



THE AMERICAN SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1852.

H. B. MASSEY, Editor and Proprietor.

V. H. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscription and advertising at his office, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded (if equalled) by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

We call the attention of our readers visiting Philadelphia, to the advertisement of J. Stockman & Son, No. 60 Chestnut street, whom we can recommend as perfectly reliable and honorable in their dealings.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

This law went into operation on the first day of July last, and will operate to the following effect upon the Sunbury American.

- 1. Subscribers will receive it by mail, in Northumberland County, FREE OF POSTAGE.
2. For a distance not exceeding fifty miles at FIVE CENTS per quarter.
3. Over fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles at TEN CENTS per quarter.
4. Over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles, at FIFTEEN CENTS per annum.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.

A DISCOURSE TO YOUNG MEN will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church of Sunbury, next Sabbath evening, Jan. 25th, at half-past six o'clock, by the Pastor of the Church—Young Men are respectfully invited to attend.

We are indebted to Messrs Follmer and Crozier of the Legislature for documents.

TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—We have on our books some subscribers who have received the American for years and have paid but little or nothing. We do not wish to strike off from our list the names of subscribers, simply because they are poor, if they make an effort to pay something on their subscription, but common justice requires that we should receive some return. Those of our subscribers who find the above remarks applicable to their case, will act accordingly.

"The paper mill has frozen up" says Mr. Case of the American Intelligencer, and is in the same fix. In the meantime the democracy of this and adjoining Counties, is called upon by hand bills, to meet at Milton on the 31st inst., to form a joint stock company for its revival.

COLD WEATHER.

The present winter will be chronicled hereafter as one of the "cold winters," and it is certainly entitled to this distinction. The thermometer on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, stood at ten degrees below zero. At Northumberland, during the night, we understand, the thermometer of Mr. Andrew Huxton, who keeps a regular meteorological account of the weather, for the Franklin Institute, the thermometer stood at fifteen degrees below zero. The weather is certainly too cold for comfort, but these cold snaps never continue more than three or four days.

SNOW.

We had another additional fall of snow on Saturday night, of about five inches in depth, which added to the previous fall of about fifteen inches, gives us a bed of twenty inches of as good an article as ever fell in Canada or elsewhere, making the sleighing, when properly broke, most excellent. The Susquehanna is again closed with ice, about ten inches thick. A number of persons were engaged on Tuesday last, in cutting down and leveling a track, for the purpose of crossing.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF OUR PUBLIC WORKS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes entries for Canal and Rail Road, Western Reservoir, North Branch Extension, and a total of \$633,074.

This would leave a net revenue of \$633,074. There are also other items that do not properly belong to ordinary repairs, included in the motive power department, repairs of canals, &c., and also about \$50,000 for new bridges, and a depot at Columbia. Still the expenditures appear to be enormously heavy in proportion to the revenue.

COUNTERFEIT relief notes of the Harrisburg Bank, of the denomination of \$2 are in circulation. They are said to be well executed.

The fire at Barnum's Museum did not interfere with the business operations of the Columbia House.

VALUABLE STATISTICS.

Our readers will find in another column a valuable statistical table, prepared for this paper by T. S. Mackey, Esq., the late Deputy Marshal, engaged in taking the Census of this County. In this table is condensed a vast amount of useful information, obtained with great labor and expense, and should be preserved. Indeed every subscriber to a newspaper should preserve and file the numbers, for future reference. By the table referred to, it will be seen that there are 1,789 farms in the County, estimated at a cash value worth over five and a half million of dollars, while the value of farming implements is nearly a quarter of a million. The value of Real estate independent of Farms, is not quite a million of dollars. The number of dwellings is 4,035; while the number of families is 4,114 making 29 families more than houses.

The Real estate in Old Turbot amounts to over two millions, or nearly one third of the whole. Delaware stands at the head, in point of wealth and numbers.—The farms in Turbot are much the most valuable. The 89 farms of that township are valued higher by some \$3,000 than the 149 farms of Lewis. D-lawry, Shamokin and Jackson have precisely the same number of farms, 200 each. The Borough of Sunbury has within its limits 13 farms containing 934 acres, and 330 acres unimproved, valued at \$59,950. The Borough of Northumberland, 10 farms, containing 521 acres, and 90 acres unimproved, valued at \$24,350. Milton Borough has no farms within its limits.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAIL ROAD.

The Mayor of Baltimore in his message to the City Councils, strongly urges the commencement and completion of the rail road from Harrisburg to this place and Williamsport. We make room for the following extract, not having sufficient space for the whole this week.

It would be deemed superfluous, perhaps for me to add that the time has arrived when Baltimore, in justice to herself, must make extraordinary effort to secure the great advantages of her geographical position, and content with her eastern rivals her claims to the trade of the West and of the great lakes.

In this work above referred to, the possessor a powerful lever to the accomplishment of that great object. I have been waited upon by some of our most active, enterprising and influential citizens, who give every assurance that steps will be taken to immediately organize a company under the act referred to, to secure the early completion of this most important line of communication.

These gentlemen further assure me, and I cheerfully comment it to your honorable body, that a subscription to the work on the part of the city of \$500,000, secured by a mortgage on the work, after an expenditure of the same amount by individual enterprise would insure the speedy completion of the work, and thereby place Baltimore in a most happy position, with her great works of internal improvement.

RAIL ROAD OVER THE ICE.

The Rail Road Company, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, in order to facilitate the travelling, have laid down an iron track over the ice, on the Susquehanna, at Havre-de-Grace. They will have to keep a sharp look out about "breaking up" time, or the ice rails may go down the river, to keep company with a ten plate stove that a neighbor of ours saw floating down the flood during one of our freshets in the Susquehanna.

PRINTING THE LAWS.—An effort was made last winter to pass an act authorizing all public laws to be published in at least one paper in each County. In this manner the people would become acquainted with the laws much better than by the published acts of Assembly, almost a year after their passage, and which are only distributed among a few persons.

A RESOLUTION was passed in the House for the removal of the Seat of Justice from Harrisburg, on account of the rowdianism permitted by the citizens in the Capitol, during the ceremonies of the reception of Kosuth. Bring it up the Susquehanna. We will take care that the b'hoys behave themselves.

We learn from the Erie Chronicle that the first train of cars arrived there over the Erie and North East road, on Saturday the 10th inst. There was a great crowd and much rejoicing. This puts Erie in connection with New York, 475 miles travelled in 24 hours. When the Sunbury and Erie road is completed, the distance will be from Erie to Philadelphia, about 50 miles less and the time about 18 hours.

WHIG ALMANAC.—We are indebted to Messrs Greeley & McElrath, of the New York Tribune, for a copy of this work. It contains a vast deal of statistical and other useful information, and all for 12c cents or \$1 per dozen.

The New York Mirror has put on a new dress, decidedly the handsomest in newspaperdom. The Mirror is a lively and piquant paper, but never coarse or vulgar.

Some of the New York papers come down pretty heavily on Col. Forney of the Pennsylvania, on account of his letter to Mr. Roberts of Boston, in regard to Mrs. Forrest.

Mr. WHITNEY, the Pacific Rail Road agitator, is in Washington again. A few days since in Cincinnati, two men cut up 1247 hogs in 18 hours.

GREAT SNOW STORM.

The snow storm of Saturday night last, seems to have been the heaviest that has occurred for many years in our Atlantic cities. In Philadelphia the snow fell to the depth of about ten inches. In Baltimore it was twelve inches deep and in New York about eight inches. The mails have been delayed in almost every direction by the stoppage of the rail way trains on account of the drift of snow, which in the deep cuts some times fill up to the depth of from ten to fifteen feet. The Philadelphia Bulletin of Monday last says:

The railroad lines are all interrupted. On the Columbia railroad the Superintendent started out this morning with five locomotives for the West, but the train has not yet been heard from. We learn from Harrisburg, by telegraph, that four attempts have been made to get to Lancaster with four engines and three cars, but each time the train was obliged to return for wood and water before getting two miles. Another attempt was to be made at 1 P. M. The trains from the West are not in, but are within ten miles of Harrisburg, working their way. The ten o'clock line for New York from this city, was obliged to return for wood and water before getting two miles. The ferry boats have great difficulty in crossing the Delaware, in consequence of heavy floating ice.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. BIGLER.

The ceremonies of inaugurating Gov. Bigler took place at the State Capitol at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. The town was crowded with strangers. At a quarter before 12 the committees awaited on the Governor and the procession reached the Hall about 12 M.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the Capitol, the retiring Governor and the Governor elect were introduced to the assemblage, and took their seats upon the Speaker's platform—the Speaker of the Senate on the extreme right, the Governor elect seated next to him, and the retiring Governor and the Speaker of the House on his left. The certificate of the election of William Bigler, as Governor of the Commonwealth, was then read by the Clerk, and the usual oaths of office having been administered to him by the Speaker of the Senate, he was declared invested with the office of Governor, and proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, from which we take the following most important extract: Inaugural Address of Gov. Wm. Bigler, DELIVERED AT HARRISBURG, JAN. 20, 1852.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The providence of God has prospered our great Commonwealth. The will of the people has called on humble citizen to the performance of the duties of his chief executive office. In accordance with the requisition thus made on me, and in obedience to the provisions of the Constitution, I appear before you today, for the purpose of subscribing to the oath of office and assuming the duties. I embrace this opportunity to express the profound gratitude I feel towards the people for this distinguished mark of their confidence.

[The Governor then alludes to the fact of his being the junior of all his predecessors. Speaks of the importance of the right of suffrage, the necessity of general intelligence and free toleration of religious sentiments.] The experience of the world seems to demonstrate that general intelligence and republicanism must go together. The successful government of the people is the government of intellect directed by virtue.—A thorough education of the youth of our country, will therefore tend far more to the security of our institutions and the maintenance of our national honor, than all other means. Besides common school education, high literary attainment, the knowledge of the arts and sciences, a comprehension of individual rights and the principles of the Christian religion constitute the very bulwark of our republican government. The schemes and machinations of the demagogue will fall harmless before a people thus thoroughly educated.

The dangerous tendency of monopoly and the corrupting influence of money are met and counteracted by the power and virtue of this knowledge. Liberal expensives by our government for the purpose of education may well be regarded as rigid economy, and the payments of the people for the support of this cause as pure devotion to republicanism. It should be the first care of the parent and the government, and its fruits accounted the richest legacy we can leave to posterity.

In the discharge of the various duties of the office I have just assumed, it will be my anxious desire to do equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever persuasion, religion or political, and especially to advance the interests of this great Commonwealth; to increase the resources of her treasury, husband her means, diminish her debt and elevate the standard of her credit—to favor such measures as may be calculated to develop her vast resources, and stimulate her agricultural, mining, manufacturing, mechanical and commercial interests; and co-operate most cheerfully with the legislative branch of the government in the adoption of such policy as may tend to lessen the present onerous burthen of the people.

Our vast debt should be reduced as rapidly as practicable. Its injurious effects upon the growth of our population and the migration of the capital to the State, is much more potent than the casual observer would suppose. This may not be most readily accomplished by the too parsimonious use of the means already secured to the treasury. It may be wise to apply a portion of those to complete public improvements now far advanced in construction, but yet unproductive. The abandonment of such improvements would involve a large amount of capital already expended, and sacrifices entirely the chances of future returns to the treasury from these sources. Indeed, the speedy completion of the North Branch Canal is, in my opinion, consistent with the truest principles of economy.

A thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture by our people will have a most beneficial effect, if not quite essential to their prosperity. I am therefore much gratified by the effort now being made to accomplish this great object; and our own experience and the history of other countries fully demonstrate the importance of such scientific education. The study of this science, combined with the practical labor of tilling the soil, is no less calculated to elevate and dignify the farmer, than to reward him for his toil. This great, first, most dignified pursuit of man, so peculiarly adapted to our State and the inclinations of our people, should command the fostering care of government.

It will afford me the utmost pleasure to favor all proper measures calculated to advance our great agricultural, mineral and other interests. [The Governor then alludes to the importance of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania, especially her coal and iron, and the necessity of restricting the currency of paper within proper bounds.] Intimately connected with the great interests of the country is the subject of a currency. The proper disposition of this question is not a high, but one of the most difficult and dangerous duties of the government. The errors of our system are of the most seductive and dangerous character, consisting mainly in the creation of too much paper for the amount of specie basis provided for its redemption. The utmost care should be taken to guard against this tendency, and to secure the people in the use of this medium. This security may be measurably afforded by imposing on the corporations individual liability to the fullest extent.

Legislation should give to all citizens an equal opportunity of enjoying the natural advantages which surround them. Corporate power and special privileges too often produce the reverse result, and should only therefore be granted to facilitate the accomplishment of great public purposes, not within the reach of individual means. Capital and labor, co-operating in a proper relative proportion, have made, and will continue to make our country prosperous and happy. The rights of the latter should never be sacrificed to the interests of the former. Special legislation too frequently has this tendency. Capital can always command employment and profit. Labor, less able to command either, should receive the watchful care of government. The dangerous conflict touching the subject of slavery, which for a time seemed to menace the stability of the national government, has been most fortunately, and I trust permanently adjusted, through the medium of what are generally known as "the Compromise measures." The general acquiescence of the several States in this adjustment gives assurance of continued peace to the country and permanence to the Union—permanence to that Union, the formation of which gave our nation early influence and dignity of position with the other powers of the earth. The Union and the Constitution are one and indivisible. The former cannot exist without the latter, and the latter had no purpose but to perfect and sustain the former. He, therefore, who is not for the Constitution is against the Union; and he who would strike at either, would commit political sacrilege against the great fabric sanctioned by Washington and Franklin. The Federal Constitution must be maintained and executed in all parts. It is the paramount law of each State, and it is the imperative duty of their respective governments to assist in the just and full administration of all its provisions. To Congress undoubtedly belongs, in the first instance, the duty of making provision to carry into execution the intent of this instrument, but it is the right and duty of the States, moving within the limits of their reserved rights, to co-operate with the General Government in this legitimate work.—They should certainly never attempt, by means of their legislation, to embarrass the administration of the Constitution. Such interference cannot fail to engender hostile feelings between the different sections of the Union, and, if persisted in, lead to a separation of the States. So far as the legislation of this kind can be found on the statute book of this State, it should speedily be repealed. Of this character I regard the greater portion of the law of 1847, prohibiting the use of our State prisons for the detention of fugitives from labor, whilst awaiting trial. In that work I shall most cheerfully participate, as I shall also aid, as far as I may properly do so, to suppress all attempts to resist the execution of the laws of Congress, whether providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor, or for any other constitutional purpose. The necessity for such action is fully demonstrated by the fatal consequences resulting from our own bondsmen.

I need say no more, my fellow-citizens, of the importance of the Union. You are, I am confident, abundantly impressed with its magnitude; without Union our liberties never could have been achieved. Without the dissolution of this national compact would fall the hopes of the world for republicanism the cause of political and religious liberty, the peace and prosperity of our people—Let our habits of acting, thinking and speaking of the Union be as though it were indeed the practical basis of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning at the first dawn of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to ensnare the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. Then shall we have performed our whole duty—duty to ourselves, to our sister States, and to the cause of republicanism throughout the world. WILLIAM BIGLER.

The following is an extract from a speech made by Hon. Robert J. Walker, at a complimentary dinner given to him by the merchants of Manchester, England, on the 9th of December last. "The first gentleman that was ever distinguished in my country as an eminent advocate of free trade was a distinguished Englishman, the friend of Franklin and Jefferson, eminent as a scholar, a philosopher, a historian and a divine. He came from a vicinity of the neighboring city of Birmingham, and his name was Joseph Priestley.—[Hear, hear, and applause.] He settled, he lived, and died in my own native town of Northumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania, and so far as my knowledge extends, the first essays that were ever written in my own country in favor of the doctrine of free trade emanated from his pen."

THREE persons were recently fined \$10 each, and the costs of court, in Boston, for throwing snow balls in the streets of that city. MR. CHARLES L. BRACE, the heroic pedestrian who was imprisoned by the Austrian government, lectured in Boston on the 15th inst. JOHN BAUNMAN, aged 40 years, was instantly killed in one of the Schuylkill Co. mines, on Friday. WESTERN TEXAS, it is said, is preparing to ask for admission into the Union as a separate State. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., was lighted with gas for the first time on last Monday night. LOLA MONTEZ appeared at the Walnut street Theatre this week. SNOW drifts 20 feet deep can be seen in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg.

New Advertisements.

VOLTAIRE was at the table one day, when the company were conversing on the antiquity of the world. His opinion being asked, he said, "The world is like an old couple, who say, 'The best way for men to disguise their age, is to wear the elegant, and fashionable (obtaining sold) street by Rockhill & Wilson, No. 111 Chestnut street, corner of Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1852.—"

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 21st day of February next, on the premises, the following real estate to wit: A certain

Tract of Land,

situate in Little Mahoning township, County aforesaid, bounded by land of Samuel Rothermel, William Baker and Daniel Wagner, containing about 37 ACRES, whereon

FRAME HOUSE,

(Tavern Stand) Bank Barn, Shed and a LARGE APPLE ORCHARD, six or eight acres being meadow land. Also a piece of Woodland, unimproved, on the south side of the Mahoning meadow, adjoining land of P. Keister and Wm. Raker, containing 14 ACRES

more or less. Late the estate of Frederick Baker, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day when the terms of sale will be made known by JACOB D. HOFFMAN, Trustee. By order of the Court, J. P. PURSELL, CLK. O. C. Jan. 24, 1852.—St.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 26th day of February next, on the premises, the following real estate to wit: A certain

Tract of Land,

situate in Point township, County aforesaid, beginning at a corner on land of Isaac Vincent, thence by said land south 40° east 420 perches to the river, thence north 70° east 45 perches along the river, thence by land of Jonathan Purcell, North 40° west 420 perches to a corner on land of Joseph Leonard's heirs, thence south 80° east 50 perches to the place of beginning, containing 106 Acres.

Late the estate of Leonard Ploot, deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day when the terms of sale will be made known by JOHN PEOTZ, Adm'r. BENJ. PEOTZ, } By order of the Court, J. P. PURSELL, CLK. O. C. Jan. 24, 1852.—St.

J. STOCKMAN & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS. Thimbles, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c. At the Old Established Stand, Sign of the Gold Thimble, No. 60 Chestnut Street, South side, between 21 and 23 Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE they manufacture and keep on hand a variety of articles, suitable for city or country trade, among which a Gold and Silver Patent and other kinds of Pencils, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Combs, Finger Shields, Knitting Sheaths, Need Cases, Sewer Hooks and Chains, Pure Clay Tooth and Ear Picks, Trussers, Nursing "Tubs," Old Fellows' and Sons of Temperance Jew and Emblems, &c. also

Silver Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives. In addition to which they keep a general supply of Rogers' Superior Plated and German Silver Goods

Of the first quality, such as Spoons, Forks, and Oyster Ladles, Butter Knives, Spectacles, & Jackson's celebrated Lead for Pencils of sizes by the quantity, at the lowest market price. January, 24, 1852.—2m.

TAKE NOTICE

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to Mrs. E. Follmer, on book account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, on or before the 10th of February next, as the books will then pass into the hands of a legal officer for collection. Those who wish to save cost will find it their advantage to call at the old stand and set their accounts as longer indulgence cannot give. ELIZABETH FOLLMER Sunbury, Jan. 17, 1852.—St.

SMITH'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, a fresh supply just received, and sold by Sunbury, Jan. 10, 1852.

ISSUE PAPER.—Yellow Tissue paper covering glasses, &c. for sale at the office of the American.

BLANK DEEDS printed on the best quality of parchment paper, sold at the lowest price at this office, by wholesale and retail.

HAY, in the vicinity of Auburn, California, commands readily \$100 per ton.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1852

The Speaker announced the following standing committees: Finance—Muhlenberg, Packer, Meyers, Frailey, M'Caslin. Judiciary—Kunkel, M'Murtrie, Goerney, Muhlenberg, Crabb. Accounts—Forsyth, Evans, Sifer, Hamlin, Haslett. Public Buildings—Darlington, Corothers, Sifer.

Estates and Escheats—M'Murtrie, Guernsey, Kunkel, Hoge, Sanderson. Pensions and Gratuities—Carson, Hamilton, M'Farland, Cinzer, Shimer. Corporations—Haslett, Matthias, Jones, Fernon, Buckelaw. Library—Malone, Corothers, Carson. Banks—Crabb, Malone, Frailey, Robertson, Shimer.

Internal Improvements—Packer, Haslett, Forsyth, Barns, Evans. Election Districts—Robertson, Darlington, Bailey, Buckelaw, Hamlin. Retrenchment and Reform—Meyers, Hamilton, Carson, Hamlin, Fernon.

Education—Carothers, Matthias, Darlington, Packer, Hoge. Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Kinzer, Meyers, Shimer, Robertson, Fulton. Mills—M'Caslin, Packer, Muhlenberg, M'Farland, Fulton.

Roads and Bridges—Guernsey, Bailly, Barnes, Hamlin, Jones. Private Claims and Damages—Matthias, Malone, Forsyth, Evans, Frailey. Vice and Immorality—Sifer, Corothers, Carson, Sanderson, Fulton. Compare Bills—Jones, Kunkel, Hamilton, M'Caslin Robertson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 1852.

The Speaker announced the following standing Committees for the present session. Ways and Means—Messrs. Bonham, Hart, M'Keen, Goodwin, M'Case, Benedict, Blair, Lilly, and Miller, of Allegheny.

Judiciary—Messrs. Jackson, Broomall, James of Warren, Bonham, Schell, O'Neill, Gillis, Hubbell, and Shaeffer. Pensions—Messrs. Ely, Bigelow, M'Connell, Herbert, Follmer, Freeland, and Miller, of Northampton.

Claims—Messrs. Souder, Dungan, Shull, Kean, Harris, Ross and Ringer. Agriculture—Messrs. Evans, Landis, Anderson, Blaine, Craig, Thomas, and Sharon. Education—Messrs. M'Keen, Wise, Reckhow, Flanigan, Rnbcian, James, of Chester and Seltzer.

Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Demers, Hunsacker, Wagner, Kingsley, Landis, Meyers, and M'Graham. Accounts—Messrs. Gibbs, MacLay, Gifford, Stewart, Mott, Mowry, and Rubincam.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Laury, M'Connell, Walton, Yost, Brock, Gabe, and Penny. Militia—Messrs. Black, Mowry, Beyer, Hook, Pownall, Penny, and Torbett.

Election Districts—Messrs. Laughlin, Dangler, Springer, M'Cluskey, Herbert, Merriam, and Meloy. Banks—Messrs. Recklow, Hart, Leech, Acker, Merriam, James, of Warren, Laury, Hill, and Miller, of Philadelphia county.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Schell, Appleton, Broomall, O'Neill, Kelso, Hubbell, and Smith. Corporations—Messrs. Shugert, Gossler, Huplet, Rhoads, Fife, Reilly, Demers, Sheaffer and Kilbourn.

Local Appropriations—Messrs. Rhoads, Freeland, Mylert, Mellingers, Kingsley, Reifsnnyder, and Meloy. Lands—Messrs. Blair, Appleton, Black, Anderson, Gabe, Sharon, and Dungan. Divorces—Messrs. Fretz, Lilly, Reel, Melinger, Gibbs, Shull, and Flanigan.

New Counties—Messrs. Guffey, Miller of Allegheny, Reiley, Meclay, Folmer, Boyer, and Fownall. Compare Bills—Messrs. Huplet, Acker, Evans, Hook and Harris. Library—Messrs. Stewart, Craig and Leech.

Island Navigation—Messrs. Benedict, Gillis, Gossler, Hill, Malerin, Ross, Mott, Chandler, M'Cluskey, Kean, Mylert, Torbett and Hamilton. Printing—Messrs. Wise, Souder, and Shugert. Public Buildings—Messrs. Goodwin, Ely and Guffey.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1852.

SENATE.—Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Finance, reported back, as committed, the bill from the House, authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a temporary loan of \$300,000 to meet the semi-annual interest on the public debt, falling due on the 1st of February.

Mr. Kunkel moved that the bill be referred back to the Finance Committee. The motion led to a lengthy discussion. HOESE.—The Speaker announced the following committee to apportion the State into Congressional districts:—Messrs. Schell, Demers, Flanigan, Souder, Huplet, Broomall, Acker, Schaeffer, Evans, Lilly, Benedict, Reckhow, Follmer, Freeland, Mellinger, Bonham, Blair, Hill, Hamilton, Fife, Merziman, Wise and McConnell.

The following nomination were made for State Treasurer, to be elected on Monday next:—John M. Dickel, George Dazie and James P. Hoover.

The bill changing the name of the Equitable Life Insurance and Trust Company, and extending its powers—the Company to be called the Equitable Mutual Insurance Company, was taken up and passed finally. The following bills were read in place:—By Mr. Gillis, a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie, and Pittsburg and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, and also a supplement to the Act incorporating the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Rail Road Company. Also a bill relative to rail road companies.

Mr. Huplet submitted a series of joint resolutions relative to the Dartmouth prisoners. Mr. Small offered a series of joint resolutions relative to a Congress of Nations for the purpose of enacting international laws. Mr. Jackson introduced a supplement to the act incorporating the Danville Rail Road Company.

It was then ordered that to-morrow the House will proceed to the selection of a committee to try the contested election, case of Painter vs. Demers, from the county of Philadelphia. The resolution of Mr. Hart for the appointment of a joint special committee to inquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government from Harrisburg, was taken up and passed, and Messrs. Hart, Ross and Gaines of Warren, appointed on the part of the House. Mr. Madeira moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed. The orders of the day were called, and the House refused to entertain the motion—yeas 40, nays 44.

From the Phila. Ledger of the 17th inst.

FRIGHTFUL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

A DWELLING HOUSE DEMOLISHED.—SEVERAL PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.—A most frightful accident occurred, yesterday, at the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, at Bristol, the particulars of which are as follows: The 6 o'clock train from New York yesterday morning, on passing Bristol, dropped one of its cars; those having charge of the train ran the car off the main track into a small car-house, and left it there, but with a degree of carelessness totally unpardonable, neglected to turn back again in its proper place the switch leading to the car-house.—At 12 o'clock, the 9 o'clock train from New York reached Bristol, and there being no passengers waiting there, was passing on at nearly full speed, when it reached the switch, and a sudden jar and the crashing of timbers caused quite a consternation among the passengers. The locomotive had been turned from its proper course by the misplaced switch, and ran upon the track leading to the car-house, into which building it plunged, bursting through the doors and forcing the empty cars standing in the house through a brick wall in the rear, thence through a pile of wood in a yard adjoining, and thence again into the dining-room of the house of Mr. William Stewart, in the middle of which himself and family, seven in number, were sitting around the dinner-table. The whole interior of the back-building, which was of frame, about twelve feet in width by sixteen feet in length, was brought down in a mass of ruins, the upper floor falling on to the table and stove, with the bedding and furniture from above. The passengers immediately left the cars to render such assistance as might be needed. They found Mrs. Stewart and a young girl, who were in the room at the time of the crash, were in the yard, whence they had been thrown, frantic with terror, whilst the father was struggling to rescue his children from beneath the ruins, at which a hundred willing hands were in a moment heartily assisting him. Their screams could be heard, and for a few minutes nothing could be seen of them, but on the upper floor, which had fallen, being lifted off, the three children, two girls and a boy, were found covered with rubbish, and rescued, when their injuries were happily found to be but slight. The girls were slightly bruised and scratched, and the little boy had quite a severe contusion on the side of his head. All of them were almost frightened to death, equally unable, as were their parents, to imagine what had happened.—The other persons in the room were only slightly bruised, with the exception of Mrs. Stewart, who received a severe blow on the head, and, being enfeebled, some fears were entertained as to the result.

On returning to the car-house, into which the head of the train had entered, the locomotive and tender was found to be driven together, and the running gear and frame of the former crushed into a hundred pieces, being, in fact, a perfect wreck. The end of the empty car, or rather the shattered frame of it, was driven almost entirely out of the car-house, through the brick wall, and lodged on the pile of wood in the yard, between the rear of the house and the dwelling of Mr. Stewart; a portion of it entering and demolishing the back part of which, as before stated, but still retaining its elevated position. The track of this car was thoroughly demolished between the front of the locomotive and the lower part of the wall, which, being built against a bank of earth, did not give way. The engineer, Mr. Peter Provost, leaped off as soon as the head of the locomotive struck the door, and succeeded in escaping with a slight injury to his side and back. The two firemen, James Kinley and James Lexor, both of New Brunswick, discovered the danger of their position too late to jump, and were found fast between the locomotive and tender; the first with his right foot caught at the instep, the bones crushed and protruding in a frightful manner; and the second with a similar injury to his left foot; and, though not so severely crushed, amputation is deemed necessary in both cases.—They were soon rescued from their fearful position by the passengers, and conveyed to a public house, where medical aid was promptly in attendance, affording them temporary relief until they could be brought to the City Hospital, where amputation was doubtless performed last night. A messenger was sent by the conductor, by horse express, to the telegraph station at Trenton, and a message sent to Philadelphia for another locomotive, which reached Bristol at 3 o'clock, and after a detention of about three hours, the train was again in motion on its way to the city, where it arrived at half-past 4 o'clock. CHEVALIER WYOFF, formerly the agent of Fanny Blesler, is said to be in prison at Genoa, with the prospect of being sent to the galleys