



The Independent Republican.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTEPOSE, SUBG. CO., PA.

Thursday, January 20, 1859.

Notice.—Mr. F. W. Frazier is our traveling agent, authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, &c., and to collect moneys for the Independent Republican.

A report of this week's Court Proceedings will appear in the Republican next week.

The announcement in the Republican, December 30, 1858, of the marriage of Mr. Charles Holmes, of South Gibson, was untrue. The scamp who perpetrated the stupid hoax, ought to be kicked.

We would call the attention of farmers to the advertisement of that old and sterling agricultural periodical, the Genesee Farmer.

The Printer, published monthly, by Henry and Huntington, New York, at one dollar a year, seems to be almost indispensable to printers. We find it full of matter interesting to the craft.

Dr. Franklin's last public act—and it was in accordance with the whole tenor of his life—was putting his signature, as President of the Anti-Slavery Society, to a memorial presented to the House of Representatives, praying them to exert the full powers intrusted to them, to discourage the revolting traffic in the human species. This was on the 12th of February, 1789.

We copy in another column, from the North Branch Democrat published at Tunkhannock, an account of the kidnapping by Roman Catholics of a young girl of Protestant parentage. This outrage has produced much excitement in Wyoming and Susquehanna counties. Such a mode of propagating the faith will hardly be tolerated in a civilized community in the nineteenth century. We hope Mr. Langdon will proceed to obtain such redress as the law will give him, and teach the priests of St. Joseph's that they cannot with impunity carry off the daughters of Protestants, to people their nunneries.

By reference to the proceedings of our State Legislature it will be perceived that Mr. Chase is placed on the two most important Committees, namely, the Committee of Ways and Means and the Judiciary Committee, of the former of which he is Chairman. The Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means is equivalent to the leadership of the House, and the Speaker paid a deserved compliment to the talents and practical ability of Mr. Chase in giving it to him. It is gratifying to us, and no doubt to his constituents generally, to see the abilities of our Representative appreciated by his fellow-members, and so distinguished a place assigned him. Though among the many claims urged from all parts of the State, Mr. Chase's fitness for the position of Speaker, this mark of confidence in placing him in a position of so much responsibility, indicates that no doubt exists of his qualifications for any place in the gift of the House. His position, as Chairman of the principal Committee, is, we believe, more favorable for acquiring increased reputation and influence, than in the Speaker's chair.

A meeting of the so-called Democracy of Susquehanna County was held at Montrose, last Monday evening, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the next State Convention. It was very thinly attended, and unenthusiastic. A. N. Bolland, Chairman of the County Committee, called the meeting to order, when it proceeded to organize by electing Isaac Reckhow President, Thomas Johnson and John Blinding Vice Presidents, and A. J. Gerrish and Joseph L. Elderman Secretaries. Messrs. Little and McCollum were called upon for speeches, but did not respond. C. L. Ward, Esq., of Towanda, addressed the meeting at some length, stating that, not being a voter in Susquehanna county, he should not perhaps have spoken at this time, but for the fact that some Republicans had asked him if he was going to hear the funeral sermon of the Democracy preached by Montrose.

There was nothing particularly new or remarkable in Mr. Ward's speech. He condemned the Republicans and lauded modern Democracy in the usual style. His speech was rather dry and uninteresting, and appeared to add considerably to the imperviousness of the meeting. One fact which he stated ought to be mentioned—the report that he was the owner of slaves is not correct. Mr. Ward was followed by Benjamin Glidden, Esq., who stated that he had always claimed to be a Democrat, and as this was called a Democratic meeting, he desired the privilege of asking a few questions. He would ask if Washington, Jefferson, and the whole body of able men who framed the Constitution, would be likely to misunderstand and misinterpret it, and if not, how the right, which they recognized and exercised, of excluding slavery from Territories of the United States by act of Congress, had been lost, and that had now become unconstitutional, which was then constitutional and right. Mr. Glidden of course failed to get a satisfactory answer to these questions.

Resolutions were adopted approving the course of President Buchanan and the doctrine of the Cincinnati Platform, endorsing the Senatorial conduct of Mr. Higler, and commending the State policy of Gov. Cass. This was in accordance with the conduct of Mr. Ward, who hoped to see all branches of the Democracy, split, healed, and not to be divided by party. "Good Lord and good Devil," thought he, "I have a non-partisan course of policy with regard to the points of dispute between Mr. Douglas and the Administration. Having elected Delegates to the next State Convention, the meeting adjourned."

We intended before this to call attention to the advertisement in our columns, of Grover and Baker's Sewing Machine. From the best information we could get, Grover and Baker's Sewing Machine is a more extensive sale or better reputation than this. We have seen some of the work of this machine, which appeared strong and durable; but, being unable to speak from our own observation of the working of the machine and the durability of its work, we submit the opinions of a few who have tried it. The American Agriculturist says: "Grover and Baker's is the best." The Independent says, "It is all that it claims to be." The American Monthly says, "It is adapted for woollen, linen, or cotton." Life Illustrated: "It sews strongly and does not rip." The Chicago News Letter: "It is the most convenient in use." And many other papers might be quoted in the same strain.

F. B. Chandler is the agent in Montrose.

We observe that the Montrose Democrat and some other papers of that kidney are tremendously excited over the alleged fact that the daughter of a wealthy farmer living near Pontiac, Mich., recently eloped with and married a negro in her father's employ. We suspect that the statement that the father is a "red hot abolitionist" adds much to the gusto of the recital. Cases of amalgamation are rare at the North, and when they do occur, we are all very much horrified of course, whether the Desdemona belongs to an "abolition" family or not. But they manage these things differently at the South. Amalgamation is so common an occurrence as to excite very little attention; and we never heard these pious pro-slavery northern newspapers preaching against "the peculiar institution" because of its tendency to promote amalgamation; tho' the "yellow boys" so plentiful on southern plantations might furnish them with an excellent text.

For the Independent Republican.

Letter from Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 10, 1859. Messrs. Editors.—The restless, bustling tide of business is again assuming its wonted motion in this enterprising and thriving village. All the steady, industrious, and sober citizens begin to look upon the "Pressure" as a thing of the past, and are earnestly at work repairing the damage it has done them, and pressing onward to grander conquests in the battle of life. The only interest that has not lagged in the least during the "Crisis" is that of Common Schools. There are now attending the public schools of this Borough fully one thousand pupils, and there are yet three hundred more in the schools, because of the neglect of their parents. The Board of Directors are providing every means necessary to give each of the thirteen hundred children a good, practical, English education. They have had one graded school building erected on a beautiful site in the eastern part of the town, and are now erecting another on a site of nearly twelve thousand dollars. It is an imposing and splendid edifice. It has four rooms and accommodates nearly five hundred pupils. The present quarter commenced January 3d, 1859. The principal, Mr. Lawrence, formerly of Mass., has a salary of \$1200 per annum, and the Assistants \$800 each. Mr. Lawrence has the entire control of the school in all the departments, and exercises his powers in the whole school bears the impress of his superior endowments, energy, and enterprise. Besides this, there are six or seven primary schools located in different parts of the town, each with its quota of pupils (about 100) and its teacher.

And Scranton is not alone in this glorious work, which is the crowning glory of all her efforts towards improvement. Hyde Park has its Graded School building, and Graded School, manned by an able and earnest corps of working teachers. Every child in the Borough has, or can have, a place within its walls. This building cost between six and seven thousand dollars. Providence, led by the example of her sisters, has in process of erection a fine building to be dedicated to the same noble purpose as those above mentioned. It stands on a commanding eminence above the town, and will be, when finished, (as all school buildings should be) the most elegant and best appointed edifice in the village.

And this has all been accomplished within two years past, and in less than one year, notwithstanding the "Pressure" and every other adverse influence. And shall I inform the friends of popular education in Susquehanna of the secret of all this wonderful advancement? It has been done by having good Boards of Directors. With a poor, lifeless Board of School Directors, Scranton would probably have been to this day a village of hovels and school-pens, where the children were huddled like hams for the slaughter. God only knows how many souls have been saved by the prompt and intelligent action of those efficient Directors.

And Scranton has inaugurated another enterprise which is a twin-sister in character if not in name to the school enterprise. She is now having a course of popular lectures delivered by some of the most eminent men in the country. Next came Dr. Hayes of the Arctic Expedition, a companion of Dr. Kane in his search for a Polar Sea. He gave a fine lecture on "Kane's Arctic Expedition"—its purposes, its trials, its dangers, and its success. He is a man of short, (5 feet 6 inches) stature, slender, but very active and energetic. The god-father of American Literature, who gave two of his most notable lectures—"AMERICAN TRAGEDY" and "AMERICAN CHARACTER," and a poem entitled "FANNING". Mr. Benjamin is on the study side of fifty, has grey hair, covering a massive brain, weighs about two hundred pounds, and so he has a defective "perpetrator," and is compelled to be "totaled" about by the Committee. When lecturing he is seated on a high stool behind a high table covered with a cloth reaching to the floor; and he acts his part so well that no one in the audience in front would not mistake he is not standing on his feet.

And after him came John G. Saxe, that long, long, tall, sandy-haired, sandy-whiskered, good-natured, "Yankee." It was "two tallings" in his hair, and in addition he gave a prose lecture on the "Love," and his own charming poem on "Love." He is a "quaint and curious" Yankee, takes

life easy, and thinks the world made to live in. While here he was called upon to give "small bills" in exchange for one of the large denominations. He began searching for his first bill in his pocket-book, then in his drawers, then in his vest pocket, then in his hat pocket, both at large and small, and finally in his watch pocket. And what was the most amusing part of the search, he found "it" in every pocket about him. He said he would defy a pick-pocket to exhaust his funds in half a day.

The committee sent a special train to Great Bend to bring him to Scranton, and he passed away the next day with the regular train. "This came and went" "quaint and curious" John. "Hop, Hodge, Man in Top" was next announced by "posters" on every street, and many other places. And he was "in town" and all over town,—up at the Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace, over at the Machine shop, up at the Graded School building,—for he is the great Apostle of Free Schools—and in every other place of interest.

He is about six feet in height—straight slender figure has a fine, benevolent countenance, shaded by grey locks (for he is past seventy) and is really good nature's nobleman. The subject of his lecture was "WOMAN"—it was a fine production—the lecture I mean. It was composed of finely rounded periods, happy hits, and noble sentiments. He is a man by name and nature—loved and admired him. He is an extremely genial and pleasant in conversation, as I was favored with opportunity to prove.

When he left the Lecture-room he had been without sleep forty-two hours, having rode all the night before—going some forty miles—to reach the train at Biglinton. He arrived there just as the whistle of the approaching train blew, and he had been five minutes later, his whole night's ride of forty miles in an open wagon would have been fruitless.—Such feats of mental labor and physical endurance as he performs are seldom equaled in these days by a man past seventy. He is very temperate—eats no meat of any kind—and nothing but the plainest, coarsest food. Hence Mann will teach the world many useful lessons, if it will but heed their advice. At least, the people of Scranton will long remember his visit to their place with pleasure and profit.

On the 29th of December the people of Scranton and vicinity were on tip-toe at the announcement that Bayard Taylor would lecture at the Bismarck Hall, B. brought in an unusual number of passengers, as also the train from the north. The wagon kept pouring into town all day; and at four o'clock when the express from New York arrived with Taylor on board, the passenger-house and platform were crowded with those desiring to obtain a glimpse of the immortal Bayard. Evening soon came, and one thousand anxious spectators crowded Wyoming Hall to its utmost capacity nearly an hour before the lecture was to commence. All were busy talking, discussing, speculating, and guessing; but presently the eager gaze and clapping of hands announced the arrival of the lecturer. The first thought which possessed nearly every one was, how young he looked. Many exclaimed in a rather suppressed tone, he is taller than I supposed!

Soon he commenced to lecture on "Moscow." Not being what the world calls an orator, he talked it up as in a very attractive and interesting style. He is so familiar that one is apt to forget where he is, and imagine oneself in conversation with him. When he came to a point of unusual interest, he inquired of a man near the platform said "yes" in the most approving and approved manner, much to the amusement of the speaker and auditory. The lecture was mainly of a narrative and descriptive character, and had some fine passages and a few lighter-existing points. All expressed themselves much pleased with it and left the Hall congratulating themselves that they had seen Bayard Taylor and heard him lecture.

Mr. Taylor is thirty-four years of age, and looks five years younger,—his six feet and one inch in height,—somewhat stoop-shouldered, and weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds. He has dark brown hair,—a fair, full forehead, and never shaves,—his whiskers and mustache are somewhat lighter-colored than his hair, and of very moderate growth, there being hardly a sprinkling on the sides of his face opposite his ears. He has a full, dark eye, and a very intelligent expression. He is one of your good-natured fellows, in whose company you always feel at ease. He speaks several languages, and the German with the same fluency as English.

He invited me to his room to spend an hour in conversation. He spoke interestingly of his early travels and the immense labor he performed in accomplishing them—going on foot as he did, and carrying fifteen pounds in a knapsack. He does not at all resemble the other members of his family with whom I am acquainted. During my visit, he related a little incident which occurred in him while coming to Scranton. Some of the citizens of this place were on the train and they were quite anxious to ascertain whether he was or not. One of them knew him, and they concluded they were doomed to disappointment. They inquired of Bayard himself, who sat among them, if Mr. Taylor was apt to fall to meet his appointments. Bayard told them he thought not. A stranger attempted to console them with the idea that he was no lecturer, and that he would not go across the street to them if he did not come.

But still they hoped, and thought he might have come down from the north by the morning train. When they stepped from the train at Scranton they met the lecturer, committee and informed them that Mr. Taylor was not on board the train, and the Committee told them he had not arrived by the morning train. "For a few moments all was consternation. The Committee were horrified at the idea of seeing a thousand anxious people drooping spirits soon revived as a tall, seemingly much-older individual, wearing a low-crowned, broad-brimmed, black wool hat, and a raglan overcoat, came along from opposite the baggage car, carrying in his hand a carpet-bag marked "Bayard Taylor, New York." The crowd breathed much easier, and Mr. Taylor went to the Wyoming House.

There are two lectures of the course yet to be delivered:—one by Horace Greeley Esq., "GREAT MEN," and one by Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., "DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION." Mr. Curtis is one of the first lecturers in this country; Greeley Esq. is every body knows what Horace is. I had intended to ask you some questions about the young men of your town,—whether there is any enterprise among them,—whether the business men manifest any spirit of improvement,—whether you have any lectures,—&c. &c., but I have already made this letter of such unparagonable length that I must refrain from doing so this time. Yours truly, Troop.

For the Independent Republican. Letter from Susquehanna Depot. SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 15, 1859. The citizens of this Borough are showing some signs of excitement about their Young Men's Literary Association. The number of members is now about three hundred, and a prospect of further additions. The primary object of this society was for discussion and mutual improvement, but owing to very strong individual success, but owing to favorable circumstances, there appears to be a good prospect now, to furnish an excellent library and reading room, freely accessible to the public.

The old aphorism that "Corporations have no souls," seems to have been reversed in the action of the New York & Erie Rail Road Company with reference to this Association. The Company have given one hundred dollars towards purchasing a library, and they have allowed a part of their Boarding House to be occupied for the reading room. A number of lectures are expected during the winter. Prof. Stoddard, of the Montrose Normal School, commenced the series on the evening of the 14th, at Nicol's Hall. Favorable assurances have been received from Ex-Senators Dickinson, Horace Greeley, Mr. Grover, and others.

But the noticeable feature in this connection, is the establishment of the library. It certainly marks an era in the intellectual history of this part of the county, and its influence is expected to form a basis for other and wider improvements. Considered merely as an association, the library and reading room will be a desideratum for a Dickens' Master of the Horse-drawing says, "people must be amused," and even a superficial perusal of good books, if for no higher motive than simply pastime, will greatly diminish less worthy employments.

Some late writers have taken exception to our announcements as a nation. They say that the train does not run when it is wanted, instead of developing his physical system by some healthy exercise in the open air, sits quietly down in some easy corner, draws a newspaper from his pocket, and gives himself up to whatever vagaries may be printed. But it is evident that very little apprehension need be entertained for the bodily welfare of our laboring population, unless, indeed, the great powers are overtaxed. The danger of reading is excess, and is particularly applicable to those who have nothing to do,—the hangers-on about our cities and villages; and here the influences of a well-selected library have been known to accomplish what the best wits of friends and relatives could not do, viz: remedy the evil of idleness and listless habits.

Mr. Taylor in his late message speaks of the qualifications of our public school teachers, and he remarks that there is a work yet to be done, in this relation, which would seem to be beyond their unaided power to accomplish. This sentiment is entirely correct; but the question arises, whether the mode suggested by the Governor is alone adequate to accomplish the object in view. The lever and power are important, but the fulcrum, or point on which to rest. So also Normal Schools, and public school teachers of any degree of excellence, are not alone sufficient. Unless the people are prepared to receive the good things offered, improvements may be stamped upon us as innovations, and the high attainments are considered as a waste of time and money, and where ignorance and prejudice are not ready to receive them.

Now, it is respectfully submitted that a well selection of books, in township or district libraries, would be found a powerful auxiliary; for, if the books are of such a character as to amuse as well as instruct, great public outside of school-house walls will read them, and unless all previous experience is mistaken, that great public having first learned the value of any intellectual progress, will be much more ready to receive the true educational systems offered in the schools.

We hear much of the fostering care of the State in the matter of raising the salary of this term, would it not be well to inquire how our Legislature should be asked to extend that care, in the way of establishing popular libraries? Mr. Grover, Member of Congress from Northern Pennsylvania, recently made a motion in the Committee of Territories appointed by the House to repeal the restriction on the admission of Kansas, contained in the English Bill, and he did not. In Oregon Kansas came in with 35,000, in New York Kansas came in with 50,000. Can any man—Republican or Democrat—tell? But the Committee voted it down: the five Democrats on it going to keep out Kansas by a rule which they will not apply to Oregon, and the four Republicans voting to put them on an equality.

It has been denounced as raising the negro question and bleeding Kansas, and the Argus reproaches him with the epithet "Bully Grover." This charge is most unjust and shameful. Mr. Grover is a quiet, pleasant, affable man—neither a braggart nor a fighter. When Keitt tried to drive him across the Hall, Grover refused, and stood on his equal rights there; and when Keitt undertook to choke him, Grover knocked him down. Does self-defense against an overbearing ruffian make a man a "bully"? That was all Mr. Grover did. Would the Argus have advised him to skulk and run away at the command of this slave driver Keitt? When Keitt seized him by the throat, would the Argus have advised Grover to be choked senseless, and his manhood and self-respect to be trampled under his heel? Had Grover sunk his manhood, and acquiesced in the Northern "National" man—if he is a Lecompton Democrat?

Neither at the North nor at the South is Mr. Grover traduced by any man for his zealous of a warden personal assault. Mr. Keitt himself would not assail him. The best man anywhere—at his own home, and all over our Union—applaud him for his prompt resentment, exercised only so far as actual justice required. "Resistance to law is obedience to God," says the North. "Sic semper tyrannis" says Old Virginia! But what a degrading, belittling influence has Lecomptonism, when its devotees traduce men—their own neighbors—for a single act, unpremeditated, demanded by true honor and self-defense.

What a tangled web they weave when they are busy to deceive! The Argus intimates that because its editor or lived in a "neighboring county" to Mr. Grover, he may "know more of the man" than we do. Well, we lived in the same county with Mr. Grover for five years, and five more in an adjoining county; and whether talking to his widowed mother on a beechwood farm—siding his older brother in running lumber at Litchamock creek to a market, or a student in the Academy at Harvard in the College at Amherst, in law offices at Montrose and Towanda,—or for a year in the choice of 80,000 majority of the voters of his district,—in all these varied relations we have yet to hear the first word of reproach to him as a man or a citizen. He is not a "bully," but he is a gentleman, as to public life as abroad, in private as well as in public life.—Lewistown Chronicle.

Senator Fessenden, of Maine, was on the 11th inst. elected for another term.

Pennsylvania Legislature. Harrisburg, Jan. 10, 1859. SENATE.—The Senate met at 3 o'clock, p. m., and the Speaker announced the Standing Committee on the Bill for abolishing the Bank of Central Pennsylvania, which had taken up an important business. Without discussing any other business of interest, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 3 o'clock, p. m. The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report of the Seaman's Saving Fund of Philadelphia, of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company—and of the Attorney General.

Mr. Wiley, (Phila.) offered the following joint resolution in place, which lies over for the present: Whereas, The various interests of the country have been and are seriously affected in consequence of inadequate protection to American industry, therefore be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Senators and Representatives be requested to urge and advocate in every proper manner, a revision of the present tariff, with a view to afford ample protection to American labor.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be authorized and requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions, as early as a day is possible, to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lawrence (Washington) offered resolutions in favor of the tariff, all of which were referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Lawrence, (Washington), Grattan, Wood, and Patterson.

The Speaker also appointed Lawrence, (Washington), Gopp, Smith, (Berks), and McDonell, a committee to report on the Governor's message. JANUARY 11, 1859. SENATE.—Mr. Wright, of Phila., from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill to incorporate the Western Market Company.

Mr. Randall, of Phila., read the following bill, incorporating the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. To incorporate the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Streets Passenger Railroad. A resolution was offered providing for the opening of the daily sessions with prayer, and gave rise to a long debate, but was finally passed.

The bill to abolish the Board of Canal Commissioners was referred to the Committee on Finance. Adjourned. HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees. Ways and Means.—Messrs. Ches, Lawrence of Washington, Smith of Berks, McDowell, Green, Thon, Wilcox, Walborn, Wigton.

Education.—Messrs. G. M. Donnan, Thompson, Ketchum, Ches, Grattan, Gratz, Pennington, and Grattitudes.—Dodd, Rose, Broadhead, Durbarrow, Zoller, Huttenstine, Wolf. Claims.—Williams of Bucks, Harding, Laird, Wagonseller, Abbott, Withrow, Wolf, Agriculture.—Pearson, Bryson, Bortolo, Shaffer, Valley, Dismont, Williams of Bedford.

Education.—Foster, Kinney, Hill, Pugh, Stryer, Hill, Zoller, Gratham, Smith of Philadelphia, Laird. Domestic Manufactures.—Bayard, Dodds, Warden, Pierce, Good, Mann, Walker. Accounts.—Pinkerton, Williston, Shields, Burtow, Woodring, Pennington, McCurdy. Vice and Immorality.—Abbott, Gratham, Oaks, Boyer of Schuylkill, Evans, Woodring, McCurdy, Rouse, Campbell. Militia System.—Wilson, Rouse, Neall, Witely, Good, Rohrer, Harding.

Election Districts.—Kinney, Balliet, Galley, Shields, Jackson, Eckman, Barnsley. Banks.—Lawrence of Washington, McCurdy, Smith of Philadelphia, Barlow, Patterson, McAlley, Glatz, Williams of Bucks, McClain. Estates and Estates.—Taylor, Williston, Sneed, Rohrer, Wilson, Thompson, Rose. Roads and Bridges.—Pennell, Stuart, Durbarrow, Huttenstine, Quigley, Campbell, and Walker.

Corporations.—Miller, Hamersley, Elnmaker, Quigley, Acker, Glatz, Price, Church, and Fisher. Local Appropriations.—Wiley, Williams of Bedford, Boyer of Clearfield, Wood, Porter, Sheppard, and Stoneback. Lands.—Acker, Stephens, Whitman, Neall, Miller, Custer, and Stuart. Divorce.—Hamersley, Foster, Gray, Withrow. New Counties and County Seats.—Burley, Boyer of Clearfield, Fleming, Palm, Shaffer, Dismont, McHaffey. Compare Bills.—Barnesley, Gray, Sheppard, Stoneback, Peircer. Library.—Church, Goepp, Irish.

Canals and Inland Navigation.—Patterson, Ramsdell, Warden, Oaks, Kenney, Elnmaker, Burley, and Gratz. Railroads.—Walborn, McDowell, Thon, Smith of Berks, Church, Lawrence of Washington, Stryer, Evans, Burley, Ketchum, Wilcox, Price, and Patterson. Printing.—McDowell, Ramsdell, Wigton. Public Buildings.—Green, Wagonseller, and Kinney. Mines and Minerals.—Pugh, Taylor, Pearson, Fisher, Brothhead, Bryson, Fisher, Wilcox, Boyer of Schuylkill, Neall, Hill, Whitman.

The report of the State Treasurer was laid before the House, showing the amount of funds on hand to be \$604,806 14. It also states the places of deposit. After the reading of various bills, not of general interest, the House adjourned. JANUARY 12, 1859. SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock, a. m., and was opened, for the first time this session, with prayer by the Rev. Mr. DeWitt.

Mr. Randall, as Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, reported a supplement to act incorporating the Bedford Railroad Company, and moved to proceed to its consideration. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was passed finally.

A large number of local bills were read in place. Mr. Hamersley submitted the following: Resolved, that the Commissioners of Banks be authorized to inquire into the expediency of incorporating a small, profitable, and safe banking institution, to be organized by the Governor and State Treasurer, bank note plates of the various denominations, from five dollars to one thousand, changing only the name and locality of the several institutions, from which all the bank notes in this State shall be printed.

Mr. Smith, of Berks—I propose to amend by striking out the word "five," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty." The amendment was not agreed to, and the question recurring on the original resolution, it was adopted.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the veto messages of the Governor, and sustained the veto of five of the bills passed at the last session: Adjourned. JANUARY 13, 1859. SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Mr. Randall (Phila.) presented a memorial for incorporating a company to erect a statue to Gen. Washington, in the city of Philadelphia.

HOUSE.—The House met at 11 o'clock. Numerous petitions were presented and bills read in place. Mr. Miller, of Crawford, presented a further supplement to the Act securing mechanics and others payment for labor and materials furnished for erecting houses in Philadelphia.

Mr. Gratz, of Phila., presented an Act to consolidate the stock of the Girard Bank, of Philadelphia. Messrs. Laird, Graham, Campbell, Chase, McAlley, Hill, McCurdy, Kinney, and Ketchum were selected as the Committee to try the contested election of T. H. Porter, of Cambria county.

JANUARY 14, 1859. SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Mr. Steele, (Luzerne) from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill incorporating the Philadelphia and Darby Railroad. Passed finally.

Monday next being fixed for the election of State Treasurer, fifteen candidates were placed in nomination. HOUSE.—The House met at 11 o'clock. The House refused to consider the resolution reducing the pay of members. Mr. McClure, of Franklin, presented his reason for absence from the Committee on the Contested Election, for which he was reprimanded. He was unanimously excused. The House agreed to elect a State Treasurer next Monday. The names of nineteen persons were placed in general nomination for the office.

JANUARY 15, 1859. SENATE.—The Senate is not in session today, having adjourned over until Monday. HOUSE.—The House met at 11 o'clock. The Governor's veto on the Insurance Bill was sustained by a vote of yeas 44, nays 4; the latter being Messrs. Church, Foster, Neall, and Rohrer.

The veto bill act to quiet titles under Wills of other States was sustained. Those who voted against it being Messrs. Acker, Balliet, Graham, Mann, McClure, Neill, Pinkerton, Price, Rouse, Whitman, Williston. Mr. Chase submitted the following: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Auditor General, Surveyor General, and Superintendent of Common Schools be requested to furnish the House as soon as possible, a detailed estimate of the contingent expenses of their respective departments for the ensuing year, embracing the amounts paid clerks and messengers, &c., designating particularly the nature of each item of estimated expenditures.

This resolution moved that the rules, relating to this resolution to lay over for one day, be suspended. The motion was agreed to, and the resolution was read a second time, and passed. The House passed a resolution excluding C. M. Donnan from the floor of the House in consequence of the assault and battery committed by him on Joseph M. Church.

Mr. Hamersley, of Phila., from the Committee on Corporations, reported bills to incorporate the Penn Warehouse Company. Mr. Elnmaker, of Lancaster, from the same Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Delaware and Schuylkill Coal Co. Mr. Neill read a supplement to the several acts to relieve liens of mechanics, and materials, and laborers.

From the Philadelphia Press. The Political Events of 1858. The year which has just terminated has been one of great political significance, and will occupy a prominent position in the annals of the country. With all the powers of the Government—executive, legislative, and judicial—in the hands of one elected or appointed by the Democracy, it has been one of the most disastrous years to that party that has occurred since the foundation of the Government. Its once compact and united legions have been broken and shattered, and the stoutest strongholds of its power have repudiated its nominees.

From the Philadelphia Press. Good Cattle in Springville. Mr. "REPUBLICAN"—Not long since I saw in the papers the announcement, of a considerable flourish, that a famous "Buck," coming from "Way down in York State," had been overtaken and killed by a vigorous party. Now, that is all well enough in its way, but what is of more interest to all of your readers, perhaps, is that Mr. Orrin Richardson of Springville, sold a pair of three-year-old steers to Mr. Giffkins, of Scranton, who butchered them for the benefit of the Christian-meat customers; weight of beef 1922 pounds; a piece of which was sent here, the sight of which would make an eagle smile. Mr. Richardson also sold the same name, a fine year-old cow, the beef of which weighed 793 pounds. Mr. P. has expended a considerable amount of money in the improvement of his stock, which is, at the Devonshire breed. We, in Springville, are justly proud that he has beat the County in this case.

From the Philadelphia Press. The renewal of 1858 war in Kansas begins to look serious. A special messenger from Gov. Medary to Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, arrived at Jefferson, Mo., Jan. 13th, reports that Montgomery is fortifying himself near the Missouri line, that "United States troops" have been sent to that region, and that volunteers are raising as rapidly as possible six hundred men, and are already on their way to Kansas.