THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE, PA:

Thursday, . . . February, 1, 1849.

NEXT WEEK the promised Bank Note table will make its appearance. We got our "fractions" yesterday, but too late to set up the table for this paper.

☞ The increase of our subscription list since the issue of the first number has been very gratifying, and laid us under obligations to many kind friends. We would, however, suggest that there is yet room on our books for more names, and in our pocket for more *cash!* Will those of our friends who *can* still do something in our behalf, make the effort? To two or three we have promised to send prospectuses, but have had no time to print them, and would now suggest that they take some of the back numbers as specimens, instead of waiting for *promises.*

☞ THE MONTROSE AND CONGO BANDS, of this Village, held a joint Concert in the Court-House, on Monday evening last, which was not only well patronized, but a very pleasant and interesting affair. It is everywhere praised to the "top notch" We trust it will be repeated, at some time not far distant, when others "from the region round about" who had not the pleasure of listening to their performances on Monday evening, can have an opportunity

North Branch Canal.

Through the politeness of the Representative from this County, Mr. TAGGART, the House bill providing "ways and means," as well as designating the time, &c., for the completion of the North Branch Canal, has been furnished us. We give it below:

AN ACT to provide for the completion of the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canal

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized, to negotiate a loan by issuing negotiable certificates of stock for a sum sufficient to complete the North Branch canal, five hundred thousand dollars of said loan to be paid into the treasury in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine; five hundred thousand dollars in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, such a sum, if any, as the Canal Commissioners shall deem necessary for the final completion of the said work—an estimate of which they are hereby directed to furnish in their annual report—which loan shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable half yearly, at the Bank of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, and for the reimbursement of the said loan at the expiration of twelve years; and the payment of the interest accruing thereon, the tolls hereafter received at the collectors offices at Berwick and Northumberland, on the said canal, are hereby specifically pledged.

SECTION 2. The Governor is hereby authorized to cause to be executed certificates of stock bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent., signed by the Auditor General, and countersigned by the State Treasurer, for the sums borrowed in pursuance of this act, and reimbursable as aforesaid, which stock shall be transferrable upon the books of the Auditor General, or at the Bank of Pennsylvania, by the owner thereof, or by his, her or their attorney, and new certificates of the same shall be issued to the new holder or holders thereof by the officers aforesaid.

SECTION 3. The money authorized to be borrowed by this act shall be applied to the completion of the North Branch canal and the revenues accruing on the said canal from and after the passage of this act shall be and they are hereby set apart and appropriated as a fund for the payment of the accruing interest; and for the reimbursement of the loan aforesaid, as an additional guarantee for the payment of the principal and interest thereof, the faith of the State is hereby pledged

SECTION 4. The Canal Commissioners are hereby directed to put the said work under contract as early as practicable after the said loan shall have been negotiated

Hitherto we have abstained almost wholly from expressing an opinion in relation to the subject above presented, not that we were in the least inimical to the early completion of said Canal, but that we preferred awaiting some of the developements of Whig policy in relation to it. We had, in truth, no disposition to identify ourself in any way, (even unwittingly,) with any odious scheme that might, by the now dominant party, be presented—such as an alliance with Banks, granting Banking indulgences, and increasing Bank capital, &c.—to raise the means for its accomplishment, which we feared *might* be the case if we were to make a bold unconditional push in its favor. But the plan having been devised, and the bill itself drawn, we feel a little more at liberty to speak upon the subject.

The bill as it at present stands, we are happy to say, appears free from those objections which we feared it might contain. True, it contemplates a loan and additional indebtedness on the part of the Commonwealth, but every one friendly to the completion of the work must have anticipated this, and made up his mind, that it is the only judicious and feasible method of accomplishing it. We know very well that some are opposed to it on this very account; that to them the idea of increasing our already burdensome State debt, possesses all the ingredients of double refined horror; but we ask them to look at the amount that has already been expended—and for which we are constantly paying the interest, without any profit from the work whatever—and then at the small amount only, now required to place the whole line in successful and profitable operation, and ask themselves if the policy that would still refuse to appropriate the amount necessary for its completion, is not a "penny wise and pound foolish" one. It certainly appears so to us. Upwards of two millions of dollars have already been expended upon it, from which the State is deriving not a farthing; whereas, were it completed, (which it is estimated may be done at a cost of about half as much more) all accounts concur that the income it would afford to the State would be ample to pay the interest on the whole investment, and still afford a surplus to aid in forming a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the debt itself. Viewing it in this light, and not from any selfish idea that it is going to benefit this particular section of the State (although that it will be of great benefit to it, cannot be doubted) we are induced to advocate its early completion, even tho' a loan may be inevitable. If the bill now before the House, shall remain unencumbered with obnoxious Whig amendments, we trust, and have the assurance, that it will pass both branches of the Legislature with little or no opposition.

GOLD DOLLARS.—We notice that the press generally are discussing the subject of Gold Dollars, the most of them approving such a coin. We are in for that, too. Give us the "little shiners," we say; it will nearly, if not quite obviate the necessity of small bills and shin-plasters. The Washington Union suggests that they be the size of a half dime, (hollow in the middle of course) with the superscription of the "thirteen stars," and "one dollar, 1849" upon them. A very good suggestion.

The Panama Railroad.

The *New York Sun* is down upon the project of building a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama "with a vengeance," and with first rate reasons, too. It thinks it the hight of folly for the United States to expend immense sums of money in building railroads across the premises of a foreign nation, and suggests in its stead the building of a railroad from some point on the Mississippi through to San Francisco via. the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, which will intersect the heart of our new territories, bring their "timbers and ours into contribution, their lands into market, millions of laborers into employment, and thus develope a new wealth at the completion of the road, greater than the present nominal value of half our unsettled domains"

The Sun continues: "This road must be a national road, built and owned by the U. States, as also the Telegraph accompanying it. Many schemes have been proposed for the construction of the road and Telegraph, the following, by Mr. Lochenau, is a plausible and practicable one. He proposes the organization of a corps of Artificers composed of 40 or 50 Regiments of one thousand men each—enlisted for five years, or until the *completion of the road*—at the established pay of the U. S. Infantry. These are to construct the road, Government furnishing materials and implements.

On the completion of the road each man, officer or private, to receive 160 acres of land *on the line or vicinity of said road*—said land to be located by themselves The officers first, in rotation according to rank and date of commission—and the privates, according to the date of enlistment—each obligated to have his land settled upon within three years from the date of his warrant, or forfeit the same. Each man to enjoy free travel on said road for life; to have free transportation to his land, of his family, of all implements of husbandry and stock, necessary for the farming of his land. Each man, officers and privates alike, to have equal share in the Telegraph which they will construct in conjunction with the road, Government furnishing materials and retaining for Government purposes, the *free use thereof.*

This plan secures the settlement along the route of citizens at once equally interested with the Government, in the protection and security of the road, and will render unnecessary the heavy expense of continuing military posts, or furnishing escorts for the security of transportation thereon. Their settlement along its line, together with the facilities of the road, will induce emigrants to locate in its neighborhood, so that in a very short time a populated belt of sturdy Yeomanry, would flank on either side this mighty channel of trade, its entire length

The mutual interest of 40 or 50,000 men settled and located, would render greater security to that road, than could be otherwise obtained at any cost. The repairs of the road would be attended with less expense—and the telegraph would be kept constantly in order, by the watchfulness of those too deeply interested, to permit any material interruption—and whose proximity to it would enable them readily to detect and remedy any accident.

The expense of the whole construction could be defrayed by the products of a per centage on the gold diggings annually. The route suggested would run as follows: Starting from a point near the junction of the Nebraska with the Missouri river, pursuing a course along its banks to its source, thence through the "South Pass," thence to the Eastern shore of Salt Lake along which to the Straits, which connect with Utah Lake, crossing the Straits and stretching westerly through the Great Basin to the "Salmon Pass," in the "Sierra Nevada," through it to the shores of American River, and descending this to the Sacramento. The proximity to the "Great Salt Lake," would induce the enterprise and industry of our people, soon to turn to profit the strongly impregnated waters of this Lake, and passing through the "Great Basin" would render that vast territory of country available"

The First Victims.

Messrs Hannegan, of Indiana, and Breese, of Illinois, may fairly be set down as the first victims of the folly and madness of playing second fiddle to slavery propagandism. They have heretofore voted with and abetted the south in its opposition to slavery restriction, and now, after a fair trial has been had, they have been rewarded by their constituents by the gracious leave of staying at home from Congress henceforward. This is right. They are either of them able men, sound in the Democratic faith on all other points; but they were pro-slavery men and extensionists—they heeded not the voice of their constituents and the country, and the stern mandate of retribution has overtaken them, which we hope will have a salutary effect upon their convictions and future conduct. Were their places filled by less able men, unsound Democrats, or Whigs, we might, indeed, feel some regrets; but as such is not the case, we sincerely rejoice to see them get their deserts Poor Hannegan, it is true, became partially penitent, and offered, if they would re-elect him, to vote for the restrictive principle it desired by his constituents; but they said they had had enough of him already, and preferred that sound and able Democrat, Governor Whitcomb, whom they knew would not betray them

There are also several more members of the Senate who will be pretty apt to share the same fate, for the same cause, when their time expires. May we not hope their places will be filled by men no less able and sound than are those of Senators Hannegan and Breese?

QUERY.—Does the editor of the *Tioga Eagle* write editorials for the *Pennsylvanian?* We find the following notice of "ourself" in the *Eagle* of the 24th ult, which appeared in the *Pennsylvanian verbatim et literatim et punctuatim,* some two weeks previous, excepting the last five words, which, we grant, are original in the *Eagle.*

☞ "The Montrose *Democrat,* comes to us this week in a new dress, with enlarged limits, and other improvements. Its enterprising and talented editor, O. G. Hempsted, Esq., is determined to make it worthy the support of the unflinching Democracy of Susquehanna, and we heartily wish him the success he deserves. Only keep clear of *Wilmotism!*

As we said above, the *Eagle* is entitled to the full credit for the last sentence: "Only keep clear of *Wilmotism.* By which we suppose he means: only embrace and defend *Brewster* and *White ism,* and slavery extension, the '42 Tariff, &c., against the honest convictions of our own heart, and the almost unanimous voice of the Democracy of our county. We think our Cameron and White contemporary will see us do it—when the sun rises in the West; but not before.

ELECTION OF GEN. CASS.—The election of Gen. Cass to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Michigan is at length announced. The vote was 44 for, and 36 against him. The Free Soilers "hung back." However, the Legislature has tied his hands effectually, so as to debar him from voting against the restriction of slavery, by instructions, passed both branches by a very strong vote, the day he was nominated.

A Card.

The Rev. John Long and Lady would hereby present their grateful acknowledgements to their friends for the kind and interesting expression of good wishes, at their residence on the 26th inst. May those friends always experience that it "is more blessed to give than receive."

Montrose, Jan'y 29, 1849

Court Proceedings.

In the case of Jane Rose vs. Charles Adams, tried at the last term, it was determined by the Court that the division of the contracts, &c., of the estate of the late Dr. Rose, made by John L. Hodge, the executor, among the widow and children of the decedent, was legal and binding. As we are informed that this point is one of deep interest to many of our subscribers and others, we have stated it for public information.

Hawley vs. Richardson, verdict for Pltff. Bentley & Richards for Pltff, Little for Deft. Fancher vs. Scott & Fancher, verdict for Deft. Little & Grow for Pltff., Bentley & Richards for Defts. John Northrop was divorced from his wife Mary; Abby Stark from her husband, George W. Stark, and Elizabeth Osterhout from her husband, Henry Osterhout.

NO NEWS FROM EUROPE.—We are still without any later advices from Europe, though the Steamer Canada was telegraphed at New York on Monday evening, but owing to the dense fog that prevailed, was unable to make her way up the harbor. The American Steamer United States, has not yet arrived, although she has been due a week

P. S. THURSDAY P. M The N. Y Tribune of Tuesday has just come to hand, containing the advices brought by the Canada We find nothing in it of any importance. Europe is remarkably quiet. The Pope is still at Gaeta. Breadstuffs and Cotton have still further declined a trifle.

The United States not yet arrived. She is reported by the Canada to have touched at Cowes on the 9th ult., and taken on board the English mail and 53 passengers.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.—A bill, we perceive, has been introduced into the Senate of this State by Capt Small, for the exemption of what is called a Homestead, or property, the yearly value of which shall not exceed $300, from levy and sale for debt. Whether it will pass or not, of course is for the future to disclose. We see it already attacked by some of the Whig prints, and denounced as a "relict of feudalism;" and if the Whigs of the Legislature take the same view of it, its doom may be considered already sealed

Similar laws have already been passed in one or two of the Western States, and also in Vermont, and we notice that the Legislatures of New York and Wisconsin are moving in the matter As a link—and an important one too, we think—in the great chain of reform, it is worthy of a serious consideration, and such a consideration we trust it will receive at the hands of the Legislature of this State. The present bill may indeed be objectionable to some on account of being *too* liberal—unless the collection of debts by law be *wholly* abolished, which many desire—as it must exempt some four or five thousand dollars of property; but if so, it can be modified so as to remove that objection, and yet retain the principle it at present embraces. That a Homestead, of moderate value, at least, should be exempted, seems entirely consistent with the dictates of humanity and strictly conformable with the spirit of the age.

☞ We have really nothing to communicate from Harrisburg, this week, worth the space it would occupy. The passage of a bill by both branches of the Legislature, authorizing the State Treasurer to borrow $200,000 to enable him to pay the February interest is about all that we have noticed of general interest. A resolution authorizing the Clerk of that body to obtain from the Governor the several bills that were unsigned, of which we have previously spoken, has passed the Senate. It recognized them, however, as laws by the operation of the Constitution. The Whigs are struggling to get through a bill to repeal the Erie and Ohio Railroad bill, but as yet are unsuccessful.

Canal Commissioner.

It seems to be conceded on all hands that the next Canal Commissioner must come from the Northern section of the State. And among the several candidates presented we notice, as we have before said, that Col. G. F. MASON stands very conspicuous. The following communication to a late number of the Pennsylvanian we have been desired to publish, which we do without intending, at present to commit ourselves in favor of any man. We are for a man to thresh the Whigs with, be he who he may, and come whence he may; whether he be Col. Mason, from Bradford, Col. Asa Dimock, from Susquehanna or Col. ——— from Erie or Greene. We think, though, that the Northern section of the State can furnish the right material, and shall therefore insist on the nomination of a Northern man:

To the Editors of the Pennsylvanian:

We were happy to see the announcement of Col. Gordon F. Mason, of Bradford county, as a suitable candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner. He is now a member of the Senate—his term expiring with the present session. In that capacity he has shown himself to be a firm, decided, and upright Democrat, whom no circumstances could shake or turn from that straight course which true Democracy always points out. Before the act of Assembly of 1843, there was an engineer corps, which assisted the Canal Commissioners in the performance of their high duties, but by that act they were prevented from appointing an engineer, and the duties of the engineer corps were imposed upon the Canal Board. Neither Judge Longstreth nor Mr. Painter being of that vocation, Col. Mason, who is a practical surveyor and engineer, would be very suitable for a place in that Board, for this as well as those substantial reasons which grow out of his general competency and stern Democracy, to say nothing of his wide-spread popularity.

MANY OLD DEMOCRATS.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—It gives us pleasure to add to our list of Agricultural exchanges this excellent and valuable periodical, published in Rochester, N. Y., by D. D. T. Moore. It is a work in high repute, and should be extensively patronized by our farming community. It contains 32 pages, and is issued monthly at 50 cents a year, or five copies for $2.

FIRE IN NEW LONDON, CT.—The New London Democrat of the 27th ult., brings an account of a very destructive fire which occurred in that city the night previous—said to be one of the most extensive that has visited that city for a quarter of a century. It continued to rage three hours, burning some dozen buildings besides destroying a large amount of property on the wharf, some shipping in the harbor, &c.

ILLINOIS U. S. SENATOR.—The brave Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, whose name is familiar to all as one of the heroes of the Mexican war, has been elected to the U. S. Senate from the State of Illinois for six years from the 4th of March next. He succeeds Mr. Breese.

☞ "The Weekly Dispatch" is a clever, interesting paper published at a penny a week by Wilson & Co., at No. 15 Spruce-st. N. Y. City.

☞ ICHABOD BABCOCK, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 90 years, died in Ledyard, New London Co., Ct., on the 22d ult

Latest from the "Gold Diggings."

The New York Tribune has the following letter from the Gold "Diggings" which it says is from a source worthy of entire confidence. It is also corroborated by a similar letter published in the Washington Union of the same date. Its date is about one month later than any previous advices:

MAZATLAN, Dec. 19, 1848

There is a late arrival from California, bringing intelligence that *a region of gold richer than any yet known has been discovered, north of the former placer.*

The Lexington, store ship, was to leave for the United States; when this vessel left, she had on board about $500,000 in gold dust for the United States

I have accidentally met here to-day a young man very recently from San Francisco, where he is engaged in business, having been a year or two in California, and been over the Gold Region, though not as a laborer: he confirms even the most extravagant of the accounts we have recently had of the extraordinary richness of the placer, particularly as to the new Gold Region.

Taylor and Clay.

The special correspondent of the New York *Herald,* writing from New Orleans, puts another face upon the meeting between TAYLOR and CLAY, and the feelings they entertain in regard to each other He says;

Mr. Clay has arrived here, and a great many observations have been made about the interview that took place between him and General Taylor, as the former passed down the river. This interview took place on the 11th inst., in the evening. General Taylor happened to be on the wharf boat at the time the vessel approached in which Mr Clay was a passenger. Both shook hands very cordially. Mr. Clay did not stop at Baton Rouge, as given out in the newspapers, nor was he invited to remain there for any purpose whatever. From all that I can learn, General Taylor does not want his advice. Mr. Clay's advances have been received very courteously; but nothing more. I very much suspect that Mr Clay feels like a disappointed man On his return to the Senate, if he should be elected, he may try to play the same game he did after the election of General Harrison.

The Spirit of Faction.

Whilst Gov. Johnston amuses himself in writing dissertations on the factious spirit of the age, his partisans in the Legislature are affording the people practical illustrations on the same subject. His Excellency, a bold and original thinker, disdaining to follow in the track of his predecessors, strikes out a new path in his Inaugural—in advance, solicits indulgence for prospective errors, and warns the people of a class of his fellow-citizens, whose motives and purposes he charitably characterizes as "fiendish" His predecessors were content to indicate very briefly and modestly the line of policy they should pursue while invested with the Executive prerogatives—enough for the present incumbent was a tirade of abuse of a great body of his fellow citizens, mingled with a pusillanimous and crouching appeal to the charity of the public *judgment* that is to try his official acts

Already, with a haste indecent as it is reckless, his instruments in the Legislature are attempting to secure patronage and power, by legislating certain officers out of office, whose terms by law do not expire for two years. We refer to the movement made against the Auditor General and Surveyor General—the term of whose offices is for three years, and whose removal from office should only be effected by good and sufficient cause. No cause is nor can be alleged against the estimable gentlemen who have faithfully discharged the duties appertaining to their several offices. They are Democrats; and besides this, nothing can justly be said why they should not, according to the law of the Commonwealth, remain in, and discharge their trusts until the end of their term. But the fact that they are Democrats is cause enough, in the eyes of factious Federalism; and to find them guilty of this sin would be sufficient, if they had the power, to doom them to the severest punishment.

Prior to the late election, whilst Gov. Johnston was an *expectant* of office, in his numerous harangues to the people, he promised them that no man should be proscribed for an honest difference of opinion. How long, how dolefully, or how affectedly he mourned over the *ultra spirit of party,* it were useless now to mention—it is yet fresh in the recollection of all; but *now* that he is the *recipient* of office, his partisans, with his free and full consent, if not at his dictation, are not content with the official butcheries perpetrated under law, but must needs violate the spirit of the law to bring others not legally within their reach, to the guillotine and the block. We confess we were prepared to see that party do many highly objectionable and injurious acts, but that it should, through its acknowledged chieftain, be eager to violate its most solemn promises, voluntarily made as conditions to the trust solicited, surprises us not a little.

What it may do during the session no one can tell—what it would do, if it could, the signs of the past two weeks clearly show; and in these indications the people may discover how nearly they compromised their own best interests when they allowed the Federal party to triumph at the late election.

To the Democratic members of the House, who have the power to arrest the violent and unscrupulous measures of the Administration, the eyes of the people are turned in earnest appeal. That this appeal will be responded to, we are most certain. We have assurance in the past for the future, and do not suffer ourselves to doubt that they will faithfully and truly guard the interests and honor of the Commonwealth, in this the hour of her calamity.—*Penn.*

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—We learn from the Owego Gazette, that *James Carl,* colored man, was put upon his trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Tioga Co., last week, for the murder of John Hughes, also a colored man. After hearing the testimony, the jury tendered a verdict of MANSLAUGHTER IN THE SECOND DEGREE. The Court sentenced the prisoner to *five and a half years at hard labor in the State Prison at Auburn.*—*Binghamton Dem.*

Another Warning.

While projects for new banks are being pressed upon the consideration of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, we are daily reminded of the danger of any increase of a system which has already done so much to impoverish and oppress the great body of the people Two of the famous Ohio banks, created, a few years ago, by a Whig Legislature of that State, have exploded since the 1st of January. These were the Norwalk and Sandusky banks. Each had upwards of a hundred thousand of dollars of paper in circulation, and enough specie in their vaults to redeem but one-sixth of it. Other failures are daily expected among the brood of shaving shops yet in existence in that State And yet we see projects for new banks before the Legislature of Pennsylvania! Not only is it the duty of the Legislature sternly to refuse all such applications, but also to insist upon the most stringent restrictions upon all the re-charters of such banks as shall, after a rigid examination, prove to be sound. We trust sincerely that no Democrat will falter upon such a question, involving, as it does, some of the highest interests of the people now and in time to come

The Harrisburg *Keystone* thus pointedly shows how little there is in the claim that banks are necessary to all business operations:

"Look at the immense region of country in which there is not a bank located—Bedford, Somerset, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria, Jefferson, Clarion, Clearfield, Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Clinton, Mifflin, Juniata, Union and Perry, besides all the counties north-west of the Allegheny, and many other northern counties Among these counties are some of the richest in agriculture and manufactures in the State. Blair, Huntingdon, and Centre, constitute emphatically the great iron region of the country. The people of these counties have done without a bank, and have prospered in their business. It is true, there was a bank at Lewistown, but it proved a curse instead of a blessing to the whole community."

The State of Missouri does without any banks whatever, save a single one in St. Louis, and there is no State the credit of which is better than that of Missouri—Wisconsin and Iowa have, we believe, interdicted the creation of banks by their constitutions, and they are in the heart of a vast agricultural region. The day is coming when the examples of these, and other States, will not require to be sustained by local disasters under our banking system at home, to show us the path in which we must find the road to true independence.—*Penn*

☞ Hon. Daniel Webster passed thro' this city on Friday, to take his seat in the Senate. It is to be presumed he left home on the 1st of December, and it is to be hoped he will reach Washington by the 4th of March Nobody will be rude enough to suppose that so good a Whig as Mr. Webster has been attending to other business, & receiving pay for services not performed.

More Banks.

We perceive that two new banks are asked for in the county of Schuylkill—There are already two such institutions in that county. It is a somewhat admonitory fact that Schuylkill county has now one more bank than the whole state of Missouri, and yet some of her citizens ask for an additional number At this rate banks will shortly become as plentiful as manufactories, and we presume the argument hereafter will be that every Furnance or Forge deserves to have connected with it a paper-money machine

Governor Johnston's great plan last year looked to a coalition of banking and manufacturing facilities; but we do not think the people are prepared to stand any addition to the system of money corporations, no matter what guize such addition may assume.—*Pennsylvanian.*

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—The people of the Northern counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna, Tioga, Bradford, Wayne, Wyoming, Columbia, and Sullivan, are moving in the matter of the completion of the North Branch Canal by the State. The estimated cost is about $1,200,000. A public meeting of the citizens of the above counties will be held at Tunkhannock, this evening, to take steps to hasten the completion of the work.—*Pennsylvanian, Monday.*

CANALS AND RAILROADS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—According to the annual report of the Board of Canal Commissioners, the total gross receipts for motive power, tolls, &c., on all the state improvements for the year ending November 30, 1848, were $1,553,344, and the total expenses, inclusive of the salaries, &c., of the Commissioners, $1,072,537 64; leaving a net balance of profit to the state of $480,806 30. The gross receipts fall short of those of 1847; and the expenses exceed those of the same year, being swelled by the sum of $381,746 56 paid for extraordinary repairs for damages by flood and fire in 1847. The tolls received on coal amounted to $232,932 93; on iron $121,177 44; on flour and grain $78,836 62. The following is the estimate of the Board of the expenses and the receipts for 1849; Expenses $830,117; receipts $1,700,000; leaving a nett profit of $891,882.

Great Battle in Yucatan!

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

By an arrival at this port, we have intelligence of a great battle fought in Yucatan, which the American volunteers—principally fitted out in this city—were completely successful. There were eight thousand Indians and five hundred Americans engaged in the battle.

The Indians were driven back with great loss. Forty-three Americans were killed.

The Indian town of Tola was captured and burnt. The Americans then marched towards Basalus, where, it was anticipated, a decisive battle would be fought.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The *Union* of this morning contains the addresses of Messrs. Calhoun and Berrien, the former of which was adopted by the Southern Convention.

☞ At Pittsburg on Friday last, the trial of the persons engaged in the riots at the Factories in August of last year, terminated. Eight men and five girls were convicted. There were altogether seventeen [illegible] of the men were acquitted. [illegible] occurred during a strike.

XXXth Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Breese introduced a bill compensating clerks and registers, in certain cases. Committed.

Mr. Allen submitted a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General for the contracts made for transmitting mails to foreign countries; and it was adopted.

On motion by Mr. Douglas, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish the Territory of Minesota

Mr. Butler rose, not to oppose the bill, but to remind the Senate, that the Territory of Minesota comprised 20,000 square miles of the "Northwest" Territory, which, by the Ordinance of 1787, was to be made into *five* States only, instead of six, as would be the case on the passage of this bill He considered this proceeding a breach of faith, but at the same time, he knew of no remedy.

After the adoption of sundry amendments the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, which consumed the remainder of the session.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and considered and disposed of numerous amendments thereto.

Among the amendments adopted was one, moved by Mr. Sawyer, abolishing flogging in the navy. Also, one appropriating $14-000 for refitting the President's mansion.

Without coming to any conclusion on the bill, the committee rose and the House adj.

FRIDAY, Jan 19.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the Territorial Government of Minesota, which, after some little conversation, was engrossed for a third reading, read and passed.

The bill for the reduction of postage was again taken up, and, after debate and amendment, was postponed to Monday next.

After a short time spent in Executive session, the Senate adjourned

HOUSE.—The Speaker having announced the business first in order to be the motion made by Mr. Sawyer, on the 8th inst, to reconsider the vote by which the House on that day rejected the bill for the relief of the claimants of Antonio Pacheco, the House proceeded to the consideration of said motion.

Mr. Toombs being entitled to the floor, resumed the debate in a speech which occupied an hour in its delivery.

Mr. Duer then obtained the floor, and after a few remarks, moved the previous question, which, being seconded, the main question was ordered

Mr. Wentworth moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. Carried.

The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider, and it was carried—98 to 92.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill—

Mr. Cabell moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the vote taken—resulting, ayes 101, nays, 94.

After consideration of some unimportant business, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20

SENATE.—Not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—A number of petitions and memorials, on various subjects, were presented, received, and referred

Mr Tuck presented a petition, numerously signed, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr Pollock presented a petition in favor of the modification of the tariff of 1846.

Mr. Hudson presented a petition in favor of reducing the present rates of postage.

The Speaker announced that the first thing on his table in order, was the bill providing for the establishment of a Board of Commissioners for the settlement of private claims against the government.

On motion of Mr Rockwell, of Connecticut, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the said bill for consideration A variety of amendments were considered, some of which were adopted, and some rejected.

On motion, the roll of the House was called, when a majority of members answered to their names; after which the Committee rose and reported progress, without arriving at a conclusion.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, on motion, the House adjourned over until Monday.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Dix presented a series of resolutions which had passed the New York Legislature, instructing her Senators and recommending her Representatives in Congress, to vote against the extension of slavery to the new Territories—against the boundary line claimed by the State of Texas—and against slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and moved that they be laid on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, moved to have the resolutions printed, as then an opportunity would be offered Senators to discuss them. He denounced them in unmeasured terms, as being disgraceful and disorganizing.

Mr. Yulee followed, declaring that the resolutions were an insult to the 15 slave-holding States, and were unworthy of a moment's consideration by the Senate.

Mr. Dickinson vindicated the resolutions. The public mind throughout the country was divided on the three questions embraced in these resolutions; and it was not only a right, but a duty, on the part of the different State Legislatures to the expression to their views on exciting measures, which must sooner or later be settled and settled definitely. New York, as a sovereign State, had a right to be heard, and respectfully heard, on all national questions, and he was, therefore, at loss to understand how the resolutions in question could be stigmatised as insulting to any portion of the confederacy.

Mr. Foote was opposed to the sentiments and principles embodied in the resolutions, but still he should vote for their printing. The subject matter of the resolutions was to him exceedingly objectionable, but there was a courtesy usually extended to State Legislatures which he thought, should not be lost sight of.

Mr. Dix replied at length, defending the resolutions with great animation and ability. In the course of his remarks he attempted to show that the Legislature of New York had not transcended its legitimate duties in adopting the resolutions which had given so much offence to certain Senators—and that the questions treated of in them were as legitimate subjects for legislative consideration as banking, impost duties, &c. The South, in his opinion, were indeed over sensitive, if resolutions on grave national questions, and couched in firm, but respectful language, could be construed into an insult.

Mr. Mason desired the South to know what the North thought, that they might be the better prepared to resist.

Mr. Yulee said he believed a deliberate plan was on foot to sever the Union.

Mr. King was willing to print the resolutions, but he did not think the present was a fitting occasion to array parties here.

Messrs Butler and Berrien expressed similar views.

Mr. Jefferson Davis said he could not treat the paper respectfully; its incendiary and revolutionary character forbade its circulation. It was a tissue of falsehoods.

Mr. Fitzpatrick followed in the same strain.

Mr. Douglass favored the motion to print, though he considered the discussion ill-timed; when the time came, he would defend Southern institutions at all hazards.

Mr. Westcott suggested that the paper was not sent to Congress, but to the Senators and Representatives from New York.

Messrs. Felch, Baldwin and Metcalf made general remarks on the question of Slavery

The motion to print was then put and carried—yeas 45, nays 6.

HOUSE.—The bills, establishing territorial governments in California and New Mexico, were made the order of the day for the 30th instant, and daily until finished.

Mr. Hilliard moved to suspend the rules so as to introduce bills to authorize the people of California to organise a state government, and to provide for its admission hereafter, and extending the boundaries of Texas over Oregon. Lost—ayes 60, nays 112

Mr. H. said he should offer his bills as substitutes, when the subject came up regularly.

Mr. Flourney moved to suspend the rules to introduce a bill ceding back the District of Columbia to Maryland. Lost.

A bill was passed granting David Drake Henry $2000, and two sections of land, for services rendered in the Mexican war.

The House then went into committee on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Edwards offered an amendment, allowing $2000 salary to the person supplying the army and navy with drugs and medicines, in New York. Adopted.

Other amendments were adopted, when the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Gaines asked leave to present a memorial from the corporation of Georgetown, D. C., for a grant of power to prohibit the slave trade therein.

After some debate, he withdrew his request. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Dickinson presented a petition, asking the Government to interfere for the relief of certain Americans confined in the Island of Cuba, under the charge of political offences—which was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr D. also submitted a resolution, which was agreed to by unanimous consent; that the Secretary of State be requested to enquire into the cause of the confinement of the persons referred to, and to take immediate steps for their release.

Mr. Foote made a personal explanation in relation to the card published by Judge McLean in the Intelligencer of this morning which referred to Mr F.'s attack on him in a recent speech in the Senate, wherein he charged Judge McL. with writing letters for political effect, in favor of Free Soil, &c. Mr. F. answered the card, and asserted it to have been issued, like his other letters, merely for political effect.

Mr King made an ineffectual attempt to obtain the floor. Mr. F. continued his remarks for some time. When he had concluded,

Mr Corwin replied to the attack of Mr. F., and defended Judge McL. from his aspersions. He considered Judge McL. censurable for pre-judging the Slavery question—yet he respected the office which he filled.

The Canadian reciprocity bill was next called up, and the subject was examined with much care by several Senators, but on motion, it was laid aside for the present.

The bill granting the right of way thro' Alabama, to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was then called up the second time and passed

The house bill in favor of Drake Henrie, was taken up and passed, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sawyer made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a resolution placing the trophies obtained in the Mexican war in the National Gallery.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Farrell's amendment, previously offered, appropriating $150,000 to finish the Patent Office, was adopted.

Mr. Vinton's amendment appropriating $200,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem bounty land scrip, was adopted.

Mr. Vinton moved an amendment prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from purchasing stocks while above par, which was agreed to.

Mr. Greeley offered an amendment proposing to deduct the pay of members of Congress, when absent, except for good and justifiable cause.

Mr. Murphy moved an amendment to the amendment, to deduct the pay of such members as employ their time in writing editorials for their newspapers.

This motion produced some merriment among the members, and much confusion arose, rendering it difficult for the Speaker to preserve order.

Several members rallied Mr. G., for voting for "that appropriation for books," to which Mr. G. reiterated his former explanation, that the vote was given under a mistake, which he did not intend to commit a second time.

This excuse was controverted by Mr. Edwards, of Ohio, who proved by at least three members of the House, that Mr. G. had justified his vote to them, by declaring the appropriation proper and just, and that therefore the pretence that his vote was recorded through mistake was all sham, intended for nothing else but to excuse him.