

They ought not to be neglected; nor should the aid of the Commonwealth be withheld from them.

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylums" at Philadelphia; and the Pennsylvania Training School, for idiotic and feeble minded children—are institutions that appeal, in silence and sorrow, to the best and purest feeling of the heart, and ask your sympathy and aid. They should receive a generous share of the benefactions of the State.

Agriculture, in its varied departments, is the great interest of the Commonwealth. It is the basis alike of financial and commercial success, and of State and national prosperity. An interest so important should be fostered by the State, and honored by all classes of society. To its promotion and success all should cheerfully contribute. In a former communication I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, in connection with some one of the State Departments, to give facility to the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject, and to encourage scientific and practical agriculture. Science, with wondrous energy, has aided the husbandman in his honorable vocation, and still professes more help. The State should nerve his arm and cheer him onward in this, the first and noblest pursuit of man. This subject in connection with an appropriation to the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania—institutions destined to be an honor to the Commonwealth—is recommended to your favorable consideration.

The "Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania" established by the enterprise and liberality of some of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, as a school of the applied sciences, deserves honorable mention, and should receive the confidence and patronage of the public. In the teachings of this institution, literature, science and art, in happy union, meet to prepare our young men for the business of life—for mining, mechanical and civil engineering, and for promoting intelligently and efficiently the great interests of manufacturing and agricultural industry.

The laws on statute book regulating manufacturing and improvement companies, require revision. They are unnecessarily stringent in many of their provisions, and thus defeat the object of their enactment. They drive capital from the State, instead of inviting its investment here; and instead of encouraging individual and associated enterprise and energy in the development of our immense natural resources, they bind and crush both by severe restrictions, unwise limitation and personal liabilities. The subject deserves careful attention and liberal legislation.

I have frequently expressed my views in relation to local, special and "municipal" legislation, that their retention now becomes unnecessary. Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation, when the object desired can be secured by general laws, or by the action of the courts, should be avoided. "Omni-bus legislation" cannot, under any circumstances, be justified or approved. Too much legislation is an evil that prevails extensively in legislative halls. Its avoidance would not be injurious to public or private interests.

The practice of delaying the passage of the general appropriation bill until the last days of the session, and incorporating in it provisions incompatible with its general character, are obnoxious, when standing alone to insurmountable objections, is highly censurable and should be discontinued. The attempt thus made to force, by a species of legislative legerdemain, the passage of objectionable measures through the Legislature, and compel their sanction by the Executive, has been too often successful. The practice cannot be too strongly condemned; it cannot receive my sanction.

The militia law of the State is imperfect in many of its provisions, and should be revised. The powers and duties of the Commander in Chief should be more clearly defined; as also of the other officers connected with the military organization of the Commonwealth. This is necessary to prevent a conflict of jurisdiction with other departments of the government, and to give greater efficiency to our military system. Volunteer companies should be encouraged; our entire military system should be remodeled, and made to occupy that honorable position which from its importance and necessity it deserves.

Near the close of the last session of the Legislature I transmitted to that body an ordinance passed by the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, approved by the Mayor on the 7th of April, 1853, and officially communicated to me proposing to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a lot of ground in that city, for the purpose of erecting thereon a State arsenal. Want of time alone prevented action on the proposition then submitted. The ground thus offered to the State is valuable, and its location most eligible for the purpose intended. The conditions of the proposed grant are favorable to the State, and highly creditable to the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, evincing a liberality and public spirit worthy of all commendation. The necessity of a State arsenal in that city is so apparent that the subject needs no elaboration to this communication. After the sale of the State arsenal in Philadelphia, the public arms were deposited in an old building or out house, unsafe and unfit as a depository for public property. The sum of \$30,000 00, realized from that sale, is now in the Treasury; and by the fifty-fifth section of an act passed the 19th day of April, A. D. 1853, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of government," &c. the Governor was authorized to apply the same to the purchase of a lot of ground and to the erection of an arsenal thereon. This sum was found insufficient for these purposes, and consequently the object intended by the appropriation has not been accomplished. By the session of this loss, the State will be relieved from the expenditure of any money for the purchase of suitable grounds; and the entire sum of \$30,000 00 may be applied to the erection of the necessary buildings; to which sum can be added, if deemed advisable, the amount that may be realized from the sale of the arsenal at Meadville and Harrisburg, as recommended in my last annual message. These sums would be amply sufficient to accomplish this object.

I would, therefore, again recommend the immediate passage of a bill accepting the conveyance of the said lot of ground from the city of Philadelphia, for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions contained in the ordinance; and that the sum of \$30,000 00

be appropriated for the erection of a State arsenal thereon.

On the 6th day of October, 1855, I approved and signed a bill, entitled "An Act to repeal the charter of the Erie and North East Railroad Company and to provide for a disposal of the same." In pursuance of its provisions, Hon. Joseph Casey was appointed to take possession and have the charge and custody of the road. Before possession was taken, application was made by the company, to one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for an injunction to restrain the agent of the State from taking possession; and subsequently a cautionary order was made by the Supreme Court, in lane, to stay proceedings under the act. The questions then pending before that Court were determined in favor of the Commonwealth—the constitutionality of the Act sustained, and the application for an injunction refused. Possession of the road was then taken by the agent of the State, as directed by law.

On the twenty-second day of April, 1856, an act, entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act incorporating the Erie and North East Railroad Company" was passed. By this Act the Erie and North East railroad, as originally located and constructed, was legalized and confirmed; and certain changes in the road were directed to be made, and other acts to be made by the company. It was also provided that the Governor shall retain possession of the Erie and North East railroad, under the act of the sixth of October, 1855, until the provisions of this act shall have been accepted by a vote of the stockholders of the Erie and North East railroad company, at a meeting called for that purpose. On the fifth day of May, 1856, at a meeting of the stock holders called for that purpose, the provisions of the act were accepted by their vote. This acceptance, duly certified, was received and filed in this Department on the fifteenth day of July last. Possession of the road has been restored, and it is now under the care and management of the company. A final account for money received from the road, whilst in possession of the State, will be settled with the company at the earliest practicable period.

It is but proper to state that since the acceptance of the act of the 22d of April, 1856, writ of error, in the cases adjudicated by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been issued at the suit of the company by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is now pending in that court.

The commissioner first appointed having resigned, A. K. McClure, Esq., was appointed in his place. The duties of both officers were ably and faithfully performed. Copies of our correspondence and reports, herewith submitted to the House of Representatives, for the use of the Legislature, will furnish information in detail on the subject now under consideration. It is sincerely desired that good faith and honesty of purpose may characterize the conduct of this company in the discharge of the duties assumed by their acceptance of the act of 22d April last, and that this much vexed question will not again disturb the harmony or retard the prosperity of the city of Erie, or any other portion of this Commonwealth.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, have been published as directed by that instrument. It will be your duty to take such action in reference to these amendments as will, in your judgment, be most consistent with the wishes of the people. An appropriation will be required to pay the expenses of their publication, and to this year earliest attention is requested.

The important duty of districting the State for the election of Senators and Representatives, will devolve upon you. This duty should be performed faithfully, and with strict reference to the interests and rights of the whole people. Returns of taxables, required to be made by the different counties, have not all been forwarded to this Department, as by law directed. Circulars have been issued to the officers charged with these duties, urging their speedy performance and the returns will, as soon as received, be transmitted to you.

The elective franchise is the highest and most responsible privilege enjoyed by the American citizen. Involving in its exercise the sovereignty of the people, and constituting as it does the substratum of our free institutions, it cannot be too highly appreciated or carefully guarded. The ballot box, through which the people speak their will, should be preserved from violations at every hazard and sacrifice. Upon its purity and integrity depend the existence of our republican government and the rights and privileges of the citizen. Every legal voter, whatever may be his political affluities or party predilections, is deeply interested in this question. Any attempt to sully its purity, or impair its efficiency, whether by violence or fraud, should be sternly resisted and severely punished—illegal voting, whether founded on forgery or perjury, or both; on false assessments, or on false and forged certificates of naturalization, is an evil that deserves the severest condemnation. It prevents an honest expression of the popular will, corrupts the sources of legitimate power, and influences and strikes a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freemen. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities—the rural districts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy, co-extensive with the evil, should be provided. Every defence should be thrown around the ballot box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud in every form should be prevented and punished. Whether a judicious registry law, or some other measure of reform, adequate to the necessities of the case, should be adopted, is referred to the wisdom of the Legislature.

As appropriate to this subject, the reform of the naturalization laws—the prevention, by the National Government, of the importation of foreign criminals and paupers, and a more careful, rigid and personal examination, by our courts, of all persons coming before them as applicants for admission to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing abuses, and relieve the ballot box from the pressure of corrupting and dangerous influences.

To the policy and acts of the National Government, affecting, as they do, the rights and interests of the Commonwealth, the people of the State cannot be indifferent. Pennsylvania, occupying a high and conservative position in the sisterhood of States—devoted to the Constitution and the Union, in their integrity and harmony, has been, and will ever be, so ready to recognize the rights of her sister

States as to defend her own. These sentiments she has never abandoned—these principles she has never violated. Pledged to the maintenance of the rights of the north, as well as those of the south—sincerely desirous to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our whole country—and disclaiming all intention or desire to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the States, or their domestic institutions—the people of this Commonwealth viewed with alarm and apprehension the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a compromise rendered sacred in public esteem by its association and connection with the great cause of national harmony and union—regarding it as a palpable violation of the pledged faith and honor of the nation, and as an unwarrantable attempt to extend the institution of domestic slavery to territories then free.

This reckless and indefensible act of our National Congress has not only aroused sectional jealousies and renewed the agitation of vexed and distracting questions, but, as a consequence, it has filled Kansas with fraud, violence and strife—has stained its soil with blood, and by a system of territorial legislation, justly styled "infamous," has made freedom of speech and of the press a felony, and periled the great principles of liberty and equal rights. If the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" is in good faith to be applied to that Territory—if the people thereof are to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, then the obstruction of the great National highways to the northern emigrant—the employment of the National forces, and the subversion of law and justice alike by the officials in Kansas and Washington, to force slavery upon an unwilling people, cannot be too severely condemned.

Freedom is the great centre-truth of American Republicanism—the great law of American Nationality; slavery, is the exception. It is local and sectional; and its extension beyond the jurisdiction creating it, or to the free territories of the Union, was never designed or contemplated by the patriot founders of the Republic. In accordance with these sentiments, Pennsylvania, true to the principles of the act of 1789, which abolished slavery within her territorial limits—true to the great doctrine of the Ordinance of 1787, which dedicated to freedom the north-western territory as the Union—true to National faith and National honor, asks and expects, as due to her own citizens who have, in good faith, settled in the territory of Kansas, and as due to the industry and energy of a free people, that Kansas should be free.

In this connection, and as consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise reference to a proposition made by some of the leading southern journals and more recently sanctioned by high official authority in a sister State to reopen the African slave trade, will not be deemed improper. That such a traffic, declared to be piracy, and execrated by the civilized world—so crowded with horrors in every stage of its pursuit—so revolting to every sentiment of humanity—every impulse of pure and noble feeling, should be advocated or approved, in this nineteenth century, with apparent sincerity, and urged as a measure of political economy and of justice and equality to the southern States of the Union, are facts that find their only explanation and apology in a wild enthusiasm, or a still wilder fanaticism that overwhelms alike the reason and the conscience. The wisdom and humanity of a proposition so startling and monstrous, must seek their parallel and illustration in the dungeons of the Inquisition, or in the hold of the slave ship, amid the horrors of the "middle passage." Equally repulsive to the intelligent and virtuous sentiment of the south as well as the north, it should receive the indignant rebuke of every lover of his country—of every friend of justice and humanity. The history of the world and of crime does not reveal a traffic more horrible. Against a proposition so abhorrent, and against the principles it involves as the representatives of a free people, and in their name you should enter their unanimous and emphatic protest. The Union of States, which constitutes us one people, should be dear to you—to every American citizen.

In the heat and excitement of political contentions—in the whirl of sectional and conflicting interests—amid the surging of human passions harsh and discordant voices may be heard threatening its integrity and denouncing its doom; but in the calm "sober second thought" of a patriotic and virtuous people will be found its security and defence. Founded in wisdom and cherished by the intense affection of pure and devoted patriotism, it will stand, safe and undisturbed, amid the insane rage of political demagoguism, and the fitful howling of frantic fanaticism; and when it falls—if it fall it must—will be when liberty and truth patriotism and virtue, perished. Pennsylvania tolerates no sentiment of disunion—she knows not the word. Disunion! 'tis an after-thought—a monstrous wish—untorn all virtues dies.

The Union and the Constitution—the safeguard and bond of American Nationality—will be revered and defended by every American Freeman who cherishes the principles and honors the memory of the illustrious founders of the Republic. Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations and of men; and invoking his blessing on your deliberations, may order and harmony characterize your sessions, and with single reference to the public good, may your legislative action, in its character and results, promote the happiness and welfare of the people, and the honor and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

JAMES POLLOCK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, January 7, 1857.

VIRGINIA IRON MANUFACTURE.—Several enterprising Pennsylvanians have entered upon the manufacture of iron on the line of the Virginia Central Railroad, and with others are about to organize a company. It is said they have already secured 20,000 acres of the best iron ore land in the State. In view of these facts the Richmond Whig is induced to believe that Central Virginia, with her abundance of mineral, and all the resources to make iron cheaper than at any other place, will yet become the Birmingham of America.

EFFECTS OF FROST.—It is said that during a storm in Troy, New York, last week, a flock of wild ducks flying over the city, became loaded with sleet, and several of them fell to the ground and were caught, their wings being so frozen that they could not use them.

The number of Jews now serving in the Austrian army is said to amount to twelve thousand.



Democrat and Sentinel.

RICHARD WHITE.....HENRY C. DEVINE
WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.
WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JAN. 14.

Our thanks are due to Messrs Foster and Smith of the House, and Cresswell of the Senate for Legislative documents.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.
Yesterday was the day fixed by law for the election of a United States Senator, to represent this State for six years from the 4th day of March next as the term of the Hon. Richard Brodhead will then expire.

The Democratic members of both Houses met in caucus on Friday evening last, and nominated Col. John W. Forney as the candidate of the party. Sixty members were present, and the following is the result of the first and only ballot had:

John W. Forney,	35
John Robbins,	21
H. B. Wright,	3
C. A. Black,	1

The nomination of Col. Forney was then made unanimous, and the caucus adjourned.

Messrs. Cresswell of the Senate, Calhoun, Foster, Fausold, Hill, G. N. Smith, Nicholson and Johns of the House, refused to attend the caucus, and it is said that an address will shortly be issued by them, explaining their reasons therefor. When that is received we shall be better able to judge of the propriety of their course, and forbear further comment.

The Republican majority in the Senate by a strict party vote refused both on Friday and Saturday last to appoint a teller, or inform the House of their willingness to meet them in joint convention as required by law. The same thing occurred on Monday, but on the evening of that day, after the arrival of Messrs. Benson and Moorehead, the absent Republican members of the House, a caucus of the Republicans was held, and Gen. Simon Cameron nominated as the candidate of that party.

Notwithstanding the failure of the Senate to inform the House of the appointment of a teller on their part one day previous to the election, which it was supposed would prevent an election, we have just learned that both Houses met in joint convention yesterday, and elected Gen. Simon Cameron on first ballot! This was brought about by the two members from Schuylkill, Messrs. Lebo and Wagonseller, and Mr. Man ar, from York, betraying their party and going over "body and breeches" to the enemy. The ballot resulted as follows:

Simon Cameron,	67
John W. Forney,	58
Henry D. Foster,	7
William Wilkins,	1

This we regard as a most unfortunate result, and one by which Pennsylvania is disgraced. The traitors have earned for themselves an immortality of infamy, and we leave them for the present to the indignation of their constituents. We shall recur to the subject again, and will now only say in the language of the lamented Conway.

The man who takes a bribe would strip the dead.

Or rob the orphan of his crust of bread;
So lost to justice—equity and right—
This man would steal the aged "widow's mite";
Is well prepared for every kind of fraud,
Would sell his country, or betray his God,
Pillage the palace of the King of Kings,
Or strip the gilding from an angel's judgment!

A DAVID, not a DANIEL Come to Judgment.

One David Barclay, who misrepresents the people of the Clarion Congressional District, took occasion a few days ago, to make a most rabid and vindictive assault on the democratic party in general, and on President Pierce and his Administration, in particular. Coming from such a distinguished source, the President and his Cabinet, will no doubt feel severely the force of the castigation. This man Barclay was elected to Congress two years ago as a democrat, and had always professed to be an ardent advocate of the principles of his party. Those who knew him best however, had no confidence in him, and predicted, that on the first favorable opportunity, David would show the white feather. Accordingly during the last session of Congress, he voted against the repeal of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and the day or second day after doing so, he moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was carried by a bare majority. After this act of treachery to his party, he had the impudence last fall, to ask his former political friends to renominate him. They informed him, that he had been weighed in the scales and found wanting most essentially, and that so far as they were concerned, he had their unanimous consent, to retire to the pines of Jefferson. He was not renominated, and hence his spleen against the democratic party and the President. He is a dead cock in the political pit.

Mr. BOCHANAN.—This gentleman it is said will leave Wheeland for Washington City, about the first week in February, next.

The Speaker of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House.

David Taggart Know Nothing of Northumberland county was elected Speaker of the Senate, on the assembling of that body. We give below his address on taking the Chair. It is certainly a most singular production to come from a Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate. As it is the first, so we hope it may be the last effort of the kind. It does no credit to Mr. Taggart.

I find it very difficult to "conjure up" anything new or original upon this interesting occasion. The path is so well worn that the green grass and the flowers are all trampled upon the earth, and nothing left for me to tread upon but the common dust. Where the white-headed eagle has soared, there is a poor show for birds of lesser note and feebler flight. I trust I may be pardoned for alluding to that magnificent bird. It is an impulse of my American heart which I cannot restrain, and would not if I could. It would be an affection of the rankest sort, to pretend that I am not pleased, as well as slightly intimidated, with the post you have assigned me. It would be more apparent from the fact, that for the last two months, I have been notoriously striving to attain it. This is a confession, perhaps, which none of my illustrious predecessors have had the candor to make. I make it, because while I am a Speaker at all, I would be considered a Speaker of truth.

To those who have aided me, I feel deeply grateful, and on all fitting occasions, when gratitude shall not encroach upon fairness, it shall find expression, not in words, but in actions. I am painfully aware, that for the first few days, I shall need your utmost indulgence. If afterwards I am deficient, you must charge it to my inability, and not to a want of effort to merit your generosity. I will try hard to preserve good order among you, and that stern gravity which is so becoming in Senators of Pennsylvania.

For two sessions some of us have sat together in this Chamber, and, without distinction of party, our intercourse has been of the most agreeable character; and from the appearance of those who have lately come amongst us, (some of them rather unexpected,) this happy state of things is likely to continue.

Founding high hopes of the advantages which the Commonwealth will derive from your wisdom upon the taste which you have displayed in the selection of your Speaker, I reiterate my earnest thanks, to some of you for your votes, and to all of you for your kind wishes.

We also append the address of Mr. Getz, Democrat of Berks, the Speaker of the House. It will contrast favorably with that of Mr. Taggart, being well timed, modest and peculiarly appropriate. We leave our readers to judge of the merits of both productions.

Mr. Getz, upon being conducted to the Chair addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Called by your favor to the Chair which is venerable with historic interest—and chosen, I am very willing to believe, more out of compliment to the ancient and influential county which has sent me here, than for any superior merit you have discovered in me—I assure you I speak in vain words when I say that a sense of the grave responsibilities of the place far outweigh the gratification I feel in the honor you have conferred upon me, and almost makes me shrink from assuming them. But, I find encouragement in the reflection which my short experience in this body affords me, that its members are always ready to support their presiding officer in the performance of his duty; and, identifying their own dignity with his position, to sustain the Chair in all embarrassments and difficulties which may arise. Here, at the outset, then—painfully conscious of my need of them—I throw myself upon your indulgence, and bespeak your kindest assistance.

We have met together as the Representatives of a Commonwealth acknowledging no superior in any of the essential elements which constitute the true greatness of a State, to take the part assigned to us by the Constitution, in the enactment of such laws as the progress of time, and the changing circumstances of the people have rendered necessary for their material, social and moral welfare. We are to obligate ourselves in the most solemn form that can bind the conscience of man, to "perform our duty with fidelity." To keep this obligation, we must have constantly before us the fact, that we come here, not to enforce our own opinions, or to advance our own interests, but to do the will of our constituents in all things just as we know they would do for themselves, were they to disperse with their representatives, and assemble in their aggregate capacity to make the laws.

It has been said by one skilled in political science, that "power is continually stealing from the many to the few." The history of the nations of the old world affords us an almost unending example of this truth. Under our happier form of government, which wisely provides for the return to the people, at stated periods and brief intervals, of the power they entrust to their representatives, such a transition meets with so many interruptions that it attracts little notice, and excites no general apprehension. But it is, nevertheless, in one form or another, always silently and secretly going on, challenging the vigilance of the wisest statesmen to discover and arrest it. In no way is this theft more commonly or extensively practiced, than by means of the various schemes of private emolument for which corporate privileges are constantly asked, and too readily granted. It is a fact which no observant mind can deny, that individual rights are abridged in proportion to the extent of the special privileges conferred upon associations for private gain. In a community like ours, it is true, means are required to develop our latent resources, foster our productive industry, and minister in various ways to the wants of the people, which are beyond the grasp of individual enterprise, and need the aid of combined capital, energy and skill for their accomplishment. But these instances are few compared with the great mass of objects for which special legislation is sought; and the expediency or necessity which calls for them is never so great as to dispense with the imposition of such conditions and restrictions upon them, as will confine them strictly to the purposes of their creation, and prevent the growth of what was intended purely for the public benefit, into an oppressive and dangerous monopoly.

Let us, gentlemen, be no party to the theft, in any form, of power by the few, which it is our bounded duty to guard as the inherent right of the many.

But I see before me older and wiser heads than mine, who admonish me that it would become me rather to seek advice, than to play the part of an adviser. I shall therefore, gentlemen, trespass no further upon your time; but, thanking you, in all sincerity, for the high honor you have done me, will proceed at once with the duties of my office, confidently relying upon your assistance in all difficulties I may encounter, and your forbearance in all errors into which inexperience may betray me.

GOTENORS MESSAGE.—To the exclusion of much other matter, we this week lay before our readers the annual Message of Governor Pollock. It is a plain business like document, and gives a very satisfactory account of the finances of the State. The Governor anticipates the extinguishment of the State debt at no very distant day, which will no doubt be gratifying news to the tax payers. His allusion to National affairs, and the discussion of questions which were settled by the result of the late elections we consider to be in very bad taste, but the Governor must do something to please his new friends the "Black Republicans," as the Know Nothings will be powerless, when the time again arrives to nominate a Governor. But as the message will be perused, we leave it to our readers to judge of it for themselves.

GRAHAM'S AND GODEY'S MAGAZINES.—We have received the February numbers of Graham & Godey. They richly abound with interesting reading matter. The engravings and fashion plates are really beautiful. We hope those who are not subscribers to either Magazines, and are anxious to peruse their pages, will at once subscribe. Terms \$3 00 per annum.

REPUBLICAN PROGRESS.—The North Carolina Legislature have passed an act repealing that clause in the Constitution of the State, making a property qualification to voters in the election of State Senators. The act submits the change to the people at the general election in August next. The Wilmington Journal thinks there is no doubt of its ratification.

Coal as is generally known, is the produce of burned trees. It has been calculated that an acre of coal three feet thick is equal to the produce of 1640 acres of forest. The first coal mines were worked in Belgium in the year 1168, and very soon after England, where now five times as much coal as in any other country is raised. It is estimated that there are more than 4000 square miles of coal yet to cut out in Great Britain.

Arrival of the Trains at Wilmore Station.
On Monday 16th, and until further notice passenger trains will stop at Wilmore Station as follows:

Express Train,	10 o'clock,	82 min.	A. M.
Mail Train East,	12	12	P. M.
Fast Line	8	64	P. M.
Mail West,	8	41	P. M.

Hacks leave this station immediately after the departure of the trains for Ebsenburg.

A CARD.
I HEREBY inform the public, that Dr. W. H. Thomas of Ebsenburg, has successfully taken a piece of skull from one of my eyes, where it had remained fourteen years. Physicians in Baltimore and Pittsburg were unable to extract it.
DAVID J. DAVIS,
Pittsburg, January 14, 1857.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS,
CAMBRIA HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.
JOHN WILSON, Proprietor.

Mr. SAYLOR having retired, the present Proprietor will take pleasure in accommodating his friends and the traveling public at this well known stand. He hopes, by energy and attention, to add materially to the character of the House. His TABLE and BAR will always be furnished with the best that can be procured, so that the patrons of the House can rest satisfied upon the score of good living. It is his design to make such additions also as will make the House superior to the generality of hotels.

A HACK runs to the R. R. Station upon the arrival and departure of every Passenger Train. HACKS also run to Somerset, via Davisville and Stoytown; departing from this House at 1 o'clock, every morning.
January 14, 1857.

NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Jacob Nagle, late of Carroll township, Cambria County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county; all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, by those having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
NICHOLAS NAGLE,
JACOB NAGLE,
Executors.
Jan. 14, 1857.

In the matter of the excep- In the Orphans' tions filed to the account of Court of Cambria County, Joseph Miller, adm'r. of Nich- olas Collie, deceased.
And now to wit, January 7, 1857, Philip S. Noon, Esq., appointed Auditor, &c.
By the Court.

Cambria County, SS.
A true extract from the Record, certified Jan. 10, 1857.
WM. C. BARBOUR, Clerk.
The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebsenburg, on Thursday the 26th day of February, next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
PHILIP S. NOON, Auditor.
January 14, 1857—41.

In the matter of the excep- In the Orphans' tions filed to the account of Court of Cambria County, Wm. H. Gardner, Guardian of Fleetwood Benson.
And now to wit, Jan. 7, 1857, Philip S. Noon Esq., appointed Auditor, &c.
By the Court.

Cambria County, SS.
A true extract from the Record, certified Jan. 10, 1857.
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January 14, 1857—41.