

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Yellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles, to legislate for an empire of freedom. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foresee the downfall of our institutions, are now remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America, at this moment, presents to the world the most stable and permanent Government on earth.

Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it, unimpaired, to posterity.

We are at peace with all the [civilized] world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind. During the past year, we have been blessed by a kind Providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and, although the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet, the Almighty has at length designed to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged his power, deplored his wrath, and implored his merciful protection.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe.

During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, upon the contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary into the family of Nations. For this purpose, I invested an agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognize her independence in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia, in the contest, extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not, at any time, interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, by the sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claims upon Portugal have been, during the past year, prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. But I must now say, it is a matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

With the Republic of Mexico, it is our true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, can not fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that republic.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic.

A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal thro' the territory of that State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipulations with her; and the benefit to be derived by each from such an arrangement, will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic communication against any power which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize its advantages.

The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were, in cash, \$48,830,097 50, and in Treasury notes funded, \$10,833,000, making an aggregate of \$59,663,097 50, and the expenditures for the same time were, in cash, \$46,799,667 82, and in Treasury notes funded, \$10,833,000, making an aggregate of \$57,632,667 82.

The accounts and estimates which will be submitted to Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, show that there will probably be a deficit, occasioned by the expenses of the Mexican war and treaty, on the first day of July next, of \$5,828,121 66 and on the first day of July, 1851, of \$10,847,492 73, making in the whole a probable deficit to be provided for, of \$16,375,214 39. The extraordinary expenses of the war with Mexico, and the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for those objects. I therefore recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of strict economy in the appropriation and expenditure of the public money.

I recommend a revision of the existing tariff, and its adjustment on a basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor, at least, on a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce. Believing that to the attainment of these ends (as well as the necessary augmentation of the

revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of specific duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and at the same time so adjusted as to insure stability.

The question of the continuance of the Sub-treasury system is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. If continued, important modifications of it appear to be indispensable.

I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturist, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his country, by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and a primary object with every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that Territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently met in convention, for the purpose of forming a constitution and State government, which, the latest advices give me reason to suppose, has been accomplished; and it is believed they will shortly apply for the admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their constitution be conformable to the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, I recommend their application to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness may be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, a just furnishing "any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations."

I recommend early appropriations for continuing the river and harbor improvement which have been already begun, and also for the construction of those for which estimates have been made preparatory to the commencement of such others as the wants of the country, and especially the advance of our population over new districts, and the extension of commerce, may render necessary. An estimate of the amount which can be advantageously expended within the next fiscal year, under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, accompanies the report of the Secretary of War, to which I respectfully ask the attention of Congress.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a further reduction of postage should now be made, more particularly on letter correspondence.

I confidently believe that a change in postage to the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of distance.

Among the duties assigned by the Constitution to the General Government is one of local and limited application, but no one that account, the less obligatory; I allude to the trust committed to Congress, as the exclusive legislator and sole guardian of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention. As the National metropolis, the city of Washington must be an object of general interest; and founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claims to the fostering care of Congress present themselves with additional strength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must enlist the feelings of its Constitutional guardians, and command their favorable consideration.

The check provided by the Constitution, in the clause conferring the qualified veto, will never be exercised by me, except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the Republic. I view it as an extreme measure to be resorted to only in extraordinary cases—as where it may become necessary to defend the Executive against the encroachment of the legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate or unconstitutional legislation.

Attachment to the Union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. In my judgment the dissolution would be greatest of calamities, and avert that should be the study of every American. Whatever dangers may threaten, I shall stand by it and maintain its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution.

Z. TAYLOR.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1849.

GREAT FIRE.—The Lewistown Mills on Kishacoquillas creek near Lewistown, belonging to John A. Sterret, were destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. The loss is very heavy upon the proprietor; the expense of construction having been \$30,000, of which sum \$5,000, was covered by insurance in the Cumberland and \$5,000 in the Franklin. From 500 to 1000 bushels of grain were destroyed in the mill.

The only daughter of Judge Joel Jones, Mayor of Philadelphia, aged six years, died the next day after Christmas, in consequence of her having swallowed a pearl button on the Monday previous. Lodging in her throat it produced inflammation. Her sufferings are said to have been of the most intense character.

Green corn in Savanna market 21st ult.

Wagons and Carts.

A farmer in England, named Edward B. Laddington, has produced a prize essay on the comparative merits of wagons and carts, which should arrest the attention of our farmers; for if he is right, our farmers, in general, are wrong. After five years' experience with wagons, and nearly the same with one-horse carts, on a farm of one hundred and seventy acres of arable, and eighty acres of pasture, he came to the conclusion that the carts were of the greatest advantage. As our farmers all use wagons, let them pay some attention to his statement. He says, "I have no light plowing land, nor have I more than twenty or thirty acres of very heavy land. I will, therefore, relate my actual experience. In the employment of wagons and the old broad-wheeled dung carts, I required one cart, and three horses to every fifty acres of arable land. I also kept a light cart for general purposes. Now that I am employing carts, I find that I get through my work much more easily with two horses and two carts to fifty acres."

In the calculation of items, his saving was nearly four dollars in the cultivation of one acre in the year. Again he says, "It is admitted that one horse, attached to a given weight, will move it more easily than two horses attached to double that weight. This arises not only from the advantage gained by having all the power of draught close to the work, but also, all applied at the same moment, which is almost impossible where two or more horses, having different wills and steps, are attached to the weight; and to this reason, one horse will travel more quickly. When a cart is filled, there is no delay in attaching the trace-horses, during which operation the one horse would be two hundred yards on the road. I know this might be done more quickly by having a cart ready to change the horses, as is the practice of opposition coaches; but I am speaking of the matter of fact working of the system. Then again, when the load is deposited, the one horse turns in much less time than the two or three. These facts are to self-evident to admit of contradiction; indeed, I believe the economy of carting manure in one-horse carts is generally allowed; but this employment of them in harvesting is much objected to. In this respect, however, I find them equally expeditious and economical. My actual experience is, that three carts, with the harvest implements attached, will convey as much hay or corn in the straw as two wagons, and that they are loaded with the ropes in the same time; then no time is lost in binding. They are easier loaded into the wagons, and not more difficult to unload; and all the advantages are gained of speed in traveling.

Notwithstanding all the precautions of the Police, Kosuth medals have been introduced into Hungary. They are considered by Magyar patriots as of inestimable value.

Letters from Naples announce that great arrangements were in progress, but for what object was unknown. The fortress of Gaeta was being repaired and armed. The Pontifical frontier is being lined with troops, and arrests continue. The new French chief is resolute and firm to the Cardinals. In an address to the troops he says, "your mission is not ended." The treasury of the Cardinal Trivulzio is reported to be insolvent. No time has yet been fixed for the return of the Pope.

From California.

PANAMA, Dec. 4, 1849.

The steamer Panama arrived here this day, having left San Francisco on the night of the 25th of November. She brings 235 passengers, and freight to the amount of \$498,380.

There were some fears entertained of famine in the interior of California. The rainy season had set in, and it was feared that the communication between those in the mines and the river towns, where supplies could always be had, would be cut off, in consequence of the state of the roads and passes. This would also apply to the emigrants across the mountains. Provisions had risen very high in San Francisco. Pork was selling at \$65 and flour at \$45 per bbl. The latter had declined, however, \$5 on the day of the sailing of the steamer. Warm clothing, India rubber coats and thick boots, were in great demand, bringing high prices, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

There was a good deal of sickness, dysentery and fevers, in San Francisco and the interior towns and settlements.

The cholera was at Mazatlan, though on the decline when the steamer left. The Election in San Francisco on the 13th Nov.—3169 votes polled. Barret is probably elected Governor and John M. Douglas, Lieutenant Governor. Scarcely any opposition to the Constitution. Mr. Butler King's chance for U. S. Senator is thought to be poor.

TRUE EXOTIC.—The readable character of a paper, in general, says the Norway Advertiser, depends as much on the judgment and taste of the editor in making his selections, as upon any other thing. His fitness for the post he occupies is to be estimated as much by his talent in this department as by any other. It requires a knowledge of human nature to judge what readers ought to read, and what they will read, and what, out of the vast material found in exchanges should be selected for the improvement of his paper, and the pleasure and profit of his readers.

The Southern Banner, at Athens, Geo., contains a copy of the State Constitution, of California, accompanied with this sensible remark: "We have nothing to say for or against the anti-slavery clause in their Constitution. That is their concern, not ours."

Consolation for Maj. Cummings.—The Worcester Palladium has this happy hit at the editor of a contemporary: "The people of Worcester have elected the editor of the Spy to go to the Legislature and elected us to stay at home. This shows plainly which they can spare best."

Foreign News.

The steamship "Cambria" arrived at Halifax on the 18th ult. with Liverpool dates down to the 15th.

Queen Adelaide, the widow of the late King William IV. died on the 2d of December. Her remains were interred with much ceremony on the 13th of December, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. There is a general mourning throughout the kingdom.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The London Court Circular announces that her Majesty's accouchment is shortly expected.

Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria, has just completed his 30th year.

The death of Ebenezer Elliot, the Corn Law rhimer, is announced.

In France, the attorney general ordered the seizure of two Socialist journals. Passports are to be discontinued.

Our advices from Constantinople come down to the 25th Nov. As yet the extradition question has not been settled, nor, according to the best authorities, was it likely to be settled.

In the opinion of the Times' correspondent, the Emperor is only desirous of postponing a rupture till spring, when his operations would be more favored by the season. Meantime Turkey is making every preparation to meet him should he advance. The English fleet has left the Dardanelles. Russia is increasing her fleet.

Affairs in Hungary continue unsettled. A Peshpaper states that prince Metternich has written a letter to an Austrian Minister, in which he declares that the Austrian monarchy can not enjoy lasting peace unless Hungary is maintained in its preceding relations, as a separate State with Austria.

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THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOK, Editor.
O. N. WORDEN, Publisher.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Afternoon, Jan'y 2

Introductory.

In consenting, (for an adequate consideration) to take charge of the Editorial department of the Chronicle, and devote such time to it as we can conveniently spare from our professional pursuits, our political opinions and party ties, so far as we are personally concerned, remain unchanged. But in our official capacity, as Editor of an Independent paper, supported as such, in good faith, by men of all parties, we shall preserve an 'armed neutrality.' We shall leave party politics *per se* in charge of the respective party organs at the county-seat. Yet, at the same time, we shall claim, and, whenever we think proper, exercise the right to discuss political subjects with freedom and independence, but with all possible candor and fairness.

Our sympathies are thoroughly with the working classes; and we shall lend a firm and earnest support to their interests and rights. We believe in the universal brotherhood of Man, and have unlimited faith in his capacity for progress and improvement. And we shall zealously advocate all such reforms as shall seem to us calculated to elevate and improve our race, and equalize the social and political privileges afforded by our free institutions. We believe JUSTICE and RIGHT should be the controlling principles in the affairs of the world, in opposition to Caprice and Power; and the sooner their ascendancy can be established, the better it will be for ourselves and our fellow men, and the sooner we may look for that "good time coming" for which Christians pray, and the world patiently waits.

We see no good reason, why a town of the population and business of Lewisburg—the central point, too, of some of the richest agricultural districts in the State—should not have a paper that would favorably compare, in character and patronage, with the best of its neighbors. We think it can have, and shall endeavor to verify our assertion. And, coupled with the acknowledged industry and enterprise of the Publisher, aided also by a liberal and steady support at the hands of a wealthy and intelligent community, we are persuaded the Chronicle will become a more efficient and attractive journal, adapted to the wants and tastes of the people of whom it is located, and prove a serviceable and welcome visitor in the families of its patrons.

H. C. HICKOK

The Old Year, with its wonderful developments in the world's history, has swept by, with solemn footsteps into the immeasurable Past—and with it, has gone the first half of the Nineteenth Century. Standing thus upon the keystone of the nineteenth arch of Christian time, what a retrospect, and what a prospect! What amazing events have been crowded into the last fifty years, and what still more marvellous changes may be in store for the half century just ushered in! The first of its number, the NEW YEAR, with its fresh hopes and unfathomed mysteries, has sprung into existence. What shall its record be!

What hopes and fears press in upon the heart, while the mind vainly strives to shape out the possibilities that lie shrouded in the future. What changes shall earth's millions witness before the new year has grown old and gray. Shall the blessings of health be prevalent throughout the world, or must the wings of the pestilence be again outspread over the cowering nations—causing men's hearts to fail them for fear, under its terrible scourgings? Shall the friends of freedom be enabled to rejoice in the progress of liberal opinions, or compelled to mourn over the reactionary triumphs of the minions of monarchy? How many governments shall be overthrown, and what new ones created? What ancient despots shall disappear before the will of the people who have borne their yoke, and what new republics shall be established upon their ruins. What shocks of adverse fortune may not be encountered by the wide-spread British empire in the coming twelvemonth. Do brighter hopes, or deeper sorrows, await poor furnished Ireland! What fresh victories shall cheer the sturdy band of reformers in brave old England, in their bold but arduous warfare against the adulterous connection between the Government and the Church, and the hoary abuses that, in the course of centuries, have become so deeply interwoven in the frame-work of society? Must chivalric France continue to be but a "reed shaken with the wind" or will not the bold hearts of her people be roused to a just use of her mission and her power, shake off the vipers who would enthrall her, and prove herself worthy, before the world, of the republicanism she had so freely chosen. Shall constitutional liberty be re-

planted with enduring life, on the classic soil of Italy—or will the spiritual power of the Vatican, and the mailed arm of the warrior, still combine to crush its growth and uproot its principles. Shall Switzerland, in her Alpine home, maintain her ancient freedom and renown, or will she, as now seems possible, servilely bend her chainsless neck, and sell her birthright for a mess of pottage. Will not the muttering thunders of freedom be again heard from the deep heart of thoughtful Germany? Will she not have learned truer ideas of genuine republicanism; and, gathering wisdom from experience, will she not gird herself anew for a united and successful struggle in the people's cause? Will not heroic Hungary, goaded to madness by the frightful ferocity of her captors, spring yet from her bloody grave, and strike down the perfidious monsters who have lapped her blood "only to howl for more;" or must she, alas, be dismembered and utterly destroyed! What encroachments will colossal Russia be able to make, and what fatal checks may she not receive, in her final efforts to sweep away the Turkish barrier to her ambitious schemes, and open out, and command the ancient overland route to India, and thus divert, in part, the commerce which England claims as her own. And if this crisis does come, what convulsions may not be caused throughout Europe, by the death-struggle of the Sultan's power.

The sphynx riddle of Europe's destiny can not yet be solved, nor the fate that awaits her be truthfully conjectured by the most comprehensive and enlightened intellect.

What social, political, moral and commercial revolutions may be looked for amongst Asia's countless hordes—on the untamed continent of South America—and in 'the Isles of the sea.' What fluctuations shall occur in our own powerful confederacy. What states, and what rank and influence shall Oregon, California, Minnesota and Deseret attain in the great family of commonwealths; and what new States shall spring, with Minerva's lion from the bosom of our unexplored western wilderness. In what shape, and to what extent, shall the absorbing question of Slavery be settled. What unforeseen vicissitudes may spring up in the administration of the internal affairs and foreign policy, of our National Government. And, to come closer home, what changes, and of what nature, may be anticipated in our own State, our county, our Borough, and in our families, before the light of another New Year's morning dawns upon the world.

—Reader, what think you will be the developments of this new year in the history of your own individual life? Will youth be renewed like the eagle, your plans be matured, your hopes realized, and your life be prolonged—or will sorrows fall, disappointments come, and the shadows of the dark valley close around you, long before the circling seasons have again run their course. In view, then, of life's phantoms as well as its realities, pay diligent heed to the voice of wisdom from above, and the still, small voice of the monitor within; and while you move with high heart and hopeful amongst earth's living glories, ever look thoughtfully forward to that unknown future whose veiled mysteries no mortal gaze may pierce, but which at every foot-fall in life's pathway may open to engulf you.

Ourself—Agriculturally.

It seems that our predecessor's committee of agricultural editors have resigned their posts; finding, perhaps, that their novel vocation was attended with more trouble and less time than they had expected. Consequently, the discharge of their official duties will hereafter necessarily devolve upon us. We presume, however, in the fullness of our professional modesty, that their triple mantle has fallen upon suitable shoulders. For, are we not, if the truth must be known, a practical farmer, and that too of no small skill and experience? Did we not, in our early boyhood, graduate with highest honors on the farm of Mr. THOMAS BARBER, in West Buffalo, after a vigorous apprenticeship of full three months? And did we not afterwards, at the Rev. Dr. Ely's celebrated annual labor college in northern Missouri, diligently cultivate an acre of white beans, until Jack Frost stepped in with his cruel veto, three weeks before his time, and ruthlessly demolished our whole crop—thereby causing a woful vacuum in our sub-treasury, and leaving us, like Marius among the ruins of Carthage, muttering, with sullen resignation, "sour grapes?"

With such ample credentials as these at our command, we would like to know who has a better right than ourselves to be the next President of the East Buffalo Agricultural Society?

Capt. Gundy's Agricultural communication and a variety of editorials are crowded out this week.

We have barely room to announce the appearance of the "No. of 'The Guardian,'" (a \$1 monthly Magazine just issued by Rev. H. Barbaugh, Lewisburg.) Its mechanical appearance is highly creditable to the Printer, and its literary contents and Editorial management give promise of extensive usefulness and popularity.

Grace Greenwood's lively sketch on our first page should have been credited to Graham's Magazine. "The Celestial Army" on the same page, we consider a gem. The "Eloquent Extract" possesses interest on account of the subsequent fulfillment of some of its predictions, and its glowing anticipations of the Millennium.

An Almanac for 1850 and some humorous articles may be found on the fourth page.

We are indebted to East Sussex, Eng. H. R., for public documents.

We send the Chronicle to a number of persons, not subscribers, whose names we should be pleased to have as patrons. Those who decline the proposal, can signify their wishes by returning the SECOND No. sent.

From Harrisburg. The Legislature has been organized, and the Governor's message may be daily expected.

Valentine Best, of Danville, (Dem.), has been elected Speaker of the Senate—by Whig votes it is said. John B. McCalmont, of Clarion county, (Dem.) has been chosen Speaker of the House, and there appears no opposition to Col. Jack, Clerk.

We should be happy to receive original communications on all subjects, suitable to our columns, that would be likely to interest or instruct our readers. There is, if it were properly brought out, enough talent lying idle in our town and valley, to fill our paper, weekly, to its utmost capacity—even if it were that "daily" of which a former editor once dreamed—and we hope a goodly portion will be aroused up and brought into healthful activity.

There is one restriction, however, we shall place upon our correspondents, of which we desire to give timely notice. Our columns will not be open for the discussion of personal difficulties, or local quarrels. We intend our paper to be dignified and courteous in its tone; and are determined the power of the press, shall not, in our hands, be prostituted to unworthy purposes. To this determination we shall rigidly adhere.

We presume most of our subscribers have read the President's Message before this time, but we this week give as large extracts of its most important portions as we could well find room for. As our predecessor has already freely expressed his opinion of its merits in advance, we are happily relieved from making any further comments.

CONGRESS.—In the House, the election for Clerk, &c., was to take place immediately after the 1st inst.

In the Senate Gen. Cass has introduced a resolution for the withdrawal of our diplomatic intercourse with Austria, on account of her infamous treatment of Hungarians. This will undoubtedly elicit an interesting debate.

We had some idea, for the sake of adding interest to our news items, of applying to the Old Fellows for leave to publish their quarterly and traveling pass-words at the commencement of the terms for which they are furnished. This open-hearted arrangement would no doubt make quite a sensation in the order, but we fear the public would not believe the reports, and we were obliged to desist.

As the publisher's expenses will be materially increased by the new arrangement, a corresponding increase of patronage becomes essential. Will our friends bear this in mind? The amount of reading matter furnished will keep pace with the number of subscribers.

The Express with the President's message, on Monday week, went through from Washington to N. York, in the shortest time on record—less than 6 hours and 30 minutes running time—a distance of 240 miles.

Wanted—a "brain new" pair of small, half gown shears, with which to do up our editorial scissorings. Who speaks first? A-hem!

THE CONCERT in the Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon and evening, under the direction of Mr. C. A. MARVIS, was a rich treat as our citizens have enjoyed for some months. The sweetness and spirit with which the little girls executed their parts, and the hearty good will and republican energy displayed in the performance of the boys, made a marked impression upon the audience. The appearance of 400 children in a body upon the platform, engaged in singing a great variety of tunes with perfect regularity of time and harmony of tone, and going through protracted exercises in the genuin with remarkable promptness and accuracy, was of itself a circumstance of no ordinary interest. But this interest was greatly enhanced by the fact that these requirements were the result of only two weeks' lessons. As Mr. Marvis's tuition was gratuitous, we were gratified to observe that the two concertists yielded him a liberal profit.

Our most cordial acknowledgments are due to Mr. JOHN GRANT for the fine turkey received on New Year's eve. May he live a thousand years, and his shadow (and turkey) never grow less! Verily, who would't be an editor, when such large-hearted patrons can be found as East Buffalo turns out?

We have proof positive that prosperity always gains friends—for our Mahomedan was such a fine, large fellow, that the oven of our "No. 3 Highway" could not receive him; and an old Market street neighbor, hearing of our predicament, promptly offered to exchange turkeys, and give us a smaller one for the occasion!

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