that purpose, it would seem to be just and proper, rebuilding and repairing of the private bridges should hereafter be done by the owners of the property, and the public ones by the townships or counties, in which they are situated. Since my last annual message, in which I took

occasion to refer to the combinations of private companies and individuals, to monopolize and reap nearly all the advantages from the transportation on our internal improvements, there has been a trial and conviction of several persons, on the clearest proof, of a most flagrant conspiracy to render this monopolizing combination still more triumphant over the laws. This conviction will have the salutary tendency to arrest hereafter any such illegal attempts. It is now to be hoped, that by the removal of these obstacles in the way of fair individual competition, our public improve-ments will be open, as they were intended to be,

to the free and equal enjoyment of all.

Several recommondations, or what were deemed essential reforms, in the management of our internal improvements, made either by the executive or annulation. cutive or canal commissioners, have been hitherto baffled and defeated, by combinations of interest, which it is not easy to comprehend. I do not deem it necessary to specify particularly-all these-suggestions, but will refer you to my last annual message, and the last and present report of the missioners, in which they are contain heretofore on the subject, if any there was, the justice and propriety of making them are now be-youd question. During the last year, as well as

ed. I trust that whatever may have been the doubt yond question. Quring the last year, as were a former years, the canal commissioners have held assiduously liboring to correct the most glaring of assiduously liboring to correct the most glaring of assiduously liboring which had crept into the the errors and abases which had crept into management of our public improvements. They have done much, but much remains to be done; and unless seconded by the Legislature, there will much remain to be lamented, without the power to

Nothing has been done under the acts of Astembly passed at the last session, for the Incorpor ation of companies to complete the unfinished lines of our improvements. If any more effectual mode for the accomplishment of this object can be devised, it will afford ine great pleasure to co-operate with you in carrying it into execution.

The resolution of the General Assembly of the 7th of April last, "relative to the payment of in-

titled to a credit for the amount of their claim on the books of the suditor General, and shall-receive interest at six per cent. on balances due for work done prior to the 4th of May, 1841, interest to be allowed from that date, and on balances due for work done since the 4th of May, 1841, inter-Lest to be allowed from the passage of the act.—
And the first section of the act of the 27th July last, after making certain specific appropriations, directs whatever balance may be in the Treasury on the first day of August, November and Feb. ruary then next, after paying current demands on the Treasury, to be divided pro rata among the domestic creditors having claims for work done prior to the 4th May, 1841, or for repairs, &c. on finished lines of canals and rail-road, previous to foregoing acts, claims amounting in the aggregate to \$1,191,740 23 were entered on the books of the Auditor General at the close of the financial your, of which sum \$597,461 78 was for work done prior, and \$594,248 45 for work done subsequent to the 4th of May, 1841. On the first day of August the Treasury would not admit of a dividend therefore the first and only insighnent; twenty per cent, was paid on the first November, together with al interest then due, which amounted, dividend and interest, to \$200,580 43.

Notwithstanding the very satisfactory results which have grown out of the broad and liberal construction given by the Auditor General, to the resolution of the 7th April, there yet remains a very deserving class of creditors, who have received none of its benefits, nor was it at all practicable to bring them within its provisions. The poor laborers scattered along the improvements, who with their own hands do the work necessary to keep them in navigable condition, should be the objects of the first care of the government. In this instance they were entirely overlooked the appropriation for repairs being inadequate. From the character of their claims—their comparatively trifling amount, and their number, it was found inexpedient to enter them on the books of the Auditor General. If they had been entered, it would in many cases have cost the whole sum dut to procure the dividend from the Treasury-and, indeed, it would be a mockery for the government, instead of payments, to offer poor laborers a pro rata dividend on a claim of a tew dollars. It is suffering class of domestic creditors, will receive the immediate attention of the legislature.

It has happened in relation to the banking sys-

sions heretofore been the case with the institutions founded on unsound principles, that with all its power, and with all its hold on public confidence and support, it has fallen by the weight of its own imperfections. If any legislative action can re store public confidence in the banks, or render them of more service to the community, it will become your duty to furnish it. The mode and detail of the side to he was hard. detail of the aid to be rendered, I leave in the hands of the representatives of the people. But the public certainly expect, that you will not adjourn until you have made ample provision, for withdrawing from circulation the notes issued by pursuance of the act of 4th May, 1841; and it will afford me great pleasure to cooperate with you in any measure that may be deemed most advisable for the accomplishment of this object. At the same time, I will take occasion to suggest one source, from which the means may be readily o tained to extinguish a large por-tion of these issues. I refer to the sale of the Bank, Bridge, and other stocks, in which the State is interested. I think an amount might be realized, in this way, sufficient to answer the purpose,

The present condition of the Bank of Pennsylthe legislature. The State has a deep interest in seem to have been, for the last twenty years great equally so in winding it up, if that be deemed a the last session in relation to it; but owing to some defect they did not answer the purpose designed. Some remedy should be at once provided. One suggestion I will make on the subject, and that is, that in no contingency should the control of the bank be placed exclusively in the hands a remedy. I can see none better of the private stockholders. Let the State and than to provide for appointing a public printer to ed. One surgestion I will make on the subject, largest items in this expenditure, and has increas. the stockholders be put on the same footing—each having, respectively, the share of control equal to the amount of stock hild. No just complaint can greater facility and economy. Sound policy then he made and the interest of all posting will then be made, and the interests of all parties will be properly guarded. This much, at least, the ample of other states fully sanctions it. I republic has a right to expect.

jects demanding your early attention. The apment of members of the two Houses of the people are deeply: interested, and which will, course, claim your most careful consideration.—

The basis of an appointment bill on this subject, monts of the government. I trust we shall reshould be equality, fairness, and justice to all sections of the great distinctive characteristics. rights to every county in the State. The appointment bill passed on the 16th June, 1836, will not, for those who are genuine believers in the princiment bill passed on the 16th June, 1830, will like.

I conceive, be regarded as a precedent, or an example, but as a beacon, to be shunned by every would that others should do unto them.

You will allow me, in conclusion, to so will all the conclusion will be allowed the conclusion. legislator who understands and is honestly desirous of carrying into execution the injunctions of the Constitution. No extraneous considerations the Constitution. No extraneous considerations of the nublic business, and an adjournment at the

pose of drawing jarors for different courts, there is much complaint as to the manner of selecting the names put into these different wheels. It has been suggested that if one wheel only was provided, out of which all the panels of jurors for all the condition of the Treasury justifies the continuance of the legislature for private uses; the present is not that time.

To whatever department of the government we belong, we should be very greatly perfected, if the selection & drawing of the greatly perfected, if the selection & drawing of the same were to be done by the commissioners and sheriff in open court, under the supervision of one or more of the judges. Recent experience calls aloud for the protection of the jury box from even

and claborate report of the Superintendent, for the condition and details of our common schools, cadenies, female seminaries and colleges.

The report of the Adjutant General will be submitted to you. I should be exceedingly happy to unite with you, in any measures that would render the present militia system more efficient, and less burthensome to the community. Perhaps the en-couragement of volunteers would be the best means that could be adopted for the advanceme of these onds. Pennsylvania has just reason to e proud of her volunteers: in nur and martial spirit, then can vie with those o any other State in the Union. Should any emer gency ever arise to require it, sho could, on the shortest notice, muster upwards of thirty-five thousand of these intrepid defenders of her soil. The complexity and obscurity of many of the

material provisions of the act entitled. "An act to bolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish frand ulent debtors," have rendered its operation almost nugatory. It seems to have produced little bene fit to the debtor, and much inconvenience to the reditor. Its provisions certainly require a th rough revision, and if any law of the kind be desmed necessary, it should be one, very differ out in many of its leading features from the pre sent. The penal sections, contained in the same bill, were drawn with so little precision as to have led to the most intolerable abuses.

Frequent complaints have been made in Phila delphia on the subject of the power of Aldermer and Justices of the Peace in criminal cases. Som mode should be provided for defining and regula ting their jurisdiction, on this important subject so as to guard organist extertion and oppression on the one hand, and laxity and impunity to crime,

The tendency of public opinion, for a number of years past, has gradually been to weaken and relax the execution of the criminal laws. This horbid feeling has even reached jurors, and other functionaries engaged in the administration of crimiful justice, so that it is not an unusual spectacle to see courts and juries convict and sentence on the clearest testimony a criminal on one day and recommend his pardon to the executive the terest to domestic creditors," provides that such of the creditors of the Commonwealth as do not choose to receive certificates of stock, shall be entrustee with the power of pardoning offenders, and it is not to be disguised, that unless some check be put upon it, it will, in the end, lead to great injustice and abuse. These remarks are made, no so much with a view to invite immediate legisla tion on the subject, as to influence and temper the action of the legislature on subjects connected

with the criminal jurisprudence of the State.

It has been stated that certain loan companies nsurance companies, and other similar corpora ions which have sprung into existence within the last ten years, effected their organization, and obtained their charters, without conforming strictly to the requisitions of the law, or after having of tained their charters, perpetrated acts, whereby they would be forfeited; and have, through sunthe first day of April, 1842. In pursuance of the foregoing acts, claims amounting in the aggregate ed, without having the object expressed, to screen them from the penalty which they had incurred, and to sanctify the illegality and corruption in which they originated. Such legislation as this is doubtless at war with the public interest and afety, and I respectfully recommend to the legis-ature, to enquire into the subject, and it any such laws have been smuggled through, in which the real object was not manifested, to repeal the same t once, and to leave these corporations in precisey the same situation, in which their own acts duced them, at the time, they were perpetrated. Additional chancery powers have been vested in ome of the courts of this Commonwealth, without suitable provision having been made for the execution of these powers. The benefits to be derived from this modification of our jurisprunce will in a great measure be lost, unless these defects are supplied. Among other provisions authority should be given for the appointment of masters in chancery, and auditors, and their func

> The legislature having omitted to appoint an agent to receive from the general government the dividend of this State from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, I appointed Job Mann Esq., State Treasurer, by virtue of the authority given me by an act of Congress, who has receivd it, amounting to \$60 313 97

The explorations connected with the Geological survey having been brought to a successful ternation, it is necessary that measures be now rata dividend on a claim of a few dollars. It is adopted by the legislature for embodying and publishing the results without delay. As the state has expended a considerable sum in this examinaresources, as it is known that tem of this Commonwealth, as has on many occa-will contain much valuable information of a nathe final report and maps of the state Geologist ture to invite and direct the investments of capital necessary for the development of our misurpassed mineral wealth; and as the expenses of arranging and publishing the details procured, will bear but a small proportion to that already mcurred in collecting them, considerations of sound economy and the public good require, that the proper steps be taken for affording our citizens the penclits of this survey as soon as practicable. By applying the balance of the appropriations for th incidental expenses of the survey, the Geologist has been enabled to make considerable progress towards completing the maps, and drawings, and various other portions of the work; but much de-lay has arisen from the legislature having omitted t its last session, to make provision for the fur-ishing and engraving of the maps, for the reception of the State Cabinet, and for the printing of he final report, in conformity to the suggestions in the last annual report of the Geologist, to which

you are respectfully referred. Oppressed as the state is, by pecuniary embar rassments, at the present time, it behoves us to retrench all expenditures of the public money, if provision be made by how that the proceeds of the sale be exclusively applied to that object. vania requires the most careful consideration of the legislature. The State and all can be legislature. the proper management of that institution, and ly on the increase. While the expenses of the other departments have been almost stationary, olitic measure. Several acts were passed during those of the legislature have been considerably

spectfully commend it to your attention.

This is the first occasion on which I have had The passage of a law providing for the election of members of Congress will be one of the subthe general assembly, belonging to the same po-General Assembly is also a matter in which the people are deeply interested, and which will, of prospect of a harmonious and confidential underscenarios claim wair most careful consideration at a ding between the several legislative depart. tions of the State, In no other manner can the of the party to which we are attached, have ever fundamental principles of a control of the party to which we are attached, have ever been magnanimity and justice to our opponents. fundamental principles of a republican govern. Let us not forget that minorities have rights as ment, and our own Constitution, guarantee these well as majorities; and that whatever may have ples of democracy, "to do unto others as they

the Constitution. No extraneous considerations can justify a departure from it, and on all occasions when a departure has been attempted, it has recoiled with ten fold force on the heads of those by whom it was made.

There repeatedly called the attention of the legislature to the subject of selecting jurors in the gislature to the subject of selecting jurors in the several counties in the State. I cannot forbear to arga it again upon you, and to add, that there is one grivance very much complained of in those counties, where it exists, under the law,—that is, that where apparate wheels are kept for the purporticity of a prompt and energetic despatch of the public business, and an adjournment at the earliest day practicable. But few leading measures of public importance will come before you, and those are not, of an ature to be essentially benefitted by a protracted delay. The people will certainly be willing to forgo at the present session most, if not all of those private matters, which usually occupy so large a share of the time and attention of the Legislature. We have that where apparate wheels are kept for the public business, and an adjournment at the carliest day practicable. But few leading measures of public importance will come before you, and those are not, of a nature to be essentially benefitted by a protracted delay. The people will certainly be willing to forgo at the present session most, if not all of those private matters, which usually occupy so large a share of the form of the first day practicable. But few leading measures of public importance will come before you, and those are not, of a nature to be essentially benefitted by a protracted delay. The people will certainly be willing to forgo at the present session most, if not all of those private matters, where it exists, under the law,—that is, the subject of a surface will come before you, and those are not, of a protracted delay. The people will certainly be willing to forgo at the present session most, if not all of those private are pose of drawing jurors for different courts, there by has an interest, be adopted; and the work for

nd for the protection of the jury box from even are truly in carnest. Let us act upon this policy, the gossibility of suspicion.

Ally views have been so fully expressed in formore measures, in layor of the support of a light worthy the imitation of future legislatines.

Dillersville, the fars more measures, in layor of the support of a light worthy the imitation of future legislatines.

Dillersville, the fars and ealightened system of education by common in all efforts to conder it deserving of that proud adelphia for \$5.00.

ab e portion of the people of the commonwealth | schools; that I need scarcely repeat them. I will | and honorable distinction. A firmand manly excontent myself by reiterating that a sound educa-content myself by reiterating that a sound educa-tion, based upon proper moral and religious train-ing, is the best legacy a parent can bequeath to his child, and the best provision a patriot can make to secure the permanence and purity of our republican institutions. I refer you to the very full ple. DAVID R. PORTER. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Harrisburg, January 4, 1843.



E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, Carlisle, Pa.

Wednesday, January 11, 1843. FOR PRESIDENT HENRY CLAY,

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

SPECIALLY " FOR THE PUBLIC EYE." OUR CREED.

A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation. An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection t American Industry. 3. Just restraints on the Executive power, em-

bracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Vete 4. A faithful administration of the public domain with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.

An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections. . An amendment to the Constitution, limiting

the incumbent of the Presidential office to a These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of he Government.—HENRY CLAY,

Our thanks are, due to Mr. Gorgas of the Senate, and Messrs. Foreman and Brindle of the-House, for copies of the Governor's Message.

More Richmonds in the Field! On Monday last, on motion of S. Dunlap Adair, lawyer"-Blue Light Federalist-roaming ad-Esq. Messrs. Montgomery P. Shaw, E. B. SCHNABEL, JAMES S. COLWELL, and J. M. SYMMES. were admitted to practice Law, in the several crat," devotion to whom is the sine qua non of all courts of Cumberland county: We heartily congratulate our friends on this consummation of Democratic Senate of Pennsylvania. This is the

"TFor Congressional intelligence see the let- are to be trampled upon! er from Oliver Oldschool, in another column.

The National Forum gives us credit for an aurels yet, but what we get must be fairly ours

SEVENTH LECTURE -The seventh lecture of the ourse before the Alert Fire Company, will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, by S. Duntar

Adair, Esq. Subject-Humbug. We have observed with regret the slendernes of the audiences upon the two last evening's lectures. It is to be hoped it was rather in consequences of the festivities of the holyday and sleighing season, than any flagging of the interest manifested by the public in the opening lcc. rency" is recommended to fill up the vacancy. keeping up the no small degree to the character of our community, were the course to be suspend on this account; and we trust there will be such an audience present on the coming occasion as will remove all apprehensions on this score.

The last lecture was excellent and abounded in eloquent passages; we think, too, it is not hazarding much to promise a fine treat in the lecture on 'Humbug.".

The Whigs of the H. R. run Mr. Foreman f Lancaster county, as their candidate for Speaker. Though they had not numerical strength enough to elect him, it was a compliment to Mr. F. which his long-tried and faithful services to the party well-deserved. Mr. Foreman is one of the most active business members in the House.

Thon Ellis Lewis, of Lycoming, has been Lancaster, vacated by Judge Champneys.

At the conclusion of an address delivered the House of Delegates, of Maryland on Tuesday evening last, by L. C. LEVIN, Esq., twentyfour members of the Legislsture signed the total abstinence pledge.

# Beautiful Flare-up!

We were unfortunately not present at the Buchanan meeting, on Monday evening, but are informed that the scene was rich in the highest degree. After the organization of the meeting, a committee reported a series of resolutions, which nstead of being confined to the laudation of Mr. Buchanan, for which the meeting was called, launched out in a strain of harsh denunciation against that portion of Mr. B's friends, known as the Anti Tux party. This of course aroused the ire of the members of that branch of the party who were present, and several of them rose to oppose their passage. A good deal of confusion ensued, but the old fenders, assisted by the magic wand of "the Prophet," had the vote taken on the unquestionable majority, the resolutions were "howindever" declared-carried-by the well disciplined Chairman, an "old stager" in political nannging and sleight o'-hand! Amidst the loud otests of the Anti Tax men against the pro-

eedings, the meeting was declared adjourned. The Anti Tax men, who were evidently in large mujority in the meeting, then remained in the room and organized a meeting. A protest a. gainst the tyrannical conduct of the first meeting was then passed, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next.

So ended the affairs—the Anti Tax men walked off cluted with victory. The sceptre of the Prophet is broken, and the power has departed from the old dynasty never again to be restored!

REDUCED FARES. The fares on the Cumber land Valley rail road, are considerably reduced from and after the 9th inst. From Chambersburg to Harrisburg the fare will now, he 82.00; from Carlisle to Harrisburg 75 cents, with corresponding reductions for the intermediate, points, We believe this will have the effect to increase the amount of travel so as to work greatly to the company's advantage.

On the Mount Joy and Lancaster road, there has also been a reduction. From Harrisburg to Dilleraville, the fare is now \$1.50. Passengers can now travel from Carliele to Phil

Pennsylvania Legislature. This body met at Harrisburg on Tuesday the

i inst. Quorums being present at both branches. The Senate was organized by the election of BENJAMIN CRISPIN of Philadelphia county, Speaker and Charles W. Hegins, of Northumberland Clerk. The other officers of the last session, who are Whige, have not yet been displaced, in conequence of a quarrel in the ranks of "the faithful."

The House was organized by the election of HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne, Speaker, and W. J. B. ANDREWS, re-elected Clerk, William Rann, jr. of Allegheny, was elected Doorkeeper and E. M. Stedman, of Northumberland, Ser-

Neither branch has yet done much in the trans ection of business. Various propositions for re renchment of expenditures of the Legislature have already been submitted, chiefly by Whig. embers, which have not been disposed of. A resolution was submitted in the House, by

Mr. Karns of Allegheny, of instruction to our Congressmen to vote for refunding the \$1000 fine lo Gen. Jackson. Mr. Hinchman submitted a resolution, to with hold the pay of every member who shall absent

himself from the House upon any other cause titan sickness. Mr. Heckman, offered a resolution cutting off the donations, emoluments, &c. to officers of the House, and that the Clerk furnish all supplies of stationery, &c. to the House at wholesale prices.

### Union and Harmony!

There is said to be a strong feeling of union and harmony among the Locos in the Legislature, something like that which anciently subsisted between the celebrated kilkenny cats! In the Senate, Messrs. Gibons, Eyre, Smith and Wilcox, just enough united with the Whigs to make a majority, have broken down all the caucus nominations, and elected a Clerk of some one of the In dependent parties of the day-Mr. Hegins.

On Saturday last, Mr. Gibons made a furious speech against Mr. Buchavan in the Senate, and revived some old "Peace party" Federal reminis. ences. The correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, says-"Mr. Gibons give it to the Buchanan men at a round rate, for their base truckling to that spotless Democrat." He cut right and left fearlessly, and will be apt to hear from Mr. Champneys and Mr. M'Lanahan, on Monday, as I perceived both of them taking notes, and the former seemed to be a good deal uneasy in his seat. Mr. G. read from the Pennsylvania Republican," a Democratic paper, published in 1820, by James Peacock, in which Mr. Buchanan, then a candidate for Congress, is denounced as an "aristocratic venturer-"Hartford Conventionist," &c. This, said Mr. G., for sooth, is the great "original Demothose who seek anything at the hands of the their hopes and wishes. Now "go it while you're man before whom, because I dared to prefer for the Presidency a Hero who had shed his blood in the battle fields of his country, me and my friends

# Governor's Message.

We present to our readers to-day, the Message rticle which we should feel considerable self of the Governor of Pennsylvania. There is merit pretence, and the proof that it is so, is to be found it should be. When our Foreign indebtedness satisfaction had we written, but which owes its in its brevity, but in every other respect it will paterity to the Memphis Enquirer. We have few provo, we think, a very unsatisfactory document to they held undisputed sway in both Houses of Con-

> paralyzed by the hard times, backed with the ru- Jackson!" But the moment a Whig Congress inous depreciation of the very inadequate amount of money now in circulation, will wade through the message from beginning to end without finding the smallest semblance to a recommendation | the whole Loco Foco press and party became aud of any plan which will give relief under the crush- denly alive to the shocking enormity of refusing ing weight of his pecuniary difficulties. His Ex. to refund General Jackson's fine. Now it seems cellency does recommend that the Relief notes be to us "inconsiderate," to say the least, in the cancelled as soon as possible, but no "better cur. Whigs, to help along this plot-of-the-enemy-by suppose, that "at the close of the last war the per clusive enjoyment of this "mad-dog" cry to our country were far greater than they are now."

taxation will be lessened; or reforms proposed, which leading to a more economical administra to the cheerful payment of taxes which are necessary to maintain the good faith and credit of the State. He will find a plausible argument in favor of retaining the public works, to breed new warms of domestic creditors, and to fatten the hordes of office-holders who line these improveminated by the Governor to the Judgeship in ments. But he will not find any specification of abuses to be reformed, or useless expenditures to our State credit, says the Forum, and pay be retrenched, by which the enormous outlays upon the different branches of the government will

be materially-lessened. The message contains some good suggestions The remarks upon the School system, and those upon the rights of minorities, if not hypocritical, will be approved of. But his reproach on account of the relaxation of the execution of the criminal laws, seems much like an insult added to outrage the jackals were fearful of being driven from when coming from a man who has plucked criminals out of the hands of justice by a previous pardon, and thrown open the prison doors to the scores of the petitions of courts and juries in favor of we, believe on the contrary these petitions are and consequent reduction of tolls, our carather the effect and the consequence of the Governor's excessive clemency.

The Governor's friendship for "Pennsylvania's favorite son," Mr. Buchanan, may be judged, we presume, by the flattering notice of the "Peace resolutions, and although the noes expressed an party," of which Mr. Buchanan was one of the by him, eats up all the substance of our distinguished champions during the late war!

Impeachment of the Governor! M. Kerrison, of Philadelphia, and half a dozen of others, asking that articles of impeachment may be preferred against the Governor, for conspiring with D. M. Broadhead, Joseph Solms and others, to procure the passage of the resumption resolutions of April 3, 1840; for conspiring with the aforesaid persons to defraud the United S. Bank, &c.; for issuing his message of April 4, 1842, and ordering prosecutions against witnesses who had not done testifying before the Investigang Committee, and for refusing to order criminal of government, and the payment of intersections against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of intersections against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of intersections against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of intersections against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of intersections against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of intersections against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of intersections against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of intersections against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of intersections against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of intersections against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of an against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of an against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of an against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of an against Breadhead, Solms, Road and of government, and the payment of an against Breadhead, Solms, Road and Breadhead, Brea ting Committee, and for refusing to order criminal others, since the Investigating Committee closed est, but not for the support of an army of

nate a President. The exertion would kill the old General if he attempted it but that is of no ousequence if it makes a little political capital

The Governor's Message was carried to hiladelphia on Wednesday, in three hours and and underhanded about that affair, which should sixteen minutes, by an express locomotive!

The Court of Inquiry. The Court of Inquiry upon the case of Comnander McKenzie of the brig Somers, to examine into the necessity for the execution of young

Spencer and his associates Small and Cromwell, as been in session a week or more, on board the The Court is composed of Commodores Stewart, Dallas and Jones; Ogden Hoffman, of N. Y. is Judge Advocate.

After the opening of the Court, Lieut. McKenzie read to the court a parrative of the occurrence on board the Somers, with his reasons for disharging the painful duty which devolved upon him by the mutiny of a portion of his crew.-This narrative is deeply interesting-the principal points of it are the same as those detailed in the statement published by us two weeks ago from the N. Y. Courier. The remainder of it containng more minute details relative to the conspiracy, its detection, and the execution of the mutineers, we shall endeavor to publish in our next.

The examination of the officers has been going on for some days-their testimony fully corroborates the statement of the Commander. Not one of them expresses a doubt of the necessity of the execution. Lieut. Gansevoort, on his examina ion, declared that "he did not believe that the vessel could have been brought into port in the hands of its officers had not the ringleaders been executed." We think no one can read the testlmony without deeming it conclusive on this point Public opinion thus far generally sustains Com mander McKenzie.

### Gen. Jackson's Fine.

It is to be hoped that Congress will pass a bill for the refunding of the fine of \$1000 imposed upon Gen. Jackson in 1815, by Judge Hale of New Orleans. It is quite improbable that the General ever paid this fine, as it is asserted upon pretty good authority that the amount was raised by subscription among the citizens. But we are nevertheless in favor of refunding it, and thus put an end to the brawling which has been made about injustice by Locofocoism, for the sole pur pose of raising a little political capital. In reference to this fine we quite agree with

the Albany Evening Journal. Says the Journal, This whole matter about Gen. Jackson's fine, which has made so much figure in the newspapers for two years past, is neither more nor less molested, their operations for securing the entire control of the State and General Governments. So long as they can amuse their followers with the cry of "Justice to Gen. Jackson" they think hat they may, with perfect impunity, mismanage he government, destroy the currency, repeal the Tariff, squander the Land Fund and feather their own nests by plucking the public goose. Hence their anxiety to agitate this question of repaying the thousand dollars fine. Hence their persever ing clamor for "Justice to General Jackson."-And hence too the eagerness with which they catch up and comment upon the articles of the our Imports but for the present, while we owe a Whig papers against this humbug proposition. Their zoal in this matter is the sheerest, boldest in the fact that for the twelve years during which gress not one of these mouthing demagogues ever The business-man, whose operations are almost dreamed of rendering this "Justice to General assembled at Washington and there was a prospect of making political capital and of hiding political sine, by the agitation of this question He remarks, however, by way of consolation, we Whig press could be persuaded to leave the excuniary embarassments and distress pervading their Loco Foco brethren. We would too that the present Congress could be induced to pass a bill

The tax-payer will not rise from the perusal of to repay General Jackson's fine, both that he this document with a whit the more pleasure than might receive from a Wing Congress that "jus. city and to Mississippi. We do not recolthe tradesman. While a sanction is given to the tice" which his own political friends denied him, decrease of the currency to the amount of over and that this piece of Loco Foco artillery being dress on any occasion; and when we retwo millions of dollars, the farmer will look in "spiked," the Destructives might be called to a vain for any suggestions by which the amount of strict account before the people for the manifold evils which they have entailed upon the country. tion of the government, will reconcile the people No Oppressive Taxes without Reform ! The National Forum, in a notice of the Governor's Message, speaks the feelings of

the people of this county, and we doubt not

of every other in the State, in its remarks

upon the system of Taxation. To save

our honest debts, there will be no objection side of the picture; he has not told us that their prey, and that therefore it was necessary that the public works should make a

of convicts who have been let loose upon society good exhibit this year, lest the legislature by him within a few years. The Governor speaks | should determine on their sale! He has not explained to us how it is that notwithprisoners as being the cause of so many pardonn; standing the general depression of business the system of political favoritism practised by him, eats up all the substance of our Commonwealth, and will annually add to with the substance of our commonwealth, and will annually add to with the substance of our commonwealth, and will annually add to some substance of our lar independence in other portions of the world. In South America, which had ground for years and control of the substance of the substan our debt, until the Executive patronage is On Friday last a petition was presented to the decreased—the public works are placed in House of Representatives, signed by Andrew Miller. Henry Young, W.C. Parker, John Kames, R. Beenley, the Auditor General is elected by people-the Auditor General is elected by on the contingent expenses of the Senate and House as may promise the people some opproach to economy. Until this desirable state of things is produced, the people still have reason to believe that despe of Pennsylvania will firmly resist the system of indirect robbery which has been for years practised upon them. They are willing to be taxed for an economical support

> sion offered a resolution of inquiry into the letting of the contract for carrying passengers on the Columbia Rail Road. The Lancaster Union says, this is right. There was something rotten

bo inquired into.

THE BURNT BIBLES .- This affair, which is charged against the Catholics at Champlain, N. York, is still a subject of discussion among the newspapers, which savor of sectarian feeling .-The last publication in reference to it comes from Bishop Hughes, and is certainly a sensibly frigate North Carolina, lying at Brooklyn N. Y. written letter. He says he conceives the duty of American citizens to be, that every man, se long as he governs himself by the laws of the country, and fulfile the duties of his social posiion, is accountable to God alone for the convictions of his conscience. Though his church pronounces the Protestant versions of the Bible as spurious, and directs its people to read their own authorized translations, which is abundantly within their reach, it does not authorize the burning. lic debt—which was adopted. of the Protestant Bible, and therefore he conlemns the act with the same emphasis as he vould the burning of a Catholic convent, and as it would be unjust to condemn the Protestant min. isters and the Protestant people for the burning of a convent at Boston, he thinks it would be present time Adopted. equally unjust to hold the Cathelic people or testant translation of the scriptures at Champlain... If persons of either faith are guilty, let them be ondemned, and not their religion. The Bishop offers to pay half of all the expense of investigating this outrage. He says the Catholic church loes not allow its professors to thrust their books on those of a different faith, nor requires them to receive heretical books from others; but, having received them, they would be deeply culpa-

#### Our Trade and Finances.

who hold them sacred, by burning them.

ble should they outrage the feelings of those

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury with its accompanying Documents is a hard blow to our Free Traders. They had hoped to show from it that the New Tariff is destroying the Revnue and Foreign Commerce of the Country, but it proves exactly the reverse. The Revenue from Customs this year is considerably larger than last, as it should be, yet still below the pressing wants of the Government, and such as to render it mor- gum as out of order. ally certain that a Protective Tariff will neither leave the Treasury bankrupt on the one hand nor will it overflow it on the other. The Tariff, as ad. justed at the last Session, is about adequate to the annual wants of the Government, economically dministered; but a Public Debt of some Twenthan a political contrivance got up by the Loco ty Millions having been incurred under the com-Focos to divert public attention from the great parative Free Trade of the last five years, it will juestions at issue between the two parties. It is be found necessary to lay additional duties on acreen behind which they hope to carry on, un. Tea, Coffee, &c., for a few years in order to pay off this national indebtedness. But for this, the Tariff would be just about right as it is, the Expenditures of the Government admitting of some further reduction.

Then as to our commerce—the gross amount of our Exports for the year now closing exceeds that of our Imports only by some Five or Six Millions; which, in 1843, when the increased Rates of Duty will have effect through the whole year will probably be increased to ten or fifteen millions. Now we do not expect or desire a uniform preponderance in value of our Exports over heavy debt to Europe, and our Circulating Medium is so scanty and unstable, this is manifestly as shall have been adjusted, and our currency reinforced by a due infusion of the precious metals then will-our Circulating Medium gradually in crease, and the price of our commodities appreciato in valuo until a proper equilibrium between Exports and Imports will result .- N. Y. Tribune.

Will is stated that Professor Wilson, of Engand, the Christopher North of Blackwood's Muga. tine, is travelling incognite in this country.

# TRIBUTE TO HENRY CLAY

FROM AN OPPONENT: Seldom have we read a document, lect to have seen a more appropriate adflect that Mr. Claiborne is a Loco Foco, it ents, genius, patriotism and distinguished as a man whose will was law, and who would stop public services, reflects the highest honor upon the author, who is capable of appreciating worth, whether he meets it among

political friends or adversaries: Sin-In the name of my fellow-citizens, I come to bid you welcome to our city. We pause from the excitement of politics, to offer, without dis-tinction of party, the homage due to exalted merit and distinguished talents. One of the noblest characteristics of the American people, is the pride which they all feel in those that contribute to Taxes: but we must have the assurance ful history, we find your name, sir, stamped in that the amount thus raised will be honest, letters of light upon many of its pages. The same ly devoted to the payment of our State debt and not squandered upon partisan favorites.

pen that records our extraordinary progress—our glorious competition, both in peace and in war, fore sent to the chair a resolution that the bill with the collossal powers of earth, and our present should be taken out of committee of the whole The Governor has shown us but the sunny at the same time preserve the memory of your pathigh altitude among the family of Empires, must

Sir, we bid you welcome - not as serfs and vassals, come to pay tribute to a tyrant—not in the spirit of party, which proscribes every thing that is not arrayed in a particular livery, but as friends, as Mississippians, as Americans, grateful for the past,—we come, sir, men of every creed, to shake you by the hand.

From this eminence, you behold two States ready to do you honor. Louisiana, the child of the noblest nation of Europe, now reflecting upon our Union the lustre of its parentage; and Mississipnals and rail roads have for the first time midst the waste of years, the clarion voice, that during the darkest period of the late war, rung party measure, when the fact was known, that it oriduring his administration, yielded a rev- through the halls of Congress-filling their hearts ginated with a protegee of General Jackson, enue! He would not like to tell us, that with your own indomitable courage, and cheer- in the New York Legislatere-Mr. Davesac,

under the infection of despotism, and in that far distant classic land, whose noble monuments, e-rected in an age of liberty, had been for centuries the Legislature, and such checks imposed statue of Memnon, to the spirit tones from anoth-

The sentiments you uttered then, sir, have been adopted among the most cherished recollections of the nation, and if the pulse of liberty yet beats feebly and fitfully in these unhappy regions, we ling to be taxed for an economical support conceptions, sir, which your memorable speeches

others, since the Investigating Committee closed its labors, &c. This paper was referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Elwell, M'Caslin, Robinson, Kert, (of Mercer) and Parks.

The Locos talk of having General Jackson to preside over their National Convention, to nominate a President. The exerting would kill the

the country of our enemy,

For all this, sir—for your sake and for her's
we bid you welcome—watcome to Mississippi!",

Hon, Sidney Breese has been elected United States Senator from Illinois, for six years from the 4th of March next.

### Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Sayings & Doings at Washington, Washington, Jan. 5, 1843 There was no abatement of the interesting. character of the proceedings in the two ends of the Capitol to day, but rather an increase of that which gives zest to debate as well as conversa.

IN THE SENATE, several petitions and temorials were presented against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for an account of the public debt incurred during the two wars with England; the expenses of the different Administrations of this government, and the present pub-

Mr. Benton offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the imports and exports of gold and silver coin, foreign and domestic, from 30th June, 1834, to the

Mr. Rives's resolution, calling on the Secretapriesthood accountable for the burning of a Prosween that officer and the British Government in relation to the destruction of the steamboat Caro-

line, &c. was adopted, The altercation which took place yesterday be: tween Mr. Benton and Mr. Rives in regard to the alledged misrepresentation of the remarks. &c. of the former by the latter, was renewed today by Mr. McRoberts, who had been appealed to by Mr. R. and who was not present yesterday, rising and giving his impressions upon it. His recollection sustained that of Mr. Rives. This seemed to throw Mr. Benton into a towering passion, who repeatedly read the offensive remarks of Mr. Rives, and as frequently asserted " in the presence of forty-eight Senators" that it was a misrepresentation of what he had said. Mr. R. replied, with some tartness; Mr. Benton rejoined with still more; Mr. Rives sur-rejoined, with increasing warmth; Mr. Benton rebutted with decided emphasis and feeling. The altercation was finally arrested by the President, Mr. Man-

The Oregon Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Calhoun expressing a desire for further time to examine its provisions, it was laid over till nex week. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and remained till a late hour.

IN THE House, the first business in order was the unfinished business of yesterday, in regard to Mr. Browne's resolution to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill accompanying the resolution, to remit the fine of \$1000, levied on General Jackson for contempt of Court in im.

prisoning Judge Hall at New Orleans. Mr. Gwin having the floor made some remarks, and was followed by Mr. Cushing. Mr. Wise and Mr. Cushing, it cannot be forgetten by the people of this country, have been for many years, among the most decided opponents of Gen. Jackson and his Administration in Congress. Few men have said more severe things against him, or exhibited more determined and irreconcilable hostility. Well, what dowe now behold? A few days ago, Mr. Wise scized an occasion (when his remarks were en-

tirely out of order) of presenting a memorial topour out his adulation of the old General he had so often and so violently abused. Not to be outdone in inconsistency and self-humiliation by his brother Guardsman, Mr. Cushing to day assumed the part of eulogist and sycophant, and played it as perfectly as if he had been bred in the Court of Henry VIII, or his Celestial Majes-

ty Emperor of Ching. Mr. Cshing's speech was a 'studied oration for the glorification of General Jackson and the battle of New Orleans, around both of which he threw a halo of glory before which the names and deeds of an-Alexander, an Alfred and a Washington paled, as the waning moon pales in the effulgent beams of the mid-day sun. Poor Cushing!l'here was not a person in the House, the guard says excepted, who did not feel emotions of pity or the National Forum, which so thrilled us, contempt for one who could stand up, and in the as the following chaste and eloquent ad- face of open day, and before the assembled repdress, made by F. Lee Claiborne, Esq. of resentatives of the people, and thus pour out the Natchez, welcoming HENRY CLAY to that incense of flattery-flattery the most fulsome,and eulogise od nauscam, one whom he had so often, and for a series of years, denounced as a violator of the constitution and laws of his country, most high handed and unwarrantable outrages is above all praise. Such homage to tal- upon co-ordinate departments of the government;

at nothing to accomplish his own unhallowed purposes! Mr. Cushing certainly cannot perceive the difference between a virtuous fame and a memorable infamy,-or if he does, he seems bent upon attaining the one, in despair of winning the

Mr. C. was desirous that the 8th of January the glorious anniversary of that aplendid victory which crowned our arms at the close of the war with England-a victory which an original lackson man, Gen. Hamilton, has said cost this country above five hundred millions of dollars-should oc signalized this year by the passage of a bill refunding the fine to Gen. Jackson, and he thereto-morrow at 2 o'clock. He was about to move the previous question when Mr. Adams got the floor. Mr. C. claimed it again as not having Mr. C. was compelled to yield.

Mr. Adams, with some feeling said he was not much disposed to be gagged by his colleague at this time, for he had a word to say. He remarked that one of the extraordinary circumstances attending the introduction of this measure into this House, was the assurance that it was not a that it was purely a party movement, and came from a thorough going party man. Mr. Cnahing had spoken of the battle of New Orleans being obtained by Anglo Irishman-a bit of blarney for the Irish. In allusion to this, Mr. Adams said this was not an Anglo-Saxon meas. ure, nor an Anglo-Irish measure, nor an Anglo-Seotch measure, but an Anglo French measure. (alluding to Davesac,) though none the worse for that. His colleague had expressed a desire that the passage of this bill should glorify the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans-it so happened that the day this year was a day consecrated to other duties in which his colleague took a deep interest; -the service of God. His colleague seemed to consider the glory of passing this bill as little less than the glory of the battle itself. OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

In 'democratic' Virginia no man can vote unless he is a freeholder or a housekeeper! And

York, have brought out John Tyler as one of ho candidates for the next Presidency, to be placed before the Democratic National Convention.

MR. CALHUUN.-The Legislature of South Carolina has unanimously passed a resolution nomisating John C. Calhoun for the office of President of the United States.