

## Fradford Aleporter

Free Soll, Free Speech, Free Men

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Temanda, Saturday, March 6, 1852 

Terms of The Reporter.

33 50 per smann—if field within the year 50 cents will be deducted—for exampled estimity in advance \$1.00 will be deducted. No paper sent over two years, nucles part for.

Investigators per square of ten lines, 55 cents for the first and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

The Union in the Union Block I merh side of the Public Synopsis of Decisions of the Superintendent.

Square, here thou to the Brushord Hatel. Entrance between Messre. Admis and lilvell's law offices.

[The Harrisburg Keystone is publishing a syn-Terms of The Reporter.

North Branch Canal-Cheering News. The bill to provide for the immediate completion

of the North Branch Extension was taken up in the Senate, on Mouliny morning last, and passed to engrossment. The year upon the transcribing of the Bill for fi-

nal realing was Messes, Builv, Barnes, Buckalew Crabb, Beaus, Fursyth, Frailey, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hoge, M'Farland, Matthias, Packer, Robertson, Sanderson, and Shimer-18. The nays were Messie, Carothers, Carson, Darlington, Fulton, Haslett, Jones, Kunkel, McCaslin, Malone, Myers, Sifer and Walker-12.

The following is the bill as ordered to be engrossed for a final reading:

Sect. 1 That the Governor of the Commonwealth be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the faith of the Commonwealth, and of the revenue hereinafter mentioned and which is hereby specifi eally pledged for the payment of the interest and the repayment of the principal, the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dallars, and issue certificates of loan therefor redeemable in thirty years from date, to be paid into the internal improvement find, and appropriated to the expenditures under this act—the said loan to bear interest at a rate no exceeding six per cen't per annum, payable half yearly in specie on the first day of January and July, to be termed the North Branch Canal Loan.

SECT 2. That there shall be annually set apart by the commissioners of the internal improvement fund the revenue accruing on the said canal, hom and after the passage of this act, for the payment of the interest and final liquidation of the debt nereby authorized, and it shall be the duty of said comaissioners after paying the interest annually, to invest the surplus, together with its accumulation of interest, in the said loan or in any other loan of the Commonwealth, if said loan cannot be purchased at its par value—the said investment to form a rinking fund for the redemption of the principal at

malurity. Sect. 3. That the money authorized to be borrowed by this act shall be applied to the immediate completion of the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania Canal and the Canal Commissioners are hereby directed to complete the said canal in the shortest time practicable.

The Ways and Means Committee, of the House, have reported a bill making the loan \$800,000, \$50,000 less than that authorized by the above.

It is said that a majority may be decided upon in the House for the bill, and if so, we shall soon have the satisfaction of announcing that the North Branch is to be completed during the coming summer, and ready in the spring of 1853, to be a source of revenue to the State.

THE PUBLIC WORKS -The bill which Mr. MUH-LENBERG, Senator-from Berks, has introduced, proposes the election next fall of a Secretary of Interper annum. He can be removed for misilemeanor in office on the address of a majorit; of each House, and has entire charge of the public works. He is to appoint the different superintendents, supervisors. collectors of tolls, and weigh-masters, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. He is to have the power of removal, but is required to file a statement of the causes in each case in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, whence they are to be sent to the Legislature for their information. The thovernor is to appoint a Civil Engineer for the three years at an annual salary of \$2500, who may be removed by the Governor, with the assent of a majority of the Senate. The Engineer is to have charge of all repairs, alterations, surveys, &c .-Monthly reports, containing full detail of all expenditures and debts, with the object, name of person, &c. are required, and provisions is made for the It is certainly their plain duty to make the distribuexamination of all vouchers and bills. The super- tion in a manner that is just to all the sub-districts, intendents of the Columbia and Portage railroads, and sur ervisors of the various divisions of the Canal are to appoint all subordinates, the number of whom is to be fixed by the Secretary of Internal Improvements. A'll tree tickets for persons or property over the public works are abolished under heavy ponalties. It is provided the present Canal Boars be abolished as soon as the Secretary is innot elected next fall.

NEW COUNTERFEITS .- A new counterfeit ten dolhas made its appearance. It is said to be well calculated to deceive, though, as we have not seen it we cannot give any particular description.

Counterfeit \$10's on the Wyoming Bank of Wilksharre, are also in circulation. Vignette, an ox and plough at rest, with a man reclining against the ox. On each end of the note a female figure, and at the bottom a small coat of arms of Pennsylvania, Letter A. and ditted May 7, 1851. Purports to be engraved Draper, Toppan &Co. whose imprint is at the top of the note. The general appearance of the note is bad, and the engraving poorly executed, though calculated to deceive those not accustom. or sub-districts should not be permitted to influence ed to the handling of Bank paper. The shading the amount of school funds appropriated to each of the title and the denomination is very coarse and triegular. In genuine notes the shading is always pay a tax of fifty dollars, while another having one in fine parallel lines.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW -We have receired from the publishers, Leonard Scott & Co. 79 grade it would cost (say) twenty dollars per month Fulton street, New York, the January number of month to teach the school of the first, and forty dollars per this attly conducted and interesting periodical. The circumstances, the Directors should appropriate following are the titles of the articles contained in twenty dollars per month to the former and forty this number: Memoirs of Russian and German Campaigns; Kew Gardens; Physiognomy; Junius; Highland Destitution and Irish Emigration; Herin's Notes. Farim ellIi tory of the Roman States; The be properly made by the Directors by complying French Aristocrat.

THE " DEMOCRACY OF BRADFORD "-The Harrisburg Thion publishes Dr. Salenvaris last address Bradford, to publish the able and eloquent address. "Dalom" Rum est declas "F, for this region

12 Orto Cavarro, under rement of death at Louis Days Later from Days New York, for the murder of his wife, and late'y respited for a certain period, was executed in the city prison on Friday, the respite having expired, and nothing having been developed in the subsequent examination of his mistress, blargaretta Lohrenz, to authorize the Executive to interfere further in his behalf. He projected innocence, to the lastmoment, and his last words as reported in the press were :- There is the baddest justice in the world in New York I am no murderer. One day or other my innocemes will come out."

THE GEEST WIZARD.-This accomplished and ncomparable magician, with his excellent lady and miant son, have been giving their beautiful and refined levers at the Court House to large and lash-

The Harrisburg Keystone is publishing a synapsis of the decisions of the Superintendent of Common Schools. As the Common School Law is but imperfectly understood we shall republish them for the benefit of School Directors and others interest-

School directors may establish German Schools under the Common school law, or cause German and English to be taught in the same school, but the Board of Directors cannot be required to cause German to be taught. They should consult the wishes of the people or their district in this regard, and if any considerable number of the Germans desire to have their children instructed in their own language, their wishes should be gratified. The directors have exchi-ive jurisdiction over this sub ject and from their decision upon it there is no appeal; the Superintedent having only the power to derise. If the voice of the people is not, respected by them the only remedy is to elect persons who

will respect it. Alliacis, or parts of acts, relative to common schools, passed previous to April 7, 1849, which are nconsistent with or are supplied by the act of that ste, are repealed. Some acts previous to that late reduced the number of directors in certain districts to three. All those and similar acts are repealed, and every district must elect six directors in the manner provided by law.

A tax levied by the votes of less than four direc tors is illegal and collection cannot be thus en-

In cases where the Constable refuses to receive the duplicate from the Treasurer, the latter may appoint some other person to collect it, who may or not be a resident of the district, and he should re quire security from the person so appointed, but he is not required to do so If he does not take security he is personally responsible for any loss that may be sustained.

Collectors must pay over the tax collected by them to the person who is Treasurer at the time payment is made.

The Treasurer is required to pay all orders opor him which are regularly drawn and signed by the President and Secretary of the School Board, i sufficient funds are in his hands. He has no right to go behind the order to inquire whether it was drawn for a legal purpose.

If the President and Secretary drawn an order without the authority of the Board they are guilty of a misdemeanor, and if the Board direct an order o be drawn for any other than a legitimate purpose they subject themselves to indictment

At the annual settlement, or soon thereafter, the Tisasurer must pay over the balance of school mon ey in his hands to his successors in office. It is a mislemeanor in office for a collector

burchase warrants, for which he is indictable -The Board of directors can compel him to pay the tax collected by him in the same funds (or in legal currency) he collects and no other course will meet the approbation of the Department

School directors have the abstract right to compel scholars to go to either of the schools within the district of their residences; I they go at all, but this right or power should not be arbitrarly exercised. Where a scholar can be more conveniently accommodated in an adjoining district the directors should tial Improvements, to serve for three years, at \$2500 | make arrangement as is provided for in section sub-districts, though in the latter case the directors are not required to make the arrangement designaetd by the law, but they should do so.

There is not, and cannot be, a general, unal era-ble rule laid down in the regard to the distribution of school lunds among sub-districts. The direcors are required by law to pay for the erection, purchase or renting of the necessary number of school houses for their entire district, and for " all necessary expenses of fuel and repairs," out of the general fund of the district, (and this duty is not in any manner changed or avoided by the formation of sub-districts,) and they are also required by law to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to each subdistrict to keep all its schools (such number as is necessary to accommodate all the scholars,) in operation "not less than three months" in each school year. After having made proper provision for doing these things, the distribution of the balance of of the funds in their possession is left entirely to the discretion, judgment and integrity of the directors. showing specialfavor to none but they are the judges of what is just and proper. For any malappio priations of school funds they are indictable, but the Department has no power to punish them.

The Directors of some districts appropriate a pro rata share according to the number of scholars to each sub district This plan of distribution may be a very good one in many instances, if the re quirements of the law, before mentioned are first fulfilled, but will not answer as a general rule. A stalled in office, and that a Canal Commissioner be sub-district of thirty scholars may require a teacher of super attainments, one whose services cannot be obtained for less than (say) thirty dollars per month while another having fifty scholars might as well be cared for and its school as effectively taught for lar note of the Harrisburg Bank, we understand, for (say) twenty dollars per month, depending upon the attainments of the scholam. The wants of subdistricts must be considered in the distribution of the school funds and not merely the number of schol-

It is manifestly wrong for the School directors to appropriate a sofficient amount of money to one sub-district to keep the schools in operation six eight or ten months, while to another a sum barely sufficient to keep its schools open three months appropriated. Money can only be rightfully appropriated by the Directors with the view to keep the achools of their district, and of the sub districts within its bounds, is operation as near as may be an equal length of time.

The amount of taxes paid by any neighborhood school or sub-district to the least possible extent. A sub-district containing only twenty scholars may idred scholars may pay only the same amount The first would require only one school, and the second at least two If the scholars were of equal dollars to the later

While such circumstances exists therecan be no general rule to regulate the distribution of school funds to sub-districts, and such distribution can only first with the requirements of the law and then disributing the balance of the funds in such manner as to do no positive injustice to any.

DEATH OF THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE BOSTON and apologises to its readers by saying that its "ef- Tea Party.—David Kennison, who had fought in tions near that town, occasionally exchanging shots forts to comply with a request of the Democracy of many of the battles of the Revolution, and is supposed to be the last surviver of the Boston Ten Par Seil party in 1848.

The Meamship Atlantic from Liverpool, with dates to the 1th inst, both from Liverpool sail London eached her wharf at 63 o'clock this morning reater portion of her passage.
The Aria arrived at Liverpool on Saturday even ng, alter a passage of ten days, and twenty-one

The political intelligence, though interesting preents nothing writing or important The bank of England has reduced the rates for zold not standard.

ENGLAND. The most flattering accounts are received from the Austraitian gold regions. Large supplies of gold were soon expected from that quarter. by the House of Commons on Monday, the 9th

inst. Lord John Russell introduced the new reform ionable audience. Their wonders have been the Bill Its main points are:-The borough franchise is to be reduced from ten pounds to five pounds; the county from fity pounds to ten pounds. In Ireland the county franchise is to be reduced from eight pounds to five pounds. Few class voters are to created out of those who pay forty shillings per annum directtaxes. Assessed taxes or income tax property qualification for members, is to be abolished, and sixty-seven small toroughs are to be enlarged by drafting from inhabitants of the neigh-

> Lord Juhn Russell also proposes to abolish the naths now taken by the Roman Carholic Dissenters, and the sole obstruction which now prevents the admission of Jews to seats in Parliament

> The Lords commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, have authorized the admission of Colt's fire. arms intended for the instruction of the workmen in England, and for sale to the officers in Her Maesty's service.

> In the House of Lords on the 9th, the Earl Granville, in answer to Lord Strangford, stated that Lord Palmerston had sent no reply to the demonstrances of certain foreign nowers as to the political refugees residing in this country, but believed that had the noble Lord remained in office, he would, have given a similar reply to that which the Earl of Granville had forwarded In the reform Bill all'mention of the ballot is

Lord John Russell's speech upon the bill was immediately followed by a very animated debate, in which several leading members of all parties took a prominent part.

Mr. Hume and H. Berkley indignantly complain-

ed of the omission of the vote by ballot, and the

latter asserted that during the progress of the bill he had moved to insert the clause Mr. Bright admitted that though there were some defects in the bill, many of its provissions would be haited with delight.

TRANCE. Paris, Monday, Feb. Sth .- The President yesterlay, paid a visit to Versailles. He went in a close that iot, attended by an escort of Cuirassiers. The object of his visit was to address the officers of the garrison, who were reported to be entirely disaf-

Rumors had been circulated that it was intended ed to place two hundred officers on half pay in conquence of their Orleanist leaning. A tresh list of Senators is said to be on the eve of appearing. About half of the Senators will re-

Two hundred and forty thousand pounds per rear is talked of as the civil list which the Senate s asked to vote for the President. This, considerng that he has not the domain prive to keep up, would . a about equivalent to four hundred and eighty thousand pounds, which was allowed Louis

Another batch of two hundred and eighty Ingot Lottery emigrants for California, left Paris on the 7th of February. A third party will soon follow. The Governor has received many more applica tions than the funds of the lottery will allow hem to attend to.

There are romors of a secret understanding be ween the Austrian and French Governments No attacks upon Lord Palmerston will be allow ed in the Paris papers. It is said that the Legitimists will not stand to

M. Viguire, an ex-Representative, has been se at liberty with orders to proceed to Brussels The Brussels journals state that Gen. Lamoric ere has returned to that city in a very critical state

andidates for the Legislative body.

The President has pardoned M. Peyronne, conemned to transportation by the council of war at money; the demand for which has, within these few days, become comparatively light. Bordeaux.

Commercial affairs throughout France are generally quic! Manufacturers are waiting for orders to be given and speculaic; having bought up immense quantities of every kind during the last two months nave now ceased to purchase for the moment, which goods.

SWITZERLAND. The Swiss journals announces that on the proposition of the citizens of Geneva, a subscription is to be got up in all the cantons to pay the som of 2,-400,000f, still remaining due by the cantons of Sonderland for military operations in 1846-7.

SPAIN. There is nothing of importance from Spain. The Queen has become convalescent. The criminal who made the attack on the life

of the Queen, was executed the alternoon on the Mapain. Feb 4th - Don Mar in Marino Gomez, has been sentenced to death in the Inferior Court, and the cause was immediately sent to the Firet

Hall of Andience The Queen's Life again Attempted -There had been another attempt made upon the life of the Queen Her Majesty was leaving the church, bearing the royal infant in her arms, when a jesuit priest, named Marino, knelling before her made pretence of presenting a petition, and as the Queen paused, struck at her with a poignard which he

suddenly drew from beneath his cloak. The poignard penetrated the folds of her Majesy's dress, but striking one of the whalebone stays of the dress, the force of the blow was turned aside. The dagger, however, penetrated the flesh just be low the last rib, but only caused a slight wound. A second blow was immediately given by the as nissin, which only caused a slight wound on her Majerty's arm. The priest was immediately arrested and proved to be a wretch of the vilest character who, had been in turn a priest, a soldier, a traitor, but always an as-25sin.

Alatell. In Hungary the Government is pushing things so far as to erect monuments in commemoration of

the Austro-Russian victory.

The Minister of the Interior has issued very stringent orders providing for the periodical inundation of the Danube which usually takes place at the melting and descent of the ice which blocks up and turns the suburbs of Vienna into a navigable lake Last year the descent of the waters was so impetuous to sweep away every thing before it, and the damage to properly was immense.

SWEDER. A powder magazine at Londden, near Lidingobro, exploded on the 24th. The shock shattered several thousand panes of glass in the city of Stock-holm, particularly in the Palace. The magazine, contained 2800 pounds of powder, and the loss was estimated at 115,000 thalers. Two dead bodies were found among the mins.

A cannon grape shot, weighing about half a d, was found in a man's skull, which was pound, was found in a man's skull, which was thrown up by a person dinging a grave in St. An drew's Churchyard, Mt. Holly, N. J. a few days since. His spade came in contact with the skull. and hearing something rattle, he picked it up, and found this ball, which had entered just below the eye, and lodged in the back part of the head. The Mirror says "that during the Revolution, portions of the two great armies occupied prominent nosi were buried in the graveyard above mentioned."

Weekly Commercial Summary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1852. The fact of the week is, the increased and increating abundance of money . It is becoming enched her wharf at 64 o'clock this morning drug on the market. All the discount houses lied drug on the market. All the discount houses lied the encountered very heavy weather during the targe memployed balance over tast Friday even-reader portions of her passage.

The Aria arrived at Liverpool on Saturday even-thousend dollars each. This we learn from personage after a passage of ten days, and twants one. al inquiry. Loans are offering to a lar greater exfive and five and a half per cent. The banks are nereasing their deposits, while they do not increase proportionally their circounts, fearful of operating

a the foreign exchange market. From England, we learn that money is already pressing on the market unduly. The Bank of England has fifty millions of dollars memployed capiial, after a very recent investment in Excheque bills; and private capitalists have also large availa-ble funds, for which there is no present home emplayment, and no foreign employment but in our wn market. The consequence has been large sales and or

ders for American bonds and stocks from federal and state stocks to Western Raitroad bonds. The stocks of government have advanced in this market since the Cumbria and Atlantic's mails have been delivered jaj per cent.

The state of continental Enrope is such as to deter English investments there. The East India and China markets have been glutted, leaving no room for immediate extension of enterprise, and consequently the totelgn capital which we temporarily ost last year, is coming back to us.

The state of the cotton and grain markets are in

our favor rather than otherwise, for without laying stress on the certainty of any excessive demand for our breadstuffs, the circumstances compel us to foresee, a continued steady export demand for wheat and grain.

The stocks of England are light, insufficient for her consumption between the present time and next harvest. The continent cannot supply any quantity. Hence the certainty of our large stocks in the interior being wanted

Prices in Liverpool show some fluctuation, but not in contradiction to the fact we have stated .-The ingenuity of buyers to check a rise is stimulated, and demand is withheld and confined to im mediate wants, especially when arrivals are light, as they were during the week intervening between the sailing of the Atlantic and the two preceding steamers for Liverpool

The demand must of necessity revive, and the shipments from this country are not yet sufficien ly large to prevent a gradual rise in prices in the Liverpool market. Yet they may be when our own, supplies from the interior improve, which cannot be

till the Erie Canal opens. Very high prices are not to be anticipated, but prices sufficient to draw torth our large heards in the west for shipment. Moderate and remunerative prices will prevail, removing permanently that extreme depression which prevailed in the fall here which, together with the low state of the western rivers, prevent d the sending forward last years produce, to which the tameness of our dry goods market is to be ascribed.

Better times are now coming; and we venture to indicate that the maldle of summer, on its coming round, will find us with perhaps the largest amount of unemployed capital ever witnessed-unless some wild speculation, of which there is not the least inn, to scatter tile incomings from our present

vast resources, should take place. This exuberance we think will happen, though he foreign exchange market should not change its present fixed rate of 101 per cent, for sterling.

That is the very lowest rate at which gold can

be shipped with any profit, and may, therefore, be posidered as the moon hour of the dial plate. It sterling banker's bills fall below that rate, no shipments of gold can take place. While at that rate the shipments will be moderate, and a small advance would indicate the certainty of approach

ing heavy exportations. While the amount of coin exported is minutely counted and largely commented on, all our receipts are scarcely alluded to. The quantity brought by emigrants is not sufficiently taken into consideration; and when we consider that emigration in creases the consumption of foreign as well as do mestic goods, we need not wonder at the amoun of our imports. The imports are unquestionably light this season. They amount to much less that they did last spring. Neither England nor France send as so many goods, prices having been nufavorable, as last seasons importations left an overstock. Hence another cause of the abundance of

Prime and even good commercial paper of satis factory dates, has become scarce, and there is ye lingering a reluctance to take long dated acceptan-

The receipts and shipments of cotion increase .has led to lower prices in woollen, cotton and silk. The supply is fully equal to, if not rather greater than the demand, though that is moderately and

continually active. The stocks here and in Liverpool are lighter than at the same time last year, while the consumption both here and there is greater. Yet there is a disposition to realize in both markets, which keeps rices down.

Our markets both for cotton, wheat and grain, will sympathize immediately with every fluctuaion in the English markets. The Cambria brough advices of a slight decline in cotton, and prices here immediately gave way to to the full extent of hat decline. The Atlantic advises a temporary panse and heaviness in bread souffs, and our own

market immediately sympathized. Speculators have also been realizing their profits, always a cause of temporary heaviness. Yet the decline in freights favors prices, as well as the probable late opening of the canal. The river is of likely to open for navigation until the middle of March, which is three weeks later than last year, and the canal not until about the 1st of May. Western grain and flour is consequently firm from this cause, and what decline has been exhibited in the

market has been on southern. Provisions are firm. Pork, with light receipts is steady, but the prospective receipts, on the opening of navigation, are excessively large. - Evening

The Philadelphia Ledger says it is generally conceded that the opening of the Spring Trade in that city will be followed with unusual buoyancy and a general rise of prices These conclusions are founled on the fact of the known want in the market for all the anthracite coal that the various avenues can supply, and the general close condition of all business. The last year's stringency in the money market has pretty much lopped trade of all its redundancy, and yet business is in that healthful condition that it can spring into usual activity. The good time coming" seems to be close at hand -Money continues easy, and good paper continues to be placed at 75 a 8 per cent.

Mysterious.-A letter in the Richmond (Va.) Times, states that a few days ago, while several men were engaged in blasting out limestone, near Buchanan, Bote tourt county, they discovered a cave, with an entrance of some rix or eight feet in height, and upwards of one hundred long, with two apartments. In the first they found some earthenware and a large stone cross; on the cross there was some carving, but it was so much defaced by the hand of time that it was scarcely discernible. A number of citizens, with a lantern, subsequently entered the second apartment, where they found a skeleton seated on a huge iron chest, with its back resting against the wall. his chest they found it to contain gold coin, perfect ly smooth on one side, and a cross with some characters on it, on the other. The gold in the chest. by weight, is worth seven hundred and eightythice dollars.

THE " Act to provide for a Registration of Marriages. Births. and deaths," having been present. ed to Governor Johnston on the 14th of April, 1857 being within 10 days of the close of the session of the Legislature, and not having been "sent back It is said, however, that quite a severe hatte was within three days" of the meeting of the present will recount for the scarcity of aditorial in this day's go, Feb. 24, aged \$17. He supported the Free which contest about 300 were killed, all of whom e.f. as such in the Harrisburg papers. It will go into effect on the 1st of Joir next.

Proceedings of the XXXIId Congress

FIRST SESSION Washington, Feb. 27, 1852. Sadarz.—The Selfste commenced business at

warter belore one. Mr. Gwin moved that the private calendar b siponed for one hode its order to enable Mr. Rhett o submit his remarks, in pursuance of his indicated

desire yesterday, which was agreed to. Mr. Rheit then took the fibor, and proceeded a some considerable length, to reply to the reference made to him during the present debate upon the Compromise. He said it was due to himself that af an early hour, with persons anxious he should say that the rea on why he did not rescond as the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say that the rea on why he did not rescond to the should say the should pord to the animadversions...

barna (Mr. Clemens,) and the romewhat minder strain of the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass.) was, because he was not present in Washington at the time, having been called away by pressing and the time, having been called away by pressing and negent circumstances.

Ar. Clemens then resumed his reply to the consistency and bargaining for his consistency and bargaining for his consistency and bargaining for his case. pord to the animadversions of the Senator from Ala-

self noon the Senate but in this case no alternative was left to him, and he could not, with justice to himself and his constituents, evade a reply to the remarks which there gentlemen during his absence had volunteered. He then quoted from the remarks of the Senator from Alabama, (Mr Clemens,) who he said had charged him with knavery and treason; and he added, his foir. Clemens') remarks were applauded by Senators. It was his intention, in his remarks, to pursue the course usually pursued in the courts of justice, and to discredit the evidence of the witnesses who have borne testimony against him. He should show that the Senator from Alabama, (Mr. Clemens) stood in no such high moral or political position as to impeach the integrity of any man. He then called upon Mr. Summer and Chase, who gave their testimony upon the point at

In continuing his remarks, Mr. Rhett quoted the assertion of Mr. Clemens, that Ser ators had applauded his-Mr. Rheu's-disunion speech, and then called upon the Senator from Massachuseus (Mr. Sumnery to testify as to the justness and truth of the

sserlion Mr. Sumner said that when the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Rhett) addressed the Senate in the occasion referred to, he was in his seat, and listened to the Senator's remarks attentively, and he was constrained to say that, as a lover of the Union, he heard him not only without approbation express or intended, but with entire dissent. Mr. Rheit.-Will the Senator from Ohio be kind

enough to state whether he applauded or no ? Mr. Chase said he occupied at the time a scat the next but one to the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett,) and did not leave it during his [Mr. Rhett's] speech. He was not aware that he had so far forgotten the decencies due to the place as to manifest either approval or disapproval o sentiments uttered. So far as the Senator [Mr. Rhen] advocated the principle of States Rights as defined by Jefferson and Madison, he agreed with him, but so far as he advocated disunion, he [Mr. Chase I dissented wholly from the views advanced The same also was true with reference to the ens.] Some of his views he [Mr. Chase] approved, but from others he entirely dissented.

Mr Rhett then resuming, said to should go no

forther. Every Senator knew that there had been no sign of applause. He next proposed to arraign the Senator from Alabama, [Mr. Clemens.] and by his own words make him convict himself of the grossest inconsistencies. Here Mr. Rhett patised moment, having mislaid the memoranda of the charges. He finally proposed to omit them and have them published in his speech without troublng the Senate with them.

Mr. Clemens-Lef its have them now. I wan o answer the charges before I leave the Senate. Mr. Rhett after a further pause, succeeded in findng his memoranda, and then proceeded to read a eries of charges of inconsistencies against Mr. Clemens.

Mr. Rhett said that the Senator from Alabamia πο years ago, intimated that those who supported he compromise bill were traitors to the South, and would sell their souls to Satan and betray their Savior for half the money that Judas got. [Clemens] sustained the compromise. In the forner year, he was a States Right resistant man. In the latter year he was a consolidation submissionist. In the former year, he denounced the com promise measures as unconstitutional and unendu rable by the South. In the latter, year he defended them as constitutional and a source of great blessings to the country. In the former year he denonneed the anhmissionists as traitors In the latter year he became one himself, and denounced the resistance men as traitors. In the former year he considers a dissolution of the Union as a sharp and severe remedy rendered necessary as a protection of the rights of the South. In the latter year he praises the Union and rejoices that it is not dissolved. In the former year he treated with scorn the nictures of blood and wo. In the latter year he became a tremendons picture maker in the same line simself. In the former year he supports secession In the latter year he denounces secession as the most appalling calamity that could befal the coun-

Mr. Rheit sooke for nowards of two boors ad ducing a great variety of testimony to prove these and other covert charges against Mr. Clemens. In he course of his remarks, he charged Mr. Clemens with intrigging for Whig votes, by which he gained his election. He read a note which he said was sent to the Whig caucus in the handwriting of Mr. Clemens, pledging himself to support the administration of General Taylor He concluded his excit ing speech without alluding to Mr Cass, apparently forgetting htm.

Mr Clemens commenced a raply in soothing terms. He took exception to the course of Mr. Rhett in advertising the public of this intended assault, and notifying him-Mr. Clemens-through a

He said that the Senator from South Carolina had manifested in his remarks a total ignorance of the Compromise measures-a total ignorance of his [Clemens] position He had drawn talse deducions from his speech, and had set himself up as a bullying Gladiator. The course pursued by Mr. Rhett justified him in adding to the epithets, knave and traitor—that of coward

The chair and several Senstors-"Order !" Or

Mr. Clement continued, denouncing Mr. Chage and Mr. Sumner as co conspirators with Mr. Rhett, and called upon Mr. Chase to testify in his favor. Mr. Chase enquired on what ground he called

him a co conspirator ? Mr. Clemens said that he would answer them all, but only one at a time. He said that he had never sought the acquaintance of Mr. Rheit, and re-terred to the introduction to him when he first came o Washington, which he supposed accounted for his abusive course.

He pronounced the note read by Mr. Rhett, pledging his support to the administration of General Taylor, a foul calumny-a dead carcass-an unmitigated he.

Mr Clemens here consented to an adjournment, with the understanding that he would resume his remarks to-morrow. The galleries were thronged to their utmost ca-

pacify during the whole of the exciting debate, and the deepest interest was manifested in the day's proceedings. The Serate adjourned until to-morrow.

House.-After the usual routine business,

Mr. Bowie moved to postponed the consideration of the Bounty Land Bill until Blonday. A long discussion took place, when the question

was taken, and the motion lost-yeas 27, nays 99 The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, Mr Fowler moved to lay it on the table, which was carried-yeas 100, nays 84 On motion of Mr. Bayley, of Virginia, the Sen-ate resolution extending the time of the Brazilian

next, was taken up and passed.

The House then passed the private bills for the relief of Cornelius Hughes, France Fribeau, James Wight, Ir., John Korbangh, Richard Weymouth, John Molnite. Charles S Stathews, Charles Wood burned to death, and several are reported to

Mr. Charlett Floduced a hit nortion of the public lands for the of a permanent and efficient ster

Mr Chandler introduced a bill State of Penneylvania certain lands for the flow of the Seinberry and Eric Railroad The Home then took up the Private and after an hour spent in the consider over to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Ped. N. SENATE - Notwithstanding the inclen weather the Senate galleries were

ges of inconsistency and bargaining for his made by Mr. Rheut. Mr. Rheut rejoined alluded to the insult offered him by Mr. and the rumor that a duel was likely to be It had been intimated that he ought to sorted to another mode of redressibility waiting for this mode of vindicating h ought to have challenged the Senator oh would tell the Serate why he had

him. There were two reasons. He b desire to accomplish the ends of the pu with which he was identified -- the n state rights. Another reason was, that he ty years had been a professor of the p Christ and he could not and would no that religion by a resort to any such mea The senator was entirely mistaken ithis ed he had not challenged him through h He feared God more than he did man, and rather encounter the opprobium of the dare the anger of the former. He was n any man; but there were many ways of ua courage. In that body he stood alone...

quail before any mark there ? He t'enge had ever admitted that he was a traitor, its those who were consolidationists, liketis himself He owed no allegiance to app per to South Carolina, and to her he owed all a giance, and could not admit that he was a la Treason must be against that power to when giance is due. It there be any such thing a son against the constitution, it is by those to ny state rights and attempt to build up a m ion power here.

After speeches and rejoinders from both ter on motion of Mr Gwin, the subject was posfor two weeks, and the Senate adjourned [The crowd remained till the las momen majority evidently disappointed at the per sult of this centroversy.]

The "Kossuth and Long Corresponde

length appeared, and those who called for t

## Kossuth On Board the Mississin

expectation of disclosures that would con annihilate the great Magyar, have made nor the operation. It is discreditable to all the except Kossurii, and affords another mornic lustration, if any were needed, of the ana character of our present Naval establishme the first place, both Commodore Moscaria tain Loro make no effort to conceal that he ion they were sent upon was cistasteful to ! and the irletters, from beginning to end, prove second place, that their prejudices were all the Hungarian exile, and that they tell had sympathy for him or his cause. Because La ventured to express a very natural desire in himself of freedom which he took forgraders oe his under the American flag, and visit 🖼 before proceeding to the United States, Conand for persisting in this desire, condemns is unterly ungovernable." And, when it and Marsellies, the people assembled to an the liberated patriot and testify their granter nation which had made him its honored gue he, under the inpulse of emotions which the have been more or tess than human net to appeared on deck to acknowledge there so s greetings, he was promptly ordered being made to smart under the accusation of comising the American flag!" No wonder Keers indignant at such a charge and took courses that he did not think the American people : iow his conduct in the same when Consul Hongs became the obsequents of the French Prefect, and worried Kossernet ifferent ways, with officious prohibitions and less alarms, no wonder that the wounded or the exile, still sensitive from its protracted and ment, should resent these insults, and compact instead of the liberty which it had joyous it in pared, it had found a second prison more than than the first. Although, perhaps, bounds it mal civility were not transgressed by thoses luty it was, and pleasure it should have me real their country's guest with every mail 1550 tion, considerated sympathy and forebrane \* all their intercourse with him was market by cold constraint and icy reserve, unwort of a position and the occasion. As for Consi Hose he is condemned out of his own mouth No s who reads his badly written and ill-mannered ter to Mr WEBSTER can fail to preceive he? most unwarrantably abused his "Inle bet) thority"-that he is entirely out of place ere E. mere "commercial agent" of a free people, it utterly destitute of that refinement of feeling the was necessary to appreciate the situation of b. surn, and that liberal mind which could unders: his character and apprehend his moures Mazyar comes out of this fiery or leal more and they whe forced him into it, have earned it putation that no one will envy. We build ! our country, when its flag is entrusted to mas resentatives, who in their service deference #1 whims and arb trary requisitions of despotential ity, forget the principles which that flag ar with it wherever it goes, and deny the national of which they might well feel proud, at all " and under all circus an :es. The Philadelphia Ledger disposes of this ness of "compromising the flag," in the follow

ffective common-sense sivle:

COMPROMISING THE AMERICAN FLAG-WE Kosauth was on the deck of the Mississipal Marseilles, cheered by the multi ude of Frent publicans in the surrounding bosts, Capus Ministed on his going below, because his pressure a surpremised the American flag!" How st campromise the "Sa-vaigled Banne: " making it the object of congratulation, almost a ation, by a crowd of French republicans, bee it sheltered a patriot, persecuted and exiled the crime of attempting to liberate his country the doctrine here inculcated is that, Amend abroad must be entirely ellent about the mens political institutions, and acknowledges their institutions. ority when in presence of European despets ! slaves; and that an American ship-ofwar. abroad to assert and defend with its thunders rights and dignity of the great republic founded Washington and his cotemporaries, must ignor iously retire before the frowns of European Eg and permit its decks, on which the American and ought to walk proudly and fearless, to be into and insuled by the insulent in efference of minions! We think that the Amercan flag hard compromised, and very disgracefully compromise by those entrusted with honor.

The line of the Buffelo and N Y R R from 12 tage to At ice, is nearly all truled, and the me chairs and spikes are scattered along prepared to laying the traok. The Warsaw Mirror says "negotiations are pending between this Comparand the Attica and Buffalo R. R. Co. for S. Commission four months from the 1st of March purchase of the road now occupied by the last charge the control of the last charge the control of the last charge the control of the control ed Company, from Buffalo to Attica."

> The Lunatio Asylum at Lexington, Ky. was in troyed by fire on the 16th inst. One lenated verely injured.