

The laws intended to prevent the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, are practically disregarded by the citizens. In a government founded on popular opinion, experience would teach the impolicy of confining in force statutory provisions which are generally inoperative. The violation, with impunity, of laws however unimportant, will lead to a disregard of others indispensable to the security of society. It is, indeed, to be regretted that this circulation has not been prevented, as much evil has been experienced by the community from the reception of this irresponsible paper.

The amount in circulation within the state, supplied by institutions of adjoining states, is estimated at not less than five millions of dollars, and is valueless, except in localities near the banks by which it is issued. To the extent of this circulation, the constitutional currency and the notes of sound specie paying banks of the commonwealth are displaced. The solvency of the institutions issuing this paper cannot be known to the citizens, and it passes from hand to hand the representative of a value it may not possess, over which our laws can have no control.

In endeavoring to eradicate an acknowledged evil, the practical statesman will frequently find a necessity for yielding to popular inclination, and will consult the welfare of his constituents by striving to mitigate what cannot be removed. If, as is alleged, the business operations of the community require a circulating medium, other than gold and silver, of a less denomination than five dollars, a supply under the regulations and restrictions of our laws, would not be open to the objections of the existing method. Were the banks of the commonwealth authorized to establish agencies or branches in one or more places, and permission given such branches to issue said notes, upon a statement in detail by the parent institution being made to the Auditor General, satisfactory to the said officer, of the entire solvency of the said bank; exhibiting its whole assets and liabilities—designating the proportion of its capital stock to be employed at the said agency or branch, which in no case should exceed a graduated percentage of the said capital stock; and should deposit with the Auditor General an amount of state stocks equal to the amount of notes to be issued; the auditor general thereupon required to grant a license to said bank to establish said agency or branch, and to issue said notes, marked by the said officer as the issue of the said branch and redeemable at the counter of the parent institution; a sound convertible currency would soon displace the present irresponsible paper of foreign institutions, and would afford security to the citizens, without a withdrawal of the necessary circulation. Notes issued under the foregoing restrictions, having their redemption secured in the manner herein pointed out, would necessarily receive the confidence of the people, from the fact that the stocks pledged would, under every condition of things, insure their eventual payment.

In times of commercial convulsions the specie might be drawn from the vaults of the bank—the means of stockholders might fail, speculative value might be affixed to property, and shrewd men, watching the signs of the times, could release themselves from individual liability, but the stocks of the commonwealth would remain available for their certain redemption. Had the notes now in circulation from the banks of the state, a basis of this character, even to a small proportion of the capital stock of these institutions, the losses resulting from a failure to pay their liabilities would be largely diminished. These views are presented to the Legislature for the purpose of urging upon it the necessity of devising means to protect our citizens from the losses incurred in the failure of banking institutions. In any well digested system it will afford me pleasure to co-operate, particularly in reference to the security of that portion of the currency entering so largely into the business of the producing and laboring classes of the community.

The general manufacturing law of the last session cannot fail to be productive of decided benefit to the State and the people. Although the time which has elapsed since its passage, has been insufficient to test its advantages, the erection of large establishments in many places, which must soon afford employment to a considerable number of the citizens, warrants the belief that its salutary effect will be felt at no distant day.

Representations have been made to this department alleging that by the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river, at or near Wheeling Va., great obstruction to the navigation of that highway has been produced. In times of high water in the river, the largest class of steamboats are unable to pass under the bridge, and serious injury to the commerce of the western part of the state, must result from this unwise. Connected as is the Ohio, with the line of internal improvements through Pennsylvania, and furnishing to our canals and railroads, a large amount of merchandise for the Atlantic market, an obstruction of this nature will have a direct tendency to diminish the trade on our public works, to affect the Eastern market; and materially decrease the revenue of the State. Results of a character so important should warn the Legislature that speedy and energetic action is required, and that measures dictated by justice and policy, should be resorted to with a view to the removal of the evil.

The expression of our opinions on questions more directly belonging to the national government, is a right arising from the nature of our institutions and where they are intimately connected with the interests of the people, becomes a duty not to be disregarded. The representatives in Congress of the state and the citizens, aware of the tendency of measures on the prosperity of their constituents, and knowing the responsibility of their exalted position, must regard with becoming favor, a deliberate declaration of public sentiment from the state they represent. Entertaining these views, and persuaded that questions of vital importance to the well-being of our beloved Commonwealth will claim the attention of Congress, I have deemed it right, on this occasion, briefly to refer to a few of those which may be considered of greatest consequence to the welfare of the people.

The adjustment of the revenue laws for the protection of the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania must be regarded as a measure deeply affecting all classes of society. In relation to the policy of the national governments on this subject, the manufacturer, the artisan, the agriculturalist, and the laborer, feel alike that their business and pursuits, are elevated or depressed, as protection is afforded or withheld. In the history of the past, they are furnished with lessons for the future. The events of the past season have afforded conclusive evidence in the closed doors and deserted buildings of the manufactories in the distresses of the laborer, and the general depression of profitable industry, of the imperative necessity, for a system of laws which will sustain against foreign competition, the employments of our citizens.

When profitable investments, and useful capital are stricken down; when surplus produce finds diminished prices; and when labor is depressed, and industrious operatives are thrown out of employ;—neither party dogmas, nor local interests, nor sectional jealousies, should prevent a united energetic effort in our National Representatives, to restore the general prosperity.

On the application for the admission of new states into the Union, the subject of the extension of slavery will claim the attention of Congress. Our Southern brethren, united by long association and habit with this institution, and depending upon it in a large degree for their domestic comfort and commercial advantages, will not willingly allow of its exclusion from territories belonging to the General Government. No disturbance is contemplated of their relations therewith, in States where it now exists. Holding their slaves by compromise and concession, it would involve on our part, a breach of faith, and an interference with the sovereignty of sister Republics to intermeddle with their social policy, or to controvert the legality of their domestic relations. Whatever injury may be inflicted on Northern interests from the jealousies incident to the existence of the institution, and the effort to prostrate free labor, a sacred regard for our pledged faith admonishes us to suffer, rather than attempt reformation where our authority will not be acknowledged. The extension of the evil beyond its present limits, discloses a very different feature. The consent of the free States of the Union to its further progress, would evince an ignorance of their true interests, of the rights of justice and humanity, and an indifference to the character and dignity of their common country. Where these are implicated, it is an abandonment of duty to compromise. So fully were the views of the Executive expressed on the subject of the Tariff and the extension of slavery, in a former message, that a reference to them here, as embracing his present sentiments thereon, would appear to be sufficient.

The dissemination among the people of information affecting their peace and prosperity, should be regarded as a measure of sound wisdom, and should be shackled by no unnecessary exactions. To give to the citizens of one section of a common country, a correct knowledge of the wants, the opinions, and general condition of the people of other portions thereof, should be the aim of all wise legislation on the subject. Nothing would tend more strongly to dissipate sectional jealousies and dislikes, and to unite in sentiments of neighborly kindness, every part of this great confederacy. Intercourse, whether produced by the agency of railroads, or of telegraph; by personal or written communications; is an agency to heal dissensions, and to foster social charities, more potent than national laws. To tax beyond the necessities of government, the intercourse of our citizens, creates a barrier to the dissemination of knowledge; and assists in estranging the affections of the different portions of the republic. In this view of the subject, the rates of postage charged by the national government become a question of deep importance, and sound wisdom would dictate a reduction of present charges.

It cannot fail to be perceived that the observations in relation to postage, as connected with national intercourse, applies with equal force to improvements in the mode of travel between remote sections of the country. Whatever facilitates free communication among the citizens, strengthens the unity of government. Whether from the character of the country and the nature of its surface, it is practicable to construct a great national thoroughfare from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, has not been fully ascertained; but it must be evident, that such an improvement would be of inestimable value to every portion of the Union.

In addition to the opportunities it would afford of an interchange of hospitalities between the people of remote sections, it would not fail to be loaded with a trade as profitable to the country as it would be important to different localities. To Pennsylvania, its benefits can scarcely be imagined. The improvements already made, and those in progress in this State, connecting with the public works of other States, will soon form one unbroken chain of communication from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Were this gigantic work completed, no man can estimate the solid and social advantages which must ensue to every section of country united therewith; and in no place would its salutary results be more effectual than within our own borders. The subject is eminently worthy the serious attention of the legislature.

In a faithful adherence to the national Constitution, as the same has been expounded by the sages and patriots of other days, the people of Pennsylvania rely for the perpetuation of their political, social and religious liberty. Although in its provisions may be found the acknowledgement of principles they do not approve, it is esteemed by them as the fundamental law of the country, and they reverence it as the summation of wisdom and patriotism, devoted to the general welfare. When sectional interests and jealousies contend for supremacy, and sectional rights are to be determined—when questions between States are controverted, and disregard of national law is manifested—in peace and war, in prosperity and adversity—in foreign or domestic difficulties, the citizens of Pennsylvania turn with abiding confidence to the National Constitution. Neither the thirst for power, nor the phrensy of party, nor the prostration of their peculiar interests can shake their allegiance to the National government, or raise with them the traitor cry of disunion. The sentiments expressed, and the language used on the subject, by the father of his country, are so appropriate to the period in which we live, that I have deemed it proper to call your attention to the following brief extract from his Farewell Address.

"The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point of your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed;—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it—accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity—watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety—discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned—and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."


Gentlemen!—In the performance of a constitutional obligation, the measures deemed necessary for your consideration have been stated as concisely as their importance and nature would permit. To the representatives of the people attaches the duty of enacting such laws as the welfare of our constituents may require, and to their care and deliberate action are cheerfully confided the safety, honor and prosperity of the Commonwealth. WM. F. JOHNSTON. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 1, 1850.

Religious Revival. For the Journal. A gracious revival of religion is now going on in the Methodist church in this place. About thirty have professed to find "peace in believing" and about the same number were at the altar for prayer on last evening. The Rev. C. McClay agent for Dickinson Seminary is here, and by his zealous and efficient labors, greatly instrumental in carrying on the good work. W.

Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1850. The experiment of laying wires under the North river, made by the North American Telegraph Company, has been very successful. The line is now working through from the office, No. 69 Wall street, to Washington city, by means of gutta percha wire passing under the North, Hackensack, Passaic, and part of Schuylkill rivers.

THE JOURNAL.

CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 8 1850.

TERMS: The "Huntingdon Journal" is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases. No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Gov. Johnston, Senator King and Representative Cornyn, will please accept our thanks for favors from Harrisburg.

The Message. We have only room to request a careful reading of Gov. Johnston's lucid and ably written annual message. It is so plain that all who can read can understand it.

The publication of the message on our inside form has crowded out several editorial paragraphs prepared for this paper. The messages are now over for this season, and hereafter our readers may look for the usual variety.

Court commences on Monday next in this place, to continue two weeks.

The Mails. On Wednesday of last week, we mailed at Harrisburg, several messages, directed to the "Huntingdon Journal," and also a letter to the hands in the office, none of which arrived at the Huntingdon P. O. until yesterday (Monday) morning. This outrageous carelessness on the part of some Post Master has greatly delayed our publication of the message, and otherwise seriously inconvenienced us. We are inclined to charge the fault on the Harrisburg office; and if we are correct, we hope the Post Master at that place will receive an intimation from the Department at Washington, which will cause him to pay more attention to the interests of the citizens of this section of the State. If the Department will not act we hope the U. S. Senate will.

U. S. Senate, at Huntingdon. The proceedings of the last meeting of this society has been politely furnished us. We regret that want of space compels us to omit them. The Senate meets regularly on Thursday evening of each week, and the ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

Pennsylvania Legislature. Both Houses convened on the first inst. In the House all the members were present except Smith of Beaver. JOHN S. McCALMONT, of Clarion, had received the caucus nomination of the Locos for Speaker, and A. K. CORNYN, of this county, the nomination of the Whigs. The first business in order was the election of Speaker, which resulted as follows: For John S. McCalmont, 58 votes "A. K. Cornyn, 39 " Mr. McCalmont voted for J. N. Conyngham, and Mr. Cornyn for John Allison. The complaint paid our representative will be appreciated by his constituents, and is a sure evidence of Mr. Cornyn's high standing among his brother Whigs of the Legislature.

The Locos, of course, re-elected Mr. Jack Clerk, and also filled the other offices with members of that party.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock. From the anxiety depicted on the faces of the Locos, it was evident that they feared trouble before them. The voting commenced. The Locos voted for Mr. Brawley and the Whigs for Mr. Matthias. Mr. Best, of Columbia, an independent Democrat, cast his vote for Mr. Streeter. For several ballots the Whigs scattered their vote, and on the seventh cast their whole vote for Mr. Best. Several motions were made by Lococo Senators to adjourn, but the Whigs, with the aid of Mr. Best, voted them down. On the eighth ballot the 16 Whig Senators voted again for VALENTINE BEST, which, with the aid of that gentleman's own vote, secured his election.

On the following day S. W. PEASONS, Whig, was re-elected Clerk, and several other of the offices filled by Whigs. The Locos got the Doorkeeper and a few of the Assistants. All things considered, the Whigs did well in the Senate, and we commend them for their tact. In informing the Committees, we observe Mr. Speaker Best has rose above party, and given the Whigs a majority on several of the most important. Indeed, we are informed, that Mr. Best, although elected by the Democrats, has for several years rather inclined to favor Whig principles.

Nothing else of special importance transpired at Harrisburg during the week.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. This distinguished Whig has been paid the following compliment by the Washington Union. Coming from so decided and virulent an opponent, it is a high tribute to his worth.

Mr. Winthrop, we are at all times ready to concede, is a gentleman of fine talents, highly cultivated intellect, and accomplished manners; and although a warm and decided party man, we believe he has ever been governed in his political career by pure intentions and patriotic sentiments. While he was Speaker, he presided with great dignity and ability—doing credit to himself, and reflecting honor upon the State which he represented, and the body over which he presided. He is a gentleman in whose talents and public and private virtues his party may justly take pride.

In the Senate of the United States, on 24th ult., Mr. Cass offered a resolution, inquiring into the expediency of suspending diplomatic correspondence with Austria, which was laid over.

Great Speed of the Government Express.

The government express, with the President's message left Washington city at 2 o'clock, Monday, P. M., reached Baltimore at 3 o'clock, and left 20 minutes after; reached Philadelphia at quarter past 6 o'clock, and arrived at Jersey City, opposite New York, (a distance of 240 miles,) at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock. Total time, including stoppages, 7 hours and 10 minutes. Mr. M. W. Morris, agent of the Post Office department, had charge of the express to New York, which arrived in that city at 27 minutes past 9 o'clock. The express left for Boston at 13 minutes before 10 o'clock, via New Haven railroad, conducted by Mr. Calhoun, who was provided with an ample number of copies to leave at way stations. The express arrived at Springfield at 15 minutes before 2 o'clock, Tuesday morning, thus accomplishing a distance of 360 miles inside of 12 hours. It arrived at the Worcester depot, in Boston, at 25 minutes before 7 o'clock—making the time 15 hours and 35 minutes, for the whole distance of 460 miles!

MARRIED. On the 3d inst., by David Snare, Esq., Mr. JOHN SARTON, to Miss ANN WHITE, both of this place. By the same, on the 18th December, TUSING EASTINE, of Jacksonville, to Miss MARTHA ANN NAYL, of Petersburg, both of this county.

By the same, Mr. HENRY HARTSTEAN, to Miss ELIZABETH STARR, both of this place.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JAS. CONNELIUS, to Miss ANNA M. LEFFERT.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. BENJAMIN ISENBERG, to Miss ANNA MARY ISENBERG.

On the 2d inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN WOODS, of Birmingham, to Miss SARAH SHELLENBERGER.

On the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN ISENBERG, to Miss MARY CAMBERLAIN.

On the 3d inst. by Elder W. B. Bingham, Mr. ALEXANDER MCCONNELL, to Miss ELIZABETH MADWELL, both of Porter township, Huntingdon county.

List of Letters REMAINING in the Post Office at Huntingdon, Pa., on the 1st day of January, 1850, & which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B
Bisan John
Blair Jackson
Blake William
Boggs J. C.
Borkman Tobias
Boyd John
Brady Borony
Brady Rev J C
Brackbill Nancy 2
Britt Peter
Brunnells James
Bulger Daniel
Bulger Patrick
Burke Bridget
Burke John
Burke Thos C

C
Campbell Alexander
Cantwell Daniel
Cantwell Daniel or Ed. McCool James
Quinn
Carte Patrick
Carter Richard
Clarke Peter 2
Cohen Isaac
Collins James
Cooke John
Corcoran Patt
Corbin Nicholas
Cowden Charles C

D
Danehour James
Deusey Charles
Deedy Francis
Doolen Stephen
Dolan John
Donahoe Patrick
Donnell Edward
Dorsey Michael
Downing William
Dowling John

E
Eagan M.
Earnest Henry
Ettinger John
Evans William
F
Fispatrie John
Foly John
Frederick Augustus
Fullton James
G
Geoffride
Gibbons William
Gill Patt
Gorman Patrick
Graham Thomas
Graham William T
Groat Richard

H
Hale Mrs Mary M. 2
Hall Sarah
Hamilton H
Halphenright Jorge
Hazel James
Henderson James 2
Hill S.
Hogen John
Houseman Charles
Hutchison Benjamin

I
Irvin James
Johnston James
J
Kaufman H G
Keller George
Kelly John
Kerry John
Kilgus John
Kilgus William
King John
King John H
Kuhn Anthony
L
Lary Dennis 3

M
Madden Daniel
Maber Patrick
Mahoney James
Mason Robert
Mayo John
McCallion Philip
McCann James
McCartney William
McCartney John 2
McCartey William
McClure James
McCrinck Michael 2
McCool James
McCourt James
McCulloch George
McDonnell William
McGill Chas.
McGovern Patt
McGraw Patrick
McHugh Patrick
McKeigh Robert
McLaughlin Patrick
Meara Daniel
Merran Patrick
Miller B H
Millar Jacob
Moore S
Morgan J
Mulcahy John 2

N
Nathan Abraham
Norris William B
Nusbaum Victor
O
Oakman Joseph
Pollett Samuel
Price James
P
Quigley Fenton 2
Racine Gustave
Rapp Alfred
Reynolds Mr.
Rhule Dr.
Ridden Michael
Roarke Daniel
Roarke John
Robison Miss Mary
Rodgers Michael
Ross John
S
Sankey Miss Julia Ann
Saul Anthony
Sealey Bernard
Sharer John 2
Shea John
Shultz Mrs. Catharine
Simpson James
Simpson William
Slatman Charles
Smith James
Smith Philip
Snee Michael
Sproffell Francis
Stall Miss Christina
Steel Miss Susan
Stephens James
Stewart Thomas
Stewart Samuel

W
Walls Eli
Walsh Michael
Walsh Patrick
Ward Phill
Watson John
Weaver John
Weston William
Whalen Patrick
White Miss Mary
Wilson Henry
Wilson James

Persons inquiring for letters on the above List will please say they are advertised. Two cents in addition to the regular postage charged on advertised letters. PETER C. SWOOPF, P. M. Huntingdon, Jan. 8, 1850—3t.

FOR the sale of useful and fancy articles (sent by some friends in Philadelphia) will be held in aid of the

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On Wednesday evening and Thurs day morning and evening, 16th and 17th January, at Mr. Wallace's office, late the

POST OFFICE. Refreshments will be provided. Charge for admission—five cents. Huntingdon, January 8, 1850.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, at the Court House, on

Monday, the 21st of January, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the House and Lot upon which she resides, situate at the west end of Hill street in the borough of Huntingdon.

The lot fronts 75 feet on Hill street. The improvements consist of a large two-story brick house with a basement story, stabling, and all other necessary out-buildings; and are such as to render the property a convenient and comfortable place of residence.

Terms will be made known at the sale, or may be learned in the mean time, by application to George Taylor. MARGARET MOORE. Huntingdon, January 8, 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The "Santa Fe" Warehouse, Store room, two Dwelling Houses, &c., situated on the Pennsylvania Canal and Central Railroad, 12 miles east of Huntingdon, in Huntingdon county.

The buildings are new and commodious, being erected the past year; the Warehouse and Store is doing an excellent business; it is the nearest point to the public improvements for the eastern end of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, an extent of country twenty-five miles south.

One of the dwellings is large, and well calculated for a public house where one is much needed. The Pa. Railroad Company is making a depot at this point, which will improve the business much. It is a desirable place for a man of business.

If the above property is not disposed of before the first of February next, it will be rented out that day at public outcry.

Possession on the 1st of April next. Apply to James Kelly on the premises. JAMES KELLY & Co. Santa Fe, January 8, 1850.

The Lewistown Democrat will copy and publish 3t.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between John R. Hunter and Samuel Milliken, trading in merchandise in the borough of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 26th day of December, 1849.

The business will be continued and the accounts of the firm settled by John R. Hunter. JOHN R. HUNTER. SAMUEL MILLIKEN. Jan. 1, 1850.

Huntingdon Co. Medical Society. A MEETING of the Huntingdon County Medical Society will be held in Huntingdon at the usual place, on Tuesday, January 15, 1850, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The regular Physicians of Huntingdon county, who are not members of the society, are respectfully invited to attend the meeting. H. ORLADY, Sec'y. Jan. 1, 1850.

STRAY STEER. CAME to the residence of the subscriber residing in Birmingham Warriorsmark, tp., on Saturday last (22d Dec.) one red steer, with a little white on the inside of the hind legs, about the knee, he is supposed to be two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. S. S. DEWEY. Jan. 1, 1850—3t.

\$5 Reward—Information Wanted. A MARE left the residence of Benedict Stevens, about two months ago. She is a large dark bay, lame in the left fore foot and no shoes on her hind feet. Any person knowing where she is, will please inform the undersigned, by sending a few lines to Orbiscia P. O., Huntingdon county. JAS. M. STEVENS. January 1, 1850.—4t

Lady's Black Cape Lost. On the 24th instant on the Turnpike road between Huntingdon and Alexandria, a black Cape of purple and green stripes. The person finding it will be suitably rewarded by sending it to the store of William Dorris, Huntingdon. January 1, 1850.

NEW OYSTER SALOON.

Opposite the Post Office, Huntingdon, Pa. THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has fitted up in a superior and comfortable style, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, with elegant, fresh BALTIMORE OYSTERS, served up in a style that cannot be surpassed. He has a room fitted up expressly for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. PRIVATE PARTIES can be furnished with a room on short notice.

FAMILIES furnished with oysters by the dozen or larger quantities. CAKES of all kinds baked to order at his establishment. The undersigned hopes by strict attention to business, and unremitting effort to please, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage. J. M. CUNNINGHAM. December 11, 1849.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

Corner of Market Street and Market Square, HARRISBURG, PA.

THIS old established Hotel, has undergone a thorough re-painting, papering, &c., during the last season, and is now the most desirable sleeping place at the Capital. Members of the Legislature and others visiting Harrisburg are invited to call. Large stabling attached to the House. W. M. T. SANDERS, Agent. December 11, 1849.—3m.

How to Please your Friends. CALL at Scott's Cheap Jewelry Store and purchase a fine Ring or Breast Pin, Gold Pencil, Card Case, or some other suitable article to be found there, and present it to your friend during the Holidays. Dec. 25, 1849.