The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb" Asylums at Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children, present their annual claim for your sympathy and aid. The darkened eye, the silent tongue, and the weakened intellect, in sorrow and sadness, appeal to the representatives of the people for this boon. It cannot be refused.

My views in relation to "local," "special" and "omnibus legislation," have been so frequently expressed, in communications to the Legislature that their repetition now is unnecessary. Such legislation, often so subversive of private rights—so detrimental to the public interest, and generally so mischievous in its consequences—should not be encouraged or permitted.

The report of the Adjutant General will be laid before you. To its valuable and important suggestions I invite your careful consideration.

I must again call the attention of the Legislature to the subject of revising the militia laws of the State. They are so crude and imperfect, in many of their provisions and obscure in some of their enactments, that it is difficult to discover the object intended, or comprehend the duty enjoined. The powers and duties of the respective officers connected with the military organization of the Commonwealth, should be more clearly defined. Greater encouragement should be given to the formation of volunteer companies; the entire system should be remodeled, and placed in a position to become alike honorable and useful to the State.

The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, by an ordinance passed the 7th day of April, 1856, and officially communicated to the Legislature at their last general session, proposed to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a lot of ground, in that city, for the purpose of erecting an Arsenal thereon. By the act of the 6th of May, 1857, the Governor was authorized to accept from the Mayor of Philadelphia, under the seal of the Corporation, the conveyance in fee simple of the lot of ground proposed to be donated to the Commonwealth, for the purpose indicated. The conveyance was duly executed by the Mayor on the 26th day of June, 1857, and delivered and accepted on the 31st of July following, as directed by the act. The fourth section of the same act authorized the Governor to apply the proceeds of the sale of the Arsenal in Philadelphia ($30,000 00) to the erection of an Arsenal on the lot of ground thus granted to the Commonwealth. In pursuance of the authority conferred, a contract was made with a skillful and experienced Architect, for the erection and completion of the proposed Arsenal; to be large and commodious, and adapted to the purposes intended. The building was immediately commenced under the direct supervision of the Adjutant General, and is now completed and ready for the reception of the Arms, Military stores and equipments of the Commonwealth. It is of brick, three stories high, one hundred and eighty-two feet front on Filbert street, and fifty feet in depth. The foundation walls of stone, are solid and massive. The cost of construction did not exceed the appropriation. It is a substantial and elegant structure, and will be a safe depository for the public arms—an ornament to the city, and a credit to the Commonwealth.

One of my predecessors in his annual communication to the Legislature, immediately after the close of the late war with Mexico, recommended the erection of a monument to the memory of those citizen soldiers, from Pennsylvania, who died in the service of their country in that war. It is due to them, that some public acknowledgment of their patriotic services should be made by the State. Concurring in the sentiments expressed in the communication to which reference has been made. I would also invite your attention to the propriety of erecting, in the public grounds of the Capitol, a suitable monument to their memory—and thus honor those who by their undaunted bravery and invincible valor, honored our noble Commonwealth.

The publication of the Geological Report of the State, under the superintendence of Prof Rogers, is rapidly approaching completion.—The engravings and illustrations are nearly completed, and the first volume now in press, which he expects will be ready for delivery soon after the meeting of the Legislature, and the second and last volume before its adjournment or immediately thereafter. The style and general execution of the work will be equal, if not superior, to that of any similar publication by our sister States. It will fully sustain the reputation of the distinguished Geologist, by whom the surveys were made, and who has devoted so much care and attention to its publication. The large geological map of the State, which will accompany the volumes, will not be finished before the close of the year. Great care has been taken to make it perfect it in all its details. The whole work will be a valuable addition to geographical, as well as geological science, and will be alike useful to the citizens of the Commonwealth, and honorable to its author.

The resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, were published as directed by that instrument. In accordance with the provisions of the Act of 12th of May, 1857, the proposed amendments were submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, on the second Tuesday of October last. The returns of said election have been received, and will be delivered to the Speaker of the Senate, as directed by law, when the fact of their adoption by a large majority, will be officially ascertained and announced.

The fourth section of the first article of the amended Constitution, requires the Legislature at their first session, after the adoption of this amendment, to divide the city of Philadelphia into Senatorial and Representative Districts, in the manner provided in that section. This duty devolves upon you, and should be performed with fidelity and due regard to the interest and rights of the people of that city.

Relieved from the imputation of selfishness, I cannot forbear presenting for your consideration, a subject that should claim your earliest attention. I refer to the erection of a house at the seat of Government, for the use of the Governor of the Commonwealth. The want of a public mansion, has been seriously felt by all who have been called to occupy that official station. Whilst almost all our sister States have provided residences for the accommodation of their Chief Magistrates, Pennsylvania for reasons not creditable to her as the "Keystone State," has refused to incur the expense necessary for the erection of such a building. The failure to provide, in this manner, for his accommodation, subjects the Governor to much inconvenience, oftentimes vexatious and annoying. A suitable house cannot always be obtained here, and in that event he is compelled to be shut up in the rooms of a hotel, or crowded with his family into some small and obscure dwelling, alike unfitted for domestic comfort, or the exhibition of the amenities and courtesies of social life. It should be remembered that the Governor of the Commonwealth is regarded as the representative of the people, socially, as well as politically, and therefore he should be enabled, by every proper appliance, to represent truly their social virtues and character.—This he cannot do, to the extent desired, on the very meagre salary he receives; and I do not hesitate to affirm that no one occupying this office can, without drawing largely on his private income, exercise the hospitalities or maintain the dignity properly associated with the position. I have avoided all useless expenditures, and yet the salary received, has been wholly insufficient to defray the expenses necessarily incurred. This should not be permitted. Every consideration of public policy, every honorable impulse of proper State pride, require that the Chief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth should be provided with a suitable residence, at the seat of Government, and with a salary adequate to the expenditure incident to his high official position.

In my last annual communication to the General Assembly, my sentiments were fully expressed in reference to reform in the naturalization laws, and the admission of applicants to the right of citizenship—to the preservation of the purity of elections, by the prevention and punishment of fraudulent and illegal voting; and the enactment of a judicious registry law—to freedom as the great centre truth of American republicanism—the great law of American nationality—to the rights of the States, Independent Sovereignties, and the power and duty of the General Government to prevent the extension of the institution of slavery to the free territories of the Union—to the wrongs of Kansas, as exhibited in the violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, by the General Government, in its attempts by the military power of the country and otherwise, to defeat the will of the majority in that territory; wrongs still existing and aggravated by recent outrages on the rights and privileges of that people, and approved by high National Executive authority. To the views then presented, you are respectfully referred.

By the expiration of the Constitutional term, my official connection with the Government of the Commonwealth will soon cease. The powers, under the Constitution, vested in me by the people, will be transferred to another of their own selection; and with my warmest wishes for his success, I will, relieved from the cares and anxieties of official place, retire to private life. In the discharge of the duties devolved upon me, I have endeavored to the extent of my ability, to promote the interests and honor of the Commonwealth, and the virtue, the happiness and prosperity of her citizens. If not successful, I have, at least labored to deserve success; and in surrendering the trust committed to me, by a generous people, my only regret will be, that I have not been able to serve our noble Commonwealth with a zeal and ability equal to the interest I feel in her progress and welfare.—Whatever of merit, or demerit may attach to my administration, whatever may be the opinions entertained of my conduct of the affairs of State, I can at least claim from my fellow citizens, with a full consciousness of its right the award of good intention, and will enjoy in my retirement, the proud satisfaction of knowing that no act of mine, or of my administration, in tendency or fact, injured or corrupted the public morals, retarded the prosperity, or tarnished the fair fame of my native State.—I will surrender to my successor the cares and responsibilities of the office, I now hold, with greater cheerfulness than I assumed them; and will return, without a murmur, to the society and companionship of those, who can approve without selfishness, and censure only at the bidding of truth and friendship. To the judgment of impartial history I commit my administration and its acts, without a fear of the result; and when time shall have softened the asperity of partisan feeling—healed the bitterness of disappointment and corrected the errors of prejudice, truth will sustain the judgment and justice approve the record.

Our beloved Commonwealth, rich in all the elements of material greatness, her broad and fertile fields—her lofty mountains, filled with inexhaustible mineral wealth—her rivers and her streams—her internal improvements, her furnaces, rolling-mills and factories—her colleges, academies, and her noble system of Common Schools—her churches and charitable institutions—her population, enterprising energetic, intelligent and prosperous; all these are justly the pride of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian. Our mighty republic, "the free heart's hope and home," the Constitution and the Union of the States—the civil and religious privileges of the people—the right of conscience and freedom of worship—the great and essential principles of liberty and free government, here enjoyed; and our American Nationality, founded in a true and single devotion to home and country, are objects that fill with patriotic emotion, the heart of every American citizen. May they be cherished and defended until patriotism ceases to be a virtue and liberty be known only as a name.

The true glory and greatness of a nation consist, not alone in the number, privileges or intellectual superiority of her people, her material wealth or physical strength, her political position or form of government. "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and "happy is that people whose God is the Lord." Our fathers trusted in Him, and were not disappointed. Recognizing Him as the Sovereign Ruler of Nations and Men; invoking a continuance of His watchful care over the interests of the Commonwealth, and His blessing upon your official labors—may your acts and the acts of those who may succeed us in the administration of the government, in their character and results, be such as patriotism demands, and honor, truth and conscience can sanction and approve.

JAMES POLLOCK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 6, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

James P. Donnelly, was hung at Freehold, N. J., on Friday last. He made a speech of over two hours duration, reviewing the testimony on which he was convicted of murder and declared his innocence.

Dr. Isaac Spangler, an old and much respected citizen of Zanesville, Ohio, was killed instantly at that place, on New Year's Day, by the carelessness of some boys in firing a small cannon loaded with slugs.

Another of those terrible accidents which occasionally happen on railroads occurred on the New York and Erie Railroad, at Piermont, last Friday, and resulted in the almost instant death of two men. Engine No. 182, with a train of twenty-six empty freight cars, had just started west, and when about half a mile from the pier the boiler exploded with a terrific concussion, scattering the engine into fragments, and killing the fireman, Abraham Dalson, and a flagman named William Lake who was riding upon the engine at the time.

Pittsburg papers of the 9th inst., report the Ohio river in good boating order. Goods are reaching that city in three days from New York, by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On Saturday last, the Steamship Arago, sailed from New York for Havre and Southampton, with sixty passengers and 405, 000 dollars in specie.

During the last week there were 181 interments in Philadelphia, of which 80 were adults, 101 children; 102 males, 79 females; 32 of the deaths being by consumption, 12 by croup, 10 by debility, and 8 each by casualties, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, inflammation of the brain and dropsy.

The proprietors of the Lancaster Cotton Mill, No. 1, have resumed operations, with a full complement of hands, on full time.

During the year 1857, there arrived at the port of New York from abroad 184,773 foreign immigrants, being a higher number than has been reached since the year 1854. In the last ten years there have arrived at New York from Europe 909,268 Irish, and 825, 753 German immigrants. Down to the year 1852, the Irish exceeded the German. In that year they were about equal, and since then the Germans have outnumbered the Irish.

The Lebanon Valley Railroad will be opened through from Reading to Harrisburg, on Monday, January 18th.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday says:—"We hear a rumor, with what foundation we are unable to say, that Nicholas Longworth, Esq, will contribute the necessary sum to purchase the marble statue of Gen. Harrison, which it is designed shall occupy the top of the proposed Historical Monument, to be erected in this city. Such liberality is worthy of the man and of the magnificent design of the Pioneers Association. The statue will probably cost $1000."

A letter was received on Monday, by Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabeth, N. J., announcing the death of Rev. Mr. Freeman and wife, who went out to India in the Missionary service some time since. They were taken prisoners by the natives, and after being kept in close confinement for some days, were led out to execution, *wading ankle-deep in blood.* About the scaffold were they where beheaded, blood had collected in such quantities as to submerge the severed heads of previous victims, against which they stumbled as they walked. They died, as they had lived, with true christian bravery. Mr. Freeman was a native of South Orange, in this county, and his wife of the neighboring city of Elizabeth.—*Newark Mercury, Dec.* 30.

☞ James W. Somerville, formerly of Carlisle, has become sole editor and proprietor of the *Portage Sentinel*, published at Ravenna, Ohio, which fact he announces in a well written address to the patrons of the paper. We hope his success in the undertaking, may be equal to his merits.

Herald & Expositor.

CARLISLE, PA.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1858.

Counting House Almanac for 1858.

1858.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1858.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	JULY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	—	1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		29	30	31	—	—	—	—
	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	SEPT.	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
MAR.	—	1	2	3	4	5	6		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		26	27	28	29	30	—	—
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—	OCT.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
APRIL	—	—	—	—	1	2	3		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	25	26	27	28	29	30	—		31	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	NOV.	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		28	29	30	—	—	—	—
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—	DEC.	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
JUNE	—	—	1	2	3	4	5		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		26	27	28	29	30	31	—
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—								

A Paper for the Girls and Boys.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM LEDGER,

Is published at this office, at the low price of **Fifty Cents** per year, in advance. It is devoted entirely to schools, and to that which interests Girls and Boys. Every school girl and school boy should subscribe for a copy. You can easy afford it. ONLY FOUR CENTS a month, cannot you spare that, in order to have a paper of your own?

Clubbing with the Magazines.

The *Herald* for one year, and either of the following three dollar works for the same period, will be sent to the address of any subscriber for three dollars and a half, to be paid in advance, viz:

The *Carlisle Herald* and *Harper's Magazine*, *Emerson's Magazine* and *Putnam's Monthly*, or *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Magazine*, for one year, for $3 50

The *Carlisle Herald* and *Graham's Magazine*, or *Godey's Lady's Book*, for one year, $3 50

The *Carlisle Herald* and *Peterson's Lady's Magazine*, *Aurther's Home Magazine*, *The National Magazine* or *The Ladies' Repository*, for one year, for $2 80

The *Carlisle Herald* and *The School Room Ledger* (published at this office) for one year, for $200

Inducement to form Clubs for the Herald.

Any one sending us *six new subscribers*, accompanied with *nine dollars*, will receive a copy of the "LIFE OF DR. KANE," written by Dr. Elder, and to be published in January by Childs & Peterson of Philadelphia. This work is to be handsomely illustrated and brought out in uniform style with the "*Arctic Explorations*," issued by the same enterprising firm last year. For twelve subscribers and eighteen dollars we will send the "LIFE OF DR. KANE. and the "FIRST GRINNELL EXPEDITION, a large work profusely illustrated and written by Dr. Kane, and for *twenty* subscribers and thirty dollars we will send the "*Life of Dr. Kane*," and the

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,

a large work in two volumes of thrilling interest, and got up in a style that has never been excelled in this country.

We desire to extend the circulation of the Herald throughout the county, and have been induced to offer the above liberal premiums to effect it.

SEND ON YOUR CLUBS.

It is not essential that the papers of any one club should be all directed to the same Post-office. We will direct to as many different offices, as may be desired by subscribers.

DR. DUFFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Some three months ago, we announced that arrangements were making to publish the "Historical Address," delivered by the Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, in July last. The Address has now been placed in our hands for that purpose and we contemplate issuing it about the first of February next, provided a sufficient number of copies will be subscribed for, in advance, to warrant the expense. It will be printed in pamphlet form, on good paper, with new type, and will contain about 65 pages, including a valuable appendix, together with the proceedings of the Centennial Celebration, and will be furnished to subscribers at 25 cents per copy.

The reputation which DR. DUFFIELD enjoys as a vivid writer, his relation to the Church, for many years, as its pastor, the circumstances which called forth the Address, and its value as a historical sketch of the early settlement of the "Churches of the Valley," gives peculiar interest to this publication, and as the edition will be limited to the number of copies subscribed for, those who wish to secure it, should send in their orders without delay. Address

WM. M PORTER.
"Herald Office," Carlisle, Pa.
December 23, 1857.

N. B.—Orders may also be left at the stores of C. Ogilby, J. D Halbert and S. Elliott, or at the Bookstores of J. Loudon, A. M, Piper, and Shryock, Taylor & Smith.

Late News from the Utah Expedition.

The Reported Butchery by the Mormons untrue

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—The Republican has just received a leter from Fort Kearney, dated the 23d ult., stating that Col. Johnson was at Fort Bridger on the 27th of November.

Col. Cook with his whole command had also arrived.

The grass had been burnt by the Mormons, and the animals with the trains were dying at the rate of one hundred per day.

The Mormons were fortifying all the passes leading to Salt Lake City. Jesse Jones the agent of Messrs. Majors & Russell, had been released and sent to Col. Johnson's camp. In passing through the various canons he was blindfolded, to prevent him from obtaining any knowledge of their movements.

Another letter from Col. Cook's command, while *en route* for Fort Bridger, makes no mention of being molested by the Mormons. This proves the report received from St. Joseph's to have been entirely false, as was predicted by your correspondent.

STAY OF EXECUTION.—Mr. Coffee, of the Senate, has introduced a bill for the purpose of settling any doubts that may exist in regard to the stay of execution under the relief law, passed at the extra session. Mr. Coffey's bill provides that the sixth section of that law, shall be so construed, "that the stay of execution proided for shall extend as well on judgements entered more than one year prior to the passage of the said act, as to judgments entered within one year from that date."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamship Africa has arrived at New York, with three days later news from England. The news from India is important.

Sir Colin Campbell joined the force in Alumbagh, on the 11th of November, and on the 19th, after a series of severe struggles with the enemy, the garrison of Lucknow was relieved. On the following day the sick and wounded, and the women and children were sent under escort to Cawnpore. One authority says that the relief of Lucknow was achieved with only a loss of four officers killed and forty wounded.

The government telegram says that the army under the commander-in-chief amounted to about 22,000 men, "amply sufficient to reduce Oude to entire subjection, a task which will occupy them for some months to come" Another despatch places Sir Colin Campbell's force at 12,000 men. The Malwa field force, under Brigadier Stuart, had relieved Musserabud, dispersed the Mehadpore rebels, and were clearing Malwa of insurgents. The flying columns, under Brigadier Shovers and Colonels Cotton and Tidderal, were scouring Rohilcund—complete success attending their operations everywhere. Reinforcements were pouring into India, and alarm for the garrisons and outposts had ceased.

At a banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Siamese ambassador. Mr. Beverly Tucker, United States Consul at that town, was one of the speakers. He congratulated the assembly on the glorious news from India, and trusted that the triumph of English arms would be complete, because it was the triumph of civilization. He said he had no doubt whatever that there was an immense trade to be developed with Siam; and that he felt assured that the star spangled banner would like the flag of Great Britain, dip in the water to the vessels of Siam approaching the great Republic of America.

The London Times again reviews the Mormon difficulty and the government plans for its suppression. It hopes that the Mormons will decide upon a migration before they are involved in the calamities of a war.

The London Post, taking its key from the President's message, advocates the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, through the British American provinces.

The preparations for the wedding of the Princess Royal continue rapidly, though quietly. Jewelers, dress makers, carriage builders, &c., are hard at work, producing articles for the auspicious event, and the nobility and gentry are having their houses decorated, and making arrangements for splendid sorices, parties, and balls. The courts of Europe, it is announced, will each send a special representative, and Russia, in order to show its wish for a renewal of amicable relations, will send Baron Bunow, formerly representative of the court of Russia at St. James. Upon this occasion he will have the style of ambassador—a title which for some years the diplomatic representative of Russia has not borne at an English court. Altogether the period is looked forward to with much interest, especially by the ladies. An immense number of marriages have been appointed for that day throughout England. Parsons, clerks, beadles, and pew-openers will therefore reap a rich harvest, and expect the happy day with hungry avidity.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

News from the Army of Utah—The Mormons Preparing for War—Orders for the reinforcement of Col. Johnston, &c., &c.

Washington, Jan. 9.—From advices received to-day, it appears that the Mormons will not retreat from Utah, as was expected by the government, but will fight it out where they are. This insures us a bloody war in the spring.

The following orders will be issued from the head-quarters of the army on Monday, directing the movement of the troops destined to re-inforce the troops now en route for Utah:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, Jan. 8, 1858.

The General-in-Chief, with the approbation of the War Department, directs the following movements:

1. The army of Utah will be reinforced as soon as practicable, by the first regiment of cavalry, sixth and seventh regiments of infantry, and light companies A and M, second artillery.

2. Forts Smith, Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap will be abandoned for the present, and all the troops comprising their garrisons, except the ordnance sergeants, will at the earliest possible day proceed to Jefferson Barracks. The companies at Fort Smith, by the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers; those at Forts Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap, by the Red and Mississippi rivers, if transportation on the former river can be obtained without too great a delay, otherwise by Fort Smith and the first named rivers.

3. The Fourth regiment of artillery, now in Kansas, will take post as follows:—Headquarters, with two companies, at Fort Riley; the Lieutenant Colonel, with four companies, at Fort Laramie; the junior Major, with two companies, at Fort Kearnay, and two companies at Fort Leavenworth; the companies in each case to be designated by the Colonel. This regiment will be put in march for its several stations by the Commanding General of the Department of the West as early as practicable.

4. An officer of rank being necessary at Fort Kearney, the junior Major of the 4th Artillery will at once proceed thither and assume command of the post.

5. In due time further orders will be given for the march of the reinforcement across the Plains, and preliminary measures will be commenced at once by the several Staff Departments and officers concerned for preparing the troops and the supplies for the movement.

6. Measures will also be taken for filling up the regiments and companies to the maximum standard; and also for furnishing recruits for the other troops composing the army of Utah.

7. The several departments of the Staff will take prompt measures to secure the public property at the posts to be abandoned.

By order of Lieutenant General Scott.

IRVING MCDOWELL, Ass't. Adj.-General.

Despatches were received here this evening from Kansas to the effect that the free State men have elected their ticket. At least such was the aspect of the vote as far as heard from; everything was quiet in the territory.

Considerable excitement prevails among initiated politicians as to the position of Governor Wise on the Kansas question and the policy of the Administration. It is believed there is a combined and deep political Wise and Douglas movement against the President.

I understand, from the best authority, that the President will not make any more appointments of consuls from the State of New York. He thinks New York has its share. Mr. Brown, dragoman at Constantinople, will not be removed. There is some difficulty with the President in finding a suitable man for the consulate of Shanghae, China.

NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WON'T SEE.—Mr. Buchanan complains that notwithstanding we have received, during the past eight years, four hundred millions (400,000,000) of dollars in gold from California, still our banks are less supplied with specie, in proportion to their liabilities, than they were in 1848.

And what has become of this four hundred millions, Mr. Buchanan?

GONE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, *almost the whole of it*, to pay the balance of trade against us in foreign ports, and which balance a good *Protective Tariff* would have prevented, by enabling us to supply our own wants at home. This $400,000,000, detained in the country, instead of being sent across the "broad, blue sea," would have been, (reckoning our population at thirty millions) thirteen dollars to every man, woman and child in the United States. A delightful supply of yellow boys, both for the banks and the people—the latter of which Democrats *formerly* professed to love.

Had it not been for the discovery of the California gold, enabling us thus in part to cancel our European indebtedness, the present revulsion and distress would have come years sooner.

A few days ago the heart of the writer was cheered, by seeing chronicled the arrival at New York of two millions of California gold. Well done—here comes something now to give considerable relief—but lo! the next steamer for England, in a day or two, takes out just about the same amount to pay for British goods. And I see that the Kangaroo, which sailed December 10th, took out an aditional $260,000. I am not aware that there has been any California arrival to offset against this—I suppose it drew from our old stores.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We publish this week, to the exclusion of many other articles, the last annual message of Gov. Pollock.

It is an admirable State Paper, conservative in its tone, and abounds with interesting facts in regard to the affairs of the Commonwealth.

No Governor of Pennsylvania, ever left the chair of State, with a clearer record than Gov. Pollock, and it will be a source of regret to thousands, as they mark the enlarged views, the useful suggestions and clear-sighted policy which characterize the message, to reflect that it is the last, that will emanate from his pen.

From the message, we learn that the finances of the State are in a very satisfactory condition. The interest on the funded debt of the State, has been promptly met, and there are ample means in the Taesury, to meet the next payment in February.

Over a million of dollars of the State debt, has been extinguished, and the commissioners of the sinking Fund, report nearly a half a million of dollars now in their hands for the same purpose, to which may be added $7,-500,000, in bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from the sale of the Public Works.

The Governor recommends a repeal of the tonnage tax, believing it to be in effect a tax on the trade and commerce of the Commonwealth, and calculated to divert the trade of the West into other channels.

He advises some reform in the Banking System, but refers to his former communications to the Legislature as the exponents of his views generally, in relation to trade and currency, attributing the late financial revulsion less to the Banks than to the present system of low duties. He argues strongly in favor of protecting American industry, and advises a return to the policy of the tariff of 1842.

The Governor presses on the attention of the Legislature the importance of sustaining the agricultural interests of the country, of giving additional aid to the Farmers' High School, and suggests the formation of an Agricultural Bureau in connection with one of the State Departments.

As a matter no less important, he speaks of the Common Schools, as in a flourishing condition, and notices the beneficial results of a separation of the school from the State Department.

He also recommends such a revision of the present Militia system, as would favor the formation of Volunteer companies.

After calling the attention of the Legislature to the several benevolent Institutions of the State, which require continued Legislative aid, he concludes by suggesting the necessity for the erection of a mansion, for the residence of the future Governors of the State.

The message is clearly and forcibly written and will richly repay a careful perusal.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday last both branches of the Legislature completed their organization by the election of clerks and their officers.

In the Senate, Wm H. Miller, was elected chief clerk, F. M. Hutchinson, assistant clerk, Nelson Weiser, J. S. Africa and J P. Davis, transcribing clerks. Theophilus Snyder, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Lewis Frank, door-keeper.

In the House, Jacob Ziegler, was elected chief clerk, Wm S. Picking, assistant clerk, E R. Brady, J. A. Magee, Geo. W. Shawde and E. H. Flood, transcribing clerks. J. Glasmeyer, Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel Taylor, door-keeper, and John Smith, Postmaster, without opposition on the part of the Republicans. The Senate and House of Representatives, are both essentially democratic, hence, all their officers elected and appointed, are of the same stripe.

It would appear that the dominant party in the House, have some misgivings as to their power next year, to reward their favorites, as they seem disposed to "ring in" as many *assistants* as possible for this session; consequently, the Sergeant-at-Arms has two assistants, the Messenger has three and the Doorkeeper seven!

No business of any importance was transacted during the week, as the Legislature adjourned from Friday until Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, Hon. J. H. Hammer, Senator from South Carolina, in the place of Mr Butler, was qualified and took his seat. Mr Seward presented a petition from citizens of New York, asking for the adoption of some measure, by which the North could co-operate with the South, in the extinguishment of slavery, by compensation to the slave-holders. A message was received from the President conveying the information asked for, on the subject of the arrest of Walker and his men.

The President admits, that Commodore Paulding, committed an error, in the arrest of Walker, but excuses it on the ground, that he was actuated by a desire to vindicate the honor of the country. He contends that, if the soil of Nicaragua was invaded to effect the arrest of Walker, she only has a right to complain.

The President was sustained in this view of the case, by Seward, Doolittle and Pearce, while Davis, Crittenden and others took the opposite side.

In the House, Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, delivered a speech against fillibusterism, taking the ground, that the only way to colonize Central America, was by organized emigration.

Congress adjourned over until Monday, to give the members an opportunity of celebrating the 8th of January.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—*Washington Jan 7.*—The Senate, to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of Theodore Sedgwick, as District Attorney of New York, in place of Wm. McKeen, removed by a vote of 25 against 25. Beverly L. Clark, of Kentucky, was also confirmed as Minister to Guatemala; K. B. J. Tyman, as Consul at Vera Cruz, and Thomas B. Stevenson, as Judge in New Mexico

Messrs. Shields and Rice, newly elected Senators from Minnesota, have arrived in Washington.

Reliable information has reached here, that nearly, or quite 7000 votes were cast for the Lecompton constitution on the 21st ult., which is believed to be a majority of the whole number of votes cast in Kansas. A portion of the free State men have nominated a State ticket, and were expected to vote for it on the 5th inst. Their programme is to elect men pledged to call a convention to change the constitution, not to destroy it. President Calhoun would not open the votes on the constitution until after the election of the 4th of January. This news is regarded in political circles, as highly favorable to a speedy settlement of the Kansas question by the action of the people of Kansas themselves.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.—The statement that Irs. Cunningham has gone to Paris is all ummon.—She is living with her daughters in ew York city, in a very retired manner, and an obscure street, and so far from having ie means to go to Europe, it is as much as ey can do to procure the means of purchasg their daily bread.

Town and County Matters.

Meteorological Register for the Week Ending January 11th, 1858.

1857.	Thermometer.*	Rain.	Remarks.
Tuesday.	45 00	—	Rain
Wednesday.	42 00	.25	Rain and Sleet
Thursday	31 00	—	
Friday.	23 00	—	
Saturday.	33 00	—	Snow.
Sunday.	36 00	.15	Rain.
Monday.	40 00	.25	Rain.
Weekly Mean.	35 00	.65	

* The degree of heat in the above register is the daily average of three observations.

[Correspondence of the Herald

INTERESTING LETTER.

We received the following letter a few days ago, from the "upper end," which we publish *verbatim.* The writer, no doubt, wished to furnish us a *local item;* and we are obliged to him for his attention, but he might have increased the weight of the obligation, by being a little more explicit. There is evidently a joke somewhere, but for the life of us, we can't tell "where the laugh is to come in."

Decembre the 23 1857

the sad news ocurad at I W's a marage was to take place on the 24 inst and tha had a turky pend up for five weeks and the cavneng be fore the turky was stole very fat at that and Mr W. and his withes 1 boy was runing a bout the whole next day to hunt a nother wone and cold get nothing but a poor one so poor that the ribs stuck out J. W. was the grom

pleas ser Mr edator to correct this and compose this to the best of your nowlage

this sent by and old subscriber.

THE 8TH OF JANUARY.—It used to be said that there was a man living in "*old Berks,*" who never could be convinced that Gen. Jackson was dead, and fancied that every time he went to the election, he voted for him. If that astute individual is still alive, and had been in Carlisle last Friday, he would have been fully satisfied on the subject of the old General's death, for the 8th of January was suffered to pass away as quietly, as if the Battle of New Orleans had never been fought.

"Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,"

No flags given to the breeze—No National salute,—No suppers, no speeches, no toasts, no enthusiasm!

Patriotic feeling when based on politics alone, is usually short-lived.

ACCIDENT.—The morning train, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, was thrown off the track, on last Wednesday, by coming in contact with a cow, which had jumped suddenly on the road, in front of the engine. The Locomotive and baggage car were damaged considerably, but no one was injured with the exception of the Conductor, Mr. Deal, who was slightly scalded, and the Engineer, Mr. Miller, who was cut in the face by a splinter.

☞ The Rev. MR. McLEOD, late of Montreal, now of Philadelphia, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, on this evening at the usual hour. The public are cordially invited. We understand that a series of interesting meetings have been held in the Lecture room of the church, for several evenings past.

☞ Our readers are reminded, that Dr. Hardman, Physician for diseases of the throat and lungs, will be at the Mansion House Hotel, on Wednesday the 20th inst. See advertisement in another column.

☞ Those who wish to attend the inauguration of Gen. Packer, on next Tuesday, will be gratified to see by our advertising columns, that an extra train will run from Chambersburg to Harrisburg at reduced rates.

COURT.—The January term of our Courts, commenced on Monday. The Criminal calender is very light and the court will probably adjourn about Thursday. Next week will be taken up with cases in the Common Pleas.

☞ Our thanks are due to Gen. Fetter, of the Senate, and Stewart and McClure of the House, for documents and papers.

Our Book Table.

FRANK LESLIES NEW MAGAZINE, for January Volumn 2, No. 1. This periodical is still going on from one degree of excellence to another. This number, like its predecessor is profusely illustrated. The colored fashion plate, is a superb work of art, and the series of papers, from Gibralter to the Bidassoa, a most spirited and accurate delineation of spanish life and habits, is continued in the present number.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, like wine, increases in excellence as it gets older. It rivals the "London News" in point of artistic design and finish. All the stirring events of the day are depicted in it, in a life like manner, almost as soon as they have transpired. To be had at Piper's. Terms $3,00 per year.

PETERSONS LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE for Febuary is already out, and is gotten up in a handsome manner. This periodical has been wonderfully improved, since its last volume, and the present number indicates a continued improvement. It is embellished with a splendid mezzotint. "The parable of the Lilly," a colored fashion plate; besides a host of patterns of garments, *etcetera.* "The outcast" by Mrs. Southworth is continued.

Term $2,00 per year. To be had at Piper's 18cents per number.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for January commences Volume 26. During the past this monthly has won for itself a high rank in the literary world, which the present number most fully sustains. "Vernon Grove, or Hearts as they are." A novel, by a Southern authoress, is commenced in this number. The first five chapters are given, and it promises to be a deeply interesting affair. Terms $3,00 per year, To be had at pipers.

GOV. PACKER'S CABINET!—It seems to be generally understood, that the Cabinet of Gov. Packer, will be composed of the following gentlemen:

Wm M. Heister, of Berks county, Secretary of State.

Henry L. Diffenbach, of Lock Haven, Deputy Secretary.

Hon. John C. Knox, Attorney General.

Judge Knox, is now on the Supreme Bench, and the vacancy, it is said, is to be filled by the appointment of Wm. A. Porter, at present Solicitor of Philadelphia city.

As far as family appointments are concerned, Ex-Governor Porter, appears to be a very successful *solicitor* himself.

THE BANK STATEMENTS.

The annual Report of the Auditor General, on the resources and liabilities of the Banks of the Commonwealth, has been transmitted to the Legislature. The aggregate resources and liabilities of all the Banks in the State, are stated as follows:

LIABILITIES OF THE VARIOUS BANKS OF THE COMMONWAALTH, NOVEMBER, 1857.

Capital Stock	$25,691,439 83
Circulation	11,684,953 24
Due other Banks	5,847,970 94
Due Depositors	19,131,201 21
Dividends Unpaid	199,432 04
Contingent Fund	2,577,273 17
Discount, Interest and Exchange	796,978 58
Profit and Loss	672,726 10
Due Commonwealth	421,820 12
Issue 4th May	5,505 00
Miscellaneous	80,706 58
Suspense Account	5,484 69
Surplus	639,574 69
Certificates of Deposit	171,659 60
Total Liabilities	$66,836,725 19

RESOURCES OF THE VARIOUS BANKS, NOV., '57.

Bills Discounted	$45,205,953 49
Specie	4,530,628 81
Due by Banks	3,773 227 42
Notes and Checks of other Banks	4,814,078 27
Real Estate and Personal Property	3,353,285 72
Bonds, Mortgages and other Securities	1,494,294 05
Stocks	1,678,683 76
Exchange and Interest	140,615 93
Expenses	145,696 88
Bills receivable and Post Notes	559,241 46
Loans	890,435 49
Suspended Debt	788,070 43
Bills of Exchange	1,100,854 64
Specie funds and Treasury notes	75,829 73
Miscellaneous	214,120 19
Total Resources	$66,836,725 19

No return has been made by the Allegheny Saving Fund Company, and therefore, its figures are not taken into the statement.

☞ H J. Lombaert, Esq, late general Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has entered upon his new office of Comptroller and Auditor of the road, and is succeeded as Superintendent by T. A. Scott, Esq, of Pittsburg, late Superintendent of the Western Division.

WILD CHERRY AT THE SOUTH

Our Agent at Athens, Georgia, sends us the following Letter, with permission to publish:—

ATHENS, August 24.

Dear Sir: Having been afflicted for more than ten months with Chronic Inflamation of the Lungs, at times very severely, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased about three bottles of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,* from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of this valuable Balsam, been more free from pressure for breath and oppression on the Lungs, than I anticipated, and indeed conceive that I will be cured, by continuing its use, of this most disheartening malady. I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment, which you will use as your judgment dictates.

RODNEY BURKE;

——Waynsborough, Burke Co., Georgia.

Never too Late.—Hundreds just within the grasp of Consumption are saved every year by the faithful use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Its success in allaying and curing severe protracted coughs is, unprecedented.

DU VATL'S GALVANIC OIL acts on the system by imparting to the diseased part a natural current of electricity, by which the restoration of all the natural functions are produced immediately, and a cure is at once obtained. This is the great secret which no other medicine in the world has got, and hence the great success this medicine has in curing diseases.

A LIVER REMEDY.—We wish to say to every person who reads this that there is an article known as DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR, or Liver Remedy, which can be relied on as certain to cure liver complaint in any of its forms, such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia and numerous other complaints described in another column, besides which it is one of the greatest preparations or cures for consumption, taken in early stages, that is now known.

We take it for granted, as experiment has proven; that diseases of the lungs are not generally the first cause of consumption but a debilitated system, caused by the improper action of the liver, which reduces the power of the lungs to resist or throw off diseases caused by cold and irritation, leaving the lungs at the mercy of this disease, because the liver has incapacitated them from performing their proper action of throwing off diseased matter caused by cold.

Thus to prevent consumption, cure the liver and keep the system strong enough to throw off slight diseases of the lungs.

There is not in the world a better liver remedy or a cure for debilitated system than Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, for it has been fully tried on a large and extended practice till its results are fully known, and now it is offered as a tried remedy, and one that can be relied on.—LANCASTER WHIG.

Wood's Hair Restorative.—We have never known any other medicine win as large a share of public confidence in so short a time as this has done. It has not been more than a year since we first heard of it, and it now stands at the head of all remedies of the kind. We have never used any of it ourselves, having had no occasion, as our "crown of glory" not only as yet retains its original color, but gets more so—but some of our friends have, and we have never known it fail of restoring the hair to its original color. We advise such as are becoming prematurely gray, to give the "Restsrative" a trial.—Chester (Illinois) Herald.

Marriages.

On the 7th inst., at Heiser's Hotel, by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. GEO. W. RENNECKER, of Upper Allen, to Miss SARAH A. FORTNEY, of North Middleton twp., Cumberland county.

Deaths.

On Sunday morning the 10th inst., ROBERT NEBINGER, infant son of Robert F. and Elizabeth Noble, aged six months and six days.

INAUGURATION
OF
GEN. WM. F. PACKER.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1858.

RAIL ROAD FARE REDUCED.

The Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company will issue Round Trip Tickets for the Afternoon Train of Monday, the 18th inst., which will be good for return passage in any train leaving Harrisburg, including the Afternoon Train of Wednesday, the 20th inst., but positively no longer.

RATES.

From Chambersburg and back,	$1.80
" Scotland "	1.75
" Shippensburg "	1.50
" Oakville "	1.30
" Newville "	1.10
" Alterton and Good Hope	1.00
" Carlisle "	.90
" Middlesex and Kingston	.60
" Mechanicsburg "	.40
" Shiremantown "	.30

AN EXTRA TRAIN will leave Harrisburg on Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, for Chambersburg and intermediate stations.

TICKETS must be procured at the offices of the Company at Carlisle, Chambersburg, Shippensburg and Mechanicsburg; and from A. BYERS at Newville, before entering the cars, and at the Flag Stations, from the Conductors of the train.—and any person failing to procure tickets as above, will be charged full fare.

Jan. 11, 1858.] O. N. LULL, Sup't.

REMOVAL.
JOHN STONE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,

Have removed from No. 45 South Second Street, to their new and elegant store,

No. 805 Chestnut st. one door above 8th,
PHILADELPHIA.

Where they will be pleased to see their friends and the trade generally.

Jan. 13, 1858.—1m.

ESTATE OF GEORGE DITLOW, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of George Ditlow dec'd. late of Lower Allen township, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland County, to the Subscriber, residing in said township. All those indebted to the Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI MERKEL,
Jan. 18, '58.—6t.] Adm'r. of George Ditlow, dec'd.