

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 59, Pine street below Third, Philadelphia) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

Sale of the Main Line.

The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 21st Inst. says: "At attempt was made yesterday at the Exchange, to sell the Main Line of our State Improvements, in conformity with an act of the Legislature, and the decision of the people. But few persons were in attendance, and no bid was made, when the sale was adjourned until this morning."

The Case of Dorr.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have passed a bill for the liberation of Dorr, on the sole condition of his taking the usual oath of allegiance to the State—the condition on which other insurgents have been liberated. The only opposition that the bill met with came from Dorr's friends. We should suppose that he would thus accept his liberty, as he has already admitted that the present Government of Rhode Island is the true and rightful one.

The Providence Journal of Saturday morning says:

LIBERATION OF THOMAS W. DORR.—The Committee on the petition for the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr reported yesterday by bill, liberating him upon his taking the oath of allegiance to the State. The bill was passed by a large majority, every Dorrite but two in the House and three in the Senate voting against it.—Yes; the men who have been clamoring at the Algerine cruelty which keeps Thomas W. Dorr in the State Prison—who have published such moving appeals to the sympathy of the people—who have drawn upon their own imagination and the public credulity for such pictures of "loathsome dungeons" and "barbarous treatment" have recorded their votes against authorizing the victim of all this "cruelty" to be released upon taking the very oath which each of them took when he entered the General Assembly! To show the more plainly the motive which influenced their votes, they declared by two of their leaders that they did not consider the oath required to be in any degree degrading, and that they should advise him to take it—and then voted against allowing him to take it and go free.—These same men, too, had voted for extending pardon to the other persons indicted on the same conditions:—and yesterday they voted against pardoning Dorr on that condition! Does any one ask the motive for this apparently unaccountable conduct! They do not wish Dorr to be liberated. They can make no use of him where he is. There he is a source of perverted sympathy and political capital.—Free he would be over their heads, and unless he is greatly changed during his imprisonment, he would ruin any party which should follow his lead.

Therefore the Dorrite leaders wish to keep him where he is, and they are exceedingly mortified to find that all their blustering and all their insults have failed to provoke the General Assembly into refusing to extend the act of amnesty to him. They are unwilling to trust him with the privilege of taking the oath and leaving the prison; they are afraid that he will do as Dutee J. Pearce and others who have been indicted, with few exceptions, have done. This is Dorrism; this is a practical illustration of the sincerity and the honesty and the sympathy for Dorr which distinguish the party.

We think Mr. Dorr's outdoor counselors should now, as a matter of policy, advise him to come out. They can make little more capital out of his incarceration by the blood thirsty Algerines after this, and he would be worth something as a lion out of doors.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Hon. JESSE MILLER of Perry county to be Secretary of the Commonwealth. JOHN K. KANE, Esq. of Philadelphia, to be Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

Appointment by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HENRY PETRIKEN, Esq., to be Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Edward F. Gay, Superintendent of Motive Power and Supervisor on the Columbia Railroad.

SUPERVISORS.

Everard Oles, on the lower portion of the Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Casper Dull, on the upper portion of the same Division.

Samuel S. Jamison, on the Western Division of the Pa. Canal, from Pittsburg to Dam No. 3, on said Division.

Samuel Holman, on the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Jack-on M'Fadden, on the Susquehanna Division of the Pa. Canal.

William R. Moffit, on the North Branch of the Pa. Canal.

COLLECTORS.

John S. Cash, at Philadelphia. Artemus Stewart, at Paoli.

Robert Laverty, at Parkersburg. Thomas J. Haines, at Lancaster. James G. Given, at Columbia. John Nill, at Harrisburg. Peter Orwan, at Newport. Joseph B. Shigert, at Lewistown. John S. Patton, at Huntingdon. William C. McCormick, at Hollidaysburg.

Anthony W. Wasson, at Johnstown. James Gillespie, at Freeport. John Fleming, at Pittsburg. WEIGHMASTERS. William English, at Philadelphia. John O'Conner, at Hollidaysburg. Weigh Scales. C. C. Hemphill, at Johnstown Weigh Lock. William Philson, at Johnstown Weigh Scales.

William B. Foster, at Pittsburg. Myron S. Warner, at Northumberland. TOLL GATHERERS. James Wagonseller, at Schuylkill Viaduct. Alexander Stewart, at Swartara Aqueduct. Jeremiah Murphy, at Freeport Aqueduct. Samuel White, at Duncan's Island Bridge. Joshua Fackler, at Portsmouth Outlet Lock, in place of J. Black, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. SATURDAY, January 18.

Mr. Sullivan presented a remonstrance against the county of Blair, and in favor of the county of Penn.

Mr. Foulkrod from the joint Committee on the subject, submitted the following as the order to be observed at the Inauguration of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Governor-elect, viz:

1st. That 12 o'clock at noon, be the hour fixed for the Inauguration of the Governor-elect, on Tuesday the 21st day of January, instant, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

2nd. That Messrs. Foulkrod, Darsie and Fegeley, of the Senate—and Messrs. M'Caslin, Campbell and Painter, of the House of Representatives—will attend the Governor-elect on Tuesday the 21st instant, at his lodgings in Harrisburg, and accompany him to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the members of both Houses are convened, and where the Speaker of the Senate, or in his absence, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall administer the usual oaths of office to the Governor-elect, which being done, the Governor shall be publicly declared by the reading of a copy of the certificate of his election, signed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

3d. That a committee of three members of the Senate be appointed, with three members of the House of Representatives already appointed, to wait on the present Governor and Heads of Departments, and accompany them to the Hall of the House of Representatives.—On the arrival of the procession at the Capitol, the Governor and Governor-elect will take their places on the Speaker's platform, the Speaker of the Senate on the extreme right, the Governor-elect seated next, then the Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives on the extreme left.

4th. The Canal Commissioners, members of Congress, ex-members of the Legislature, members of the late Convention to amend the Constitution, Judges, of the Courts in attendance at the Capitol, who have a desire to witness the Inauguration, will hand in their names to one of the members of the committee.

5th. The lobby of the House of Representatives will be especially reserved for the ladies.

6th. The military who may be in attendance, and desire to form a part of the procession, will report themselves as early as possible to the Chairman of the Joint Committee.

7th. The procession will leave the lodgings of the Governor-elect precisely at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., and after the inauguration, will return to the same place.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, JAN. 18.

Mr. M'Caslin (Joint Committee) reported a set of rules in relation to the arrangement to be made for the ceremony of inaugurating the Governor elect of the Commonwealth, which were adopted; and on his motion the usual number of copies of the same were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brewster of Huntingdon, presented a petition from Barre township for a new county to be called Blair; one for a new county to be called Penn; a remonstrance against the creation of a new county to be called Penn; also, a remonstrance from the inhabitants of Warriorsmark, against any division of Huntingdon county.

The resolutions relative to the tariff came up in order, pending the amendment of Mr. Sanderson to the amendment offered by Mr. Smith, of Berks, which instructs our Senators, &c., to oppose the Sub-Treasury bill. On this the yeas and nays were ordered and were, Yeas 35, Nays 66.

SENATE. MONDAY, JAN. 20.

The Speaker presented a petition from citizens of Huntingdon county for the erection of the new county of Blair.

Messrs. Morrison and Hill several of like import.

Mr. Morrison also presented four remonstrances against the erection of said county.

On motion the senate went into executive session, when Mr. Chapman moved that the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Thos. Burnside as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Sterigere moved to postpone the further consideration of the nomination until Saturday next. He was not opposed to Judge Burnside, but there was now a res lution before the committee on Retrenchment and reform, providing for the reduction of the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, which he thought ought to be acted upon.

Mr. Hill also spoke in favor of the postponement. The committee would be prepared in a day or two to make a report on the resolution.

Mr. Chapman opposed the motion.—Not a word had been uttered against Judge Burnside, and delaying to act upon his nomination might give an impression abroad that there were serious charges against his character and legal abilities.—Mr. C. opposed the reduction of the number of Judges, and said that as the Judiciary committee in the other branch of the Legislature, had reported adverse to the reduction, he did not think the reason given for the postponement, a good one.

Mr. Darsie thought it due to the committee that they should make report before the nomination was acted upon. He wished to hear the opinion of legal gentlemen before he was prepared to vote.

Mr. Champneys followed in a speech of some length. He was friendly to Judge Burnside, but in this case Senators should be blind to his interests, and legislate for the interests of the State. Mr. C. went into an able argument to prove that there was no necessity for five Judges and that Justice would be better administered if the number were reduced to three. It was a reform demanded by the embarrassed condition of the Commonwealth. He hoped the motion to postpone would prevail.

Mr. Chapman replied, and the debate was further continued by Messrs. Sterigere, Champneys and Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan favored the reduction.—Experience taught him that more Judiciary decisions were made by a small number of Judges than by a large one. He trusted that the present crisis would not influence Senators, but that they would decide the same now as they would if another administration were not coming into power. He did not wish to see any favoritism shown in the halls of legislation.

Before Mr. Sullivan had concluded his remarks, a committee from the House was announced, who informed the Senate that the House was ready for their reception for the purpose of going into election for State Treasurer.

After some time the Senators returned to their Chamber, and Mr. Sullivan, teller on the part of the Senate, reported the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Sullivan resumed his remarks.—He said the qualifications of Judge Burnside had nothing to do with the decision of this question. He hoped as an act of courtesy to the committee, the motion to postpone would be sustained.

On the question recurring, the postponement was agreed to.—Yeas 19; Nays 15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, JAN. 20.

The Speaker presented a petition for a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. Metzgar: a remonstrance against a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. Bishop: a remonstrance from Bedford county of the same import.

Mr. Magehan: a petition from 44 citizens of Huntingdon county, for a new county to be called Blair; also, one from Allegheny tp., in said county of like import.

Mr. Burnside: a remonstrance against the creation of the new county of Blair, and one petition for its erection.

Mr. Dickey: one from Allegheny tp., Huntingdon county, for a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. Brady: one signed by 40 citizens of Huntingdon county, for a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. M'Murtrie: 2 petitions for a new county to be called Blair, and a remonstrance against it.

Mr. Brewster of Huntingdon: several petitions and remonstrances against the new county to be called Blair, and against the division of said county in any way; also, for the new county of Blair.

Mr. Sankey: one for the erection of a new county to be called Blair; also, one for the repeal of certain laws in reference to slavery.

Mr. Burns: 2 petitions from Hollidaysburg for a new county to be called Blair; also, one from D. W. M'Case and others, for an alteration in the law relative to fox scalps, &c.

Mr. Amer: one for a new county to be called Penn, and against a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. McBride: one for a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. Sanderson offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be directed to furnish a statement of all pardons granted since the 3rd Tuesday of January 1839 to the house, with the date of the pardons granted before trial and conviction.

A motion was made by Mr. Smith of Clearfield, that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the Senate to the Representative Hall for the purpose of proceeding to the choice of a State Treasurer, and Mr. Smith of Clearfield, and

Mr. Nicholson were appointed said committee.

The Senate being introduced into the convention then proceeded to the choice of a State Treasurer for the ensuing year. On which balloting it appeared that J. R. Snowdon had 71 votes.

John Gilmore " 48 " Joshua F. Bethel " 9 " Necessary to a choice 65.

James R. Snowdon having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

SENATE. TUESDAY JAN. 21.

Mr. Eyer presented a petition from citizens of Huntingdon county, for the new county of Blair.

Messrs. Foulkrod, Ebaugh and Darsie, several for the Abolition of Capital punishment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

The resolution relating to the Tariff came up in order, pending the amendment offered by Mr. Smith of Berks; and, on motion, was postponed for the present.

The Governor elect and Heads of Department being introduced, the Speaker of the Senate administered to him the oath of office, when he proceeded to read his Inaugural address, after which the House Adjourned.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

Mr. Carson presented a petition from citizens of Huntingdon county, for the new county of Blair.

Mr. Hill, one of similar tenor.

A message was received from the Governor informing the Senate of the appointment of Jesse Miller as Secretary of the Commonwealth; also, a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, stating that he had appointed Henry Petriken, Esq., Deputy Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap, the House took up the bill relating to the appointment of a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, which passed through Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Dotts in the Chair, and was reported without any important amendment, and coming up on second reading was debated at some length by Messrs. Dunlap, Blair, Herri, Magehan, Cooper, Troop, Smith of Clearfield, Hollingshead. The bill provides for the appointment of a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court at a salary of 1600 dollars per year, to be paid out of the sale of the volumes which may be published and sold: The bill was then read three times and passed.

SENATE. THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

Messrs. Morrison, Eyer, Hill, Bigler, Hoover and Crab, each presented petitions for the new county of Blair.

Mr. Morrison, a remonstrance against the same.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and after considerable debate, confirmed the nomination of Luther Kilder as President Judge of the 21st Judicial district, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Babbitt, Baily, Bigler, Black, Carson, Chapman Crab, Darrah, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Enue, Eyer, Fegeley, Foulkrod, Gibbons, Heckman, Hill, Hoover, Horton, Kline, Kahn, Ross, Sherwood, Sterigere, Sullivan, Wilcox, Speaker—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Champneys, Cornman, Craig, Darsie, Morrison—6.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

Mr. Cooper presented a number of petitions from Hollidaysburg, form the exemption of certain property from execution; also, several for the new county to be called Penn, and against the new county to be called Blair—to be made out of parts of Huntingdon and Bedford counties.

Mr. Bingham: from Pittsburg, praying that the act of 1840, authorizing magistrates to retain their docket may be continued to those now going out of office.

Mr. Metzgar: against a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. Bishop: one of like import.

Mr. Nicholson: for the repeal of the law authorizing capital punishment.

Mr. Elliott: one against any division of Huntingdon county.

Mr. Magehan: from 255 citizens of Cambria county, in relation to the right of suffrage by admitting free colored citizens to vote. One for a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. Dickey: for a new county to be called Blair; also, from citizens of Allegheny against its incorporation into a borough.

Mr. Brewster of Huntingdon, for a new county to be called Blair; also, against the same; from Johnson Moore for an alteration of the law relating to imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Burns: against a new county to be called Blair.

Mr. Hollingshead: against a new county to be called Blair.

The resolution relative to the occupation of the Oregon Territory was taken up and read three times and passed. It instructs our Senators, &c., in Congress, to use all efficient measures in their power to procure the extension of the Jurisdiction of the States over the Territory.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.

Mr. Bailey presented a petition from G. W. Barr and others, for the new county of Penn.

Mr. Bigler: from 67 members of the Bar of Philadelphia, asking for the confirmation of the nomination of Judge Burnside; also for the new county of Blair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the act for the redemption of the over issues of the Berks County Bank, which was vetoed by Governor Porter was taken up.

Mr. Cooper proceeded to state the facts involved in the case.

The question being taken by yeas and nays as follows:—Yeas 83, Nays 5. So the bill passed having the constitutional majority of two-thirds.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF FRANCIS R. SHUNK, DELIVERED JANUARY 21, 1845.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appear before you in obedience to the will of the freemen of Pennsylvania, to give the solemn pledge prescribed by the Constitution, and to enter upon the office of Governor.

When I contemplate the interests of our Commonwealth, as an independent sovereignty, and as a member of the community of American states, the multiplied relations over which it exerts a supervising guardianship, and the peculiarly weighty obligations that press upon it at the present moment, I feel how imperfectly I am qualified to discharge, and even to comprehend aright, the arduous and complicated duties to which I have been called. To him who watches over the destinies of States, as well as men, and whose favor is light and strength, I look upwards with humble trust, that He will over-rule any errors and give efficiency to my honest efforts for the public good.

Happily the principles which should regulate the administration of the State have been long since declared and established by our republican fathers. They are few and clear. That equal and exact justice should be administered to men of all parties in politics, and all persuasions in religion—that our public faith should be kept sacred under all circumstances—that freedom of religion, of suffrage, and of the press, should be held inviolate—that general education is essential to the preservation of liberty—that the separate rights and powers of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government should be strictly maintained—that the government should be faithfully, but frugally administered, and all to whom it is entrusted held to frequent and strict accountability—that particular mischief should be corrected by general rather than special laws—that the grant of exclusive privileges to some is repugnant to our whole system, the intent of which is to make firm the equal rights of all—that men associated for gain should, in common with others, be liable individually for all their joint engagements—and that the obedience of the public agent to the will of his constituents is essential to a right administration of the government, and to the preservation of freedom.

These are the leading principles by which I propose to be guided in the performance of my official duties. They are all of them primary truths, affecting the basis of our government, and needing no better confirmation of their value, than is to be found every where in the history of our country.

Thus far the action of our system has illustrated the capacity of man for self-government, and has shown that, entrusted with his own political destinies, and unincumbered by bad laws, he advances steadily in knowledge and true happiness. The doubts at first entertained of its adequacy to meet all the contingencies which arise in the affairs of nations, have been dissipated by experience. The practical operation of the governments of the States and of the Union, in advancing the welfare of the inhabitants of our extended and still extending country, demonstrate their utility. This is the result of that simple and natural organization, founded upon the assent of the people, by which their sovereign will rules in their local affairs, is extended to the State governments, and by a happy combination gives direction to the government of the Union. Their competency to govern themselves is confirmed by the peace, happiness and prosperity, which their government has secured to the citizens of these States, and is an assurance that in their hands the welfare of all will be, as has been, guarded and advanced.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—It has not been my purpose to enter at this time upon the consideration of particular topics, which may more properly be reserved for other communications. There is, however, one subject of such vital interest to the honor and well-being of the Commonwealth, as to challenge the very earliest expression of my views respecting it. I allude, of course, to the condition of our public debt.

It is one of our distinguishing traits of character in our citizens, it is that of living within their means, and honestly paying their debts; and if there is one certain result in the working of our representative system, it is, that the character of the Government is identical with that of the people. By the application of this truth,

which is equally simple and certain, our duty under existing circumstances, is rendered as plain as it is obligatory.—The credit of the State must be redeemed. We are urged to the performance of this duty, not only by our fidelity as representatives, but also by the principles of sound morality, by honest pride as Pennsylvanians, and by our obligations to the Union, to maintain and elevate the National character.

I shall of course not be understood as these remarks as expressing any opinion on the question of the immediate ability of the State Treasury to resume its payments of interest. The question is an extremely gray one in its consequences, not to the creditor, only, but to the future character of the State; and it requires for its safe decision a careful examination of our fiscal condition, including our prospective income and liabilities, which I have not had the means of making. The consideration of this whole subject will be among the earliest and most interesting of my official duties, and I shall hasten to submit to the Legislature the views to which it may conduct me. Meanwhile, gentlemen, I pledge myself to you, to the good people of the State, and to all its creditors, that on my part nothing shall be left undone, within the constitutional competency of the Executive to ensure the prompt, exact and full payment of all the dues of Pennsylvania.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the general prosperity of our constituents.—It is impossible to look out upon our Commonwealth without recognizing our indispensable obligations to the Author of Good. A genial and healthful climate—a soil fertile of agricultural productions, yet pre-eminently abounding in mineral wealth—a hardy and intelligent population—a government of the people themselves, that secures to industry, enterprise and skill, their appropriate rewards:—these, by His benignant care, have bore up under concentrated trials, which might have crushed an older but less favored community. Let us be true to ourselves that His blessing may abide with us. FRS. R. SHUNK.

THE MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.

Table with market prices for Wheat Flour, Rye Meal, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and Whiskey in various units.

Baltimore, Jan. 23.

Table with market prices for Wheat Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, and Whiskey in various units.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned and forewarned not to levy on, sell, or in any way meddle with the following property, which I purchased at Constant's Sale, on Saturday the 18th of January inst., as the property of Abraham Kurts of Walker township, and left in the possession of said Kurts lit convenient to remove the same, to wit:— One horse, one cow, two ploughs, one harrow, two sets of horse gears, one grain cradle, one mowing scythe and sned. PETER SHOWALTER. Jan. 29, 1845.—3t. pd.

TO THE LADIES.

TWO young men of this borough, not deficient in personal appearance, pecuniary circumstances good, and this side of 25, being desirous of entering into the matrimonial state, take this method of making it known to the ladies. Young ladies of respectability, of amiable dispositions, and with a reasonable knowledge of economy, who are in search of husbands, will confer a favor by addressing "M. R." through the post office, stating at what time and place an interview can be had.

All communications strictly confidential. Letters from a distance must be postpaid. Huntingdon, Jan. 22, 1845. 3t. paid.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustees appointed to make sale of the real estate of Jacob Keller, late of Morris township, in said county, dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue, on

Monday the 3rd day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the plantation and tract of land on which said deceased in his lifetime resided, situated in the said township and county, adjoining lands of Hugh Ferguson on the west, John & William Walters and a small lot sold to the School Directors, on the south, of George, Henry & David Keller on the east, and of Henry S. Spang on the north, containing

200 Acres

and 72 perches, or thereabouts, of which about 150 are cleared upland and 10 of meadow, having a two story log house, frame plank barn, a small frame house, a granary and orchard thereon. The said tract is of the best quality of land, pleasantly situated, being but a short distance from Waterstreet, on the Turnpike road.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue at and immediately after the death of Catharine Keller, widow of said deceased, the interest of this third to be paid to the said widow annually during her life;—he whole to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN KELLER, (of Jacob.) PETER SHAFER, Trustees. Jan. 22, 1845.

J. SEWELL STEWART, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in Main street, three doors west of Mr. Buoy's Jewelry establishment. February 14, 1845.—tl.