

- Dendford Ateporter:

Free Soli, Free Sperch, Free Ment Presson for Free Territory. E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda. Wednesday, January 17, 1849.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.—The Democratic Standing Committee of Bradford county, hereby call a Convention to be composed of two Delegates from each election district in said County, to be holden at Towards, on Tuesday evening, February 6th, 1848, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State convention at Pittsburg on the 4th day of July heat, t nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and have appointed the following Committees of Vigitance for the several

districts of said county.

The Committees will call meetings on Saturday,
February 3d, between the hours of 3 and 8, P. M.,

for the election of Delegates.

We would enjoin upon the Committees the responsibility which rests upon them, and the necessity of discharging their duty faithfully and fully -The primary meeting should be called on the day named, at the usual place for holding said meetings or at some place most convenient to the democrats of the district. Great care should be taken that every democrat has notice of the Delegate meeting, that all may have a chance of attending.

E. O'MEARA GOODRICH,

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, E. W. JONES, A. D. SPALLING, THOMAS SMEAD, C. G. GRIDLEY. C. H. HERRICK, WM. BLAKE, NATHAN MAYNARD,

Standing Committee. January 6, 1848.

Albany-Arunah Ladd, Benjamin Wilcox; Armenia-John Kiff, Israel More; Asylum-John M. Horton, Benjamin P. Ingham; Athens borough-L. H. Sherman, George Park; Athens township—David Gardner, N. Edminster Burlington—Samuel McKean, Hiram Gee; Canton—C. 8. Elliott, Asa Pratt, je; Columbia-Chas. Ba'lard, Isane Strait; Durell-Madison Decker, D. L. States : Franklin-J. H. Havnes, Ahira Gay; Granville-Elon Bailey, C. D. Ross; Herrick-Almon Fuller, Jonathan Buttles; Leroy-Horace Stone, John Kelly; Litchfield-Cyrus Merritt, Benj. Ball; Monroe-Daniel Cook, A. L. Cranmer; Orwell-H. Z. Frisbie. Aaron Chubbuck; Pike-John Baldwin, Wm. Hutchinson; Rume—Charles Forbes, Hiram Rice; Ridgberry—James H. Webb, Wm. R. Buck; Smithfield -H. Huntingdon, Divid Hill; Springfield-Elisha Knapp, Robert Bardwell; Bpringhill-Judson Stevens, Jerome Green; South Creek-Charles Lewis, Benj. Quick; Standing Stone—P. D. Havens, A. Ennis; Towanda boro,—Wm. B. Shaw, Wm. Scott; Towanda tp.—Nelson Gilbert, J. F. Ketchum; Troy boro,—E. F. Ballard, D. V. Barnes; Troy tp .- Alonzoe Morse. J. M. Smith; H. Vandyke, Edward Mills; Warren-H. B. Bowen, W. W. Baker; Wells-John Brownell, John H. Cole; Windham-J. B. Webster, B. Knykendall; Wyalusing-Edward Elliott, Edward Homet; Wysox-8, Strickland, jr., J. M. Reed.

Governor's Message.

On our outside, will be found the message Gov. Johnston, entire. It is rather lengthy, but after previous inflictions, to be borne meekly. We have no room to remark upon this document, further than to say that there are some things in it to be commended, and many to which we objectwhich comprises the essence of the usual criticisms

"A Good Time Coming."

The course of the Pennsylvanian and Washington Union lately, afford the surest and stronges guarantee that could be offered, that the Slavery propagandists see that it is high time to nause before they have fully aroused the spirit and determination of the Freemen of the North. A mighty change has been going on with them. A few months since, and anothernas and denunciations were liberally dealt out upon the devoted heads of the friends of Freedom. They were summarily beheaded; lopped off with a single blow of the self-constituted executioners from the Demogratic party. No quarter was shown them, but one deep grave, dag by the stipendaries of the administration yawned to receive them, in common.

But now, how different their course. The organgrinder has changed his tone. The Proviso rears its hideous head in Congress, and Hale and Giddings utter their most diabolical sentiments without a warning sound from the Nestor of the Press. The Every acre of Slave territory which is acquired, but Pennsylvanian, too, which once considered itself the especial guardian of the peculiar institution, is silent. An apathy has apparently seized upon it, except an occasional excruciating shrick about the Dissolution of the Union! Do these watchmen upon the walls of Slavery sleep? Or do they think better of the efforts of those who seek to secure for Freemen and their posterity the fair fields of our new Territory? We trust they do; but we fear the lesson they have learned has been an unwilling one. They have seen Wilmor, and Preston King and Gippings, and numberless others lifted by the popular voice, far above their power, backed by the influence of the administration. Under the most adverse circumstances, they have heard a voice which they dare not disrespect. Northern men, especially must pay heed to the demand for Freedom, or sink themselves in the depths of popular odium and degradation. The will of the people has had no opportunity to show itself in its strength. There have been occasional glimmerings of it to be sure, when proscription had attempted to defeat the champions of their right, which show what will be its power when amused and concentrated towards one object. It exists in the great heart of the mass, ready for faction, and wo to those who seek to disregard it.

FIRE AT PITTSBURG - A fire took place at Pittsburg on Saturday morning last about two o clock, which was unite destructive some fifteen house- & stores being burnt. The entire loss is probably \$200,000, on which there was a partial insurance. Three per sons were injured during the fire, and one persona son of Judge Hays-was killed by a wall fulling upon hims. He was highly esteemed and has left a ble demands, the greater portion of the South are

Com Conton F: Mason, of Bradford county is named in some of the Democratic papers as the of States is safe. next Democratic candidate for Canal Commission er. He is at present a State Senator from the Brutford district: and enjoys a good reputation for ability and practical experience. The next candistate is concessed to the North.—Renting Dem.

the Uple What would be Gained by a Dissolution of We learn with much pleasure, (from a correspon

We learn with much pleasure, (from accordance) We extract the showing notes pleasure of New Southern meets and echoed by Southern dought usued by the able and sealest Senator, Col. Mason, Vort. It is part of an able argument on the questaces that the determination to arrest the further in the democratic cases to nominate a candidate fition at Freedom, and does hoose to the Executive spread of Slavery, was endangering the permane for U. S. Senator. Of the 2d ballot, when the vote of the Empire State:

ance of the Republic, and we propose now briefly stood, for Woodward, 22; Cameron, 22; Brothead,

If there be any one subject upon which the people of the State of New York approach near to unanto consider the reasons urged, and also what could in any event be gained by the Slave States, slicinkl they dismember hemselves from the Confederacy. We shall endeavor to treat the matter in as serious an aspect as if the Union was really in danger, although, as we believe, it was never upon a firmer oundation than at this present moment

The present excitment is the result of the expression by thirteen of the free States through their Legislatures, that the Territory which we have acquired, should remain in the same situation as when it came into our hands, protected by law against the introduction of domestic Slavery. That the South, if they have not encouraged the late war with Mexico for the purpose of acquiring new fields upon which to enhance the worth of their human property, depreciating in value, have at least looked upon it as likely to produce so desirable a result, is now made strikingly manifest. They have submitted quietly to the establishment of the Jefferson Ordinance, on a number of occasions, without manifesting such feeling, and without raising a single objection on the score of unconstitutionality or of infringement upon their rights. And now, when they freely admit that Slavery is practically impossible to exist in the newly acquired region, both on account of climate and the will of its inhabitants, what new aspect is presented to the Proviso that it should be so repugnant to Southern interests? The only reason which recurs, is that the slaveholders have tooked with longing eyes upon our new Territories, for an additional Slave mart, and that all their professions as to the improbability of extending Slavery, are mere pretences, made to deceive and delay, until they can obtain a footing there with their human chattles. Hence to frighten the North from her position upon this question, by menaces and bravado; to make her and still, while they quietly and speedily take possession of our newly acquired possessions, is the reason why she attempts to put on such a treasonable front. If it succeeds, it will be but another ignoble instance where the North has succumbed to

the rapacity of the South; if it fails, our Southern

friends, now so full of valor and determination, will

Each succeeding day, illustrates more clearly and

quietly submit to their manifest destiny.

forcibly, that the South have much the greatest intesest in preserving this Union intact. They have succeeded heretofore, by the aid of the Northern Democracy, in monopolising the greater share of the patronage of the General Government, while they contribute but a small share to its support, and the time is fast hastening when they will have to appeal to the North to protect them against the curse which is now in their midst. Will they, by engendering sectional animosities, so alienate their northern brethren that they "will mock at their calami ty, and laugh when their fear cometh ?" Except on this Continent the whole civilized world look with abhorence upon the institution of Slavery. It is left for this Model Republic-a shining light to oppressed, slavery hating Kingdoms-to foster and encourage this evil in their midst. To whom, then, in the day of their calamity could the south look for support and succor? They comprise in their population of eight millions, three millions of slaves, neld by three hundred thousand capitalists. These three millions of human beings are held in a state of bondage abhorrent to the instincts Nature has implanted in the breast of every individual, however ignorant or unlearned he may be. History furnishes us with terrible examples of the determination and ferocity which this class of beings exercise when once aroused to action for their liberty and rights, and smarting under the recollection of repeated and long continued injuries. Those who have no pecuniary interest in the institution, would flee from impending danger as from a postilence. The three hundre! thousand owners of three millions of infuriated and maddened slaves would find themselves almost alone in the midst of the calamity they had themselves invoked. Their fair fields might be laid waste, and their country be incarnadined with blood, and the only effect of their appeals to the North and the remainder of the civilized world, if answered, while it released them from their danger, would inevitably result in the effectual destruction

While Southern men are entailing upon their children the calamity, at the contemplation of which they shudder, it is assuredly not their interest to cut them off from the support which the Union gives to their safety and their institutions.note off the danger instead of averting it. Sever the tie which binds these States together-draw a line of sectionality between the Free and the Slave States -and that moment the efforts of fanatics, which State. are now impotent to do injury, will become of terrible consequence to the South-endangering them by continued and indirect assaults upon their property, conducted necessarily with impunity, and which will create a breach heightened by ranco and enmity.

The property of the South can only be valuable in proportion to its safety; to be secure it must have the protection which the presence of the North in the compact, and the true compromises of the Constitution, afford. J A dissolution of the Union would render that property worthless, by affording an asylum for the Stave, where he would be secure from re-capture. A continual dispute would be thus kept up, which would be anything but be. The democrats claim the election of Weller as neficial to the South, and be the cause of much as Governor, by 280 majority-rejecting the vote of perity and ill feeling.

This is a subject full of interest-we have pursued but a single branch. It will be seen that the value and security of property—the safety of their own firesides, and the future prosperty of the South. depend upon their continuing in alliance with the North. We shudder at the awful consequences which the unwise counsels of Southern fanatics might bring upon their own heads. We have no feeling for the South except of fraternity; and pray Heaven that her counsels may be guided with wisdom and justice. The North only ask that Slavery hall not extend—that our Capital be purified from the unsightly stain upon it-and they will stand by the South in every emergency. To these reasonswilling to acquiesce—if they repuliate the treason which dares to think of Dismion, the Brotherhood

Mr. BENTON, it is said by a Washington corres pondent, returned to the Senate a Free Sciler, and one of the Semitors from Texas, it is also ascerted, entertains the same views.

14-and there was some probability that the arch intriguer might succeed in securing a cantus nomi nation, Col. Masox declared in unequivocal terms that he and some ten others would protest against it, and should not, and would not, under any circomstances; vote for him; and in the strongest terms referred to and denounced the manner in ful even to the breaking down of the strong barriers which he was before elected. For this, Col. Ma. of party organization. This sentiment is not of reson deserves the thanks of the democracy of this County, and of the State. He represented truly the feelings of his constituents, in endeavoring so nobly to ward off impending disgrace from our Commonwealth.

Finally, on the fifth ballot, BRODREAD was nominated, receiving 32 votes, to Cameron 27. The power of the patronage which Simon has wielded, availed him not, and those only who have been provided for at his hands, will regret that he once nore sinks to the obscurity for which he was designed. The fangs of the viper lay in the perfect control which he had of all the patronage of the General Government within the State, and much out of it:-that will soon be gone-and when it is. there will be none so poor as even to hate him.

We could have wished that some other Demorat might have been selected for the empty honor of the nomination-than a Congressman who has been so devoted to Southern interests-but we are not disposed to find fault now, when we see how imminent was the danger the party has escaped. It has to be relieved of but a few more such excrescences, to become in a healthy state,

The Chelera.

This dreadful and singular disease is making its ravages in the South. At New Orleans the deaths have been frightfully frequent. A singular fact connected with the Cholera is the death of one third of the 8th regiment of infantry at Port Lavacae. Texas. These troops left New Orleans before the Cholera had developed itself; but must have encountered before their departure the causes which produce the disease.

Our latest accounts from New Orleans bring the gratifying intelligence that the Cholera was rapidly decreasing in that city. . Vicksburg, which has saffered severely, is now entirely free of the disease; as is also Cincinnatti.

For California.

Our young men, on Tuesday last, had the pain of bidding a "good-bye" to two of their compantook their departure for New York, en route for California. Many a tear started at the parting; and they carry with them in their long and tedious journey to their new homes, the thoughts and heartfelt wishes of our entire community. We wish them both, a safe and pleasant voyage, and a full realization on their arrival, of the most flattering accounts which have reached us, of that country.

They will be followed in the spring, we under stand, by several of our citizens.

The Southern Committee.

This body were to report on Monday last. We have as yet no information as to the character of the suggestions they offer to the South. We apprehend, however, that nothing serious will ensue.-We are sensible at this present writing, that the material world has suffered no destroying shock. and we are equally certain that no danger need be apprehended to our political world. Should any joying for weeks past, is tast being destroyed by great catastrophe be inform our readers.

United States Senator.

At noon, on Tuesday, 9th inst., the Senate and House met in Convention to elect a U. S. Senator. in Mr. Cameron's place. On third ballot, JAMES Cooper, of Adams county, was declared duly elected. for 6 years, from the 4th of March next. The vote on this ballot, stood as follows:

James Cooper, Richard Brodhead,

ELECTION OF U.S. SENATORS.—Gen. Jackson Mor. ton, late a Taylor elector, has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Florida, to supply the seat of Mr. Westcott, He received the vote of eight regular Whig candidate.

62

The Legislature of Kentucky has elected Hon. Thomas Meterlf, U. S. Senator from the 4th of March next. He now occupies the seat vacated by Mr. Crittenden.

Senator Atchinson, of Missonri, has been re-elected to the U S. Senate by the Legislature of that

A. F. Dudge has been re-elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Iowa, for six years from the 4th of March next

METROPOLITAM MAGAZINE.—Israel Post, Nassau street, New York, has issued the first number of a Magazine with this title. This number augurs favorably for the value and interest of the Magazine. Among its contributors are some of the best writers in the country, and the engravings by T. H. Mattison are well designed and executed. The "Metropolitan" is published at the usual price, \$3 per year, or two copies for \$5.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE is in more difficulties .-Lorain county on the ground of informality in transmitting the returns. On the other hand, the Whigs claim Form as the legally elected Governor, and so the Speaker announced, after the votes had been counted off in Convention. The Convention was broken up in the most intense excitement, amidst threate of force. The matter has been taken up in both houses, but as yet with no definite result.

We invite attention to the remarks of Col. Mason, on the resolution to relieve the Governor from the responsibility of approving or vetoing the bills, held-over from the last session by Gov. Shunk, in another column.

Messrs. Stockwell and Wattles of the House, and Col. Mason, of the Senate, have our thanks for

"THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT" comes to us enlarged and improved in appearance. We congrainlate friend HEMPSTEAD upon the prosperity of which this is a sure index.

JOHNSTON'S OFFICIAL MAJORITY OF Longstreth for Governor, is declared to be 397 votes.

Now York and Free Territory.

We extract the following noble masage from

ple of the State of New York approach near to unanimity of sentiment, it is in their fixed determination to resist the extension of slavery over territory now free. With them it involves a great moral principle, and overrides all questions of temporary or o political expediency. None venture to dissent and in the mere difference of degrees in which the septiment receives niterance, it has proven powercent origin with our people. It was this sentimen which, fifty years ago, prompted the abolishment of slavery in this State. It was this nearly unanimous sentiment of the people which was reflected, and received utterance in the voice of our State Legislature at the period of the agitation of the question on the admission of Missiouri, into the Union-Slavery not only existed at that time within the li-Missouri, but was legalized within the whole of the territory acquired by the U. States under the treaty with France. The people of our State were induced to yield their assent to a compromise then made whereby a State permitting slavery was admitted into the Union, formed out of territory not embraced within the compromises of the constitution by the consideration that slavery and involuntary servitude should be forever excluded from the remaining portion of the territory within which slavery was theretofore unauthorized. They yielded the political advantage of slave representation portion of the territory for the moral triumph of es

tablishing freedom throughout the remainder. They are now asked to become parties to the exension of slavery over territory already free. Their answer may be read in their past history. I beieve that it is almost if not entirely, the unanimous de cision of the people of this State, that under no circumstances will their assent be given to any acion whereby the institution of slavery shall be in troduced into any part of the territory of the United States, from which it is now excluded."

Mr. Wilkins on the first day of the session offered resolutions in the New York Legislature, temonstrating against the claims of Texas to the territory of New Mexico, and insisting upon New Mexico being protected against Slavery, and instructing the Representatives of the State in Congress, to vote for securing governments for the Territories, and inrist upon the prohibition of slavery in the Territory between the Neuces and the Rio Grande, as the com mon property of the Union; that it should be protected against the unfounded claims of Texas as a part of that State, and prohibits the extension of Slavery over it.

The resolutions also re-endorse the proposition of Mr. Gott, in Congress, prohibiting the Slave t:ade in the District of Columbia.

These resolutions passed the Senate by an unani mons vote; and the House by a vote nearly unanimons. It is yet to be seen, whether Senator Dickixson has enough self respect to consult the wishes ons-W. F. MENARDI and J. M. COLLINS-who of his constituency, or lend himself to the purpose of the South.

> Accident.-Mr. Edward Carpenter, of Towarda township, met with a serious accident, while hunting in the woods on Monday last. While in the act of putting down a ball, his rifle was discharged. and the ramrod driven through his hand, shattering it badly. The bullet passed through the rim of his hat, close to his head.

> RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT .- A man named John Mc-Cafery, of Middletown, was run over on the 11th inst., on the railroad near Harrisburg; and instantly killed.

> The "National Reformer," formerly pubished at Honesdale, has been discontinued for want of patronage. The editor has removed to Carbondale, and established a whig paper.

THE FINE SLEIGHING, which we have been en-

thaw and rain. It has served its purpose, pose, and has certainly been well improved. Col. Ambrose H. Sevier, late U. S. Senator from Arkansas, and one of the Commissioners who ne-

gotaited the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, died on the 1st of January. HON, ALEXANDER L. HAYS, President Judge of the District Court of Lancaster county, has tender-

ed his resignation to the Governor. FEARFUL ACCIDENT-WONDERFUL ESCAPE.-On Sunday last, our friends, Maj. Saumel M. Mills and Mr. Daniel Glassmire, took a sleigh ride to the new town of Ashland, on the north side of the Broad Mountain, in Butler township, about 12 miles from Pottsville. When they reached Wasser's Broad Mountain House, they met young Mr. Wasser, who Whigs, and all the Democrats. Mr. Ward was the agreed to accompany them to Ashland. He harnessed into a sleigh his fine young racing horse, valued at \$150 to \$500.) and started after Messre. Mills and Glassmire. In passing some sleds, young Wasser upset his sleigh, himself and his common were thrown out, and his horse started to run.-Messrs, M. and G. were descending the mountain when looking back, they saw Waaser's horse com ing on the full run behind them. They turned out and made way for the muaway; the horse passed them, and about 200 yards further down, came in contact with a drove of cattle coming to the Potts ville market. The poor brute threw himself with great violence on the head of a stout bull in the drove. Both horns of the bull entered the horse's body, one in the breast in front of the shoulder, the other just behind the shoulder. One of the horns was broken off in the body, and the horse dropped dead instantly, and in his death struggle knocking another ox of the drove insensible upon the ground, where he laid for some minutes as if killed by the violence of the shock. The poor horse was unhar nessed as he lay, and his mangled carcass robed over the steep mountain side. food for the wild beast, and birds of prey.—Pottsville Emporium.

> TERRIBLE SCENE ON THE ICE.—The Philadelphia papers contain thrilling accounts of an accident that happened on Tuesday 9th inst, on the ice at the Schuylkill river, near Fairmount Dam. A party of persons, some sixty or seventy, principally ladics and children were upon the ice, looking at the Skaters, when a large cake of ice separated from the main body, and was swept by the current to wards the dam, with those standing upon it. As the ice shot over the dam, it broke with its own weight, and swept down with it a lady and two children. They were rescued by a Quaker gentleman, who displayed great presence of mind, amid the intense excitement. The remainder escaped with a disagreeable cold bath, but fortunately not a single life was lost. The scene presented was for a time truly terrific, and most of the speciators on shore were so completely frenzied, that they rendered little or no assistance.

> The whistle of the Locomotive as it ploughs its way through our mountains, has been the cause of m sch merriment to some, and alarm to others.— Many of our back settlers have funcied it to be the scream of some terrific wild beast. One man while engaged in cutting timber, upon hearing the neigh of the steam-home dropped his age and ran for his rifle, declaring that a monstrous panther had screamed right out within forty feet of him.' A hunt of three or tour days for the parmint, was the consequence. At the last accounts his beastship has not been discipered - [Deposit Courier.

Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, are reported to have failed amount of property before it could be subdued.

REMARKS OF COL MASON.

OF READFORD. Saturday, the 6th inc Mr. Cribb a resolutions, relative to the withitra from the Executive of certain bills passed by the Legislature.

Fehalt tote for the indefinite postponiment of esolutions. I regard them as of a most extraordinary character, unknown to the constitution, and beyond our jurisdiction. Let us inquire what the

facts connected with them are.
It seems, that near the close of the last session of the legislature, and within ten days of its adjournment, certain bills were passed by the senate and house of representatives, and presented to the govemor for his approbation. To some of them the governor thought he perceived objections, which would induce him to withhold his assent, and m consequence of his ill health, and the press of business which always attends the closing scenes of session, he concluded to hold them over for further consideration until the present session, as he was authorised to do by the constitution. In the meanime, Gov. Shunk, owing to his increasing debility, and feeling himself unable longer to discharge the dulies of his office, resigned it, and the duties thereof immediately devolved upon the speaker of the senate, and to whom the bills in question were handed by the secretary of the commonwealth, who had charge of the executive chamber during the govenor's indisposition.

The resignation of Francis R. Shunk did not leave the state without a governor. The office of governor is continuous, and the resignation or death of the incumbent cannot produce an interregnum for a single instant. The moment such an occurrence happens, the duties of the office devolve upon the speaker of the senate by the express provisions of the constitution, and he possesses for the time being all the powers of the governor.

By the constitution, when a bill passes both houses, and is presented to the governor for his approbation, if he approve, it is his duty to sign it; if he disapproves it, he is bound to return it within ten days, (Sundays excepted,) with his objections, to the house in which it originated, unless prevented by the adjournment of the legislature, in which event he must return it within three days after the next meeting of the general assembly-otherwise. it becomes a law.

Now, the bills in question were presented to the governor within ten days of the close of the last ession, which gave him time for consideration until three days after the commencement of the present session of the general assembly, and the fact that the duties of the office have devolved on another individual, cannot change the provision of the constitution, nor release the incumbent from the responsibility imposed upon him by his oath. The hills have passed constitutionally and regularly into his possession, and his duty is plain. If he approve them, he should sign them; if not, he should return them, with his objections, to the house in in which they originated, as directed by the cunstitution, and as he is bound to do by his oath. The resolutions under consideration proposed that we should call upon the acting governor to return them without his objections. This is a procedure utterly unknown to the constitution. What power would we have over them if they were so returned? We ould not proceed, under such circumstances, to reconsider and act on them under the provisions of the constitution. The result would be, that these acts, solemnly passed by the last legislature, would be deleated without the internasion of the veto power, and without being repealed. The constitution is certainly not so defective in its provisions as to produce such an absurdity. Besides, if we were to pass these resolutions, they would not be obligatory upon the governor, and the legislature would expose itself to rebuke for transcending its constitutional power. In fact he could not comply with hem without disregarding the mandates of the constitution. I am therefore totally at a loss to know why such a proposition has been brought before us

Of the merits of the bills, I recollect but little One of them I understand, authorises the incorpo ration of a company to construct a railroad from the borough of Erie to the Ohio state line, the object of which is to form a connection, ultimately, with the New York and Erie railroad. It is said this improvement would divert trade from our own western and eastern cities, and trade and travel from our own improvements. Besides, the bill does not provide for the imposition of a tax on freight over the road, such as is imposed on that passing over These objections may be the Central railroad. valid, and the bills perhaps ought not to become a his objections, and thereby show himself the guardian and protector of the interests of the people and of the state. Were Francis R. Shunk living, and in the executive office, no man who witnessed the care and anxiety with which he watched everything calculated to effect the interests of the peo-ple can doubt what his course would be. But perhaps the acting governor and his friend, after the manner in which they have assailed the veto power, and the odium which they have endeavored to attach to it, by denouncing it as the arbitrary one man power, are unwilling to assume the responsibility of exercising it, especially before he is inaugurated. And this may be a device to relieve him from the dilemma in which he finds himself placed. On the one hand the interests of the state are involved; on the other, the interest, or consistency, of politicians who have clamored against one of the best conservative principles of the con-

stitution. We shall see which will prevail. For my own part, I think the question under consideration presents an admirable illustration of the value of the veto power, and the inconsistency of those who have clamored against it. I sha herefore not vote to relieve the executive from the responsibility of its exercise, and more especially, because I feel that in the case under consideration have no constitutional right to do so.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE SALT LAKE .-- From Mr. George Smith, of the enterprising firm of Smith Bedford of this town, who returned from Coun cil Bluffs, two days since, we learn that an express mail arrived at the Bluffs, just previous to his departure, fifty-six days from the Salt Lake. The Mormon Colony are reported to be in a prosperous condition, having a surplus of several thousand bushels of grain and other necessaries of life. Money is plenty, a large portion of which is obtained in and brought from the gold regions in Colifornia either in the dust, or in Mexican gold coin receive ed in exchange for the dust in California.

The reports concerning the richness and extent of the gold mines, received by others, are fully confirmed by this party, some of whom are direct from that region, bringing a large quantity of the yellow dirt. By this mail Messrs. Smith & Bedford, received from the Salt Lake, orders for mechandise amounting to upwards of \$5000, acompanied with the dust, among which was one package of ten pounds. These are the first orders received from that quarter, and the opening of a new avenue of trade to St. Joseph which must be extensive and phofitable.—St. Joseph Gazette.

The Isthmus or Panama is lively to become great quarter for trade, with the steamers running rom Panama, to say nothing of the proposed railroad. All the ports there are free, and the only duy on an assorted cargo is less than one per cent. the only exception being spirits and cigars. On the 1st inst., the repair of the Cruces road was to commence-Cruces being the point from whence embarkation from the Chagres river takes place in rossing the Isthmus.

MR. AND MRS. RANDELL.—The celebrated Scotch giant and giantess, have recently had a son born o them at their residence near Mineral Point, Wisconsin, whose weight at three days old was twentytwo pounds. This is their first child, and the first successful experiment, in modern times, in the production of a race of giants.

office of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, No. 265 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and communica-BANK FAILURES.—The Bank of Norwalk and ted to several adjoining buildings, destroying a large

Proceedings of the XXXth Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. to-day until some time past the usual hour Allegreading the journal and prayer by the Chiphain, a number of petitions, on various subjects,

work presented, read and referred.

Mr. Benton offered a resolution providing for the publication of a Synoptical Index of the Laws and Treaties of United States. Lies over, under the

Mr. Fitzpatrick offered a resolution to publish two thousand copies of Colton's map of the U. g. The resolution gave rive to quite a spirited debate, in which Messrs, Benton, Pearce, and Dick inson participated. Its passage was opposed on the plea that it was an extravagant and unnecessary one lay of the public money. After some further dis-custion, it was, by consent, laid on the table.

A resolution was offered by Mr. and adopted, calling for information as to the amount of claims held by the United States against the Cherokee tribe of Indians.

The resolution offered vesterday by Mr. Under

wood was then taken up, in regar to the petition praying Congress to make an approperation of the colonization of such Africans as may desire to end grate to Liberia, and such slaves as may herealter be emancipated.

Mr. Underwood's resolution was for referring the petition to the Judicary Committee, with in structions to inquire whether Courress has power to make such an appropriation, and if so, to report a bill in accordance with the petition. The resolution was earnestly supported by Messa,

Underwood and Metcalf, who took occasion at the same time to advocate the policy of colonization. Mr. Hale spoke against restricting the right of netition—all classes of our citizens should be heard, vithout reference to color or condition. It was right quarantied to them by the Constitution. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the institution of slavery, dwelling upon its evils with great

Mr. Douglass repelled in strong terms, the impatation that had been so frequently raised, that to the North, and to the North alone, was to be attributed the present agitation on the question of slavery. Mersers. Dayton, Mason, Jefferson and Berrien

Mr. Dickinson moved for the immediate non conement of the question. Upon this motion the yeas and nays were called,

which resulted in the affirmative—year 27, nay, A message in writing was received from the President, at the hands of his Private Secretary

On motion, the Senate went into Executive Sen sion. After sitting with closed doors for some time. rose and adjourned. House of Representatives .- After reading the journal and a prayer by the Chaplain, the Speaker

announced as the first thing in order the considera-tion of the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Gott's resolution was passed-postponed to this The attendance of members being unusually thin, a call of the House was ordered, and one hundred and seventy seven members answered to their

By a vote of one hundred and ten yeas to sixty. four nays, the doors were closed and further pro ceedings stopped, for the purpose of hearing the ex-

uses of the absentees. After a short time the absentees made their an pearance, the doors were thrown open, and the House proceeded to business.

The question to reconsider, as amounced by the Speaker, coming up, Mr. Weatworth took the floor but gave way to Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, and Mr. Lincon, to offer amendments to Mr. Gou's resoluion. Mr. Lincon's amendment is exceedingly

ong.
Mr. McLane. of Maryland, asked Mr. Wentworth he would allow members from Maryland-on both sides—to be heard on this question, before taking the question to lay the motion to reconside on the table?

Mr. Wentworth refused, and moved to lav on the table the motion to reconsider. The motion was taken by yeas and nays, and

ost-yeas 79 : navs 122. Mr. McLand addressed the House with great warmth of manner. He said that he would not vote for a law prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia, for that would be tantamount to the abolition of slavery: but inasmuch as a law of Maryland was in force at the time the new Detrict of Columbia was ceded to the Federal Governlaw. If the acting governor is of this opinion his ment, which prohibited slaves from being brought duty is plain; he ought, at once, to neturn it with into that State for sale, Congress should now exercise the same municipal or police power over the

District. Mr. Smtth, of Indiana, followed; his remarks appeared to meet with general approbation.

The previous question was moved and sustained On the motion to re-consider, the year and mays were called, which resulted in the affirmativeyeas 149, nays 81.

Mr. Botts then moved that Mr. Gott's resolution should be laid on the table. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion was negatived—yeas 94, navs 110.

Several ineffectual motions were made, when a motion to adjourn prevailed. The subject hes over. .Washington, Jan. 11, 1849 SENATE.-The Senate was called to order at the usual hour to-day-a quorum being present. After

reading the journal and prayer by the Chaplain.

The Vice President submitted a communication from the Secretary of State.

The Communication was read in such a low tone of voice by the Clerk-not an unusual thing with

him—that he could not be heard in the gallery.
A number of petitions were presented, read and referred, praying for a still further reduction on the present rates of postage.

Mr. Borland gave notice of his intention to intro-

duce a bill for the establishment of a port of entry in Arkansas. Mr. Breese reported a bill in favor of assignees of Military land warrants. Read twice.

The Indian appropriation bill, as it passed the

lower House, was read twice by its title. Mr. Benton's resolution for a continuance of the Synontical Index of the laws and treaties of the United States was called up, and after a brief di-

cussion, was adopted. Mr. Douglass m wed to make the bill, admitting California into the Union as a State, with the report of the Judiciary Committee on the same, the special order of the day for Monday week. The

motion was agreed to. On motion, the Senate adjourned. House of Repeses Titives .- At 12 o'clock, the peaker called the House to order. The journal of

the preceding day was read and approved. Prayer by the Chaplain. The Speaker announced as the first thing in order the resolution from the Committee on Printing.

in favor of printing two thousand extra copies the Secretary of War's Report relative to Buffalo On motion the further consideration of the reso

lution was indefinitely postpoued.

On motion, the House resolved itself into Comnittee of the Whole-Mr. Smith, of Indiana, in the Chair-and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Embree advocated his amendment reducing and equalizing the mileage of members. Mr. Venable followed, and commenced by allading to the well known mileage publication in the New York Tribune, which he pronounced a very

small business from beginning to end. Mr. Greely obtained the floor for the purpose of expluration.
Mr. McKay interrupted Mr. Greely. He said

that injustice had been done him, in the Tribune publication, but for all that, he approved of the publication, and did not doubt but that Mr. Greeley was actuated by other and better motives than had

been attributed to him.

Mr. Greely resumed and replied to the remarks of Mr. Root. He yielded the floor finally to Mr. On Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in the Schunck, who read the publication which had applice of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, No. peared in the New York Tribune, in order to show that it was deliberately intended as a sneer at Congress. Mr. S. asked Mr. Greeley if it was not 3.