

News of the Week.

Letter from Gen. Taylor.
The New York Express publishes a letter from Gen. Taylor, said to be addressed to a friend and relative resident in Philadelphia. It is a confidential epistle, in which he gives very freely his views of the manner in which the war ought to be carried on.

The letter is dated Monterey, November 9. He says:

"I have this moment received an answer to my despatch (announcing the surrender of Monterey, and the circumstances attending the same,) from the Secretary of War stating that it was regretted by the President that it was not deemed advisable to insist on the terms I had proposed in my first communication to the Mexican commander, in regard to giving up the city—adding that the circumstances which dictated, no doubt justified the change."

"Although the terms of capitulation may be considered too liberal on our part by the President and his advisers, as well as by many others at a distance, particularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupy, (otherwise they might come to a different conclusion in regard to the matter,) yet, on due reflection, I see nothing to induce me to regret the course I pursued."

"The proposition on the part of General Ampudia, which had much to do in determining my course in the matter, was based on the ground that our government had proposed to him to settle the existing difficulties by negotiation, (which I knew was the case, without knowing the result,) which was then under consideration by the proper authorities, and which he (General Ampudia) had no doubt would result favorably, as the whole people are in favor of peace."

"If so, I considered the further effusion of blood not only unnecessary, but improper. Their force was also considerably larger than ours; and from the size and position of the place, we could not completely invest it; so that the greater portion of their troops, if not the whole, had been disposed to do so, could at any night, have abandoned the city, at once entered the mountain passes, and effected their retreat,—do what we could!"

"Had we been put to the alternative of taking the place by storm, (which there is no doubt we should have succeeded in doing,) we should, in all probability, have lost fifty or one hundred men in killed, besides the wounded,—which I wished to avoid, as there appeared to be a prospect of peace, even if a distant one."

"I wished to avoid the destruction of women and children, which must have been very great had the storming process been resorted to. Besides, they had a very large and strong fortification a short distance from the city, which, if carried with the bayonet, must have been taken at great sacrifice of life; and with our limited train of heavy or battering artillery it would have required twenty or twenty-five days to take it by regular approaches."

General Taylor afterwards proceeds to give his opinions of the manner in which the war should be carried on. He says:

"If we are (in the language of Mr. Polk and Gen. Scott) under the necessity of 'conquering a peace,' and that by taking the capital of the country, we must go to Vera Cruz, take that place, and then march on to the city of Mexico. To do so in any other direction is considered out of the question."

"But, admitting that we conquer a peace by doing so—say at the end of the next twelve months—will the amount of blood and treasure, which must be expended in doing so, be compensated by the same? I think not, especially if the country we subdue is to be given up. I imagine there are but few individuals in our country who think of annexing Mexico to the United States."

"I do not intend to carry on my operations (as previously stated) beyond Saltillo—deeming it next to impracticable to do so. It then becomes a question as to what is best to be done. In question as to what is best to be done, it seems to me the most judicious course to be pursued on our part, would be to take possession, at once, of the line we would expect by negotiation extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what we already have possession of; and that, with Tampico, which I hope to take in the course of next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation,) will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre, and, as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six or seven States or Provinces, thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Montclova, Chihuahua, (which I presume General Wool has possession of at this time,) Santa Fe, and the Californias,—and say to Mexico, 'Drive us from the country!'—throwing on her the responsibility and expense of carrying on offensive war,—at the same time closely blockading all her ports on the Pacific and the Gulf."

"A course of this kind, persevered in for a short time, would soon bring her to her proper senses, and compel her to sue for peace—provided there is a government in the country sufficiently stable for us to treat with, which, I fear, will hardly be the case for many years to come. Without large reinforcements of volunteers from the United States—say ten or fifteen thousand, (those previously sent out having already been greatly reduced by sickness and other casualties,) I do not believe it would be advisable to march beyond Saltillo, which is more than 200 miles beyond our depots on the Rio Grande,—a very long line on which to keep up supplies, (over a land route, in a country like this,) for a large force, and certain to be attended with an expense which will be fruitful to contemplate, when closely looked into."

"From Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, the next place of importance on the road to the city of Mexico, is thirty hundred miles—one hundred and forty badly watered, where no supplies of any kind could be procured for men or horses."

"I have informed the war department that 20,000 efficient men would be necessary to insure success if we move on that place, (a city containing 60,000, where the enemy could bring together and sustain, besides the citizens, an army of 50,000,) a force which I apprehend will hardly be collected by us with the train necessary to feed it, as well as transport various other supplies, particularly ordnance and munitions of war."

Ampudia's Account of the Battle of Monterey.

The Washington Union has several columns of translations from Mexican papers, among which we find the following account of the doing at Monterey by Gen. Ampudia. It is a letter addressed to a friend—
San Luis Potosi, Dec. 2, 1846.

I have written you heretofore by private conveyance, and believing you would have answered my letter had you received it, I now repeat it in substance, as I wish to give you an account of the events at Monterey in September last. When I arrived at that city, about the first of said month, the enemy were at Cerralvo, two days' march from my headquarters.

I was without money, the fortifications unfinished, without the necessary supplies or munitions in case of a siege, and with no time to provide all this, when the enemy presented himself in front of Monterey on the 19th. I had already communicated to Gen. Torreon the orders and instructions, which I preserve, that from Maria, where he commanded the division of cavalry, he should harass the enemy on his march, and to Gen. Canales that he should cut off his communication and obstruct his transportation. Nothing was done, my friend and God and everybody knows that the Yankees arrived at Monterey without any sort of interruption, notwithstanding my repeated efforts to the contrary.

They spent the 20th in various reconnoissances around the city, and on the 21st the attack began and continued till the night of the 23d. Although very superior in numbers, the enemy in every encounter, suffered great loss; and this is so certain, that while we lost but 465 men, all counted, killed, wounded and missing, the loss of the enemy was 1,124 killed, 1,050 wounded, and 1,000 missing, principally volunteers. The extent of our exterior line was such, that not having sufficient force to cover it, I was obliged to concentrate in the city, with a view to make a more vigorous defence against the enemy, already frightened, and who, relying solely on numerical superiority, determined to take the place at every cost.

They had already broken into several houses to place their artillery since the 23d; and as our real situation was not unknown to several of our chief officers, I was invited to propose an arrangement, for which object I called them all together, though they have since vilely pretended to deny it. The convention was agreed upon on the 24th, in the terms you may have seen; and though they say that I came out of this badly, I believe that others might have come out of it much worse, under the critical circumstances I am about to detail.

In the first place, the caprice of certain chiefs in giving preference to their unjust personal animosity against me, to the national cause and to the true interest of the country. Secondly, the disobedience of some, and the cowardice of others. And thirdly, the want of money; for the estimate for September, being upwards of \$200,000, all I received was \$81,000. Fourthly, by the want of munitions, principally of artillery and provisions.

Fifthly, The absence of the fourth brigade under General Ponce de Leon, which, notwithstanding the most positive assurances of the civil and military authorities of this State, and my urgent communications, never passed Vera Cruz; and the best of it is, he did not leave that place until the 27th September, three days after the date of the convention. What will you say now, my friend? Have they justice on their side, who are pursuing me to the death because of the late events at Negro Leon? I say no. And they must be convinced as soon as my case can be heard; as soon as I can satisfy all my fellow-citizens, as I have offered to do, through the papers of this capital, for a month past. I have, therefore, demanded a trial, although I am satisfied that I have performed my duty as a general and as a citizen.

Danger of a Financial Crisis in Europe.

The Rochester has brought us no Paris papers, but we have received letters which announce the danger of a double financial crisis in England and France, whose effect upon the whole of Europe must be disastrous. One of these letters, from a person holding an eminent position in the Bank of France, describes the position of the Bank as the most critical it has been placed in for thirty years. The ordinary capital of the Bank is two hundred millions (of francs) in specie. This amount has been reduced one half within a month by the withdrawal of immense sums for payments on railroad shares and for the purchase of breadstuffs from abroad. The Government usually has on deposit with the Bank a hundred millions; at the end of December this deposit was reduced to thirty-five millions by the excessive and extraordinary expenses of all departments of the Administration.

In this conjuncture, and the drain of specie continuing, the Bank, whose capital was reduced, on the 4th of December, to seven-five or eighty millions of francs, applied to the Bank of England for a loan of five millions sterling, or a hundred and twenty-five millions of francs. But the Bank of England is itself in a position sufficiently trying, consequent upon the large purchases of grain from abroad, and it is doubtful whether this aid can be extended. The directors of the Bank of France had a meeting on the 4th of December to devise measures for meeting the emergency. They would resolve, probably, either to sell a large number of securities, or to reduce their discounts and receive no paper having more than two months to run. Such a course has not been taken by the Bank since the restoration, and our informant believes that it will have a severe effect on the commerce of Paris.

One of the least inconveniences of the financial crisis will be, probably, the enforced suspension of certain railroad projects, and the dissolution of more than one company. Already, on the Exchange of Paris, was discussed a question of high financial importance, namely, whether the Government would refund the deposits (or preliminary payments) of companies that may be broken up. These amounts is all to 72,400,000 francs. The repayment of these deposits, which are required as guarantee for the completion of the works proposed, will form a question on which the legislative Chambers probably will have to decide.—*Comptes Rendus des Etats Unis.*

Despatches from Gen. Taylor.

Despatches from Gen. Taylor, to the 23d of December, have been received at Washington city. They inform the war department of his recent movements near Monterey, in consequence of the reports which reached him of the advance of Santa Anna. He had left for Victoria on the 15th, having previously put in motion the troops destined for that point. At Montemorlos a junction was effected, on the 17th, with the second Tennessee regiment of foot from Camargo; and it was intended, with the whole force, (3,500 men,) to march, on the 19th, for Victoria. But on the evening of his arrival at Montemorlos a despatch arrived from Gen. Worth, commanding at Saltillo, with intelligence that Santa Anna designed to take advantage of the division of force towards Victoria, and, by a rapid movement, to strike a heavy blow at Saltillo; and, if successful, then at Gen. Wool's forces at Parris. Gen. Taylor, in consequence, returned to Monterey, with the regular force, in order to be in a position to reinforce Saltillo, if necessary.

The volunteers, under General Quitman, reinforced by a field battery, were ordered to continue their march and effect a junction with General Patterson at Victoria, while General Taylor returned to Monterey with Gen. Twigg's division, now increased by the second infantry.—*Phil. Ledger.*
"In the mean time, Gen. Butler and Gen. Wool, being advised by Gen. Worth of a probable attack upon his position, moved rapidly to join him, with all the available force at Parras and Monterey, while orders were despatched by General Butler to hasten up troops from the rear. The latter General proceeded to Saltillo, and assumed the command, agreeably to the instructions which had been given by General Taylor before his departure to meet a case like this."

General Taylor had proceeded beyond Monterey on his way to Saltillo, when he was met, on the 20th, by a despatch from the post, announcing the early arrival of Gen. Wool's column, and also that the expected concentration and movement of the Mexican troops upon that position had not taken place—indeed that their advanced posts had rather been withdrawn. Deeming the force there and soon to be at Saltillo quite sufficient to repel any demonstration, at this season, from San Luis Potosi, Gen. Taylor did not think it worth while to throw forward Gen. Twigg's division to that place, and, after resting it a day, designed again putting it in march for Victoria, to which point he was to proceed himself.

Gen. Patterson was supposed to be well on his march from Matamoros to Victoria, when his division, except the Alabama Rangers, (in garrison at Tampico,) will be brought together. With a force holding in observation the passes from Toluca, the garrison at Tampico may be reduced with advantages to the service."

Laguna.

We find in the New York Herald the following description of Laguna, which has just been taken by Commodore Perry:

This town is situated at the Southeastern extremity of the Gulf of Mexico, and is three hundred and twenty miles from Vera Cruz by sea, and by land it is a little farther. The harbor is singular, for the houses, with perhaps a dozen exceptions, have thatched roofs, and are only one story high. The harbor of Laguna is perhaps as safe as any in the world. Only one vessel, we believe, has been lost for the last fifteen years. It was during a hurricane of almost unparalleled violence that this one was lost; her crew were saved. But the entrance of the harbor of Laguna is not very good, a bar crosses it which is impassable to vessels drawing above sixteen feet of water; banks of mud, too, line either side of the entrance, and thereon commanders who have never been at Laguna before often touch particularly when a norther blows. In January, 1842, four English merchantmen struck on these mud banks during a norther, and although they were got off when the gale abated, one or two of them sustained considerable damage.

Laguna is tolerably healthy during the winter months, but as in other parts of the eastern coast of Mexico, yellow fever prevails from April to October. In May, 1842, three or four hundred Italian troops arrived at Laguna from Central Mexico. In July of the same year, one half of their number had died of fever.

The population of Laguna does not exceed two thousand five hundred. They are a motley set, being of all colors—white, black, yellow and brown. The habits of the majority of the working men in Laguna, are dissolute in the extreme. In playing at cards or dice, and drinking raw Catalan brandy, perhaps the strongest of spirits, they pass the intervals of cessation from labor.

The import trade of Laguna has improved considerably of late—still, it is nothing when compared to its export trade—though that trade is confined to one article— *palo tinto*, or log-wood. The quantity of log-wood exported during the busy part of the year, (which is from November to the March of April,) is immense. In the month of January, 1842, fourteen square rigged vessels were loading at Laguna, with log-wood. The wood is always shipped on the accounts of the owners of the vessel—not on account of the merchants at Laguna. The merchants buy the log-wood of the log-wood cutters, and sell it to the ship-masters, who visit the port. This business is a very good one, though, in a great measure, it is monopolized by one firm, that of Gutierrez Brothers & Co. For a series of years, the managing partner of this firm was an American gentleman, named Russell; he died in a few years ago. It is said that the year previous to his death the house of Gutierrez netted fifty thousand dollars.

THE BILL TO REDUCE AND GRADUATE THE PRICE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, which is now before the House of Congress, provides that public lands which have been offered for sale fifteen years or more, prior to Dec. 31, 1846, shall be subject to entry at one dollar per acre for the term of five years; if then unsold, shall be subject to entry at seventy-five cents for another term of five years, and after that term, at fifty cents per acre, in each reduction the settlers on any of these lands shall be entitled to pre-emption at the reduced rates. All acts providing for an entry of public land sold by the United States for five years from and after the day of sale, are repealed by this act.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Captain Small.

Of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a Senator from Philadelphia county, now en route for the War, transmitted the following letter to the Speaker of the Senate asking leave of absence for this session. We presume his request will be unanimously granted:—
HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Reg. Penn. Vol. }
Pittsburg, Dec. 1846. }

SIR: As I shall not be able to appear at Harrisburg to take my seat in the Senate at its session this winter, I respectfully ask the indulgence of a leave of absence from that august body; and solicit your kind offices in making that request known to it. I would have afforded me great pleasure to have been with you, but the call of my country, in another quarter, was too imperative to be slighted or disobeyed. Having been a volunteer for many years, and always claimed for the system to which I was attached the encouragement of the government and the community, as the best means for providing for the public defence and safety, the demand for my services as a volunteer could not be resisted. In compliance with the requisition of the President, and the orders of the Governor, I therefore placed my company in a condition for active service; it was received as a part of the first regiment from Pennsylvania, and I shall leave this city for New Orleans this morning, on my way to Mexico, where I hope to be a humble instrument in the hand of God, in sustaining the honor of our flag, and in conquering a happy and lasting peace between ourselves and present enemy.

As the war cannot continue long, if pursued with proper vigor, and attended with the same successes to our arms which has hitherto marked its progress, I do not feel warranted in resigning the honor my constituents have conferred upon me. I, therefore, claim the favor of a formal leave of absence, and hope to be with you at your next session, at the furthest.

I go to perform a duty less easy, but not less honorable, than that of legislation, and I trust that my request will not be denied, or my absence construed into an abandonment of my seat among you.

Be kind enough to present to the Senate my sincere regard and veneration, and believe me to be very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
WM. F. SMALL.

To the Speaker of the Senate.

Mexican Views.

The Journal of Commerce publishes a long letter from "a distinguished source" in Mexico to a friend in New York, which, if we are to receive it as a true type of the national feeling and purpose, sets at rest all question of a speedy peace, or indeed any peace at all. The writer we suppose to be General Almonte, as we know that he has been for some time corresponding actively with friends in New York. It is reasonably to be inferred, we presume, that the substance of his letters, at least, is intended to reach the public.

The letter adds nothing positive to what has again and again been made known touching the disposition and feelings of the magnanimous Mexican nation, and is chiefly remarkable for the bitter distinctness with which it avers only by an unconditional withdrawal of the American forces, land and naval. It repeats the complaints and reproaches of Mexico against the annexation of Texas, maintains the unjust and aggressive character of the war, in which Mexico, it says, discovers a settled purpose to destroy her nationality and seize her territory, and dwells with angry mortification on the habitual language of the Government paper at Washington, avowing a design to humble Mexico and compel her to sue for peace.

Respecting the war, it insists that nothing has yet been done toward conquering Mexico, and intimates, by no means darkly, the bloody vengeance that will be taken by the inhabitants of the captured cities whenever they find an opportunity. It speaks of the President's prohibition of an armistice, in his Secretary's letter to Commodore Conner, with the proposals to negotiate, as adding insult to injury, and imposing an insuperable obstacle to the favorable reception of those proposals by the Mexican Congress.

As we have said, the letter reiterates the declaration that no overtures for a pacific arrangement will be listened to except on the condition that the hostile forces be entirely withdrawn—a condition which we suppose to be utterly out of the question.—We should be sorry to believe that the letter speaks the genuine and fixed determination of Mexico on this point.

Bounty Lands to Soldiers.

The amendment from the committee on Military Affairs, introduced by Mr. Benton in the Senate, to the army bill for the present month of January, and he remarks that if a deficit should occur, the interest can be paid as on former occasions, inasmuch as a considerable portion is not immediately demanded, and by proper measures, some of the accruing revenues may be anticipated. He thinks, moreover, that a deficiency at a particular period, cannot interfere with the general result estimated, namely—that for the year, the revenue, if faithfully collected, will not only be adequate to the expenditures, but reduce the existing debt, and leave a balance in the Treasury, of \$569,119.

To Temperance Lecturers.
The following statement, taken from a duly authenticated document from the Philadelphia Custom House, contains a comparative statement of the quantity of foreign Vines, Spirits, Molasses, &c., imported into Philadelphia from 1843 to 1847, and exhibits a most startling increase in the consumption of intoxicating drinks, and should excite the friends of humanity to renewed and heightened exertions to check the invasion of an enemy more dangerous, and destructive than a world in arms against us.

ger exertions, to answer the cupid and guard against the risks incurred by those who purchased. The point to be gained was to fill the army upon an urgent necessity, not to settle the Western lands, and the inducements to enlist should be such as were best calculated to attain that object.—An offer to a young man about entering the service, made to him outright of land, whenever it was, by a certificate at the end of his service, which he could sell for what it was worth, would produce a more ready enlistment than to tell him he should receive a certificate which he could not dispose of, or use, otherwise than by going and living upon his land.

We see, by the proceedings in Congress yesterday, that the Senate has adopted an amendment of Mr. Corwin, to the amendment of Mr. Benton, to the following effect:—"That each non-commissioned officer or private enlisted in the regular army, or regularly mustered in any volunteer company, who has served during the present war with Mexico, and who shall, at the end of his term of service, receive an honorable discharge, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the War Department for one hundred and sixty acres of land, which may be located by the warrantee, his heirs or legal representatives, at any land office in the United States, in one body, in conformity to legal subdivisions of the public lands, in such districts as are then subject to private entry: Provided, That if the full term for which such person shall have volunteered shall not exceed one year, then the warrant to be for eighty acres. In the case of death in service, or after his discharge, then the certificate to go to—1st, to the widow; 2d, to the children; 3d, to his father; 4th, to his mother; and 5th, to his brothers and sisters."

State Treasurer's Report.
The following is a synopsis of the State Treasurer's Report. The receipts during the last fiscal year, amounted to \$2,529,057. Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30th. 1845, \$384,886. Total revenue, \$3,913,943. Expenditures for the same period, \$3,529,264. Thus the balance in the Treasury on the 20th of Nov. 1846, was \$384,678.

The Treasurer states that, during the year, the Treasury has not only been in a condition to meet all the demands upon it, including the interest on the public debt, but a portion of that debt has been discharged, viz: the sum of \$240,816. The important result is also exhibited, that the receipts within the fiscal year, were equal to the expenditures, (without regard to any sum in the Treasury at the commencement of the year.

During the last two years, the taxes imposed have been cheerfully and promptly paid, no loans have been made, the public liabilities have been met, and the State revenues have increased. Col. Snowden estimates that the revenues in 1846, for the present fiscal year, will amount to \$4,026,175; while the expenditures will amount to but \$3,447,058. And that this, the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1847, will amount to upwards of \$273,000.

The amount of the receipts from the public improvements amounted to \$1,357,293. The entire expenditures on the public works for the same period, \$732,067. Net receipts, \$625,135. This amount exhibits the actual receipts in payment at the Treasury, without reference to the amount reported by the Canal Officers.

The fiscal year closed on the 30th of November. The above aggregates of profits was applied with the other revenues of the State, to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and the general expenses of the State Government. The amount of relief notes in circulation on the 1st of January last, was \$1,031,664. The loans which are due, or will fall due in the current year, and for which no provision is made, except so far as the relief notes are provided for amount to \$3,438,030.

There are thirty-seven separate loans, which compose the State Debt; and the Treasurer recommends that they be consolidated into a less number. Also that coupons should be attached to the consolidated or new stock, should such be issued, and to the new transfers of the old stock. Also that these coupons be made receivable for all dues for the Commonwealth.

With regard to the interest due in February, the Treasurer states that the matter will depend upon the amount of receipts for the present month of January, and he remarks that if a deficit should occur, the interest can be paid as on former occasions, inasmuch as a considerable portion is not immediately demanded, and by proper measures, some of the accruing revenues may be anticipated. He thinks, moreover, that a deficiency at a particular period, cannot interfere with the general result estimated, namely—that for the year, the revenue, if faithfully collected, will not only be adequate to the expenditures, but reduce the existing debt, and leave a balance in the Treasury, of \$569,119.

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	1846.	1847.
Gallons in 1843.	1846.	1847.
Brandy	62,934	170,279
Rum	2,000	5,614
Whiskey	3,204	4,614
Madeira	15	16,054
Port	71	15,082
Sherry	144	888
Teneriffe	00	9,974
Málaga	4,823	30,920
Sicily	00	2,813
Red	00	10,250
White French	12,937	51,893
Holland-Gin	11,013	49,870
Claret Wine	103,491	330,844
	79,402	624

Penn'a. Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 15, 1847.
Petition and Memorial.
The Speaker presented six memorials from Francis Fassett and others, for the repeal of all laws to permit the holding of slaves for any length of time in this Commonwealth.

Messrs. Sanderson, Gillis, Rich, Mason, Williamson and Johnson also presented petitions on the same subject.
The Secretary of the Commonwealth introduced, presented two communications from the Governor, one of which was a communication from the Auditor General, enclosing an answer to the resolution of the Senate of yesterday, asking the amount of the militia fund at the time it was merged into the general fund of the Treasury; and State Treasurer giving a list of the public defaulters who owe money to the government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Friday, Jan. 15.
The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Auditor General, transmitting a statement of the contingent expenses of his office.

Mr. M'Allister read, in place, a supplement to the election law providing for the better securing of volunteers in the Mexican war, the right of suffrage.
Mr. Lawrence: a supplement to the act relative to county rates and levies.

The Tariff Resolutions.
The House then took up the Tariff Resolutions, presented by Mr. Leyburn, (the details of which were reported last week.) Messrs. Knox, Hasson, and others, spoke against them, and were replied to with equal warmth and ability, by Messrs. Leyburn, and Klingersmith. Mr. Blair spoke a few minutes, but the House adjourned before he had concluded his remarks.

SENATE.
Saturday, Jan. 16.
Petitions Presented.
Mr. Sanderson, from Susquehanna, for a tax on dogs in that county.
Mr. Morison, from Huntingdon, for a change in the license law.
Mr. Harris, from Centre, of like import.
Mr. Sanderson offered a resolution, that the Senate would on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, proceed to the House of Representatives, for the purpose of going into convention, and electing a State Treasurer, and that a teller be appointed to officiate on the part of the Senate; which was agreed to.

Nomination of State Treasurer.
Mr. Carson nominated John Banks.
" Anderson, " James R. Snowden.
" Darrab, " Thomas Snowdon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Saturday, Jan. 16.
The Speaker laid before the House, a communication from the State Treasurer, transmitting the names of defaulters. Also, communication from the Auditor General, transmitting a statement of the condition of several Banks of the Commonwealth.

Nominations for State Treasurer.
On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the House proceeded to nominate candidates for State Treasurer:
Mr. Piollet nominated Jas. Ross Snowden.
" Edie " John Banks.
" Gould " Gideon J. Ball.
" Lawrence " Thomas Nicholson.
" Montelius " Lawrence Shuster.
" Evans " Francis Purke.
" Mackay " Joseph Ritter.

Mr. Edie moved the appointment of a Teller on the part of the House, to act in the election of a State Treasurer, which was agreed to.
The House again proceeded to consider the Tariff Resolutions: Mr. Blair having the floor, spoke at length in favor of the Resolutions, to which Mr. Krick replied.—The subject was then postponed for the present.

SENATE.
Monday, Jan. 18.
Mr. Darsie offered the following resolution, which was read twice and agreed to.
Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to inform the Senate what amount of money will be required to pay the interest on the 1st of February; and also what amount of available funds is now in the Treasury, and applicable to the payment of the interest.

[Here a committee from the House came into the Senate Chamber and escorted the Speaker and Senators to the House of Representatives, to proceed to the election of State Treasurer.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Monday, Jan. 18.
Mr. Burns presented a petition for the reduction of the fees of Prothonotaries and Sheriffs.
Mr. Breidenthal, one for a vote by the citizens of Blair, on the subject of license.
Mr. Piollet, one of the citizens of Bradford for the repeal of all laws relative to holding slaves for any length of time in this State.
Mr. Knox submitted a resolution, directing the Committee on Education, to enquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill, providing for the election or appointment of a superintendent of common schools in each county; which was considered and adopted.

Election of State Treasurer.
This being the day fixed upon by law for the election of a State Treasurer, the Speaker and Members of the House were introduced into the Hall of the House at 12 M., and formed a Convention for the election of a State Treasurer.
The Speaker of the Senate called the Convention to order, when the vote was taken, and it appeared that—
John Banks had 72 votes.
James R. Snowden " 55
Parkhurst Sherlock " 1
John Banks having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared duly elected State Treasurer for one year.

The Convention then adjourned, and the Teller on the part of the House reported the proceeding of the Convention to the House. After several bills had been read in place, which were purely sectional, the House again took up and discussed the Tariff Resolutions.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.
The discussion of the Tariff Resolutions is the only business which the House trans-