CONGRESSIONAL.

DEBATE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The able discussion in the House of Representatives on the President's Message was continued during the past week. On the 22d ult. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, made a brilliant speech in rebuke of those who stood forth as the severest defenders of Executive power. He argued upon the extraordinary spectacle which was presented to the American People in defence of the President, who had, without consulting Congress, and in a reckless violation of the Constitution, involved the country in a war with a foreign Power; and yet, for pointing out and condemning an act like this, charges of treason were made.

Mr. Davis rejoined to those who were charging the Whigs with treason by a most pointed retort. What is treason?—It is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. And had not the Executive done this in admitting Santa Anna to the city of Vera Cruz? Supposing Commodores Conner, Morris, Perry, or other naval commanders, had done this, would they not have been arraigned and tried for treason, and most justly? Supposing they had been found in conference and correspondence with Santa Anna, would they not have been dragged before the House, under Court Martial orders? Unquestionably they would. And this was precisely what the Executive had done and he could not escape from the dilemma in which he was involved.

In the Senate on the 24th, Mr. J. M. Clayton, on presenting a memorial from the citizens of Delaware in regard to the War, took occasion to define the position of the Whig party in reference to the War. He made a very emphatic defence of the Whig party against the imputation that they were ready to cripple the arm of our government in the prosecution of the war. He saw no way of arriving at peace but by fighting out the war. He declared his readiness to strengthen the arm of the Administration, so that the war may be carried on vigorously. At a proper time he was ready to go into a discussion of some matters connected with the war; but did not propose to do it at this time.

When Mr. Clayton made this statement there was a profound silence and deep attention on the part of all the Senators of the Democratic party.

SPEECH OF COL. BAKER, OF THE ARMY.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Col. E. D. Baker, of the regiment of Illinois volunteers, recently returned from Mexico on business, and who has resigned his seat in Congress to take effect on the 15th of January, took the floor, and concluded the order of the morning for a reference of the President's Message to appropriate Committees. His speech was listened to with marked attention. He described the military which the volunteers had been compelled to endure, their privations, and their necessity of prompt and immediate action for their relief. The present force in Mexico he considered entirely insufficient for the vigorous prosecution of the war to an early and honorable termination. With the regiments recently called into service, the number of men in Mexico would not exceed 20,000, and these scattered over a great extent of territory.

The importance of an increase of the army was forcibly illustrated. Mexico, in his opinion, was stronger and more united than ever. Her power had not been weakened, nor her resources crippled by her reverses. Her people were more united, and their operations more centralized, than at the commencement of the war. Nothing that we *had* done, was sufficient to convince the Mexicans that we are able to conquer them.

We had as yet, speaking of the war on a large scale, done comparatively nothing, toward conquering an honorable peace. Santa Anna now was in the field 25,000 well disciplined troops, burning with a desire to drive from their soil their northern invaders. Whatever was to be done it was important should be done in the present winter. Of the gallant regiments sent into the field since the commencement of the war, burning with high hopes and anticipations, how many are now sleeping their last sleep on the banks of the Rio Grande! The bones of at least two thousand of the best blood of the land whitened the soil on the banks of the Del Norte.

It was impossible duly to appreciate the difficulties of such a campaign—the sacrifices and sufferings of those who had fallen victims to disease and privation in such a climate. As a representative of the people and not as a volunteer, he would declare it cold-blooded cruelty toward these Regiments to deprive them for every comfort, comfort, clothing, and medicines to bring the war to a speedy termination. The sentiments of the American people, and of the American army, believed was for a *short* war—our soldiers panted for battle—but they require more support and comfort than they received. The volunteers can do anything and suffer anything. We have a million and a half in this country capable of making the best soldiers in the world. He would address every man in this hall, whether whig or democrat, 49 or 51-40 men. In the contest at Monterey, it was not a contest whether whigs or democrats should stay away, but the country had who should be first in the fight. If he were to retain his seat in this house, he should deem it unimportant to reply to the charges against the whigs, of opposition to the war:

Hector, the great champion of Troy, had doubted very much whether the causes of that war were just, but the contest had was found in the front of the battle. Let men of all parties do their duty, and their whole duty. He had come to Washington, charged rather with a civil and military service. If any thing he had now said, was calculated to produce conviction, let it be manifested in action, action, action.

Mr. Baker, in conclusion, offered a resolution, drawn up by the Secretary of War, at his earnest request, authorizing the Secretary to cause to be delivered to the officers of each regiment clothing for the men of each volunteer, the price to be deducted at cost from their pay, and clothing not used to be returned to the government.

The committee rose, and the resolution was unanimously passed. The various topics of the President's message were then referred, and the House adjourned.

From Mexico and the Army.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st of December, state that the Mexican Government had drawn on the Church for $2,000,000, much against the will of the latter. Popular opinion, however, seemed to be in favor of the exaction, as it was considered necessary to a proper conduct of the War. Great preparations were being made at Santa Anna Potosi to meet any attack against that city. It is stated that 25,000 men were assembled there, with 32 pieces of cannon. Immense quantities of cannon balls, powder, &c., had been collected, and the fortifications were daily becoming stronger. The greatest enthusiasm is represented to prevail among the troops, and a determination to conquer or die.

There, (at Potosi) say the Mexican newspapers, will the fate of Mexico be decided, and further resistance will be useless. Fears were entertained, however, that even there the fortunes of war would be against them, and accordingly we find preparations going on to defend the road to the capitol. Forts were being erected at various points, and the passes were being strengthened, but these works do not seem to progress very rapidly. Santa Anna's evacuation of Tampico is defended, on the ground of his inability to resist the vessels of war; and that yet another one in which the yellow fever rages fiercely eight months in the year, the editors predict that it will become a grave for thousands of Americans, as it was for the invading Spaniards.

Accounts from Chihuahua to the 20th of October confirm the arrest of the American traders, six in all, whose property was confiscated. James McGoffin, Henry Connelly, and Mr. Francisco, were the principal victims, and lose large fortunes.

The intelligence from Monterey is to the 29th of November. Gen. Butler was still in command of that city. Gen. Worth was at Saltillo with 2000 men. Col. Harney arrived at Monterey on the 21th—Brig. Gen. Hamer, one of Mr. Polk's appointments, died of inflammation of the bowels, after an illness of two days. Gen. Wool had taken possession of Paris without resistance.

Gen. Taylor was to move, in column, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst., for Victoria with about 1500 men. Victoria is equidistant from Monterey and Tampico, and it was thought Gen. Taylor would make that place his headquarters.

No further demonstration would be made towards San Luis Potosi until further orders from our Government.

Gen. Taylor had imprisoned the Alcade of Monterey at his suit, and several *rancheros lombres*, for furnishing money and horses to deserters from the American Army.

Santa Anna had sent out a detachment of 2000 men to destroy the water tanks between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi.

STILL LATER.

Last night's mails bring a few additional items of intelligence from the Gulf.—The U. S. brig of war Somers was capsized in a heavy gale on the 8th inst. and sunk in a few minutes; out of 80 persons on board, 35 had perished. Eight others drifted shore on hen-coops near Vera Cruz, and were taken prisoners by the Mexicans. The Somers seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate. On the 5th (three days previous) Midshipman Rogers, with a boats crew from the Somers, was surprised by Mexicans while reconnoitering below Vera Cruz, and taken prisoners.

Major Van Buren, son of the Ex-President, acted as aid to General Taylor at the siege of Monterey. John C. Calhoun's son is also with Taylor. Gen. Gaines, Henry Clay's son is Lieut. Colonel of a regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. Daniel Webster's son is a captain of a company of volunteers, and will be in Mexico soon. John J. Crittenden's son is a Captain in the new regiment of mounted riflemen.

DISCRACEFUL DEATH.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, an inquest was held on the body of Henry White, a colored man, aged 25, who, after having drank several half-pints of whiskey at a grocery on the Delaware road, afterwards drank a quart at once, from the effects of which he died.

☞ Mr. Whitney is lecturing in the Cities on his project to connect the Mississippi and the Pacific. The proposition is said to be more favorably entertained than when first announced.

HORRID.—A young man was instantly killed in the Wayne street fire factory, Mc., last week, by the bursting of a grindstone. Parts of his body were carried through the flooring into the room above.

The Locofoco papers are quoting the New York Courier on the President's message, as Whig authority, just as though they didn't know that its editor had long since been read out of the Whig ranks for giving "aid and comfort" to Locofocoism.

☞ The prize money taken at Tobasco and Tampico amounts to $220,000, of which Government gets one-half, and the officers and seamen the other.

A WEALTHY CORPS.—Captain Williams' company of Kentucky cavalry is composed of men of large means of wealth and standing. It is said that the average wealth of the men of this company is $30,000 each.

THE STAR & BANNER.

WINFIELD SCOTT

GETTYSBURG:

Thursday Evening, Dec. 31, 1846.

☞ *In order to give our hands the benefit of a New Year's day, we again anticipate our usual publication day.*

Important.

Our "Devil" bids us remind his team patrons that he is preparing his annual speech, and that he will be about to-morrow morning. "A word to the wise," &c.

School Examination.

On Wednesday and Thursday last, an Examination of the Male and Female High Schools, of this place, took place under the supervision of the Board of Directors. An attendance at the Female Department, (under the charge of Miss McCauley) on Wednesday, enables us to express our pleasure at the creditable manner in which the different exercises were gone through by the young ladies composing the School. The promptness and accuracy, with which the questions put to them by the Board on the various studies in review, evinced a proficiency creditable as well to the diligence of the pupils as to the efficiency of the teacher. The exercises throughout the day seemed to give entire satisfaction to the Board. We were gratified to find the examination so well attended by parents and others interested in the cause of education.

On Thursday the Male High School, under the care of Mr. HAVER, was also examined. Other engagements prevented our attending it save but a few minutes. We understand, however, that every thing passed off well and to the entire satisfaction of those in attendance.

☞ Messrs. MORRIS and WILLIS, the conductors of that excellent and always welcome weekly, "The Home Journal," announce that in consequence of the greatly increased demand from new subscribers, they are unable to supply the back Nos. of the new Series. They have consequently determined to commence a new volume with the new year, and, thereafter, "keep even pace with Father Time's old-fashioned beginnings and endings." The "Home Journal," although not quite as boastful as some of its cotemporaries, has this advantage—*it is a paper worth reading.* Geo. P. Morris, and N. P. Willis, Editors, 107 Fulton st., N. Y. $2 per annum, or three copies for $5.

☞ Messrs. Dennis and Kellogg, Democratic Committee, have nominated Isaiah Glenn, and John Kellinger, delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support the Wilmot Proviso. The resolutions adopted warmly urge the nomination of our fellow-citizen as a candidate "in whose character we perceive a combination of popular elements that would inspire an ardor and enthusiasm among the hardy democracy of this county in his support, which but few other men could excite, and which could not fail to secure his triumphant election to the Gubernatorial chair."

☞ *Butler* county has appointed SAMUEL A. PEVYHOUSE and GEORGE W. REED, with instructions to support Gen. Irvin.

☞ The readers of the Star will no doubt feel themselves under deep obligations to our neighbor the "Compiler" for the very disinterested sympathy so frequently manifested in his columns, for the loss sustained by them in our not regularly serving up to them dishes after his own taste. Now, we have the kindliest regard for our neighbor, and feel disposed to do much in the way of meeting his approbation. But we have long since been *compelled* to regard that an end impossible to be attained without so gross a disregard of all political principle and integrity as to render the sacrifice out of all proportion to the object sought. We are accordingly not often in the habit, when preparing our paper, of consulting the taste of our neighbor; nor is it likely that we shall do so hereafter, unless that taste changes very materially.

It is objected that instead of encumbering our columns with a long and dry detail of Mexican wrongs and perfidy, (which, by-the-bye, has about as much to do with the *origin* of this war, and with the charges preferred against the Administration, as what storm had with the last election in this state,) we gave our readers the benefit of a condensed sketch of the Presidents statements; and without venturing to say so in so many words, it is insinuated that we have been guilty of misrepresentation and unfairness. Now we do not care about multiplying words on a matter that can be easily settled, and we propose that whenever our neighbor shall have detected a single misrepresentation or pointed out the suppression of a single statement, we will most cheerfully make the acknowledgment. In the meantime, it may be remarked that a charge involving misrepresentation and unfairness comes with ill grace from a paper whose columns are weekly devoted to most bitter assaults upon Mr. Webster's speech in the shape of comments on garbled extracts, and whose editor weekly proclaims the assertion of the unbounded and universal popularity of the President's message, when he knows—or, at least, as an editor, ought to know—that not since the organization of our Republic, has an official document encountered more universal, more bitter, and more indignant condemnation, than has this same message at the hands of all who dare yet question the infallibility of the President or refuse to adopt into our own political system that most odious and repulsive feature of the British constitution—the lavish endowment that "The King can do no wrong."

☞ The remains of Lieut. COOPMAN, who lost his life at the close of the battle of Resaca de la Palma, arrived at Baltimore on Monday. They were to be conveyed to Columbia under a military escort.

The Gag Spirit.

On the 23d in the Senate, Mr. Davis of Mississippi presented a memorial from the Friends or Quakers of New England, setting forth their principles—generally upon the subject of war, and praying respectfully that the war with Mexico might be brought to a close as soon as possible. The printing of the memorial was moved, but refused, the Senate voting 21 to 21, and Mr. Dallas giving his casting vote in the negative. All the Whig members present voted in *favor* of printing, while all the Locofocos, saving Mr. Breese, voted their votes *against*. This case, says the correspondent of the U. S. Gazette adds another to the many illustrations of the people are under to Mr. Dallas. No man is to be permitted to express an opinion against this war, in any way whatever, if it can be prevented, and when it cannot be, he who expresses such a sentiment, either as a politician, citizen, or as a religious man, is to be denounced as guilty of moral treason. The doctrine assumed and advocated upon the floor of Congress, and elsewhere, now, is the slavish, servile, and anti-republican doctrine of the TORIES of the time of the Charlemos of England, and their descendants in this country from the commencement of our conflict with England down to the peace of 1815, when she was compelled to acknowledge our independence. There is scarcely a sentiment expressed in the editorial columns of the Union, that is not in accordance with the old tory doctrine of nonresistance, passive obedience, and the divine right of Kings. The freedom of speech, the very gift of republicanism, or whiggism, is denied,—he is a moral traitor who, has the hardihood to declare that the King (President) can do, and has done wrong. No; no man must open his lips unless to utter such tones of adulation as are daily heard in the House and as disgrace the government—unless to sing pæans to the King, who claims that he can do no wrong. None but despots or slaves proclaim or submit to such degrading doctrines. We are quite sure the freemen of America never will.

☞ The letter writers from Washington City, for some days past, have been speculating much upon the probabilities of a duel between Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and Mr. BAYLY of Virginia,—in the course of the debate on the President's message in the House. Mr. Bailey took occasion to indulge in the usual tirade of abuse against the Whig party for refusing to pay blind homage to the administration, charging its members with giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, and presenting them in the attitude of "moral traitors." Mr. B. continued his speech without interruption until he came to refer to the remarks of Mr. Davis, who rose in his seat and asked to be heard in explanation; but Mr. Bailey refused to yield the floor, saying that he would hear his explanation *out of the House*. Mr. B. proceeded, but Mr. D. said he would not be misrepresented. Mr. B. said he would not be interrupted. Mr. D. replied that if Mr. B. represented him as he had done, he represented him falsely. Mr. B. retorted, "you represented him falsely. Mr. D. retorted, "you LIE," which ended the controversy. Mr. Davis immediately after, sent a note to Mr. Bailey through Senator Barrow, which becoming known to the friends of Mr. BAYLY, messages were made to have the parties arrested. The latter gave bail to the amount of $10,000, but Mr. Davis succeeded in eluding the officers, and proceeded with his friend to Baltimore, with a view of awaiting any message that might be transmitted to him.

☞ It seems to us that a very few words will set forth the duty of all Americans at the present time. We cannot believe that one in a hundred deem the present war with Mexico is at all necessary on national considerations, though that question need not now be discussed. But there can be no doubt of the duty of all who hold to the lawfulness of a resort to arms, to stand by the country. The ship must not be deserted, because her inexpable captain has thrust her into danger—she must be saved, and all must hold on the captain responsible for what he will help the ship, they will condemn him.—*U. S. Gazette.*

☞ Col. BAKER, of the Army, addressed the House of Representatives on Monday last on the war question. See sketch of his remarks in another column.

Taxing Tea and Coffee.

According to the following paragraph from the Washington Fountain, the President's suggestion to tax tea and coffee is likely to be voted down by the House, and with very little ceremony:

"We are informed that six of the members of the Committee of Ways and Means, three Whigs and three Democrats, are inflexibly opposed to recommending a tax on tea and coffee for war purposes; and the opinions expressed by these and other influential democrats, that if a bill be introduced for that purpose it will not receive fifty votes in the House."

☞ The Washington (Pa.) Reporter notices, with appropriate commendations, the several generous testimonials of the esteem and confidence as candidates for the Gubernatorial chair, and expresses the personal preference of the editor for Mr. Cooper; but with a feeling becoming his position as an Whig editor, he adds, that should Mr. Irvin receive the nomination, he will receive the hearty support of that press.

☞ The First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers departed from Pittsburg on Tuesday week—destination, Point Isabel. The Second Regiment is already full, a number of additional companies having been tendered, sufficient to make up another Regiment!

☞ The State Treasurer has issued a circular to the County Commissioners and Treasurers of this Commonwealth, urging upon them increased activity in the collection of Taxes, that he may be enabled to meet the interest falling due in February next. The amount of funds in the State Treasury on the first of the present month, was $287,978 79—the net amount of outstanding taxes due, $545,000 00. The prompt payment of the outstanding taxes due, will be sufficient to meet the interest—while the other sources of revenue will be ample for the ordinary expenditures of the State.

☞ *General* SCOTT arrived at New Orleans on the 14th December.

Massacre of Nestorian Christians.

The New York Courier contains a detailed statement of another terrible massacre among the Nestorian Christians in October. Beder Khan Bey, the chief of the district in which the Nestorians reside, knowing that the efforts of the Turkish Government to thwart his designs must prove futile, collected a large force and marched into the Nestorian territory, after having surrounded with all the solemnities of war, his erred, before the Imaums, that he would exterminate the whole Nestorian people. He divided his force into small bands, and sent them in various directions to fall on the defenceless Nestorian villages, thirty-six of which have been made the scenes of the most harrowing and indescribable murders. Men, women and children were put to death by every species of torture which cruelty could invent—some having their bowels ripped out while living, and others being impaled amid the shouts and jeers of the murderers. Children were torn from their mothers, some from their mothers' breasts, and in presence of their mothers, who were obliged, screaming, to look on, put in the most shocking manner to death. The mothers afterwards were sacrificed.

It is calculated that THREE THOUSAND of the Nestorians have perished in this massacre. The most extensive slaughter took place at the village or township, called Bisas, where Beder Khan Bey was himself present. There two bishops were impaled, and from this place were sent three hundred heads *(pickled)* to the Pacha of Mossul, with the information in the message, that if the Porte *presumed* to molest the sender, he would send to Constantinople, instead of Nestorian, Turkish heads enough to make a pyramid.

The people of the Nestorians who had escaped the rage of their persecutors were making efforts to reach Persia, where a numerous band of their countrymen had settled; but the effort was attended by difficulty and danger. The fugitives were obliged to leave behind them all their property, most of them crossing the mountains in struggling, frightened, wretched bands, and concealing themselves, at times, in dens and caves, under the worst circumstances of misery, from their pursuers!

Death of Senator Barrow.

The Baltimore papers of Tuesday contain the sorrowful intelligence of the death of AARON VAIL BARROW, member of the U. S. Senate from Louisiana. Mr. B. had been on a visit to Baltimore for a few days, and taking a violent cold on Friday night, was immediately prostrated. The most eminent physicians of the city were at once called in, but the disease baffled all remedies. Mr. Barrow continuing to sink until Tuesday morning, when he resigned his breath surrounded by friends who loved him living, and lament him dead. Mr. B. was one of the most distinguished members of the Senate, and will him died some of the noblest and most lovable qualities of the social and political relations of life.

From the Lebanon Courier.

The Next Governor.

JAMES COOPER.

The Whigs of Lebanon county now having made known their preference for Governor, we take pride and pleasure in seconding our voice and influence and recommendation in favor of their choice. The weakness and imbecility which characterize the acts of the present State Administration admonish us, that the Chief Magistrate of this great and noble old Commonwealth ought to be distinguished by the highest gifts and most exalted qualities. Our State is deeply involved in debt—the public finances are embarrassed—the people are heavily burthened with taxation, and are crying aloud for relief. To extricate the State from these embarrassments, and relieve the people to some extent from the onerous burthens now imposed on them, we must elect a Chief Magistrate of a higher order of statesmanship than he who now occupies the Executive chair. It therefore behooves the Whigs of Pennsylvania to select a man as their candidate for Governor of the most unblemished character and unsullied character. The election of a Whig Governor of ordinary capacity and doubtful nerve would result in no benefit to the people—would fall short of putting a Whig in the Chair, and would be a losing injury to the future success of the Whig cause in Pennsylvania. The candidate ought to, and we believe will, be a man whose acknowledged abilities as a profound and sagacious Statesman will entitle him to the warmest support of the people, while his purity of character and vigorous and manly mind will command their respect and confidence—whose whole public life gives evidence that he is thoroughly imbued with sound Democratic Whig principles—whose public acts have proved that he has the mind and energy to institute the necessary reforms in the administration of the Government, and that he is fully equal to the responsible duties of our numerous Commonwealth in her former proud position among the sisterhood of States. Let the Whig party select such a candidate, and the triumph of the glorious principles will be complete in the Keystone State. The election of such a man to the Chief Magistracy of this Commonwealth will not be a mere victory for the spoils; but will be followed by the blessings of good government—the permanent establishment of Whig measures—and the future ascendancy of the Whig cause in the State. And who, among all the great and good men spoken of as candidates, combines, in a more eminent degree, all the essential requisites in his character, than Lebanon county's first choice? We say, among them all, would make a more gifted and energetic Chief Magistrate, than HON. JAMES COOPER.

In the hand of distinguished gentlemen his name have been brought forward for Governor, there is none whom we regard more worthy and deserving the confidence and support of the Whig party. In such a man we could support with a more hearty good will, than the popular Orator of the "Young Guard," whose able services in the cause of reform during the passage of the Whig Tariff of 1842 have endeared him to every true hearted Pennsylvanian, and whose whole public career has been an honor to the State and abundantly attests his ability as a Statesman. Distinguished for soundness of intellect, energy of character, clearness of judgement, enlarged and liberal views of public policy, ardent devotion to the Whig cause, and purity of character, there would be an honor and dignity and glory around his every name as a leader, that would make him a glorious Captain to lead the Whig legions of Pennsylvania to the contest and to victory. Born to a comparative obscurity of poverty, he has by his manner a self-made Statesman, who owes the lustre of his fame to his own indomitable energy and perseverance. Acquainted from practical experience with the habits, habits and wants of the laboring classes—democratic in his sympathies and associations—he would enlist the hearty sympathies of the masses of the people, and marshal them to the contest, irrespective of former associations, actuated only by one soul and one spirit to secure the triumph of their favorite leader. Young, hold, and eloquent, like JONES of Tennessee and BEAN of Ohio, he could be induced to follow their example and canvass the State, and would by his eloquence and energy inspire an enthusiasm among the Whigs that could not fail to result in similar success. Designate JAMES COOPER as the chosen leader in the coming Gubernatorial contest—enjoin upon him the duty of canvassing the State—and we feel assured, that he will bear Onward and shift the great Standard of the Whig party on which is inscribed—THE RESTORATION OF THE WHIG TARIFF OF 1842—to a glorious and triumphant victory in Pennsylvania.

From the Hanover Spectator.

HON. JAMES COOPER.

Mr. Cooper is uncommonly popular in this section of the country, and his nomination would be hailed with pleasure by every voter in the whig ranks, as a complimentary acknowledgment of his services, and unquestioned ability to meet in discussion any gentleman whom the opposite party may bring out against him. Nominated in the hands of such a man as James Cooper, thoroughly familiar as he is with the history and principles of his party, and the interests of Pennsylvania, the cause of whiggery can suffer no detriment, let who may be his opponent. And here we will remark without a desire to reflect upon others, that in the selection of a candidate to lead and lead on the whig party next fall, we want one who is able and willing to explain its principles and objects. Of whom is it to be expected, the people who suffrages he claims, and defend *in person* the great truths for which he is contending? If ever there is a time when the whigs of Pennsylvania will need a bold, persevering and intelligent leader, it is the next fall.

The Finances of Pennsylvania.

We copy the following important statement from the Harrisburg Union. It will be seen that the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of November last, was $384,078 and 50 cents:

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the Receipts at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1845, to the 30th day of November, 1846, both days inclusive.

Lands,	$13,235 95
Auction commissions	18,318 75
Auction duties,	68,290 33
Tax on bank dividends,	75,384 01
Tax on corporation stocks,	91,802 62
Tax on real and personal estate,	1,145,112 70
Tavern licenses,	15,838 91
Retailer's licenses,	109,173 48
Peddlar's licenses,	3,372 93
Broker's licenses,	6,511 50
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses,	1,180 50
Pamphlet laws,	392 08
Militia fines,	13,999 07
Tax on writs, &c.,	57,839 92
Tax on certain offices,	12,755 87
Collateral inheritance tax,	45,468 56
Canal and Railroad tolls,	1,352,399 57
Canal fines, sales of old materials, &c.,	12,867 94
Tax on enrollment of laws,	2,095 00
Tax on loans,	110,083 96
Loans,	12,690 00
Dividends on turnpike and bridge Stocks,	1,326 60
Accrued interest,	4,991 00
Refunded cash,	15,555 51
Escheats,	2,880 26
Fees of the public offices,	1,716 66
Miscellaneous,	6,065 08
	$5,320,057 28
Balance in the Treasury, 1st December, 1845,	$384,889 09
Unavailable deposit in the United States Bank,	200,000 00
	664,886 09
	$5,984,943 37

EXPENDITURES.

Public improvements,	$891,505 12
Expenses of government,	210,632 22
Militia expenses,	26,653 16
Pensions and gratuities,	31,423 33
Charitable institutions,	15,192 77
Common Schools,	199,221 26
Loans,	25,384 00
Interest on loans,	1,981,623 77
Guaranty of interest,	45,791 73
Domestic creditors,	7,501 11
Cancelled relief notes	176,309 09
Damages on the public works,	25,717 32
Special commissioners,	1,00 69
State Library,	791 50
Public buildings and grounds,	810 00
Eastern receivor of the Pennsylvania Canal,	12,219 99
Penitentiaries,	17,609 00
House of Refuge,	3,000 00
Conveying convicts,	115 00
Nicholson tax,	1,277 70
Escheats,	555 01
Philadelphia riots,	13,019 80
Abatement of State tax,	33,458 71
Miscellaneous,	1,958 18
	$5,520,264 67
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30,	384,678 70
Unavailable deposit in the Bank of United States,	200,000 00
	664,678 70
	$5,185,943 37

☞ The Municipal Court of Boston has decided ten-pin alleys illegal and immoral. Right.

☞ The Rev. GEO PECKHAM, of the Methodist Church, died on the 8th inst. at his residence in Waltham, Mass., aged 77 years. This venerable man, in his death, was the oldest effective Methodist preacher in the world, having been in the itinerant ministry for 57 years.

☞ The FLOUR MARKET has declined somewhat, and prices are more unsettled. Flour street brands $4.75. Good to prime red Wheat 90 cts to $1.00; white Wheat $1 a $1.15. New white and yellow Corn at 56 a 59 cts.; Oats 31 a 32; Rye 62; Cloverseed $4.50. Beef Cattle $4 to $6.75. Hogs $6.00.

MARRIED,

On the 23d December last, by the Rev. D. D. Clarke, Mr. ROBERT M'SWORT, of Warrington, to Miss ELIZABETH P. BLYTHE, of Hamiltonban township, Adams county.

On the 24d ult. by the Rev. J. Gilbert, Mr. JOHN BLACK, of Baltimore, to Miss REBECCA THOMAS, of this borough.

On the same day, by the Rev. James C. Smith, Mr. RUFUS SWOPE, to Miss EVELINE C. FORNEY—all of Adams county.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Charles Wimer, Mr. JOHN PERRIGO, of Abbottstown, to Miss CARLANA, daughter of Joseph Kepner, Esq. of Berwick township.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. JEREMIAH TRUMBAUGH, to Miss ANN CHRISTY, to Miss ANN MARIA MEINCH, of Menallen—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JACOB LOW, to Miss MAGDALENA HEIKES—both of York co.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. T. Yoneybill, Mr. JOSEPH LEWIS CHRISTMYER, of Franklin township, to Miss SARAH JOSEPHINE GROFF, of Frederick county, Md.

By the Rev. Daniel Scherer, Rev. WILLIAM HUNNEBOUSER, of Huntingburg, Ia., (formerly a student at Gettysburg Seminary,) to Miss SARAH HAUN, of Centreville, Ill.

DIED,

On the 21st ult. in Mountpleasant township, Mr. MICHAEL GESELMAN Jr. aged 19 years.

On the 23th inst. ELIZABETH JANE, son of Mr. Geo. Plank in the 2d year of his age.

On the 25th inst. SARAH WALTERS, wife of Mr. George Walter, of Franklin township, in the 24th year of her age.

NOTICE.

THE Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Wolford, Administrator of the Estate of ABEL WALKER, dec'd, to and amongst the creditors and persons entitled thereto, will attend at the public house of John Weakley, in Petersburg (Y. S.) Adams county, on *Saturday the 16th day of January next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to perform the duties of his appointment.

CHAS. KETTLEWELL, *Aud'r.*

Dec. 31, 1846.—3t

☞ The "U. S. Senate" will meet in the Grand Jury Room, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 6 o'clock, when it is expected that the War Question will be taken up for consideration. Panel not attendance is earnestly desired.

NOTICE.

STATE OF JONAS SPANGLER, DEC'D.

To accept or refuse, &c.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } AT an Orphans' Court held at Gettysburg, in and for
ADAMS COUNTY. } the County of Adams on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1846. Before WILLIAM N. Irvine, Esq. President, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

ON MOTION, the Court grant a Rule on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Jonas Spangler, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Elizabeth the widow, Jesse Spangler, Lydia intermarried with John Rathvon, Jonas Spangler, John Spangler, Jacob Spangler, Barbara Ann Spangler, and Isabella Spangler, (the four last named being minors, John and Jacob having for their guardian Jesse Spangler, and Barbara Ann & Isabella having for their's Jacob Spangler,) and also the issue of Joseph Spangler, deceased, son of said intestate, to wit:—Lydia Ann, David and Joseph Spangler, who are minors, and have for their Guardian Jacob Palmer—to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg in and for the county of Adams on the *3d Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of the said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth. Notice to be given in one of the newspapers published in Gettysburg, and personal notice to be served on John Rathfon, one of the heirs, who resides in Carroll county.

By the Court,

WM. S. HAMILTON, *Clerk.*

Dec. 25, 1846.—3t

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN STONER, DEC'D.

To Accept or Refuse, &c.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } AT an Orphans' Court, held at Gettysburg, in and for
ADAMS COUNTY. } the County of Adams, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1846. Before WILLIAM N. Irvine, Esq. President, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

ON MOTION, the Court grant a Rule on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of John Stoner, late of Franklin township, Adams county, dec'd, to wit:—Catharine the widow, John Stoner, David Stoner, Catharine intermarried with Peter B. Miller, Jacob Stoner, Rebecca Stoner, Samuel Stoner, Anthony Stoner, and Mary Stoner, (Jacob Fulwiler being the Guardian of the said Samuel, and Anthony Dearduff, the Guardian of the said Solomon and Mary,) to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, in and for the county of Adams, *on the 3d Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth. Personal notice to be given to all the heirs residing in the county of Adams, and on all out of said county by publication in one newspaper in Gettysburg, one copy of which is to be forwarded by mail to each heir at their post-office.

By the Court,

WM. S. HAMILTON, *Clerk.*

Dec. 25, 1846.—3t

Letters of Administration

ON the Estate of SAMUEL HOLLINGER, deceased, late of Latimore township, Adams county, having been granted to the subscribers residing in the same township, all persons indebted to said Estate to pay the same without delay, and to those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to either of the undersigned—the first named Administrator residing in Heidlersburg, the last named residing in Abbottstown.

JOHN HOLLINGER,

DAVID E. HOLLINGER,

Dec. 25.—6t *Adm's.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, living in Union township, Adams county, take this method of cautioning the public not to trust any video, by John Hoffman, to any thing whatever, as I will from this day refuse to pay any debt or debts which she may contract. The cause of this notice is insanity of mind, and a propensity for contracting debts.

JOHN DIEHL.

Dec. 21, 1846.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. WM. N. IRVINE, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the counties comprising the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 18th day of January next*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper person, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, that they be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec 25, 1846.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ISAAC & JOHN TRIMMER, (Millers,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of account are placed in the hands of John Trimmer, to whom they are transferred, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. Claims against the said firm will also be settled by him.

ISAAC TRIMMER,

JOHN TRIMMER.

Dec. 12, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having bought and taken the whole Mill Property and Establishment, announces to his friends and the public, that he will continue the business of MILLING, and respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.

He gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage heretofore given to the late firm, and promises to do all that lies in his power to deserve and retain it himself.

He particularly assures the public, that he will attend to their orders as promptly, carefully and in precisely the same manner as if they were present.

JOHN TRIMMER.

Reading tp., Dec. 18, 1846. 6t

An Apprentice Wanted.

—The subscriber will take an active, well-disposed lad of correct habits, and about 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the Baking and Confection Business, if early application be made. One from the county would be preferred.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 30, 1846. tf

VESTINGS.

W. M. RUTHRAUFF has a handsome assortment of Vestings, consisting of Satin, (plain and fancy,) Cashmere, Velvet, and silk do. which he will make to order, and will be pleased to show to all who may favor him with a call—also a superior article of Gentlemen's Scarfs, new and rich style.

Nov. 13.

STOVE PIPE,

OF all sizes, constantly on hand and for sale at BUEHLER'S TIN WARE FACTORY in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg.

Oct. 2, 1842.

SECOND-HAND COACHES, BUGGIES, &c., of good and substantial make, can be had at the Coach Establishment of the subscriber, in Gettysburg.

C. W. HOFFMAN.

Gettysburg, May 29, 1846.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, &c.

JUST received at the Cheap Store of R. W. M'SHERRY, Cloths, 75 cts. yard and up; Cassimeres, plain and fancy, 25 cts a yard and up; also, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, all wool