



Wednesday Morning, January 30, 1856.

WILLIAM BHEWSTER, EDITORS. SAM. G. WHITTAKER.

We return our thanks to members of our Legislature, and of Congress, for continued favors.

Treasurer's Report.—Hon. E. Slifer has our thanks for his Financial Report as State Treasurer. The principal tables and facts contained in the Report we have heretofore published.

We have received from the publisher the N. Y. Tribune almanac, for 1856. It is an excellent work, and will be in the possession of everyone. Price 12c.

Graham's Magazine for February is an exceedingly beautiful issue. It contains the finest original steel engravings, besides some wood cuts, and superb colored Paris Fashion Plate. The literary contents are by our best writers, and will compare, in point of pleasing variety, and positive merit, with those of any periodical of a similar character now published. Philadelphia: Abraham H. See, 106 Chestnut street. \$3 a year.

We have received from the Publisher, J. S. Redfield, N. Y., Dr. W. Bodenhamer's practical observations on some of the diseases of the rectum, anus, and conigua textures.

The wide spread removal of Dr. Bodenhamer on the treatment of the above disease is so great, that he needs no eulogium from us.—The book is more especially addressed to the non medical reader, but it will be found a valuable addition to the library of the profession also.

That's So.—The Abolitionists (of Kansas) have come the Yankee over us this time—the Governor has betrayed himself, the South and the whole pro-slavery party. We had them just where we wanted them, and he spoiled all. Next time we must plan for ourselves.

This mourns the immortal Stringfellow over the route of his associates. But it was neither the "Abolitionists," nor the Governor, but "Sharpe's Rifles" which came the Yankee over the Ruffians. Prepared Saltpetre is even more "villainous" than Yankee "Abolitionists;" and for the appended reasons likely to flow from it, there would have been a massacre in Lawrence.

They Need 'em.—Our Congress is at length coming to its senses, and the members thereof are manifesting some contrition for their sins of omission and commission, and awakening not only to a proper appreciation of their duty, but their dependence upon a higher power than their constituents. We judge so, at all events, from the fact that they have adopted a resolution hereafter to have morning prayers. This is a good beginning after two months' folly and perversity. We have the assurance that

"While the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return."

May we then not hope that some good may yet come out of Nazareth, now that they are to have morning prayers?

SEWARD FOR PRESIDENT.—The Blair County Whig has placed the name of Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD, at its mast head, as the National Republican Whig Candidate for President. The editor says: "We have made choice of one of the greatest living statesmen of America, combining talents, patriotism, nationality, and every qualification necessary to make one of the noblest and best of President's that ever occupied that exalted position. He has been a Whig from his boyhood, has served in some of the most elevated positions that his countrymen could place him, such as Governor of the great State of New York, Senator in Congress, (which he now holds) &c., &c. He at present sympathizes with the great Republican movement going on throughout the country, in order to arrest the aggressions of the slave power, which threatens the peace, harmony and union of the States."

What is to be Done?—Shall we have a united opposition to Loco Focoism in Pennsylvania at the next General Election? Or are we to have that opposition divided and split up into two, three or four distinct organizations? If so, there might well be no contest, because Loco Focoism, must, of course, triumph under such circumstances, though against a united opposition it would find itself in a large minority.

What is to be done to avoid throwing away the State into the power of the Loco Foco party? Plain, unostentatious, common sense would, if permitted, soon answer the inquiry, and settle all doubts. Let there be a union for the sake of the Union. Let each faction or fragment agree to drop, for the time being, so much of its peculiar creed as is objectionable to another, and unite as best they can in one common opposition to the Loco Focos. Let this be done, and success will be certain. May we not hope for some joint effort of this kind from the opposition members at Harrisburg? Let them set their wits to work, and at least try to bring about a State organization in which all opposed to the Loco Foco Party can consistently unite. It is worth at least a trial, and we look, with confidence, for the initiation of such a movement by them.

WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Assessors in this State have been so long in the habit of rating property far below its real value, that it would now be considered an extraordinary thing to rate it truly. When this subject is talked about here, says the North American, and the necessity for a practical reform in the mode of valuation urged, people reply that the same under-valuation is practised everywhere. Nothing can be more delusive than this comforting assurance, and Pennsylvania is constantly suffering by it. We have now before us a comparative table of the assessed value of property in N. York and Pennsylvania, which has been extensively copied by our exchanges. It is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Pennsylvania, New York. Rows for 1845, 1849, 1855.

Will any body here tell us that this is a true picture of the comparative wealth of our own State?

The wealth of Pennsylvania, if truly estimated, would come nearer a billion of dollars than the \$581,731,304 above stated. Some action should be taken by the Legislature on this subject, with a view of procuring a better representation of the real material interests of the Commonwealth. The revenue Board which had the matter in hand, augmented the valuation for several years, but then paused, because to press the subject further would have been, in effect, to abandon the old system of under-valuation, which they were not prepared to do.

Dominica Victorious.

It is known that the Haytien Empire occupies the Western half of the island of St. Domingo; and the Dominican republic the Eastern half. The Haytiens are negroes ruled by his sabbic majesty, Faustin I; the Dominicans are of French and Spanish origin. The Haytiens are much the most numerous, and have for a long time threatened war on Dominica. It seems that Faustin has been assembling and organizing an army, and providing money and stores to invade Dominica.—Late accounts say that a battle has been fought in which the Haytiens, 30,000 strong, were utterly routed, with the loss of several hundred men. Many of their best officers were slain, and the Emperor's military chest, and all his provisions and munitions of war taken by the Dominicans. Faustin escaped from the field and is hid, no one knows where. Santander, commander of the Dominican forces, has offered a reward of 10,000 doubloons for his head. It is generally believed that he will either be taken by the Spaniards, or shot by his own people. The defeat is represented as most complete.

The English emissaries on the Island have no doubt stimulated the Haytiens to this invasion, and we are glad it has resulted so gloriously for the island republic.—The friendship of the Dominicans for the United States, and their disposition to enter into amicable and most advantageous relations with this country, had excited the jealousy of the English authorities, and the result of their machinations is now known. We hope the victory will be followed up till the Imperial Haytiens are taught a lesson that they will not soon forget. They will find not a few Yankees and unerring rifles in the Dominican army.

The License Laws.

One of the matters of special interest before our legislature at this session is the license laws. It seems to be the general impression that the present law—the Jug law as it is called—will not answer the purpose in this State; and the vote of 1854 indicated that the majority of the people of this State were not in favor of total prohibition. It seems pretty certain, too, that the present law will be repealed by the legislature, and, as we understand the Governor's message on the subject, he will sign the repealing act. A bill to repeal the law has been passed by the House of Representatives. But while a large majority are no doubt in favor of the repeal, they are divided in opinion as to whether they shall repeal the present law without providing a substitute in the form of a remodelling and stringent license law. Some contend for the immediate repeal as the first step, and then take time to frame or consider a proper license law afterwards. Others insist that both steps should be taken simultaneously. While this is a subject of discussion in the House, Judge Wilkins, from the Committee of the Senate, has reported a bill to do both acts at once. This bill, we think it quite probable will perhaps some modifications, will become a law.

We shall publish the law next week, and it will be found by examining it that it is a stringent one; requiring a high price for licenses; providing severe penalties for selling adulterated liquors; and forbidding under severe penalties the keeping of tipping houses. Tavern keepers are divided into two classes—one to sell all kinds of liquors—the other to sell cider, beer, ale, porter and malt liquors. The price for licenses is high, and the party licensed must give in one thousand dollars, with sureties, conditioned for the strict observance of all the

provisions of the law. The Sunday law, and the laws against selling to minors, or to habitually intemperate persons are not repealed or modified. One peculiarity of the bill is that those licensed are only authorized to sell to travellers and guests, and not to casual callers who call for the mere purpose of drinking. The last section of the act repeals the law of last year, and forbids the granting of any licenses except under the provisions of the act or bill reported.

Some portions of this bill will meet with general approbation, while others are liable to objections. It is at any rate an improvement on the old license law, and we presume will be more satisfactory and useful than the law of last session. Many of the former friends of prohibition express the opinion that it is as stringent a law as can be obtained and made permanent in this State.

Let all parties know at as early a day as possible what they have to depend on in future; and if possible give us such a law as can be permanent. It need not take much time to perfect and pass such a bill. The legislature at this session has given some examples of promptness in the dispatch of business that give promise that this vexed question of a license or liquor law will not be permitted to drag on for months undecided. The wants, interests and opinions of the great mass of the people are now pretty well understood on this subject; and there is no occasion for delay further than is necessary to frame such a law as may be permanent.

ARE WE ON BREAKERS?

In the notoriously unstable condition of our Foreign Affairs we look with anxiety to every source which can furnish any reliable clue to the direction our Government is giving them, and to its steps and intentions, if any decided ones have been taken or resolved upon. To ordinary rumors and speculations, circulated by unknown correspondents, we do not usually give heed; but we cannot disregard statements so momentous, so positive, and from sources so respectable as those subjoined, in regard to impending difficulties with England, corroborated as the statements are by other papers and by public rumors. What are they?

The Commercial Advertiser of New York, a journal of great discretion and very careful in its statements, contains the following:

"Mr. Crampton and the Enlistment Difficulty.—We regret to be assured, from a source that precludes all doubt of the correctness of the information, that the President has instructed Mr. Buchanan to demand from the British Government the recall of Mr. Crampton, on the ground of his participation in the enlistment of men for the war in the Crimea. In common with a large proportion of our intelligent commercial fellow-citizens, we have hoped that the reports to this effect hitherto made public were rather conjecture than well-ascertained fact, receiving the more general credence on account of their probability. We are constrained to abandon that hope, and to give full credit to the statement which some of our contemporaries some days ago very confidently set forth."

This important intimation is corroborated by the following from the veteran and intelligent "Jon," of Washington, in his letter of the day before yesterday to the Sun:

"The Cabinet have had under consideration the expediency of suspending diplomatic intercourse with England, as a mode of resenting the refusal of the British Government to afford reparation to the United States for an alleged violation of our laws and neutral rights by recruiting troops in this country. As no Congress is in existence, the President cannot take the course which I suggested yesterday—to send a special message to Congress and devolve upon them the responsibility of action for the protection of the national character. The proposition before the Cabinet is to withdraw our Minister from England, and not send another until the British Government shall comply with our demand for redress and satisfaction. There is little doubt that this course was determined upon last evening. "The situation of the House, and its utter abandonment of its constitutional functions, will render necessary and afford an apology for the assumption and exercise by the Executive of such powers as the Constitution may confer upon him, under the most liberal construction of that instrument. Therefore, if I am not mistaken, the President is about to take some steps, independently of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with England, which may precipitate an issue between this country and Great Britain. "It is very important to the interests of the country that the Senate should be taken into the councils of the Executive Government, and that the measures taken for the maintenance of the honor of the country should at least have the sanction of that body. "But no such measures as these, if taken while Congress is in its present paralyzed condition, will have the effect to induce the British Government to do us justice, or to change their policy in relation to the questions in dispute. The Executive power of such a Government as this can command no respect abroad unless supported by the Representatives of the People. But Congress is now regarded abroad as it is regarded here, as a body more dangerous to peace at home than formidable to foes abroad."

Considerate and cautious are both of the sources of these statements, we should regard them with less seriousness did they not derive consistency and strength from similar statements, revived within two days past, and circulated and believed in intelligent private circles in the city. It was information such as this, communicated to us some weeks ago, which induced us to intimate that the Executive might be "drifting into difficulties" which the organization of Congress might avert. And now we would put it in all seriousness, to the members of the House, if in view of so critical a state of the affairs of the country, they can, without being derelict to

every dictate of patriotism and duty, consent to consume any more of the session in a triangular contest about the Speakership, which never can be terminated without a compromise as to the mode or the men; or can they regard the peace of the country secondary to pride of opinion and the trammels of party.

News of the Week.

"The arrival of the Collins steamer Baltic puts us in possession of three days' later news from Europe. The czar's answer to Austria's peace propositions has not been received. The members of the Council of War have assembled in Paris. The rumor prevalent last year, that the Emperor Napoleon intended to place himself at the head of his army, is again revived. A letter from St. Petersburg states that the nation is exceedingly desirous for peace. Nothing of importance has happened in the Crimea or in Asia. The St. Petersburg War Council has it is stated, caused a great change in the plans adopted for the spring campaign, and may lead to the Russians evacuating the Crimea. Denmark preserves her strict neutrality. The Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular in which he admits Sweden's alliance with the Western powers, and censures the aggressive spirit of Russia. Advice have been received from Montevideo to the effect of Nov. On the 25th of that month a revolution broke out, and lasted four days, during which time more than a hundred lives were lost. The report of Herat having been taken by the Persians is discredited.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Clayton introduced a communication from the President, in Executive session, with a copy of Lord John Russell's letter in 1853, to Mr. Crampton, declaring that the British Government would strictly adhere to the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. Messrs. Clayton, Cass, Seward and Mason debated the question for some time, when its further consideration was postponed until Monday. A message was then received from the President relating to Kansas. He alludes to the threatening state of affairs in the Territory, which he designates as revolutionary in character and likely to reach a height when it will be the duty of the Federal Government to interfere. He recommends the inhabitants of Kansas, if desirous of forming a State, to appoint delegates to prepare a constitution. The message was referred to the committees on Territories, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

We cut the following paragraph from the Reading Journal of last week, and commend its example to certain persons that "we wot of." "A Leap Year Party was given to the young gentlemen of Reading, by their lady admirers, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday evening last. The affair was managed exclusively by the ladies, who issued the cards of invitation, escorted their male friends to the Hall, selected their partners, served up the refreshments, entertained the company, gallanted their beaux home, and to crown all 'footed the bill' in true leap year style. We shall hope to record many fruits of this leap year gallantry under our matrimonial announcements before the year is over."

Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of war, has been elected to the U. S. Senate, from Mississippi, for six years from the 4th of March 1857. Henry Magraw, Esq., democrat, formerly of Pittsburg, was elected State Treasurer on Monday last. The Americans and Republicans voted for Col. Eli Slifer, the present incumbent.

Driskill, one of the three men hung at Lafayette, Ind., last week, was of Harrisburg, Pa., and was only 23 years of age. Stocking was a New Yorker, and 50 years of age. Rice belonged to Indiana, and was 27 years old.

A letter in the Boston Traveller, dated Cincinnati, January 5, says: "The 'hog crop' is not yet all in. Hogs commencing this season at the unprecedented price of \$7 per hundred, have declined to \$5,15 at which sales were made this day. Eastern buyers appeared in market early, and the principal part of the pork was packed for or purchased by them. No very large amounts have been held by parties here, though many have tried the markets east by shipments.

A terrific explosion occurred at Pittsburg on Saturday morning last, about 5 o'clock. The escape of gas from a meter had filled the cellar of a colored man, named Brown, who went down to remedy the defect, and on lighting a match the explosion followed, completely gutting the lower part of the house, and injuring Brown severely. The windows of several houses were broken, and the explosion heard several squares, resembling the shock of an earthquake.

Governor Shannon is on his way to Washington. It is rumored he intends resigning his office.

Real estate in San Francisco is finding its true level. As an instance we will mention that a building called the Union Hotel rents at only \$12,000 per annum, whereas the rent of this hotel in 1852-3 was \$3,000 per month, or \$36,000 per annum.

Parker H. French, on Friday, withdrew his credentials for the present as Nicaragua Minister, and left Washington for New York. In a letter addressed to Secretary Marcy, he says he looks upon his arrest in New York as an indignity shown to his government. It is stated that the Queen would not see her maid of honor, Miss Murray, upon her return from the United States, and signified to her that if she published a defence of slavery she must resign her place. Miss Murray has done so, and is no longer a member of the royal household. Mr. Joseph Brady, Principal of one of the Public Schools in Lexington, Ky., was tarred and otherwise maltreated by a mob last week. The cause of the proceedings was his writing a letter to an Oxford, Ohio, paper, giving an account of a sale of slaves on Christmas day, and in which he indulged in some strictures on the institution of slavery. There was nothing in the letter, however, to justify his receiving the treatment he did. Miss Josephine M. Bunkley, of Norfolk, (author of the Disclosures of a Nun,) was married on the 5th inst., at Weldon, N. C., to Dr. Sol. Andrews, Jr., of North Amboy.

Mr. Russell, the Crimean correspondent of the London Times, who has given such vivid pictures of the condition of the army in that quarter, has been mobbed and driven out of the Crimea, by the soldiers, for speaking of the debauchery and drunkenness which prevail in the English camp. The officers, it is said, secretly exulted at the treatment he received, and did not attempt to prevent it, being dissatisfied with him for his exposures of their imbecility and incapacity.

The candidates for the Legislature in a county of Wisconsin, were J. M. Root, Democrat; Robert Hogg, Free Soil; T. H. Dye, Know Nothing. So it was Root, Hogg or Dye with the voters sure enough. Empty—The Treasury of Centre county.

HALE ON PIERCE.

The first gulf from Congress on the President's Message came from Senator Hale of New Hampshire. We give that portion of it referred to the President's discussion of the slavery question: "The President of the United States, in the paper which he sent here a few days ago, takes the ground that the gentlemen who do not agree with him in his peculiar notions, are the enemies of the Constitution. He so puts it, for he says: 'The friends of the Constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue, than that of a State, whose Constitution clearly embraces a republican form of government, being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some of our States.' "The President undertakes to designate as enemies of the Constitution those who differ from him on this subject. I do not know how others feel, but I say it is an insult to the majority of the nation. The President knows, if he reads anything beyond the most servile sheets that his creatures send to him, that the public sentiment of this country contains more decided opponents in that Territory. No man knows it better than he, or at least no man ought to know it better; and when he goes on to characterize as enemies of the Constitution those who differ from him, he knows he so characterizes certainly one-half of the popular Branch of Congress, and quite a number of the members of the Senate—matter for them, however, as they do not belong to 'heathen organizations,' let them take care of themselves. I will not speak for them but I speak for myself, and I say the President can do me no sort of harm by any such denunciations as this. I am perfectly willing to take it, but, sir, standing here as a representative of our native State—his and mine together—I will not have such an imputation as that unchallenged and unrebuked. He has no right to designate any men who are here under the same oath to support the Constitution, which he has taken, as enemies of the Constitution; and when he does it, he comes down from the high place which God, in his wrath for the punishment of our national sins, has permitted to be held in place, into the arena of a vulgar demagogue, and strips himself of everything which should clothe with dignity the office of President of the United States. I deny the issue; I hurt it back in his face; I tell him, when he undertakes to designate those men as enemies of the Constitution, he abuses and defames met, whose shoe-latches he is not worthy to untie.

Sir, these are plain words, but the time demands that the President of the United States send such a message as this to me, or to a body of which he is a member, I shall be restrained by no consideration from speaking what I believe to be the truth. The President says that if the enemies of the Constitution—we all know whom he includes in this phrase—are to have another contest with their friends, cannot be a better one. Grant it, sir; let us have it. I tell him that this is the very place where the fight is to be made. This part of his message, stripped of its verbiage, means this: If the legal violence of the men who have gone over into Kansas, and undertaken to establish slavery there, they shall come here and ask for admission into the Union with a Constitution, and Kansas will be rejected, the President tells us that it is the most favorable aspect in which that question can be presented. That will be the same issue; and if it be decided against slavery, we are threatened with a civil war.

Sir, I am not a man of war but when I hear it threatened so often, I have sometimes wished that God in his providence would let it come. If it had no other effect, I think it would learn those men who are constitutionally talking about the dissolution of the Union, a lesson never forgotten. If the children of children, would not want the war to come on while we have about just such a President as we have now, and I tell you why. If the attempt at disunion were made with such a man as General Jackson or General Taylor, in the Presidential chair, and they were repressed promptly, as they would be, people would say, 'Oh, it was his great military power that saved his reputation, his popularity, which did it.' God knows they could not say it of this President, (laughter in the galleries.)—If the President succeeded and the Union were sustained, as it would be, it would be by its own inherent energy, and from no fictitious power which it would acquire from the overshadowing popularity of the President.

Sir, when the President undertakes to stigmatize, as he has done, those who differ from him he steps beyond what he has a right to do; he steps over the mark; he violates the laws which I think, to govern the intercourse between the different members of this government. When he denounces as enemies of the Constitution those who differ from him, I think it proper to say that he is in the wrong, and to take issue with him. Does the President think that upon this issue he can go before the country? If he is safe, it is his obscurity, and not being else that shields him—it is the utter helplessness position—Sir, I heard a very instructive comment made upon his Message by a southern gentleman within a very brief time. 'Oh,' said he, 'if it were one of the best Messages that ever was written, and Pierce is the best President we have ever had since Washington.' 'Well,' said the person to whom he was speaking, 'you will nominate him, will you not?' 'No,' said he, 'that is another thing, his Message is a little too strong to get northern votes with; we shall not use him any more.' That is exactly the position in which the matter stands.

I do not wish, Sir, to go any further into this matter. If the views which I have entertained are received by the Senate and country, as I suppose they will be, and no controversy is made, I shall have nothing more to say about it; but if on the other hand, any views shall be controverted I may take the occasion at some future day to go somewhat at length into the various topics which the President has suggested. But, Sir, when he sent such a Message as this, and when the only comments that were made upon it were commendatory—not commendatory of this part, I know, but commendatory of the nonsense with which it is filled, about Central America, and no man had a word of rebuke (not even my excellent friend from New York, Mr. Seward) to utter at the atrocious sentiments to which I have alluded—I felt compelled by a sense of duty with great reluctance to lay before the Senate the views I have entertained.

THE BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

The annual election for President and Directors of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company took place on Monday last in Philadelphia. The following extract from the annual report of the Directors to the Stockholders:

The road from Huntingdon to Stonerstown, twenty-four miles, is completed, and the cars running upon it daily. The bridge at the latter point can be completed with one week of good weather, and the track from that to the mines is already laid, with the exception of about one and a half miles, which the coal-owners are now putting down. We expect to commence the regular transportation of coal by the 29th inst. The track of the road has been laid with T rail of the best quality, from the Cambria Iron Works, weighing 56 lbs. to the yard, on substantial cross ties, laid in ballast of broken stone, and the whole work, as far as completed done in the most substantial manner. Two portions of the Company's lands have been leased to responsible and practical farmers for a term of five years, at a rent of twenty-five cents per acre, and the leases have already been put in force, from 120 to 150 yards each, and are now erecting sheds and platforms, so that they will, in a short time be prepared to deliver from three to four hundred tons daily. Besides the two already leased, we expect to have three other of the Company's mines opened and ready for lease by May, for which we have already received numerous applicants. A large number of private operators are also opening their mines, and heavy contracts for the Spring delivery of coal have been made by them, as well as by the Company's lessees. The Broad Top Improvement Company and the Semi-Anthraxite, whose lands lie higher upon the mountain, have each opened extensive gangways, and will, they say, be prepared to deliver 200 to 400 tons daily by May, a short branch to their mines being now rapidly graded. On the Six Mile Run, the Riddlesburg bank is already opened, and other mines are being prepared for working extensively during the ensuing summer. From the vigor with which the work at the mines is being pushed both by the Company's lessees and private operators, and from the heavy contracts already made for the delivery of coal, we are satisfied that the present year's business will exceed our calculations hitherto made. The Broad Top mines being generally opened from the outcrop, and no breakers, screens, or engines needed, they can be much more rapidly developed than those of an anthracite region.

The annexed statement is, perhaps as near an approximation as can be made to the business of the present year. Transportation 150,000 tons coal, at 75 cents, \$112,500 00 Rent from the Company's mines, say 6,000 tons, at 25 cents, 1,500 00 Receipts from passengers and 6 months, 15,000 00 Local freight, including lumber, iron, ore produce, mids, &c., 15,000 00 \$135,000 00

EXPENDITURES. Six stations, for repairs, five men each, \$5,500 00 Removing slides, &c., 2,500 00 Running 2 freight trains 1 year, 15,000 00 Running one extra train 6 months, 3,750 00 Running one passenger train 1 year, 6,500 00 Salaries, rents, superintendence, &c., 7,000 00 Contingencies, 10,000 00 \$31,250 00

Net earnings, \$103,750 00 Lat. on \$500,000 bonds, at 7 per cent., \$35,000 00 Six per cent on \$50,000 stock, 33,000 00 \$68,000 00 Surplus, \$35,750 00

The net earnings of the road the second year, by which time a large number of collieries will be opened, will perhaps be nearly double that of the first, and must annually increase thereafter. The peculiar adaptation of this coal to the use of locomotives, steamships, and stationary engines, as well as rolling mills, foundries, &c., the solidity of its coke, and its value for blast furnaces, will of themselves create an immense demand for it; besides this, it is only necessary for it to be known, in order to take the place of Anthracite for stoves, and open grates in families, burning freely, with little smoke, and making as cheerful and pleasant a fire as hickory wood. With these facts before us, we think we have had little in saying that within a very few years, the Broad Top coal region, this heretofore terra incognita, will send to market a million of tons annually. With a liberal charter, granting many privileges, and without restrictions upon dividends, with the most valuable coal in the State, or perhaps in the United States, for nearly all the purposes enumerated above, with 2,500 acres of valuable coal lands, costing the company comparatively nothing, there is no reason, being once completely in operation, why the stock should not pay as large dividends as any other in the market, and command as high a price.

L. T. WATSON, President.

LATER NEWS BY THE MAILS.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25. The steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, with San Francisco dates to the 25th inst., has been received, her passengers having made the trip in less than twenty days. The Daniel Webster left San Juan on the 10th inst. The Star of the West had sailed for New York with 250 passengers and \$600,000 in gold. A severe shock of an earthquake occurred at San Francisco on the 24th inst. The trial of Cora, charged with the murder of Col. Richardson, had commenced. The Court had overruled the motion to change the venue. Attachments had been issued against Lucien Herman, an extensive money agent at San Francisco, for nearly \$150,000. Mr. Silbee, the Yankee Comedian died at San Francisco on the 22d ult. The Sacramento Valley railroad has been opened at a distance of 22 miles. New and very rich diggings have been discovered on the American River, and the mines generally are yielding largely. Trade is dull and the demand for goods from the interior is light.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. An ineffectual effort was made to repeal the resolution precluding all debate during the present week, or until a Speaker shall be elected. The House then voted three times for Speaker, the last, or 15th ballot, standing as follows: Banks, 94 Fuller, 25 Orr, 61 Scattering, 12 Necessary to a choice, 93. The House then adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to authorize the American Steamship Company to wind up its affairs and distribute its assets. M. Pratt introduced a supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Delaware River Railroad Company. The following bills were solemnly considered and passed: To authorize the German Lutheran Church of Philadelphia to build more churches; a supplement to the act relative to insolvent Debtors; a bill declaratory of the act relative to trial by jury. The last refers to cases of Railroad damages. Mr. Wilkins read in place a bill to repeal the Restraining Liquor Law, which was made the order of the day for Thursday next. The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday afternoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Auditor General, stating that no militia fines or taxes have been paid into the State Treasury from Phila. since the consolidation. The resolution of instruction to our Senators, &c., in Congress, relative to the protection of American citizens in the enjoyment of the rights of conscience and religious practices in foreign countries, after being briefly debated by Messrs. Ball, Morris, Montgomery, Getz, Ingham, Moorhead and Miller, was negatived—years 41, says 43. The bill to increase the pay of Justices of the Peace, aldermen and Constables, passed finally. It receives the vote of 1814. The bill to increase the pay of jurors and witnesses was taken up and postponed for the present. A motion to take up the resolutions of instruction in favor of the repeal of the Kansas Nebraska act, was negatived—years 33, says 57. The bill in relation to collectors of State and County taxes, passed finally. Various resolutions for an adjournment, &c., were offered and negatived. Mr. Montgomery, from the Judiciary Committee, made a written report on the right of citizens of the South to bring their slaves through Pennsylvania, sustaining that right as existing under the laws of nations, the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of this State. Mr. Fleck made a report from the minority of the committee, denying the right, and going the question at some length. One thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

FROM OREGON.

The dates from Oregon are to the 20th December, up to which time nothing had been heard from Col. Kelly's party, which went to the attack of Fort Walla-Walla, in the possession of the Indians. The Indians in the Northern California still continue their depredations. George M. Chase, the American Consul at Lahaina, is dead.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Gen. Walker is receiving accessions to his force by every steamer. His effective force is now 850 men.

Pencil Notes.

Sharp—Old Boreas. Dibs—A certain old maid's nose is now over-courted. Still Disorganized—Congress. Two fine papers—the N. Y. Tribune and Snyder County Journal. To France—Ningara river at the falls. Ice said to be 30 feet thick. The weather—is what Chawls Yellowplush would call decidedly coolish. THE MARKETS.—The only change we have to note, is an upward tendency in flour. A Poxy—The little animal who went sleighing 'tother night, got drunk and lost his gal. Wanted—An owner for a dirty, miserable looking cat, who has taken up his residence in our office. The large straw paper mill at Chambersburg, Pa., belonging to Jacob Meyer, together with the machinery, outbuildings, &c., was entirely destroyed by fire last week. The loss is about \$16,000. A fellow in jail wishes he had the small pox so that he could 'break out.' He has tried everything else, but he can't come out. A law among the Arabs permits a man to divorce any of his wives who do not make good bread. Rev. Mr. Wise, of the Grace Church, New Bedford, has refused to have his salary increased. It is a wate man? Queen Victoria is partly insane, and has to be kept in continual motion. She is jealous of Prince Albert. She has, also, given the French Express Engine some important domestic hints. A Buffalo chemist had his boxes labeled: "Cough Lozenges, Dose, one three times a day at bedtime." Southern papers complain of extreme cold. The orange trees in Louisiana are supposed to be seriously injured. Three of the colored Methodist churches of New Orleans, last week presented their respective ministers with suits of clothes valued at \$100 each. Dayard Taylor is said to be engaged to be married to a charming lady, who resides in Springfield, Ohio. A company has been organized at Ottawa, Ill., with a capital of \$100,000 for the manufacture of starch. The contract for erecting the county buildings at Lewisburg, has been allotted to Lewis Palmer, of Tyrone City, at the price of \$17,000. At a recent meeting of unmarried printers, the following toast was given: Woman, Heaven reward—she is always in favor of a well-conducted press. A paper out west spots the following expressive motto at the head of its editorial columns:—"If right, we pitch in—if wrong, we don't." That is certainly a very definite platform of principles. The State Military Convention met at Harrisburg on Monday, Gen. George Cadwalader presiding. A number of resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to draft a bill to regulate the military system of the State and to urge its passage upon the Legislature.