

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1849. . THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER

IN CUMBERGAND COUNTY! Terms—Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if punctually paid in Advance. & \$1,75 if paid within the year.

An alphabetical list of members of Congress will be found on the fourth page. Our readers should preserve it for reference.

LECTURES.

As will be seen by the proceedings of the meeting in to-day's paper, arrangements

have been fully made for the delivery of a Course of Lectures during the winter season.-The first of the Course was delivered [last evening by Prof. W. H. ALLEN, and considering all circumstances was well attended. He chose for his subject-Shakespeare-whose history, genius, character and writings were truthfully and eloquently dwelt upon in a rapid review, the only fault of which was its brevity .--As a lecturer Prof. Allen has so often contributed to the popular enjoyment and instruction, during his residence in this place, that few listened to him on this occasion without an increased regret that the community was so soon to lose him. He bears with him the sincere respect and warmest wishes of all who know

We trust that an appeal is not necessary from us to insure the success of the course of Lectures, which has now been commenced -com bining as it does objects of benevolence with the intellectual improvement of our community. The course we are confident will prove an attractive one, enlisting the highest talent in our borough, and as the means of attendance have been thrown within the reach of all, a failure of the project would be as discreditable to our character, as it would be ungenerous and uncharitable to the poor, "whom ye have always with you." The next lecture was announced for Thursday evening of next week, in Education Hall.

The Contest for Speaker Ended!

ELECTION OF MR. COBB. .

An election of Speaker of the House of Representatives was finally secured late on Saturday evening last, on the sixty-lourth ballot. On that day a resolution was introduced by Mr. Stanton, providing for the election of a Speaker by a plurality of votes, in case the House tailed to elect by a major-, hity after three ballotings. The resolution was adopted by the close vote of 113 to 106. As was to be expected, three ballots were consequently taken without a choice, and on the fourth ballot, when the plurality principle was to govern, the vote stood-tor Mr. Cobb 102, for Mr. Winthrop 100, and 21 scattering. This decided the matter. The votes of the four Southern traitors were castfor Moorehead, of Ky. and the responsibility of Cobb's election is consequently upon their heads. Mr. Stanley, whig, of N. C., then offered a resolution declaring Mr. Cobb duly elected Speaker of the House, which was adopted dy a vote of 149 year to 35 navs .--Among the nays are the Free Soilers and Messrs. Toombs & Co the Discontinuity and Coop's address on taking the chair was of a moderate character, giving no intimation, of his course.

The choice of Mr. Cobb cannot be regarded as a party triumph. He was elected by a The operation of the same rule would have placed Mr. Winthrop in the chair several days since, for he received on one occasion a larger number of votes than that which now elects his competitor. Mr. Cobb is a minor ity Speaker. Of the 221 members of the House voting on this occasion, but 102 voted for him, leaving a majority of 19 against him. His competitor, Mr. Winthrop, receive ed 100 votes. If the five or six impracticable Whigs from the South had united with the great body of their party, Mr. Cobb a ould have been beaten three or four votes on the last trial. To their treachery may be ascribed the election of a locoloco Speaker-They have but one more steb in their career of shame. Toey should go over to the locofocos attogether-

The South may be said to have triumphed in the election of Mr. Cobb. But let her be careful how she uses it, or her very triumph will arouse such a feeling in the north as will the more speeduly hasten the downfall of the "peculiar institutions." As for Mr. to any act of Congress adopting the Proviso, of Cobb he is infinitely a better man than Wm. - which abolishes slavery in the District of Co Cobb he is infinitely a better man than Wm. 'I. Brown. It will be remembered that he in one of the few Southern men who refused to vign the slavery manifesto of Mr. Calhoun last winter.

The Message. Thanks to the prompt attention of some friends, in Harrisburg, we were put in possession of several copies of the President's Message early yesterday morning, but as we could get compositors for "neither love nor money" to go to work! en the grand holyday, we have been obliged to detain our paper several hours after its due time un order to publish the Mes-

The first annual Message, of President TAT-LOR will be read with high pleasure by Whige, and must compel even the commendation of his political opponents. It is an exceedingly well written document, dignified in lone and expression, and distinguished by the conciseness and point which marked Gen. Taylor's memorable army despatches. If the condition of our public affairs, foreign and demestic, is fully and clearly set forth, and the principles upon which the government will be administered are fearlessly roclaimed. With the earlier Presidents. Gen. Taylor believes that American Industry needs the protecting and fostering care of our government, and thus believing he does not hesitate to recommend a change in our present revenue laws. For struggling Freedom in Europe, and Union at home, he speaks as warmly and strongly. The people will rise from the perusal of the Mosange with the most satisfactory assurance that the reips of government are in firm hands, and that wisdom, courses and patriotism preside together, over the destinies

of the Republication of the Re THE TREASURY REPORT The Report of Mr. MEREDITH, Segrelary of the Treasury, accompanies the Messagre and shall be published in our next. As the President declares him self in fever of protection, the abla and distinhed Secretary of the Tressury exhibits In: his Report the secretary of this Protection, and a with a lorge of argument, and show of lags, which cannot fall to arrest public attention and carry conviction to every upprejudiced and tru-

In relation to "the strike" made recently by the State workmen at Parkesburg, and the fault of which the locologo papers are trying to lay at the door of Mr. Ball, the Whig State Treasurer, the Harrisburg Telegraph makes the following Expose. The editors of that paper have learned upon inquiry at the Treasury, that so far from withholding payment to the officers on the public works, as has been asserted, the Treasurer has actually OVERPAID them to a stitut large amount. Every draft of the Canal Commissioners, has beer paid. The Super-intendent of the Columbia Road, especially, eave the Telegraph, has drawn \$96,000 upon his division of the Public Works?- posterity. NINETY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN

Treasurer.

There is no question, continues the Telegraph, but that the "turn out" or "strike" on the world. It is a proper time of thanks, who he Columbia railroad was the result of a giving to Him who rules the destinies of the world. base conspiracy. It is well known that some nations that we have been able to maintain, of the State agents not only justified it, but neutral position towards all belligerent powstimulated it. The want of money to pay ers. tnese laborers was a mere pretext, as false in fact as it was wicked and malicious in most friendly character. In consequence of in fact as it was wicked and malicious in most intendry character. In consequence of the design. The Superintendent must have had plenty of money in his hands on the lateration of the British navigation acts, the British vessels from British and other ports, will, under our existing laws, very day on which it occurred. Why did after the 1st day of January next, be admitted. not these same men "turn out" in former led to enter our ports, with cargoes of the

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.—The N. York Tribune deems the cast of the committees as British vessels, should no toes of the Senate, generally, exceedingly secional, and says New York is represented on three, Mississippi four, Virginia four, Louisiana four. Senators King of Alabama, and Atchison of Missouri, are each on two committees .ommittees, and the north in twelve. Three of these committees are entirely composed of southern men and two northern. Sixteen of

STATE OF CALIFORNIA .- The Senators and Representatives from California may be strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the dissection duties I was appriruary. We observe that aportion of the press charge of the Executive duties, I was appriof the south is taking ground against the ad -zed that a war steamer belo of the south is taking ground against the ad-sect that a was being fitted out in the mission of the new State, since it has prohibing the harbor of New York, with the aid of some ted slavery, but such opposition, whether out of our naval officers, under the permission of, or in Congress, will not avail. Sixteen of the late Secretary of the Navy. This states in the Senate will be unanimous for the admission, including Mr. Benton, Mr. Clay, and probably Mesers. Bell and Badger, while the House every representative from every in the House every representative from every free State will eagerly welcome her.

dings, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Durkee, Mr. Allen and Wm. J. Brown—removed more than four handred dred postmasters in the State of New York, the law of the United States, and to maintain the faith of treaties, with all nations. The e they were suspected of advocating Mr. correspondence which ensued enced action.

ve ral other gentlemen, in favor of the oung Frenchmen the brothers Montesquieu, rho committed the homicide at Barnun's hotel in St. Louis. He represents that their lather destroyed himself in a fit of insanity by regarded by the belligerent powers wo years ago, and that their elder brother is now insane in Paris. There is no doubt ascribed to a strange paroxysm of insunity. Their trial has not taken place.

THE SOUTHERN STATES .-- The annual nessages of the Governors of Alabama, Tenessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, each proclaim resistance to the last extremity, umbia. In case of the passage of any such act by Congress, they unite in recommending convention of the Southern States, to deter nine what shall be done.

Father Matthew, the great advocate I Temperance, is in Washington, and has risited both Houses of Congress; the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, by a unanimous vote, invited him to a seat on the loor of the House. The the Senate several tion because Father Matthew had uttered some objections to slavery. He dined with the President. It was now and administration

A late Detroit paper publishes a ery long article in vindication of Mrs. Miller and thinks that spicide may have taken place, but that the elevement is impossible her previous character having been so mr.

lemished, was a superior The legislative telegraph, invened by Mr. R. E. Moneghan, for taking the year and mays, has been put in order for operation at the next session in our House of Represen tatives at Harrisburg. It will save a great deal

The Message was delivered to Congress on Monday, and being immediate y transmitted by telegraph, was doubiless ublished in the St. Louis and New Orleans ewspapers next morning!

rights (0.7-Col. Benton has been completely cut y his party in making the Senate Commitensky Charletti turningur 24. is com sin.

O' Our Stale Legislature meets on Tues ay next 120

The weather has been fieldely and of the distant inerly cold for the lestif wordeys. 60-Congress is not going to do anything

orthogian New York, to the relief of the Han-arism refugees were entired and claim of galls and anniana assets of allow seasons and

OF THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT O BOTH HOUSES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CON GRESS, DECEMBER, 1849.

low Citizens of the Senate and House of Repres Sixly years have elapsed since the estab-ishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foretell the downlass of our institutions, are now remembered, only to be detided, and the United States of America. at this morent, present to the world the most stable and permanent Government on earth:

Such is the result of the labors of those since the 14th of September last. What has who have gone before us. Upon Congress be done with the money that there should be he done with the money that there should be unnee of our system of free government; a "turn out" and "arrike" of the workmen and the transmission of it, unimpaired, to

We are at peace with all the world, and THREE MONTHS! What has he done with it? Has he speculated on this fund, the past year, we have been blessed, by a instead of applying it to its legitumate purposes? Or why is it that he has not paid the 'workingmen' in his employ, for whom he professed so ardent a friendship last summer? These questions it would be well for deigned to stay His hand, and to restore the Mr. English, the Canal Commissioners, and their newspaper organs to answer, or at deprecated his wrath, and implored his metleast prepare for, before they prefer false citil protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable and unfounded charges against the State intercourse with loreign nations, we have

Our relations with Great Britain are of the years, when money was actually withheld growth, manufacture or production of any part of the world on the same terms as to duties, imposts, and charges, as vessels of the United States, with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same adour vessels will be admitted to the same adrder in council disturb the Legislative arrangement. The late act of the British Par-liament, by which Great Britain is brought but one committee, while the little State of Ar-kansas is represented on six, South [Carolina Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is ho ped will be productive of benefit to both

ountries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic interson of Missouri, are each on two committees.— course which occurred between this Govern-The south have a majority in fifteen of the committees, and the north in twolve. Three of been terminated, and our Minister has been received. It is therefore, unnecessary to refer now to the circumstances which led to the interruption. I need note xpress to you the chairmen are from the south and eleven the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plentpol from a sister Republic to which we have s long been, and still remain bound by the

this act of intervention on our part might be who is Wm. J. Brown.?—It ought on directions of the benefit of Mr Gidness, Mr. Wilmot. Mr. Durkes. Mr. Allen and or offices of the Navy; and I instruc-Mr. P. King, the Free Soilers, that the caudi-date whom they supported for Speaker—Mr. the German Empire, accredited to this Go. Van Buren, and replaced them with as many Department of State and the German Emthers, because they were opposed to the prin- pire, is herewith laid before you. The execiples set forth in the Buffalo platform. The records of the Department furnish the evidence to establish this fact and the reasons which inobligations of the constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course should a sim ar case arise with any other nation. Hav Mr. Rives, our minister at Paris, ing avowed the opinion on taking the oath of office, that in disputes between conflicting as written home letters to Col. Benton and foreign governments, it is our inferest not less than our duly to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive from the correspondence submitted to you in connection with this subject, that the course adopted in this case has been proper-

ested in the matter. As no such power as that of the German but that their conduct in St. Louis is to be Empire has been organized, in consequence of the failure of the German States to form a confederacy, our Minister accredited to it, has been recalled, and the archives of the legation at Frankfort ordered to be sent to the legation at Berlin

Under the act of Congress of 20th April. 1848, prompt action was taken to suppress the Cuban expedition.

In the Rey abduction case, also, prompt recourse was had to means for his immediate restoration. For the crime involved in his abduction, there is no law of Congress, and it is recommended that the deficiency be supplied.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe.

During the late conflict between Austria or of the House. The the Senate several on the and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that Hungary might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the condense Father Matthew had uttered to prospect at the cord of the cord American people, who deeply sympathized American people, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared upon the contingency of the establishment, by her, of a permanent government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary into the family of nations. For this purp into the tamily of nations: For this purpose, linvested, an agent, then, in Europe, with power, to deelere four, willingness, promptly to recognize her independence, in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful in-Jervention of Russia in the corlest extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not, at any time; interfers in the contest, but the feelings of the nation were strongly interested in the cause, and by the sufferings of a brave people who had made a gallant, though unsuccessful element to be free. The years a seamed such

a character as to demand the most serious attention. The President remarks :- "The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious, that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with the view to such ultimate ection as its wisdom may suggest,"

Amicable relations continue with the powers of Europe.

On account of the unsettled state of affairs in the Papal States, our Charge diAffaires at Rome had not been able to present his letter of oredence up to last advices

Friendly relations with Mexico are culti-Anour \$4000 have already been and foundary line is progressing a form the latter relief of the Handrage and line as progressing a form the latter relief of the Handrage and increased appropriation is resulted as a form of the latter relief of the Handrage and increased appropriation is resulted. in Mei Meifinigh alam

Counsel is asked to aid the Commissioners to settle Mexican claims and protect our interests,

Representations have been directed to be made to the Government of New Grenada, as will, it is hoped, make the transit service of the United States mails across the lethmus more speedy, and efficient than it now is more appearance of the disturbances in Venezuela has given a lavorable opportunity to tanew the demand upon that government for our wast resources and receased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of the statisment an examination into, and redress of America (the second of the public money. It is adjustment on a basis which may and its adjustment on a basis which may are ment the revenue. I do not doubt the right of the youngers, to encourage domestic findustry, which is the great source of any and its adjustment on a basis which may and its adjustment on a basis which its adjustment on a basi an examination into, and redress of Ameri-

can grievances. Pacific makes it important that friendly relaowers, especially the Republic of Chili.

A convention has been negotiated with

Brazil for the settlement of American claims. It is suggested that more efficient measures be taken to suppress the African slave

rade. Having ascertained that there is no pros peot of the re-union of the five States of Cen-tral America, which formerly composed the real America, which formerly composed the Republic of that name, we have separately negotiated with some of them Treaties of amity and Commerce which will be laid be fore the Senate. A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua by a Company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that State to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipulations with her. And the benefit be derived by each from such an arrange fit be derived by each from such an arrange ment will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic communication against any power which might seek to obstruct 1, or to monopolize its advantages. All states entering into such a treaty will enjoy the right of passage through the Canal on the payment of the same tolls. The work constructed is believed they will shortly position or the ad-Should the great maratime States of Europe consent to this arrangement, and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so land and honorable will be opposed by any, the energies of their people and our will co-operate in promoting the success of enterprise. I do not recommend any appropriation from the National Treasury for this purpose; nor do I believe that such an appropriation is no I believe that such an appropriation is no I believe that such an appropriation is no do I believe that such an appropriation is no do I believe that such an appropriation is no principles and organizing its powers in such form as to Should the great maratime States of Eupurpose; nor do I betteve that such an appropriation: is necessary. Private enterprise, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible.—

The nating who have proqueed the charter it is not better action, all causes of uncastroned in the property of the charter is not better than the property of the charter is not better than the property of the charter is not better than the property of the charter is not better than the property of the proper The parties who have procured the charter from Nicaragua for its construction, desire no assistance from this government, beyond its protection; and they profess that, having examined the proposed line of communication, they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extended to them. Should there appear to be reason on examining the whole evidence to entertain a serious doubt of the dense to entertain a serious doubt of the control o desired to emeriant a contract the second of the rolls. Should such a collector has been appointed at San Frandoubt could be speedily solved by an actual exploration of the rolls. Should such a revenue laws to California, and measures have

No such power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so conwould enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which ought to be dedicated to the common uses of mankind.

The routes across the isthmus of Tehuaniepec and Panama, are also worthy of conservations and an advantage of the purpose of meeting appropriations for the purpose of meeting appropriations for the improvement of its rivers and harbors.

A party engaged on the coast survey, was despatched to Orgon to find the offer a very large aim of money for the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuaniepec. The Mexican Government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the tight of way, because it had alteady contracted with private individuals for the construction of a passage from the Gasscahalca river to Tehuaniepec. I shall not renew any proposition. trolling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which antepec. I shall not renew any proposition by our rapidly increasing commerce. o purchase for money a right, which cought I have transferred the Indian agencies for Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs, to Santa Fe and Salt Lake, and have caused to be appointed to the council but t he improvement, who would doubtless he well contented with that compensation, and the guarantees of the maratime States of the world in separate treaties, negotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect rics.

I recommend the establishment of a branch of the many territories against the most construct the work. Such the territory of Mexico, than any other rea-sonable consideration that could be offered. And as Mexico berself would be the greatest gainer by this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to yield her aid,

in the manner proposed, to accomplish an improvement so important to her own best

We have reason to hope that the proposed ailroad across the lethmus of Panama will se successfully constructed under the protect tion of the late treaty with New Grenada ratified, and exchanged with my predecessor on the 18th of June, 1848, which guarantees he perfect neutrality of the isthmus, and the the periect heutrality of the islamus, and the rights of sovereignty and property of New Granada over that territory. With a view that the help transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or embarrassed during the existence of the treaty, it is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the islaming which required. Not head Country high connects North and South America ether by railroad or canal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens may induce them to complete. And I consingly and enterprise of our citizens sinduce them to complete. And I con-i it obligatory upon me to adopt that by, especially in consequence of the clute necessity of scillating intercourse policy, especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse with our possessions on the Pacific. The position of the Sandwich islands with refer ence to the Territory of the United States on the Pacific the success of our persevering and benevicial title of the success of our persevering and benevicial title of the success of our persevering and benevicial title of the success of our persevering and benevicial title of the success of our persevering and benevicial title of the success of our persevering and benevicial title of the success of our persevering and benevicial title of the success of our persevering and benevicial title of the success of our persecution of the success of our persecution of the success of our persecution of the success of the success of our persecution of the success of our persecution of the success of the success of the succ our numerous whale ships, of the Islands, as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to tender their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage those destination in their s to improve and elevate the moral and intellectual condition of the inhabitants, and we should make all reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseparable from this task. We desire that these Island; should maintain heir independence, and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment.— We could in no event be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of any other The principal commercial States ave, in this a common interest, and it is to hoped that not one of them, will attempt, to interpose obstacles, to the entire independent lence of these Islands.

The receipts into the Treasury for the liscal

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal reas ending on the 50th of June last, were, in cash, \$48,830.097.50; and in Treasury notes funded, \$19,833,000, making an aggregate of \$59,663.097.50; and the expenditures for the same time; were, in cash, \$46,798.667.99, and in Treasury notes funded, \$10,833,000, making an aggregate of \$57,631,667.82.

m examination into, and redress of Americal Commerce. Believing that the accessary against tallon of the revenue, and the prevention of the mercase of our possessions on the accidence of the prevention of the system of the prevention of the rates high enough to afford substantial and suf-ficient encouragement to our own industry, and at the same time so adjusted as to ensure sta-

The question of the continuance of the Sub-Treasury system is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. If continued, important modifications of it appear to be indispensable. For further details and views of the above ond others matters connected with Congress, the finances and revenue, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. No direct aid has been given by the General

power which might seek to district it, or in order the propose of forming a constitution and mig into such a treaty will enjoy the right of passage through the Canal on the payment of the same tolls. The work constructed under these guaranteer, will become a bond of peace instead of a subject of contention of peace instead of a subject of contention and strife between the nations of the earth.

Should the great maratime States of Eustine Decompose of forming a constitution and source for the payment, which latest advices give me reason to suppose has been accomplished. It is believed they will shortly petition for the admission of California into the Union as a soverely strife between the nations of the earth.

Should the great maratime States of Eustine I recommend their application to the

work be constructed under the common protection of all nations for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient that any great maratime State should command the communication. The territory through which the canal may be opened, should be have continued to be collected there by officers have continued to be collected there by officers making under the military authority, as they neting under the military authority, as they were during the administration of my predece or. It will, I think, be expedient to confirm

Surfamento and San Joseph rivers. Still fur ther legal provisions will be necessary for the effective and successful extension of our sys

guaranties would do more to secure the mint in California, as it will, in my opinion, af-completion of the communication through mining, as well as to the government, in the disposition of mineral lands. I also recommend disposition of mineral lands. I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress, to examine and decide upon the validity of the subsisting land titles in California and New Mexico, and that provision be made for the establishment of the offices of Surveyor General in New Mexico, California and Oregon, and for the surreying and bringing into market the public lands in those territories. These lands remote in position and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of on terms liberal to all, but especially, lavorable to the early emigrants.

In order that the situation and character of In order that the situation and character of the principal mineral deposites in Galifornia may be ascertained. I recommend that a geo-logical and minerological exploration be con-nected with, the linear surveys, and that the min-eral lands be divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be disposed of by sale or lease, so as to give our citizens an opportunity of pro-curing a permanent right of property in the soil. This would seem to be as important to the success of mining as of agriculture.

The great mineral wealth of Galifornia, and the advantages which its ports and harbors, and those of Oregon, allord to commerce, and especially with the islands of the Pacific and Indian

oceans, and the populous regions of eastern Asia. make it certain that there will arise, in a phis, points to a railroad as that which, if practicable, will beat meet the wishes and wants of the country. But while this, if in successful operation, would be a work of great mational importance, and of a value to the country which it would be difficult to estimate. It ought also importance, and of a value to the country, which it would be difficult to estimate, it ought also to be regarded as an undertuking of the set magnitude and expense, and one which must, if it be indeed practicable, encounter many difficulties in its construction and use. Therefore, to avoid failure and disappointment—to enable Congress to judge whether, in the condition of the dountry through which it must pass, the work be feusible, and if it be found so, whether it should be undertaken as a nutional improvement, or left to individual enterprise, and in the latter atternative what add it aily, ought to be extended (of thy the government, I recommend. be extended to it by the government, I recom-inend, as a preliminary measure, a careful re-containance of the several proposed routes, by a selenting corps, and a report as to the practi-

cability of making such a road, with an esti-mate of the cost of its construction and sup-For further vibus of these and other matters connected with the duties of the Home Department, I refer you to the report of the Sceretery of the Interior.

1 recommend early appropriations for containing the river and parthy improvement.

an aggregate of 657,631,657 82.

The accounts and estimates which will be submitted to Congress, in the report of the Soc at the construction of the soc feet of the Kesser of the Mexican war and treaty on the first day of July 1851; of 816,547,092,73; the stimates of the Market of the Soc and treaty on the first day of July 1851; of 816,547,092,73; the submitted for the scanned for the scanned for the submitted for the sub thinking the river and harbor improvements, which have been already began and also for the construction of those for which estimates have been made, as well as for examinations

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, presents a full and satisfactory account of the condition and operation of the naval service during the past year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce, have enjoyed lits benefits. Wherever our national vessels have been, they have been received with respect, our officers have been received with respect, our officers have been reated with kindness and courtesy, and they have on all occasions pursued a course of strict neutrolity in accordance with the policy of our

as large as is admissable with the number of the segretary of the navy, on the subject of the reorganization of the Navy in its various grades of officers, and the establishing of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and effective service. Should Congress adopt some such measure as is recommended, it would greatly increase the efficiency of the navy and reduce its expenditures.

I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him in reference to the employment of war-stamers, and in regard to the contract of war steamers, and in regard to the contract for transportation of the United States mails, and theoperation of the system upon the pros-

perity of the Navy.

By an act of Congress passed August 14, 1848, provision-was made for extending post-office and mail accommodations to California and Oregon, Exertions anye been made to execute that law, but the limited provisions of the act, the inadequates of the means it authorizes. ect, the inadequacy of the means it authorizes, in the adaptation of our post office laws to the

The act of 1845, reducing postuge, has now, by its operation during four years, produced results fully showing that the income from such reduced postage is sufficient to sustain the whole sapense of the service of the Post Office Department, not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers, on the mail lines from New Delegrates. York to Chagres and Panama, and from Panama to Astoria, which have not been consid ered by Congress as properly belonging to the

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a further reduction of postage should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. This should be relieved from the unjust burthen of transporting and deligering the franked matter of Congress, for delivering the franked matter of Congress, for which pu lie service prevision should be made from the treasury. I confidently believe that a change may safely be made, reducing all single letter postage to the uniform rate of five gle letter postage to the uni by imposing any greater tax on the treasury than would constitute a very inoderate compensation for this public service; and I therefore privilege entirely, it seems probable that no de-mand on the treasury would result from the

recommended, should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

Since the commencement of the last session of Congress, a Postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such regulations have been formed by the Post Office Departments of the two countries, in pursuance of that treaty, as to carry its provisions into full operation. The attempt to extend this same rrangement, through England to France, has an an an analysis of the maturity of the mind to receive instruction.

4.—To recommend whether Webster or Walker should be the standard Orthography, in the schools of this State.

On motion, Resolved, That Rev. James A Devinuey, Thos., H. Skiles, Andrew Blair, Professor Sudler, and Jacob Shrom, be the Tangement, through England to France, has also the maturity of the mind to receive instruction.

For a particular statement of the condition

of the Post Office Department, and other mator the connected with that branch of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Post Master General. By the act of the 3d of March, 1849, a Board rost master esterial; and it was made the try of this Board "to propare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as might be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufollure, departing mydraller their commerce, manufollure, departing mydraller their countries and the country examiners within three years.

Resolved, That these proceedings be publicated. foctures, education, and other topics, as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." The education, and resources of the country." The duties enjoined upon the Census Board, thus established, having been performed, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for corrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution

scople of the United States within the ensuing car.

Among the duties assigned by the Constitution to the General Government, is one of local and limited application, but not, on that account the less obligatory; I allude to the trust comthe less obligatory; I allide to the trust committed to Congress, as the exclusive legislateand sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention. As the National metropolis, the city of Washington must be
an object of general interest; and, founded as
it was under the anspices of him whose immortal major it bears, its claims to the, featering.

which require an actual enumeration of the

at name it dears, us clause to up locaring are of Congress present themselves with additional strongth. Whatever can contribute to the prosperity must enlist the feelings of its consistentional guardians, and command their avorable consideration.

Our Government is one of limited powers, and the present additional property deals are supported by the consequence of the con and its successful administration omin had its successful administration eminently de-pends on the confinement of teach of its co-or-dinate branches within its own appropriate sphele. The first section of the Constitution ordains that "all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress; of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The executive and House of Representatives." The executive has authority to commend (not to dictate) measures to Congress Having performed that duty, the Executive department of the Gorernment cannot rightfully control the decision of Congress on any subject of legislation, until that decision shall have been officially submitted for approval. The check provided by the Constitution, in the clause conferring the qualified vote, will never be exercised by me, except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the Republic. I view it as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in extraordinary ca-less—as where it may become necessary to de-feind the Executive against the encroachments of the legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate or moonstitutional legislaand inconsiderate or unconstitutional legisla-tion. By cautiously confining this remedy within the sphere prescribed to it in the colum-poraneous expositions of the framers of the Con-situation, the will of the people, legitimately, expressed on all subjects of legislation, through their constitutional organs, the Senators, and Representatives of the United States, will have a full effect: As indispensable to the preser ils full effect: As indispensable to the preservation of your asystem of self-government, the independence of the Representatives of the States and the people is guarantied by the Constitution; and they owe no responsibility, in any human power but their constituents. By olding the representative responsible only the paople, and exempting him from all other of the configurators of the configurators of the configurators. attuent and quicken his sense of responsibility to his country. It is under these circumstan ces only that the elector can foil that is the choice of the law-maker he is himself, tasky a croice of the law-maker, he is ministry, tany, a combinent part of the sovereign hower, of the nation. With equal card we should atudy to defend the rights of the security and judicial departments. Our government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and nitre elimination of every claim, or tendency of one chordinate branch to enterout upon a

other | Title | 1

exposed frontier, and rendered its defence over difficult. That treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico; to comply with which a military force is requisite. Into other fijurctions of the Constitution with a sedulous linealization of that the obligations of the constitution with a sedulous linealization of that the unitary caseablehment is not materially changed at a list efficiency. From the condition in which it stood before the commencement of the Mexican war. Some addition to it will therefore, be necessary, and I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress, an increase of the several corps of the army, at our distant western posts, as preposed in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. Great or point rank in the army. Heretofore given to brevet and staff commissions. The views of the Secretary of War on this subject, are deem; and providing an asylum for such of the cank and file as from age, wounds and other informatics, occasioned by service, have become unfit to perform their respective duties;——recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the name and as a means of mereasing the efficiency of the name of the respective duties;——recommended as a means of mereasing the efficiency of the name of the faithful soldier.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navv oresents a full and satisfactory in its integrity, to the full extent of the obliga-tions, imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution. Z. TAYLOR. Washington, December 4th, 1849.

EDUCATION CONVENTION.

At a meeting of Delegajes, Directors, Teachers and triefids of Education, convened in The Naval force at present in commission is the Court House, in Carlisle, on Wednesday s large as is admissable with the number of the 19th of December, 1849, pursuant to the

Education, it was on motion of James Hamilton, Esq. seconded by Rev. J. N. Hoffman, Resolved, That we approve of the holding of a State Convention, in the hope that it will bring together able and judicious men of practical information, to recommend to the Legislature such measures as will mature our general System of Instruction and also stim-ulate the friends of Common Schools to friends of Common Schools to

greater efforts in their behalf.
On motion of Rev. J. N. Hoffman, Resolved, That in view of the obvious defects existing in the adaptation of our post office laws to the situation of that country, and the measure of compensation for services allowed by those laws, compared with the prices of labor and ents in California, render these exertions in a great degree ineffectual. More particular and efficient provision by law is required on the excited greater interest in the cause, and progressing the excited greater interest in the cause, and progressing the excited greater interest in the cause, and progressing the cause of cient provision by law is required on this excite greater interest in the cause, and pro more the general system of Common Sc On motion Resolved, That Rev. J. N. Hoff-man, Wm. B. Mullen and James Hamilton, Esq, be a committee to nominate to the meeting gentlemen as Delegates to the State Convention, who having retired, returned

Alternates · Delegates, Thos. Craighead, jr., loseph Mosser, John J. Hemphill, W. H. Miller, Esq., Rev. J. N. Hoffman, Rev. J. A. Devinney. Which report was accepted and adopted or the Convention.

On motion, Resolved, That the Delegates to he State Convention be instructed to propose

Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, where Teachers who wish employment, may record their names and file their recommedations, and where Directors may obtain this inforrespectfully recommend such a reduction—and where Directors may obtain this infor-Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking mation on payment of a small tee to the Clerk.

3.-To recommend to the Legislature the further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction to five cents, which, I nended, should be first tested, is submit- having regard to their health and physical

t been equally successful; but the purpose and instructed to make all the necessary are anot been abandoned. anal Convention, to be held on the 3d Tues

dey in April, 1850. On motion of Mr. Mosser, Resolved. That the Delegates from this Convention be intructed to advocate in the State Convention a recommendation to the State Legislature to was constituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Altorney General and the Post Muster General; and it was made the determination of Teachers, so that in fature Post Muster General; and it was made the determination of Quarier Sessions shall appoint

> hehed in the different papers of this borough W.M. H. MILLER, Pres't. P. Quieley, Secretary.

Lectures .-- Public Meeting.

At a meeting held in pursuance of public notice, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., for the pur pose of adopting measures to secure the delivery of a series of Popular Lectures, at stated times during the present winter, on motion JOHN B. PARKER, Esq. was appointed chairman, and E. BEATTY appointed Secretary. The proposition for a course of Lectures having been freely discussed, on motion the following persons were appointed an Executive Con to make all arrangements for securing said course, viz :

Wm. H. Miller, John B. Parker, James Hamilton, Samuel Elliott, Thomas H. Skiles. Armstrong Noble, E. Bentty, Dr. H. Hinkley, Jason W. Eby, Samuel A. Coyle, James R. Smith.

On motion the meeting then adjourned. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on Friday evening last pursuant to notice, . the following proceedings were had. On motion, Mesars, J. B. Parker, Wm. H.Y. Miller and Wm. Batt were appointed a com mittee to invite and confer with Lecturers and arrange the order of a course, to be delivered once a week, as shall hereafter be announced. On motion, Messrs. James Hamilton, J. W. Eby, T. H. Skiles, Armstrong Noble, and Se

Elliott were appointed a Committee of arrangements. On motion, Dr. S. Elliott was elocted Trease ner to the Executive Committee. On motion, Resolved, That the ladies of our borough are invited to attend the course of Luc-tures without charge and that gentlemen's tickets be sold at 121 cents. And that the entire proceeds after paying unavoidable exponsociation for proper distribution in the relief of the Poor

on motion the proceedings were directed to be published. Lilly J. B. Panken, Chuifpains

DISINTERESTED ADVIOR - Never take paper more than ten years without paying the inter, or at loast sending him a lack of your hair to let him know you are about.

Comp home and forgouen that land. "Roally" implies it was so groupy that it alloped my.

Judge Lowis, roppully disching in the Robert Wilson, who has been confluid in his years and as he in on the important indictated.