will cherish the gift, and bless the generous donor.

Legislation, in relation to all questions of moral and social reform, should be carefully and wisely considered and matured.—On no subject, within the constitutional authority of the Legislature, are the people so sensitive; and no one more deeply interests every class and condition of society. Sumptuary laws, as a general rule are of doubtful expediency; and as abridgements of the liberty and privileges of the citizen, can only be justified on the ground of necessity. Whilst this is admitted, it cannot be denied that the evils resulting from intemperance, create a necessity for regulating and restraining by legislative acts, the traffic and sale of intoxicating liquors. To what extent this traffic should be restrained by positive law, must depend on the will of the people, determined by considerations of their own moral, physical and social welfare. Whatever may be my own opinion, or that of the Legislature of the people, in reference to the law of the last session "to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors," it must be admitted that a full return to the license system, in operation prior to the passage of the present law, is not demanded by enlightened public sentiment, and would not promote the good order or happiness of the community. That the laws then in existence were imperfect and failed to check or control the evils of intemperance, is a proposition too plain to be doubted—*that* they needed revision must also be conceded. In our large cities and towns, the evils of the system were more severely felt. The facility and cheapness with which licenses were obtained, operated as a premium to vice and immorality, and multiplied tippling houses and places where intemperance, under the authority of law, was not only permitted, but encouraged. My immediate predecessor, in his last annual message to the Legislature, in reference to *the then* license laws says: "So far as relates to the city of Philadelphia, they are peculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and seem to have been constructed to promote the convenience of drinking far more than to restrain its evil consequences." In this opinion I fully concur. That a remedy was demanded, all will concede. Whether the law of the last session was the proper remedy, it is not my province now to determine. Enacted by the representatives of the people I gave that act my official approval. Recognizing the people as the source of all political power, and their representatives as the immediate exponents of their will, upon you will devolve the responsibility of further legislation, if any, on this subject. In all its relations, economical, political social and moral, the question is important, and its proper determination involves fearful responsibilities. It deserves, and should receive, your serious consideration. If action is had, may we not hope that it will be such as will promote the virtue, morality, and true interests of our people and Commonwealth.

Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation should not be encouraged, when the desired object can be obtained by general laws. Such legislation is not only local and special in its character, but frequently temporary—the act of one session being repealed by the act of the next, and perhaps replaced by one still more objectionable, which, in turn, soon shares the fate of its predecessor. It crowds the statute book with useless and unnecessary laws—violates private rights—creates confusion and uncertainty—destroys uniformity of practice and decision—prolongs the sessions of the Legislature, and increases the public expenses. Our general laws regulating roads, highways and bridges, and providing for the employment and support of the poor, constitute a well digested system for the accomplishment of those objects; and yet, under the system of local legislation heretofore practiced, we frequently find in different townships of the same county, local laws, regulating these subjects, not only differing materially from the general law, but from one another. Reform in this respect is required, and to this I respectfully ask your attention.

"Omnibus legislation" having been condemned and abandoned, should not be permitted again to sully the records of legislative action. It cannot receive my approval.

Numerous applications will doubtless be made for the incorporation of insurance, gas, water and boom companies. To facilitate action on these questions—economise time—reduce the expenses of legislation—secure uniformity and confine the companies thereafter incorporated to the legitimate purposes of their creation, I would recommend the propriety of enacting general laws regulating such incorporations. Already laws of this character for coal, iron, canal, railroad, turnpike, plank and bridge companies have been passed, and in practice have been found highly useful and economical. Such laws, well regulated and carefully guarded, would be productive of similar results in their application to insurance and the other companies named.

The propriety of limiting and restraining corporate bodies to the objects and purposes of their creation, will not be denied or controverted. In relation to the powers and privileges of insurance companies, this plain principle has been overlooked and disregarded. By successive acts of legislation many of these institutions have acquired discounting privileges and nearly all the powers of banks without their guards, restrictions and liabilities. This has been effected by the magic of some general provision in the act incorporating the company, or by reference to some forgotten supplement concealed in the folds of an "omnibus bill," or lost in the mazes of the pamphlet laws. General laws, whilst they confer on such companies all the powers necessary to accomplish the objects of their incorporation, would at the same time prevent an extension of privileges foreign to such associations. This subject is commended to your consideration.

The jurisdiction of the courts in relation to real estate, trusts, the incorporation of literary, charitable and religious societies, manufacturing and other associations, has been greatly extended by recent legislation. This enlarged jurisdiction was conferred for the purpose of relieving the Legislature from the pressure of numerous applications for special legislation in the premises. The courts are, therefore, the proper tribunals to determine such questions, and in all cases where the subject matter is within their jurisdiction, the Legislature should refuse to entertain the application.

Divorces, unless in cases of extreme necessity and clearly beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, should not be granted by the Legislature.

By the act of the 16th of April, 1845, entitled "An Act to increase the revenues and diminish the legislative expenses of the Commonwealth," it was provided that thereafter no private bill, therein described and taxed, should be enrolled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, or published, or have the force and effect of law, until the party asking or requiring the same should pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth the respective sums named, in said act. A large number of acts passed by former Legislatures, and subject to this tax, remain in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the tax on them not having been paid. The number has been annually increasing, and will continue to increase, unless a summary remedy be afforded for the collection of the enrolment tax, or in default of its payment after a certain period, the acts themselves be repealed. The amount of enrolment tax now due the Commonwealth is large, and should have been paid long since. I would therefore recommend the passage of a law repealing all acts heretofore passed, subject to such tax, unless the tax be paid within one year thereafter; and further, to provide that all such acts hereafter passed, shall not have the force and effect of law, unless the taxes respectively due thereon be paid within six months after their approval. Such a law would secure the payment of these taxes, increase the revenues, and at the same time check the demand for private acts designed to be used or abandoned, as the calculation of chances, or the loss or gain of the parties in interest might determine.

By a resolution of the Legislature, passed the 27th day of March, 1855, requiring the "New York and Erie railroad company to communicate to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, a statement, certified under oath by their president, setting forth what quantity of land said company now holds in Pennsylvania—its location—how much they have heretofore disposed of—its value—the value of what they now hold, and when the titles to said lands were acquired," it was made the duty of the Governor to transmit a copy of said resolution to the president of said company. A copy of the resolution was transmitted as directed; and the answer of the President of the company, communicating the information required is herewith submitted to the Legislature.

By a resolution of the 26th day of April, 1855 I was requested to procure from the Attorney General, his opinion of the right of the State of New York to divert water from the natural bed and channel of the Chemung river, to the prejudice of the public improvements of Pennsylvania; the said river belonging to both States; and communicate the same to the Legislature. As requested, the opinion of the Attorney General has been obtained, and is herewith communicated to the Legislature.

On the 6th day of October last, I approved and signed the bill, entitled "An Act to repeal the charter of the Erie and North East railroad company, and to provide for the disposing of the same." In pursuance of its provisions, I appointed the Hon. Joseph Casey 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 this Commonwealth for an injunction to restrain the agent of the State from taking possession of the road; and subsequently a cautionary order was made by the Supreme Court, in banc, to stay his proceeding under the act. The questions involved in the application for an injunction are now pending before that court, and will, it is expected, be determined early in the present month. The result will be made the subject of a special communication to the Legislature.

The recent fraudulent, if not felonious abstraction of a large quantity of arms from the Arsenal at Harrisburg, has shown the necessity of additional legislation for the protection of the arms and other public property of the Commonwealth deposited in the arsenals of the State. The taking and sale of the public arms and property, without authority of law, by the keepers of the arsenals, or by others having them in charge, should be declared a felony, and punished with severity; and all persons purchasing or receiving the same, without proper authority, and knowing them to be the property of the Commonwealth, should be regarded as principals, and punished accordingly.

The bonds now required to be given by the the Adjutant General and the keepers of the arsenals, for the faithful discharge of their duties, are insufficient in amount to secure the Commonwealth against loss from the fraudulent sale or taking of the property committed to their care. The sum in which these bonds are taken should be increased to an amount proportionate to the value of the property which is or may be deposited in the arsenals.

Since the sale of the arsenal in Philadelphia, the public arms in that city have been placed in a room or out-house procured for that purpose. As a depository, it is unsafe and insecure. Better provision should be made for their safe-keeping.

With a sole desire for the public good—actuated by a spirit of enlarged and enlightened patriotism, and guided by that wisdom which hath its beginning in the fear of God, may our efforts, in harmonious action, be directed to the accomplishment of these objects, and to the promotion of that righteousness which exalteth a nation, and constitutes the true glory of a free and independent people.

JAMES POLLOCK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
Harrisburg, Jan. 1, 1856. }

THE ABSENT MAN.—In No. 589 of the *Spectator*, the gifted Addison says:—"Wine throws man out of himself and infuses qualities into the mind, which she is a stranger to in her sober moments. The person you converse with, after the third bottle, is not the same person who at first sat down at table with you. Upon this Maxim is founded one of the prettiest sayings I ever met whith, which is ascribed to Publicus Cyrus; 'Qui embrum hudeificat hedit absentem.' 'He who jests on a man that is drunk injures the absent.'"

Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, January 9, 1856.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, } EDITORS.
SAM. G. WHITTAKER. }

☞ Governor Pollock, Hons. John R. Edie, John Cresswell and John Wintrode, will please accept our thanks for valuable Pub. Doc.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed agent for the sale of the Broad Top Mining Certificates, advertised in another column.

This is a fine opportunity for the investment of a small amount in a good business, and will be worth the while of every one to give it a trial.

WM. BREWSTER.

ALTOONA TRIBUNE.—This is the title of a very neat, spicy little paper, which has been started in Altoona, by Col. Eph. McCrum and W. M. Allison. We welcome the Tribune to our sanctum, and predict for its editors a 'good time' generally. We hope the good people of Altoona may subscribe liberally, and without any demuring, as we know the Col. will give them a good paper.

LIPPINCOTT'S GAZETTEER.—This very valuable work should be in the possession of every one. It is decidedly the best work of the kind extant, and can be obtained at Colon's Cheap Book Store.

REVIVALS.—The Lutheran and Baptist churches of this place, have been peculiarly favored with interesting revivals of religion. Many sinners have experienced a hope in the love of God, and scores are anxiously inquiring "what must we do to be saved." May the great work go on.

The Messages.

We publish this week to the exclusion of almost everything else, abstracts of President Pierce's message, and the entire document of Governor Pollock. The principal features of the former document, our readers will find in an article in another column, which we clip from the North American. General Pierce take strong pro-slavery grounds, and his message abounds with bombast. It is a lame production.

Governor Pollock's message is a manly, noble, straightforward affair, and should be read by every citizen of the Commonwealth. He treats on all the matters of interest to the State with ability; take it all in all, a better message was never written by any of his predecessors. Read it.

Education in Pennsylvania.

A Convention of a very interesting character was lately held in the city of Philadelphia, at the corner of Eighteenth and Chesnut sts. We refer to the State Teachers' Association, attended by some four or five hundred teachers, including many from this county. This is an organization of recent date in Pennsylvania though similar societies have long existed in New England. But, now that our teachers have fully entered upon the plan, they seem disposed to make up for lost time by pressing earnestly for the general improvement of our system of education. Teachers' Institutes have been established in a number of counties, and with such good results as to cause a movement for the organization of similar societies all over the State. By this agency the inferior teachers are brought into contact with the superior ones, and stimulated to improve themselves, not simply in the acquisition of knowledge but in the difficult art of imparting it to children. In these teachers' Institutes the value of various systems of tuition is discussed in such a practical manner as to be of great service to the teachers who attend. Books, school houses, classification salaries, the condition and progress of local instruction, everything, in short, connected with education of the common school order, undergoes debate by persons practically conversant with the whole subject. It is, therefore, of great consequence to the Commonwealth that these societies should be organized through the interior, where, in most places, education is at a low ebb, and stands in need of great improvement.

As the head of this system of professional organization, the State Teachers' Association possesses much importance. Being a representative body, it is calculated to reflect the condition and actual development of public instruction in Pennsylvania. The legislation of the State on the subject of common schools is sure to meet with a thorough overhauling in this body, and it is a good thing in many respects that it is so, for in this way much reckless, careless, and foolish action may be exposed, as it deserves, and the authors held up to public contempt or opprobrium. Any thing of a retrograde character will not be likely to meet with favor at its hands, while at the same time the members from districts where education is neglected, will feel stimulated by the favorable reports from other sections, to urge improvement at home. Some such agent as this was long since needed in Pennsylvania, and the result of its action is visible in the hopeful and energetic feeling it has every where elicited.

Sentiment among the teachers seems to be agreed upon the necessity for the immediate establishment of one or more Normal Schools by the State, for the education of instructors. Competent teachers are scarce all through the interior, and to such a degree that in many counties it has, in consequence, been found impossible to enforce the standard set up by the State law, as they undoubtedly are. The establishment of local teachers Institutes, it is hoped, will do much to remedy this deficiency, but it is clearly impossible to depend upon a regular supply of competent teachers for the Public Schools, unless Normal Schools shall be established to educate them. Philadelphia supplies herself by means of her High and Normal Schools, and the State ought to do the same for counties less favored by local institutions.

☞ No change in the markets since our last issue.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have said that the President went beyond his official province when he undertook, in his late message, to lecture the Senate and House of Representatives on the "constitutional theory of the government" and "the constitutional relations of slavery." In this he was guilty of an arrogance which was not only not warranted by his position as a co-ordinate branch of the Administration, but wholly unjustified by his personal fitness for the task which he assumed. We supposed that the Legislature did not need Executive instruction on the philosophy of our political system or the theoretical bearing of the fundamental law of the Republic on any condition or interest comprehended within its jurisdiction. There are gentlemen in both Houses whom we would be guilty of no wrong to Mr. Pierce in ranking as his superiors in their knowledge and their judgment of American constitutional law, and we fancy that they will consider it no compliment to their understanding to be read, by the Executive, a grave lesson upon the nature of that instrument which they have sworn to support and obey in taking their oath of office. These treatises upon the Constitution have been a product of modern egotism and assumption, which we do not meet with in the communications of the earlier Presidents to Congress.—Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson had the sense, or, at least, the modesty, to presume that the representatives of the States and the people understood the nature of the governmental scheme they were appointed to administer, and the limitations of their power as well as they did, and hence we do not find them delivering elaborate and dictatorial discourses on the subject in their messages to the legislative department of the State.

It would be fortunate for the country if the innovation of which we speak, had not occurred. If the thing were not proper and necessary in the primitive days of the nation, it certainly is not expedient and decorous now. If the first Chief Magistrates were not required to expound to Congress the charter of civil polity on which the government is based, it surely is not appropriate or necessary to have that sort of advice accorded at this *period*. For while the Senate and House have preserved something of the ability and dignity which belonged to the pristine era of their institution, we must confess that the men who have latterly filled the Presidential chair have deteriorated wofully below the standard of excellence which was realized in the noble patriotism, the august simplicity and the exalted wisdom of the Father of the country, and his immediate successors.—The dissertation of President Pierce on the slavery question has not even the merit of originality of soundness, to vindicate its introduction into the document of which it forms a sort of grandiloquent peroration, to an otherwise unpretending State paper. It sounds, as one reads it aloud, as if it were intended to produce the noisy and rapturous effects of the heroic and sentimental passages in a Fourth of July speech, and we are persuaded that if it had been pronounced with proper elocutionary emphasis and gesticulation in the Representative chamber there would have been a sympathetic response from certain partizans of that body, in the shape of enthusiastic hozzas and clapping of hands and stamping of feet.

But aside from the inappropriateness of the disquisition on slavery as a part of the Executive message, it teaches very bad doctrine and makes most unjust accusations. Let us hope that it will not be accepted by those to whom it is pressedly addressed as an orthodox interpretation of the Constitution. It might pass as a carol stump oration at the South on the "peculiar institution," because it claims a more unrestricted liberty for the extension of slavery over the federal territory than was ever dreamed of save in the lucubrations of Senator Douglas, whose was engaged in drafting the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska bill; while it charges the North with a series of monstrous aggressions on the integrity of the Federal compact which would hit even the rebellious and revolutionary spirit of Calhoun in the wildest spirit of nullification. How the President could have enunciated such views respecting the most critical topic that has ever divided the country we cannot conceive, unless he designed to conciliate by that means, a political vote in the approaching Cincinnati Democratic Presidential Nominating Convention, which may be necessary to secure him the inside track of all competitors for the succession. This was most probably the motive which induced him to take such decided ground on the pro-slavery side of the issue, while it may account also for this strange departure from all precedent, and, we might say violation of strict constitutional law, in delivering his message to a body of men who had as yet not acquired the technical attributes and organization of a Congress.

But if President Pierce has been guilty of a gross folly in the closing paragraphs of his message, he has one better in the preceding portions of that document. On the subject of our foreign relations he has expressed just opinions, in very concise and resolute language. The most important as well as satisfactory passage, however, is that wherein the equivation and shuffling of Great Britain, in reference to hold that Empire to strictly interpretation of the convention is respectfully, yet firmly, avowed. The course of the President in this matter has met with universal approval on this side of the ocean, and will probably have a very salutary effect on the other, in bringing our Central American disputes to a speedy and pacific adjustment. All that is now necessary is, that the powers at Washington shall maintain hereafter the position they have taken. But will they do this? Will they stand up inflexibly to the mark, when John Bull shall, perhaps, prevaricate and bluster a little to try their pluck? We trust there will be no backing down by the Executive; that there will be no showing of the white feather, when the trial of his courage and mettle shall come. Do not let it be supposed that we mean by this to cast any unamiable or undeserved imputations. In the fortitude and valor of the American people we have the most assured and implicit faith But we would not so confidently guarantee the prowess of any Administration. We have the painful eminences of a most discreditable instance of caving in on the part of the government when its firmness was put to the test. We have not forgotten the famous "54 40 or fight" bravado, and the humiliating manner in which the bully in that affair was forced to eat his words and retreat from his position. If, then, we are a little nervous and misgiving when we find the magnates at the Federal Capital talking somewhat more boldly than is their wont, we must be pardoned for feeling a vague apprehension for the result. The ground now taken, however, on the Central American question is a good and sound one, and ought to be stood to to the death.—*North American.*

From the Daily News.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Suddenly and unexpectedly, yesterday, an electric flash of the telegraph wires communicated to us the intelligence, that President Pierce had delivered his annual Message to Congress, and in a short time afterwards we were politely furnished with a printed copy of it by our attentive and obliging City Postmaster, to whose kindness we are indebted for being able to present it at full length to our readers this morning.

As might have been expected, the extraordinary course pursued by the President, in thus thrusting forward his Message, before the House of Representatives has elected a presiding officer, and its members have been duly qualified, and therefore before Congress has been really organized, and in a condition to be officially communicated with by the Executive, illicited a long and animated discussion in the House, in which his own political friends freely admitted it to be an innovation, but justified it under the peculiar circumstances of the case, while the opposition members generally, opposed it being read, and deprecated the establishment of a precedent which might, in time, lead to a great abuse of power and serious mischief.

For ourselves, we cannot regard it otherwise than a characteristic of the weakness and imbecility with which all the acts of President Pierce are signalized. Like a child with a toy or a Chirstmas present, that cannot wait for the return to home of "pa" to dinner, to show his prize, and disclos the secret before his return home so President Pierce, after having his message locked up for four weeks dreaming over it by night, and watching it by day, could no longer garner sleep without unbosoming himself to Congress, and showing to the country what a precious document they have been deprived the reading of for one long month.—The course pursued by him is simple and childish, and if this were all, it might be allowed to pass as but another evidence of his utter unfitness for the high place to which his countrymen have elevated him: but it may serve as a precedent, and, regarding it in that light, its conduct is not only arrogant and presumptuous, but deserves condemnation and rebuke. We have heard but one explanation, which, while it would be no justification, might be deemed some sort of an excuse, and that is, that the Message was probably forwarded to England at the meeting of Congress, and there was danger, in case of any longer delay of its delivery to Congress, of its reaching the people of this country in the English journals that will be brought by the next steamer, before its actual communication to Congress.

Of the contents of the Message we have not now the space to speak. We have read it carefully, and, as we did not expect much, we are in no way disappointed. It gives a fling at John Bull, and feels the public pulse for a war with Great Britain, recommends a still further reduction of the Tariff, and an adherence to the *ad valorem* Free Trade system, and emits quantity of patriotic gas devotion to the Union. Taken as a whole, there is but one thing to commend, and that is its brevity, and yet for all it contains, it might have easily been kept within one-half its present size.

The Treasury Department.

The report of the Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, favors the admission, duty free, of wool as a raw material, together with chemicals and dye stuffs but no interference with the article of iron. The Eastern manufacturers, it is said, would be satisfied with this.

The tables on foreign trade show that the increase of dutiable goods imported during the year ending June 30, 1855, over the year ending June 30, 1845, is $126,185900; do. of free goods $18,352,926; decrease of specie and bullion, $411,430; showing a total increase of $144,028,396 in favor of 1855. The increase last year over 1850 is given thus:—Dutiable goods, $65,746,688; of free goods, $18,348,934; decrease of specie and bullion, 968,980—total increase, $83,144,642.

The foreign imports at all the ports of the U. States (including of course California and Oregon) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were $261,382,969, against $305,780,253 for the preceding year, showing a decline of $44,397,293. The total exports from the United States to foreign ports, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were $275,56,846 against $278,241,064 for the preceding year, showing a decline of only $3,084,218. It will be seen from this that, while for the year 1854, the imports exceeded the exports $27,539,189, for the last year the exports exceeded the imports $13-773,886.

The tables further show an increase during the last year, of $10,102,864 in the imports of free goods, but a falling off of $51,253,807 in dutiable merchandise, and $3,24,,250 in specie.

Of the total exports of specie for the last year, $53,857,418 were of domestic production, and $2,289,925 of foreign. The shipments of domestic produce, exclusive of specie, were $22,406,369 less than for the preceding year, while there is an increase of $1,197,231 in the exports of foreign produce, and $12,565,510 in the exports of specie.

SLEIGHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The fun of sleighing to bipeds, and *staying* of quadrupeds involved in the operation, have been talked about time out of mind, until the subject has become threadbare; but the fact is made as strongly apparent at every fall of snow.

Several sleighing parties we have noticed during the past week; sleds with such over flowing burthens of humanity that the bystanders were compelled to push with might and main to give the overladen vehicles a start. Such a party we saw on Saturday evening last; young jolly bucks, and blushing lassies. Some of the gents it is true were in the deplorable condition of poor Uncle Ned, who "had no wool on the top of his his his head," but then they *felt* young and that is everything. After the poor horses were got under way we presume they were kept going in the same manner as the animal described by the "cabby" in the Pickwick papers.

LATER NEWS BY THE MAILS.

There is nothing new from Washington, the vote of Speaker on the 91st ballot indicating no change.

The Legislature of Maine on the 4th inst., chose Geo. Wells, old line Democrat, Governor by 38 votes in the House, 21 in the Senate.

The following is the vote in the two Houses:

	House.	Senate.
Reed, Whig,	99	7
Wells, Dem.,	88	21
Morrill, Republican,	60	
Morse,	46	
Holmes,	9	
Scattering,		2

Judge Wells was then inaugurated, and sent in his message to the Legislature. He acquiesces in the Nebraska bill; takes strong ground against the Liquor Law; recommends a license system; and condemns the naturalization laws, and the personal liberty act.

The office of the Territorial Register, an administration paper, in Kanzas, has been mobbed, the type thrown into the river, and a lot of paper burned. The mob was composed principally of Missourians. The Free State party had nominated Charles Robinson for Governor, N. Y. Roberts Lieut. Governor, and M. J. Delahy for Congress. The election is to be held on the third Tuesday of January. A letter from a staff officer of the Free State forces at Lawrence, Kanzas, claims a bloodless triumph over Gov. Shannon in the recent treaty, they having yielded no principles at issue; and says that Gov. Shannon and Sheriff Jones talk of resigning if the people of Missouri will not keep quiet and mind their own business.

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature has assembled, and elected Mr. Piatt, Speaker. No business of importance has been transacted.

THE INVENTOR.—This invaluable book comes to us for January, abounding in useful and entertaining matter. Haskell & Co., Publishers, New York. $1 per year.

MILLER & FRAZER.—We invite attention to this card. These gentlemen are too well and favorably known by our readers, to need any flattering encomiums from us.

MARRIED. On the 3d inst. by Rev. S. H. Ried, Mr A. B. Auman to Miss Catharine Naille, of McConnellstown Huntingdon Co.

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Mill Creek, Jan. 9, 1856.-3t.

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TESTIMONIALS.

From the Hon Edward Everett.—"This work has been evidently prepared with great labor, and as far as I am judge, from the best materials and sources of information. The principles adopted in ascertaining the pronounciation of proper names, (as stated in the introduction) appear to me correct. This is a matter attended with some difficulty and uncertainty, but it is treated with great ability and in a very satisfactory manner in your introduction. I have no doubt your Gazetteer will be found an extremely useful work, well calculated to supply a want which mus have been severely felt by almost every class of readers."

From J. E. Worcester, L. L. D., Author of Worcester's Critical Dictionary.—"Having had some examination of Lippincotts' Pronouncing Gazetteer, more particularly in relation to Pronounciation, I take pleasure in expressing a concurrence generally, in what is said by the Hon. Edward Evereit, of the value and excellence of the work. The difficult subject of the pronounciation of geographical names, appears to me to have been with great care, good taste, and sound judgement and this Feature of the Gazetteer must add greatly to its value."

From the Hon. Robert C. Wintrop, "I know of no Gazetteer so complete and comprehensive ... I entirely concur with Mr. Everett in the opinion he has pronounced of the work and sincerely hope that it may receive an amount of public patronage in some degree commensurate with the magnitude and costliness of the undertaking."

From Washington Irving, I fully concur with the opinions given by Mr. Everett and Mr. Wintrop of its merits, and with their wishes for its wide circulation.

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WILLIAM S. MARTIEN & CO.
No. 144 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

The Carrier's Address.

As custom arbitrates, with shifting sway,
Our life and language must alike obey;—
So once again dear patrons, with good cheer
I send my message for the new-born year.
And ere I plunge into the sea of Time,
To note its doings by my dismal rhyme,
I'll merely say, that my *best part* belongs
To other blockheads—or, their epic songs.
I dare not venture where my betters fail,
To lend fresh interest to an oft-told tale;
And so, I've thought it wiser to prefer
The hackney'd style, than choose a new and err
But to my song—I prith'ee lend your ear—
However lame its hobbling lines appear;
And if they fail to please you, in your way,
'Tis *custom* arbitrates—I must needs obey.

Far in the East, grim war with bloody hands
Waves high aloft destruction's kindling brands,
And proudly rears her ghastly geary head,
To triumph o'er her countless heaps of dead.
Where Danube rolls,—a deep, purpureal flood,
And claims her long arrear of British blood.
Eager for glory, he the cunning czar,
"The autocrat of waltzes and of war!"
Boldly annexes Turkey to his realm,
And takes his station calmly at the helm.
Well armed for war, he sagely bids defiance
To France and England's terrible alliance.
Proceed, thou namesake of Great Philip's son.
Glory and Turkey's Empire beckon on;
Yet think upon, thou somewhat aged youth,
Thy predecessor on the banks of Pruth;
Thou hast to aid thee, should his lot be thine,
Many old women but no Catherine.
This maxim learn from thy Sebastopol—
"The bear may rush into the lion's toil."
Reclaim thy deserts from their waste of sands.
And fight no more for Turkey's sunny lands.
Bettter abolish slavery and the knout,
Than follow headlong in the fatal route.
Must war and famine curse the earth for thee,
Must battles rage, because thou dost decree?
How long, imperial dandy, prate of peace,
How soon "if Greeks would be his slaves, free Greece;
How nobly gave he back the Poles their Diet,
Then told pugnacious Poland to be quiet!"
Beware, beware, if Europe doth unite,
To crush the hand that awes them by its might.
No burning town, no valorous deeds can save
Your Cossack legions from a bloody grave.
But lo! to hinder Brain from his prizes,
A "*Bull-Frog*" lliance, hastily arises;
Assembles at the Sultan's holy call.
A blest alliance, which says three are all?
An earthly trinity which wears the shape
Of heaven's, as man is mimicked by the ape.
A pious unity—in purpose one,
To melt three fools to a Napoleon.
"Why Egypt's gods were rational to these;
Their dogs and oxen knew their own degrees:
And quiet in their kennel or their shed,
Cared little so that they were duly fed;
But these, more hungry, must have something more.
The power to bark and bite, to toss and gore;
With ponderous malice, swaying to and fro,
To crush old Brain, be a stupid blow.
For 'twas not love for Turks that fill'd their lands
With armed French and English hireling bands.
'But hounds will gather to the huntsman's *holla*'
And where he leads, the dutious pack will follow;
But not for love, mistake their yelping cry,
Their yelp for game is not an echo;
Less faithful far than the four footed pack,
A dubious scent would lead the bipeds back.
Napoleon's girths are not yet quite secure;
Nor "Vickey's" stallion's feet extremely sure.
So we advise—keep watchful eyes on home,
For treason stirs, when monarchs choose to roam.
Enough of this—but ere I turn me home,
To sketch you out the pictures yet to come,
Pray let me show how Israel's chosen race
With modern times so aptly doth keep pace:
"All states, all things, all sovereigns they control
And waft a loan from Britain to the pole.
The banker, broker, baron, brethren—speed
To aid the bankrupt monarchs in their need.
Nor these alone; Columbia feels no less,
Fresh speculation follow each success;
And philan.thropic Israel deigns to drain
Her mild perce ntage from exhausted Spain.
'Tis Abram's gold, that aids the Russ to march,
'Tis Abram's gold that rears the conqueror's arch.
Two Jews, the Rothchildes, proudly doth command,
In every realm—in every monarch's land;—
These Jews keep war a moving, and uphold
The thrones of kings—more direful than of old.
Two Jews, but not Samaritans, direct
The world, with all the spirit of their sect;
Where baronies and orders both unite—
Oh holy Abraham! dost thou see the sight?
Thy followers mingling with these royal swine:
Who spit not "on their Jewish gaberdine,"
But honor them as portion of the show—
(Where now, oh pope! is thy forsaken toe?
Could it not favor Judah with some kicks?
Or has it ceased to "kick against the pricks?")
On Crimea's shore, behold them stand afresh.
To cut from nation's hearts their pound of flesh!
To our blest land, my muse now hies—
The land o' *men* and pumpkin pies;
Where peace and freedom hold their sway.
And plenty crowns each passing day;
Long may Columbia's banner wave,
The pride of freemen, true and brave;
Long may her shores a refuge be
Of all who flee from tyranny;
Long be her sons—as well they should,
United in one brotherhood;
Long may we boast that from her earth,
True freedom had her purest birth.
May ne'er accursed disunion, dire
Strike from her folds or dim a star;
But may her sons from sea to sea,
United freemen ever be.
Congress has met—as well you know,
But what appears most funny,
The only thing it meets to do,
Is—spend the people's money.
My tale is told—I wish you joy—
Farewell—and pay the—

CARRIER BOY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Tobias Harnish, late of Morris tp., Huntingdon co., deced., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID STEWART, }
JACOB HARNISH, } *Execut'rs.*
DAVID HARNISH, }

January 2, 1856.—6t*

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!

Of various kinds and patterns for sale reduced prices for cash—or in exchange for country produce. A variety of other articles on hand, at the corner of Allegheny and Smith Streets.

GEO. HARTLEY.

Hunt., Jan. 2, 1856.—3t. *Ag*

Temperance Meeting.

The Huntingdon County Temperance League will meet on Tuesday evening next, in the Court House. By Ord

HUNTINGDON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Huntingdon County Medical Society will meet at their usual place, on Thursday the first week of January court.

JNO. McCULLOCH, Secretary.