018	07		00
Tax on enrolment of				
laws,	3,420	00	3,000	00
Tax on loans,	118,977	90	120,000	00
Loans,	220,089	80		
Dividends on turnpike				
and bridge stocks,	1,076	79	1,000	00
Nicholson lands,	1,761	35		
Accrued interest,	2,043	50	2,500	00
Refunded cash,	2,242	59		
Escheats,			3,000	00
Fees of the public offices,	1,257	41	1,500	00
Miscellaneous,	6,379	16	6,000	
Balances in the Treasury	\$3,977,025	89	\$3,921,900	00
Dec. 1, 1846 & 1847,	384,678	70	680,890	85
	\$4,361,704	59	\$4,002,790	85

ABSTRACT of the receipts and payments at the State Treasury, for the fiscal year 1847, with an estimate of the same for the year 1848.

Payments | Estimate

Payments.	1847.	1848.
Public improvements,	\$690,575 9	\$779,590 00
Expenses of government,	200,113 3	210,000 00
Militia expenses.	25,837 7	20,000 00
Pensions and gratuities,	24,850 1	
Charitable institutions,	29,000 00	
Common schools,	196,804 04	4 200,000 00
Loans,	209,064 4	6
Interest on loans,	2,002,240 4	2,000,000 00
Guaranty of interest,	30,800 00	30,800 00
Domestic creditors int'st,	5,133 5	
Cancelled relief notes, Damages on the public	150,000 00	200,000 00
works,	12,467 2	10,000 00
Reveue Commissioners, Public buildings and	98 20	
grounds, Eastern reservoir of the	1,802 3	1,200 00
Penn'a canal, Out-let lock at Wells'	16,515 5	1,300 00
falls,	16,550 90	3,400 00
Penitentiary,	14,915 00	
State Library,	1,924 80	
House of Refuge,	4,000 00	
Conveying fugitives,	679 57	1
Escheats,	35 00	1,000 00
Nicholson lands,	1,751 54	3,000
Abatement of state tax,	40,369 57	
Philadelphia riots,	61 00	
Miscellaneous,	5,223 33	6,000 00
Balance in the Treasury	\$3,680,813 74	\$3,576,390 00
Dec. 1, 1847 & 1848,	680,890 85	1,026,400 85
	\$4,361,704 59	\$4,602,790 85

HARRISBURG TEA AGENCY. For the sale of the Superior Teas of JENKINS & COMPANY, Tea Dealers, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has taken the Agency for the sale of those excellent TEAS-has received and will be kept supplied with a full assortment of Greens and Blacks of the various kinds and qualities; and which it is confidently believed will, on trial, speedily take the preference in this community over all other Teas. They are in neat packages of 1, 2, and 1 lb. each, la-belled with their name, the kind of Tea and price, with a metallic as well as paper envelope for perservation of the quality, having full weight of Tea in each. One of the Partners of the concern (who selects the Teas) learned this difficult business of the Chinese themselves, having resided among them many years,

at Canton, engaged in the Tea trade. Possessing this extraordinary advantage, the ability of the House is unquestionable, and may be relied upon for furnishing, not only safe, but also, the most delicious Teas and at the lowest possible prices.

At this period, when the public taste is undergoing

change from the Green to Black Teas, it may be interesting to know that the Chinese universally drink Black Teas, considering the Greens fit only for for-HENRY FELIX. Confectioner, No. 16 West Market square.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SESSION 1848.

STATE SENATE.

I. Philadelphia city-Benj. Matthias, W. A. Crabb.

II. Philadelphia county-Thomas S. Forsythe, gain, H. L. Benner, Wm. F. Small. III. Montgomery—George Richards.
IV. Chester and Delaware—Wm. Williamson.

V. Berks-John Potteiger. VI. Bucks-Josiah Rich. VII. Lancaster and Lebanon-John P. Sander

on, A. Herr Smith. VIII. Schoylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike-W. Overfield.

IX. Northampton and Lehigh-Jacob D. Boas X. Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming-Frs. B. Streeter.* XI. Bradford and Tioga-Gordon F. Mason.

XII. Locoming, Clinton and Centre-William XIII. Luzerne and Columbia-Valentine Best, XIV. Northumberland and Dauphin-Benjanin Jordan.

XV. Union, Mifflin and Juniata-Ner Middle warth.

XVI. Cumberland and Perry-Robert C. Ster ett. XVII. York-Philip Smyser.

XVIII. Adams and Franklin-W. R. Saddler. XIX. Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon-Alexan-

XX. Armstrong. Cambria, Clearfield and Indi na-William F. Johnston. XXI. Westmoreland and Somerset-Sam'l Hill XXII. Payette and Greene-Charles Black. XXIII. Washington-E. G. Creacraft.

XXIV. Allegheny and Butler-George Darsie, John Levis. XXV. Mercer and Beaver-David Sankey.* XXVI. Crawford and Venango-James Porter

Brawley. XXVII. Brie-Jesse B. Johnson.

XXVIII. Warren, Jefferson, Clarion, Potter and M'Kean-James L. Gillis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Adams-William M'Sherry Allegheny - Lewis C. J. Noble, Christian Snively, Marshall Swartzwelder, Henry Large. Armstrong- Lewis Brenneman. Beaver-John Allison, John Sharp, Jr. Bedford-James J. Kirk, Josiah Miller. Berks - John C. Myers, John Long, Samue Fegely, Henry G. Stetler. Bradford-Francis Smith, Arunah Wattles. Nicholson.

Butler-Jacob Ziegler. Cambria-John Kean. Centre and Clearfield John B. Meek, George Walters. Chester-Henry S. Evans, Thomas K. Bull, George Ladley.

Crawford-S. G. Krick, J. K. Kerr. Cumberland-Jacob Lefever, Abraham Lamber-Dauphin-James Fox, Theodore Gratz. Delaware-Sketchley Morton.

Columbia-Stewart Pearce.

Erie-G. J. Ball, Wm. Sanborn. Fayette-William Y. Roberts, William Redrick Franklin-William Baker, Samuel Seibert. Greene-John B. Gordon. Huntingdon and Blair-David Blair, H.Breidenthall.

Indiana-Wm. C. M'Knight. Jefferson, Clarion and Venango-John Keatly, Jr. William Perry. Juniata and Union-Samuel Weirich, John

M' Minn. Lancaster-Abraham Shelly, J. B. Stubbe, Thomas B. Jacobs, Joseph C. Dickinson, David G. Eshelman.

Lebanon-Adam Grittinger. Lehigh and Carbon-Peter Bowman, Samuel Luzerne-Samuel W. Goff, Samuel Benedict.

Lycoming, Clinton, Potter and Sullivan-Wm F. Packer, Timothy Ives, Jr. Mercer-Robert Black, M. B. Kremm. Mifflin--Hugh M'Kee. Montgomery-Benjamin Hill, Benjamin T. Hal-

lowell, David Evans. Northampton and Monroe-B. S. Schoonover. Charles A. Luchenbach, Joseph Laubach. Northumberland-George A. Frick.

Perry-John Souder. Philadelphia county-Thomas S. Fernon, Tho Daly, Abraham Olwine, Thomas K. Finletter, William S. Hallowell, John K. Loughlin, Edward Vansant, F. E. Dewns. Philadelphia city-Thomas C. Steel, George H

Hart, Solomon W. Roberts, John H. Diehl, R. Rundle Smith. Schuylkill-George Boyer, Alexander W. Ley-

burn. Somerset-J. J. Stutzman. Susquehanna and Wyoming-Samuel Taggart, Robert Little.

Tioga-Nathaniel A. Elliott. Warren, M'Kean and Elk-Alonzo I. Wilcox. Washington-Thomas Watson, Jacob Cort. Wayne and Pike-Pope Bushnell. Westmoreland-John Fausold, Harrison P

Laird, John F. M'Culloch. York-Thomas Grove, David F. Williams, Geo. F. Carl.

CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. At the Philadelphia Watch and ate width. Jewelry Store.

No. 96 North Second street, Corner of Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 car case. Silver do. full jewel'd \$18 | Gold Spectacles, Silver do, 7 jewels, 16 | Fine Silver do Silver Lepines, jewl'd, 11 | Gold Bracelets, Quartiers, good quality 7 Ladies Gold Pencils 175 5 | Silver Tea Spoon, set 5 00

Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver Holder. Gold Finger Rings 37 cents to \$80. Watch Glases best quality plain 121 cents, Patent 181; Lunet 25 other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines,

still lower than the above prices. O. CONRAD, Jeweller and Manufacturer of Silver Ware, Watch Maker and Importer of Watches. Constantly on hand, a large assortment of all articles usually kept in similar comblishments, of good quality and fashionable styles.

Nov. 24. 1847-1v

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES, J. W. Goodson, Bellevue, Ohio, says-Your medicines sold have given very general satisfaction, and the demand is increasing. The Carminative Balsam

is selling well. D. Beaver, Winchester, Preble Co., Ohio, says-Your Expectorant is getting very popular, and in lact taking the place of all other medicines of the kind .-Your Vermifage is deservedly popular, as also your Carminative Balsam and Pills, and require no certificate to recommend them. D. A. Barrows, Galena, Ill., June, 1845, says-1

am out of your Vermituge, and wish you would send me some as soon as possible, as I have calls for it every day,-also send more Sanative Pills. I am also nearly out of Expectorant and Hair Tonic. I have sold considerably by the dozen.

Jesse M. Allen, Columbiana, Ohio, April 1, 1845,
says—You will perceive that I have sold all your Ver-

mifuge, and I may tell you that I have been out for a long time; with a great many calls for it. Your Vermifuge particularly stands deservedly high as a Worm medicine, and has uniformly been attended with good effect. Please forward as soon as possible. Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C., June, 1845,

say-Send us a fresh supply of your medicines.— Your Carminative Balsam is highly spoken of by all who have used it. C. O. Wilson & Co., Portland, Me., Aug. 20, 1845, say-We wish you to send us some more of your

Carminative Balsam. Your medicines sell rapidly this summer. The Balsam and Vermifuge give good A. N. Williams, Parkersburg, Va., says—Your Carminative Balsam, I tried in the case of an infant of my own, afflicted with Diarrhosa and Hepatic de-

rangement, with marked success. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by C. B. HENRY, corner of Market and Third Streets, and MARTIN LUTZ, Market Street, Harrisburg, where may be had all other valua-ble preparations of Dr. Jayne.

December 29-3

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Honorable Nathaniel B. Eldred, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the 12th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. John C. Bucher and Hon. William Dock, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1847, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to com-mence on the 3d Monday of January next, being the 17th day of January, 1848, and to continue two weeks.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE hereby given, to the Coroner, and Justices of the Peace, and Constables, of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute Bucks-J. W. Long, P. D. Bloom, Edward against the Prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Harrisburg, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1847, and in the seventy-first year of the Independence of the United

JAMES MARTIN, Shoriff. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, | Dec. 29-3: December 21, 1847.

LARGE MERCHANT MILL

AT PRIVATE SALE.

HE subscribers offer at private sale, a large three-I story MERCHANT MILL, with four run of stone and Corn Drier attached, on an improved plan. This valuable mill property, together with the BRICK DWELLING, new small BANK BARN and eleven acres and three perches of land, now offered for sale, is situated in Hampden township, Cumberland county, on the Conodoquin-net creek, about five miles from Harrisburg and two miles north of the turnpike leading to Carlisle. The property was formerly known as Alexander & Penrose's mill, and has since been thoroughly renewed from the waterhouse to the garret. It has a never failing water power, and its situation being in a rich grain growing

ountry, offers peculiar advantages to capitalists. For further particulars apply to John Johnson, in Harrisburg, or to the subscribers, the first residing on the premises.

JOHN S. SNAVELY, Jr. GEO. SNAVELY.

Dec. 22-34

ART UNION, OF PHIALDELPHIA, For the Promotion of Fine Arts in the U. States. Incorporated in 1844.

OFFICERS FOR 1847-8. JAS. M'MURTRIE, Pres. WM. TOHUNTER, Treas.
Jos. Sill, Vice Pres. J. S. Wallace, Cor. Sec. Jos. Sill, Vice Pres.

THOS. T. ADAMS, Recording Secretary. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. Rev. HENRY J. MORTON, D. D., Rev. WM. H. FURNESS, D. D., CHAS. TOPPAN, JNO. TOWNE, Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, JOHN SARTAIN, H. B. WALLAGE,

CHAS. MACALESTER, JOHN NOTMAN, GEO. R. GRA-HAM, GEO. M. KEIM, J. SCHOLEFIELD, and HENRY C. The object of this Institution is to advance the cause of the FINE ARTS in the United States, to cultivate and improve public taste, and to afford additional patron-

age to our American Artists by the purchase of their Every Subscriber of Five Dollars per annum, becomes a member of the Institution. The funds thus received, after deducting necessary expenses, are appropriated first towards the production of a large and

costly original engraving, for distribution among the Subscribers, the residue of the funds is divided into certificates for different sums, and distributed by lot, amongst the Members, (at the annual Meeting on the First Monday in May of each year.) for the purchase of Paintings, Drawings, &c., by National Artists, from any accredited Exhibition in the Union.

Thus for the small sum of Five Dollars, each Member has the certainty of receiving an engraving of a good picture, in the highest style of the art, worth in itself the amount of his subscription, and the chance, besides of drawing a certificate for a considerable sum, to be expended in the purchase of a Work of

The Egraving for this year will be from Leutze's fine painting of "John Knox Rebuking Mary Queen of Scots," size, 20 inches in height and of proportion-

The Institution is managed by gentlemen who have no privileges beyond other members, and no compensation except the satisfaction of serving the cause of Art, they therefore with confidence appeal to the growing taste and patriotic pride of the r fellow citizens, to lend their aid, (it is but lending,) to a cause which unites so much public good with private gratification. at so little individual expense. E. A. LESLEY is Honorary Secretary for this place

Dec. 22-5t

AGENCY

HARPERS' PUBLICATIONS,

NEW YORK PRICES.

All New Books Received as soon as Pub-D. ROBISON. ished, by Market Street, Harrisburg, two Doors From Herr's Hotel.

HARRISOURA, JUNE 33-6m