

in the room. You'll be lonely. Is this death, father?  
"It is death my Mary."  
"Thank God!"  
Sabbath evening came and a slow procession wound through the forest to the little school house. There with simple rites, the clergyman performed his duty and went to the grave.  
There were hardy men and rough, in shooting jackets, and some with rifles on their shoulders. But their warm hearts gave beauty to their unsharpened faces, and they stood in reverent silence by the grave. The river murmured, and the birds sang, and so we buried her.

**THE DEMOCRAT**  
The Largest Circulation in Northern Penn'a  
S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.  
MONTROSE, PA.  
Thursday, January 23, 1851.

I saw the sun go down from the same spot—and the stars were bright before I left—  
Lalaxa had an idea a grave yard was the nearest place to heaven on earth—and with old Thomas Brown, I love to see a church in a grave yard, for even as we pass through the place of God on earth so we must through the gate to the temple of God on high.

**Oats Wanted.**  
We want 1000 BUSHELS of oats at this office—on subscription; for which the highest market price will be paid. Also, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Potatoes.

**ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.**  
We announced in a postscript, last week, the election of RICHARD BRODHEAD, of Northampton Co., for U. S. Senator, to succeed Mr. STRONOG, whose term of office expires the fourth of March, next.  
Our choice for that position is well understood by our readers; and we confess our astonishment at this result. When we heard of Mr. Brodhead's nomination in caucus, we predicted it to be a game of CAMERON, to secure his own election; and though subsequent events proved the contrary, we are not satisfied that Simon didn't manage it. The exultation of his friends, the fact that neither they or himself endeavored to defeat Mr. B., seems conclusive evidence of an understanding and arrangement, for who ever knew Simon Cameron to be silent on a question that affected his interest in the most remote particular? We are disposed to believe almost anything but principal for the sake of harmony, and therefore will hope for the best till the worst comes.

On several of the first ballots in caucus, Judge Woodward received the largest number of votes of any candidate; and his chance for success seemed by far the fairest. This of course could not be allowed by BUCHANAN and Cameron, though at war with each other; and that fellow-feeling of revenge, which they particularly cherish towards Mr. Woodward, whose party of mind, purpose, and principle they would do well to emulate, induced them to combine their forces to defeat him.

We are not satisfied with Brodhead's election over Judge Woodward, for several prominent reasons. First, in point of talent, Judge W. is an intellectual giant when compared with him, and though Mr. Brodhead may possess fair abilities, he has not the elements of greatness—the mental strength—necessary to occupy a prominent place in the Senate, and which Judge Woodward possesses to an eminent degree. To suppose that Mr. Brodhead can take a position along side of the leading men of our country is absurd, while every one of us acquainted with Judge Woodward knows that he most certainly will if he had the political to admit of it. It is a shame on Pennsylvania—the Keystone to the noble old arch—that she has not a man in the Senate whose talents are equal to the importance of her interests, which she is called upon to sustain; a shame that she has not men there whose influence is felt throughout the whole country; and whom the whole country is proud to represent.

Again, Mr. Brodhead was in Congress in '46 and most violently opposed the passage of that Tariff act, all the while sustaining the act of '42. Inasmuch as the Tariff battle is again to be fought, to all appearances, the real issue of Pennsylvania, as well as of the whole Union points to Judge Woodward as the man for the times, rather than Brodhead.

And yet again, Mr. Brodhead has strenuously opposed the principle of Freedom for free Territories; and in Congress was distinguished for his fierce and denunciatory assaults upon the Proviso of Mr. WILMOT; always, we believe, taking sectional southern ground, in opposition to manly and generous Northern sentiment.

It has been intimated that Mr. Brodhead has repented of and abandoned his '43 Tariff notions. If this be so, he is so far less exceptionable; but no repentance can make up a deficiency of talent.

Finally, this election has proved that the purest and ablest men are often struck down in the political field; and that high moral worth, purity of principle, integrity of character, and splendid talents, are not always a passport to success.

**THE SMALL NOTE LAW.**  
We think the Whigs who have endeavored to manifest so much patriotism; so much abhorrence of Democratic legislation in regard to the monetary affairs of this State; must feel not a little chagrined to find in the Message of Gov. JOHNSON not a single word or sentence condemning the "Small Note Law," of last session. True, the Governor passes over this subject very lightly; still he makes one allusion to it; that must be anything but comforting to those who have so fiercely assailed it.

In this county the whole Whig party has been arrayed; and in the Fall campaign, the most labored efforts were put forth to make that a test question. Every person who had the firmness to stand up and sustain the law was denounced in the most bitter terms, and his political death pronounced certain, inevitable and immediate. The English language could scarcely afford epithets sufficiently coarse and severe to express their contempt for our sterling Democratic Senator, Mr. STREETER, who favored its passage. The law was pronounced unconstitutional, oppressive, grievous and tyrannical; and its repeal, the present session vouches for with the utmost assurance.

We most sincerely believe that an observance of this law by business men generally would lead to happy and beneficial results. A short time would witness an abundance of specie in place of this valueless representative of money in the shape of paper; and the whole circulating medium of the State would consequently be much healthier and firmer. We venture that the most violent opposer of the law here, will confess that there is at least double the specie in circulation among us now than there was previous to the operations of the law; and yet a general observance of it is not here. A few individuals cannot regard it strictly, however much disposed to do so, without great pecuniary sacrifice and trouble, while the great mass of business men wholly disregard it. In such circumstances only is the law a grievance.

We believe the Democratic party in this county are generally well united in favor of this measure; and many, very many sensible and candid Whigs are becoming favorable to it.

**CHEAP POSTAGE.**  
The Cheap Postage Bill passed the House of Representatives on Friday last.  
The Bill provides for a uniform rate of three cents on all letters not weighing over half an ounce. On printed matter not weighing over two ounces one cent; and on newspapers delivered in the State where printed only one-half the above rate. No postage is to be charged on newspapers mailed to actual subscribers in the county where printed, or within thirty miles of the place of publication.

We hail this reform with satisfaction, especially that which relates to newspaper postage. A discrimination like this is fair, is just, and called for in view of the obstacles which surround the country Press. We congratulate our subscribers on the prospect that they can soon obtain their papers through the mail free of postage and not be subjected to the expense and risk of receiving them by Carriers.

When the Bill shall have passed the Senate, we will lay it before our readers, and speak more particularly of its provisions.

**The Democratic Caucus.**  
The Democratic Caucus for the nomination of United States Senator, met in the East Conference Room of the Capitol, at seven o'clock on Monday afternoon, sixty-seven members being in attendance. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed between the friends of the different candidates. A vote was taken at the beginning, to pledge every member in attendance to the support of the nominee of the caucus, whoever he might be, and every one of the sixty-seven said eye to the proposition.

The following votes were then taken:  
BALLOTS. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
S. B. Black, 9 19 16 18 16 18 19 19 14 13 12 4  
H. D. Foster, 6 6 6 5 9 9 7 7 7 7  
Woodward, 15 17 16 17 19 21 17 16 17 21 24  
Cameron, 1 1 1  
Plumer, 5 5 4 4 6 7 6 7 6 5 5 5  
Brodhead, 4 4 6 9 13 16 14 17 23 24 28 34  
Sturgeon, 5 7 6 5  
Ingorsoll, 3  
Phillips, 4 9 6 4  
Fisher, 3  
Smith, 3  
Chapman, 4 2 1 1  
Vost, 1 1  
G. M. Dallas, 3  
Wright, 1 1  
Johnson, 1 5 5

Upon the twelfth ballot Richard Brodhead, of Northampton county, was nominated and every member of the caucus pledged himself to support his nomination.

**HORRIBLE!**—Six buildings being erected in New-York, fell to the ground one day last week, killing several workmen and badly wounding others. It is said that the walls were only one brick in thickness and several stories high, thus falling from their own weight. The owners and some of the workmen have been arrested, and are undergoing an examination; and it is thought that they will have to pay dearly for the manner in which they exposed the lives of their fellow citizens.

**STILLMAN** said a smart thing last week. "Why don't the proceedings of the removal meeting appear in the Democrat?" If we had not published our paper till Saturday night, probably his question would have been answered.

An aged citizen of this County, came into our office a few days since, and wrote the following lines at our table. It is hardly necessary to say that we appreciate them.  
Dear patrons you must pay the printer,  
We will take most any thing;  
It is a cold and dreary winter,  
Do try to help us live till spring.

**COURT PROCEEDINGS.**  
After some motions for rules, &c., the Jury was empaneled in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Deakin, indictment for Nuisance. Verdict guilty. Defendant recognized in \$100, to next Sessions.  
Dubois vs. Tenckersby, et al., to revive judgment, &c.; Deft's plea denied, verdict for plaintiff. Turrell for pliff. Bentley def.  
Commonwealth vs. Chas. Chandler and Ezra Chandler, indictment, Assault and Battery with intent to kill, at Nov. Session. Verdict guilty.  
Gardner vs. Gardner—Returned several bills of minor importance, mostly for Tipping, &c.

**OUR BOOK TABLE.**  
*Litt's Living Age*, No. 349.—Contents: The defenses of Britain; Maria Foster; My Norel, or Varieties of an English Life; (continued); Smyrna; The "City of Figs"; The Records of the Ancient Kings of Persia; The Anatomy of Old Age; A Frenchman in Cairo; M. Guizot's Præface, to "Monk"; Poetry and short articles. E. Littell & Co., Boston.  
*Unitarian—Conservative—Refugee*, an address by Hon. Henry B. Stanton, and "The Mohawk Valley," a poem by Alfred B. Street, Esq., pronounced before the Literary Societies of Hamilton College, July 23, 1850.

Through the kindness of a friend, this work lies on our table, and though we had the pleasure of listening to the Oration and Poem on the occasion of their delivery, we immediately gave them a careful perusal. We hesitate not to say that no one can commence the Address and leave it unfinished. We will publish it entire soon.

**SIFTINGS.**  
The following committee have been selected by the proprietors of Sartain's Magazine, to award the prizes, which amount to \$1,000 for ten literary articles:  
Reynolds Coates, M. D.; Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, and George H. Baker, Esq.  
Hon. Luther Kidder, President Judge of the Schuylkill district, it is said, has signified his intentions of resigning immediately after the March term. Joshua V. Comly, Esq., of Danville, will be urged for the vacancy.  
Professor Stephen Chase, of Dartmouth College, died of typhoid fever, at Hanover. He was graduated in 1833, and elected Professor of Mathematics in 1838.  
Shakespeare, Schiller, Mollie, Lamartine, Lucretius, Lucian, Sophocles, Sismond, Thiers and Humboldt, are prohibited authors under the Napoléon government.

The proprietor of the *Minnesota Pioneer* has issued a prospectus for a daily paper at St. Paul.  
Lake Erie is about twenty-five fathoms in depth. Lake Huron, Michigan, and Superior are in places nine hundred feet deep, sinking about three feet below the level of the ocean.  
The first Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance has recently been established in England. It is located at Liverpool, with fifteen subordinate Divisions under its jurisdiction.

**Darrynabe** Ahey, the former home of O'Connell, has been the theatre of a sheriff's sale! The whole of the household goods was sold for a little more than \$364. The furniture of the Liberator's own chamber and state bed sold for £3 8s. 6d.  
—Out west to knock a man down with a chair when he is addressing an audience, is called *cherrying* the speaker.  
—"Tom, wot's monomy?" "Why, you see Dick, when a poor man steals, it is called larceny; but when it's a rich man the jury says it is 'monomy,' and they can't help it—that's it!"  
—Barnum is unable to find the knife with which the printers cut their pi.  
The prisoners in jail in Connecticut were treated on Christmas day, to a substantial dinner in the jail. Speeches were made by the prisoners, and after dinner, a number of dances were given by a colored boy. In the evening a young man, one of the invited guests, his watch suddenly disappeared. After he had complained for some time, one of the thieves coolly handed him his watch remarking that he must be careful what company he keeps!

**Banyan's Pilgrim's Progress** is now on exhibition in New York, in the form of a Panorama, and is attracting much attention. It is described as a work of decided merit, on which the pencils of several artists of distinguished abilities have been long and diligently engaged; and is descriptive of Banyan's beautiful allegory, in which hideous monsters, angelic forms, yawning abysses, with bottoms strewn with human bones, enchanting scenery, palaces, and craggy rocks, all perform their part in marking the ever-changing progress of the burdened pilgrim.

The belief that guardian spirits hover around the path of men covers a mighty truth for every beautiful, pure and good thought, which the heart holds, is an angel of mercy, purifying and guarding the soul.

**Mrs. Judson**, widow of the late Dr. Judson, the Missionary, writes home to one of her friends, under the date of 1850, that it was the wish of her late husband that she should return to America, to collect his scattered family, and assume the guardianship of his children; but she conceives that she might remain at Maulmain a few years longer without disregarding his wishes, if God should preserve her health so that she might be useful.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**  
**THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.**  
SENATE, Jan. 6.—Butler presented the credentials of R. Barwell Rhett, elected to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. Calhoun. The French Spoliations bill was urged by Mr. Smith of Conn., and made the special order for Monday next. Mr. Bradbury's resolution relative to removals from office was taken up. Mr. Mangum defended Gen. Taylor in the case of the removal of Gen. Lane.

**House.**—Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, from the select committee, reported a bill to facilitate the operation of the Bounty Land law, by authorizing the appointment of additional clerks, and changing in some respects the rules of evidence. It was read twice and postponed to Thursday.  
Mr. Julian, (free soil) of Indiana, asked leave to present the memorial of the annual meeting of the Society of Friends in Indiana, against slavery and particularly against the recent, wicked and infamous fugitive slave law, and asking its repeal. He wished it referred with instructions to report a repeal of the law. The speaker said it could be referred under the rules, but not with instructions. The motion to suspend the rules so as to introduce the instructions was put and decided in the negative, aye 68, noes 119.

**SENATE, Jan. 7.**—The resolution on repeals was further discussed. Mr. Feltch reported, against the House's resolution declaring warrants for the Bounty Land law transferable.

**House.**—Mr. Inlian attempted a correction of the Journal in relation to the action on the anti-slavery memorial presented by him yesterday. His motion was laid on the table. The New Hampshire contested election was considered but not concluded.  
SENATE, Jan. 8.—An amount of unimportant business was transacted, after which the bill to settle land titles in California was discussed.  
**House.**—After preliminary business, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved the order of the day. Mr. Stanton (dem.) of Kentucky said that as this was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, he hoped the House would adjourn. The question was taken and resulted in the affirmative.

**SENATE, Jan. 9.**—The bill to provide for the navigation of the St. Lawrence River, was taken up and made the special order for Jan. 25. The bill to settle land titles in California was further discussed, and with the amendments referred to the Judiciary Committee.  
**House.**—The session was occupied upon the New Hampshire election case.  
**SENATE, Jan. 10.**—A bill relative to the powers and duties of notaries public, among other things authorizing all notaries in the several states and territories, to take and certify depositions *de bene esse*, was ordered engrossed. A bill authorizing the State of Wisconsin to select 50,000 acres of land for purposes of internal improvement was debated at considerable length and ordered engrossed, 32 to 10. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

**House.**—Mr. Evans, of Ohio, introduced a bill authorizing persons entitled to Bounty Land, under the late law, to receive Treasury Scrip instead, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The New Hampshire election case was taken up, and further debated. Under the previous question the amendment giving the seat to Mr. Perkins (whig) was rejected, and the report of the Committee in favor of the right of Mr. Morrison, (dem.) to the seat was adopted, 98 to 90.  
**SENATE, Jan. 11.**—Senate not in session.  
**House.**—The Postage Bill was taken up and discussed in Committee, but no action taken on that or any thing else except an adjournment to Monday.

**SENATE, Jan. 13.**—Mr. Cooper presented three memorials from Pennsylvania, asking for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He stated that the great body of the people of Pennsylvania were in favor of sustaining the Compromise acts. The petitions were referred.  
Mr. Cooper presented a large number of petitions for a modification of the Tariff. He also gave notice of a bill to change the mode of collecting revenue on imports.  
**House.**—Hon. John Brisbane, elected to Congress from the 11th Pennsylvania District, in the place of Chester Butler, deceased, was introduced and qualified.  
Mr. Phoenix's motion to suspend the rules to permit him to introduce a resolution, making the special order for January 28th, the bill to return the duties on goods, in original packages, destroyed by the fire in New York in the summer of 1845, was disagreed to.  
Mr. Barry moved a suspension of the rules to make the bills making appropriations for the Military Academy, Revolutionary and National Penions and the Indian Department, until the same are disposed of, was agreed to.  
**SENATE, Jan. 14.**—A large number of petitions and reports were before the Senate.  
Mr. Hamlin presented a petition from Mr. Ritchie, asking to be released from his printing contract.  
The joint resolution from the House of Representatives authorizing the assignment of land warrants issued under the act of September 28, 1850, granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers engaged in the military service of the United States was taken up and fixed for Friday.

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A bill regulating the holding of Courts in Iowa, and a bill directing the sale of lands in Minnesota, were taken up and engrossed.  
The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to cede the public lands of the United States respectively to the States in which they are situated, on condition that the said States shall severally grant and convey the said lands to actual settlers only, in limited quantities—for cost of survey, transfer and title monuments merely.

Mr. Felch concluded his speech in opposition to the bill. He examined at great length the whole system on which was based the sale of the public lands, and alluded to the extent to which the said lands had been affected by the different grants made by Congress to the State. After he had concluded Mr. Walker rose to reply in support of the bill, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

**House.**—After disposing of some unimportant matters, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the cheap postage bill.  
The amendment of Fowler to make the uniform rates of postage two cents pre-paid on letters and the amendment of Mr. Vinton to make the same three cents, were discussed for some time, when the question was taken on each, and they were both rejected.  
An amendment was adopted that no post route shall be discontinued or diminished in consequence of the passage of this act.  
The amendments that three cents shall be charged when letters are pre-paid, and five cents, when not, and that printed circulars and pamphlets shall be charged as letter postage were after an uninteresting discussion adopted.

The Committee then rose, and House adjourned.  
**SENATE, Jan. 15.**—A large number of petitions were presented. Among them was one favor of a line of steamers to Rhode Island, in favor of the slave trade, offered by Mr. Clay, said that colonization was the only means to suppress the African slave trade, or to benefit the free negroes in the United States. The petitioners represent that the only effectual means to abolish the African slave trade would be to encourage the establishment of colonies along that coast. Mr. Clay said that it was admitted on all sides that the Squadron now there had failed of its object, in suppressing the traffic in slaves, and besides there had been a great sacrifice of life in keeping the Squadron up. He then went into a review of

the mode by which the slave dealers obtain vessels and crews to carry on their unholy traffic. The trade he said, was mainly carried on by American vessels, which are sold in different parts of the Brazil, on condition that they be delivered to some port in Africa.  
He said that the United States should refuse to grant sea letters allowing vessels to sail from any of these ports to the Coast of Africa, for there was no trade to call them there except the slave trade. He could not see with what was to become of people of color in this country—there was no better plan than to transport them, with their own consent, to the Coast of Africa. He thought that both the North and South would join in this scheme, it would be productive of much happiness. The petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hale presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act.  
Mr. Hale was proceeding with some remarks, when he was called to order, and a running fire of words took place between him and Mr. Foot.  
The Chair decided Mr. Hale to be out of order.  
Mr. Whitcomb moved to lay the question on the table.  
The yeas and nays were demanded, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll. Many of the Senators did not answer to their names.  
Messrs. Butler and Yulee refused to vote.  
A scene of great confusion ensued.  
The Chair was called on to enforce the law, requiring every Senator to vote. Another stormy and confused discussion followed on Parliamentary usages.

The Chair decided that the rule required every member to vote.  
Messrs. Butler and Yulee did not vote.  
The Chair said the practice was to call a member, and if he gave no response, it rested with the Senate whether to ensure or not.  
The petition was then laid on the table—yeas 35, nays 30. The following Senators voted in the negative: Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Cooper, John Davis, Dayton, Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Seaward, Smith, Upham, Miller, Winthrop.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution of the House ceding the public lands to States, &c.  
Mr. Walker resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of the bill.  
The bill providing for French Spoliations was fixed for to-morrow.  
The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

**House.**—After some unimportant business, the House, on motion of Mr. Potter, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce and modify the rates of postage. The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Brown, as amended yesterday, by Messrs. Ashmun and Strong, which provides that, from and after the 30th day of June, 1851, letters carried in the mails of the United States shall be charged with the following rates of postage: On all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, three cents, and for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof, there shall be charged the like sum of three cents, and on letters two cents, and for letters not pre-paid, five cents for letters not pre-paid.

After a short discussion, the question was taken and the amendment lost—only two members voting in the affirmative.  
Mr. Potter then offered a substitute to the first section of the bill, providing that each letter weighing over half an ounce, three cents, and for each additional half ounce, three cents. The question was taken, and the substitute agreed to—yeas 91, nays 76.  
The Committee then proceeded to consider the second section of the bill, providing postage on newspapers, and adjourned, without coming to a conclusion.

**SENATE, Jan. 16.**—After the usual opening business, petitions upon various subjects were presented.  
**House.**—The House, after being organized, went almost immediately into Committee of the Whole on the Cheap Postage Bill, and the second section was agreed to.  
The rate on printed matter of two ounces to be one cent, bound books not weighing over thirty ounces are considered mailable matter, on newspapers delivered in the state where printed, one half of the above rates will be charged.  
Newspapers to circulate within the county, or within thirty miles of where printed, are to go free; and on Magazines, when prepaid, a deduction of fifty per cent will be made.  
The resolutions propose to reduce rates on pre-paid letters of one half ounce to two cents, and on unpaid letters, three cents. Newspapers conveyed by mail to actual subscribers in the county where published, to be delivered free of charge.

**County Meeting.**  
At a meeting of the citizens of Susquehanna County in favor of removing the County Seat to New Milford, convened at Great Bend, Jan. 8, 1851, SEELY, Townsman, Esq., of Great Bend, was chosen President, and Benj. Gilden of Friendsville, Jacob Taylor and Silas F. McKune of Lanesboro, Ogden Pratt of New Milford, Timothy Griffin of Aplacon, Wm. Dayton of Great Bend, John Martin of Franklin, Peter Gussolus of Liberty, Frederick Foster of Bridgewater, Vice Presidents, and David Summers and M. L. Truesdell, Secretaries. S. B. West, F. A. Ward, Benj. Comfoot, G. B. Wade, F. F. Badger and John Boyle, were appointed Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the removal of the County Seat from Great Bend, to New Milford, which we believe is the most eligible point at this time; and as to future choice in location, to better place can be selected.  
Resolved, That we are opposed to the course of action by the evident jealousy on the part of the inhabitants of Montrose and vicinity in respect to the present prosperity and prospective increase of population in the eastern part of the county, as manifested by their indelicate disposition to any and all internal improvement projects calculated to promote our own interests.  
Resolved, That the interests of the east suggest the propriety of speedy and energetic action by the citizens of the several townships favorable to the proposed removal; and that we recommend the early call of meetings thereon, and the adoption of measures for the general circulation of petitions to the Legislature praying for the necessary enactments for the accomplishment of our object.

Resolved, That John Boyle, E. A. Pratt, and William C. Ward, be a general Committee of Correspondence, to whom may be directed all signatures to petitions for removal, who are requested to hold themselves in readiness to report at any future meeting their actual numbers, and the names of the townships they come; and further, that said Committee be desired to appoint Sub-Committee in the several townships, soliciting their aid in furtherance of the project.  
Resolved, That the proposed removal is asked only on condition that the citizens of New Milford will erect suitable and appropriate County buildings at their own expense; that such condition be expressed in our petition to the Legislature.  
Resolved, That the general committee be desired to procure the printing of the necessary petitions, and affect their speedy and necessary circulation.  
Resolved, That having notified a call for a meeting to be held on Elk Mountain this day, favorable to a removal of the County Seat, we do hereby concur therein, if the call was made in good faith, and the right kind of spirit, &c. if not, we are assured the tax-payers of Elk County are with us.  
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and that the editors of our county papers be requested to publish them.

**SEELY TROWBRIDGE, Pres.**  
**DAVID SUMMERS, Secys.**  
**M. L. TRUESDELL.**  
**LEGISLATIVE.**  
**HARRISBURG, Jan. 13. SENATE.**—The Senate was called to order by Speaker Matthias, who laid before the Senate the annual report of the Frankford and Bristol Turbine Company.  
A petition from citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the repeal of the kidnapping laws.  
A number of petitions for the incorporation of new banks were presented.  
A petition from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a law to unite the city and county of Philadelphia into one city, as presented by Mr. Fernon, and presented to the Senators from Philadelphia.  
**HOUSE.**—The Speaker laid before the House the annual statement of the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia.  
An additional member from the city of Philadelphia was appointed on the committee to apportion the State into judicial districts.  
On motion of Mr. Jackson, the House took up the bill to authorize the Philadelphia College of Medicine to borrow money. There is but little doubt that the bill will pass the House.

**JAN. 14. SENATE.**—The Senate was called to order by the Speaker, who presented a memorial from the Commissioners of Philadelphia county, relative to proper exemption from taxation.  
A number of petitions for incorporation and renewing charters of Banks were presented.  
Mr. Crabb read a bill relative to the estate of Strobers, of Philadelphia city.  
A committee from the House was announced, who invited the Senators to accompany them to the Hall of the House of Representatives at the expense of the returns of the late elections for State officers, and on the proposed amendment of the State Constitution.  
The Senators were then conducted to the Hall of the House.

**HOUSE.**—The Speaker having called the House to order, a number of bills were read.  
Mr. Hart read a bill authorizing the trustees under the will of John Dummerstet, to set certain real estate.  
Mr. Gosler, a bill supplementary to the act to continue the District Court of Philadelphia.  
Mr. Olving, a bill to remit collateral inheritance tax chargeable on the bequest of Josiah White, deceased, for the foundation of "Manual Labor Schools" in Indiana and Iowa.  
The Senators having been introduced, the returns of the election were opened and read.  
The returns of the election for the amendment of the Constitution were opened, and showed the following result:  
For the Amendment, 144,404.  
Against the Amendment, 71,005.  
Both houses of the Legislature met today in convention, and proceeded to the election of a United States Senator, to serve for six years from the 4th of March next. The election was held on the first ballot. The vote stood as follows:  
Messrs. Bailey, Buckalew, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Fulton, Guernsey, Hope, Jones, Lives, Jones, McCallin, Muhlenberg, Paetler, Sanderson and Shimer of the Senate, and  
Messrs. Benedict, Bigelow, Blair, Brindle, Joseph Brown, Cassidy, Demers, Dobbin, Dorlan, Downer, Dunn, Ely, Evans of Berks, Feather, Fogely, Freeman, Grets Gabe, Gibbs, Goodwin, Griffin, Guffey,

Resolved, That we are in favor of the removal of the County Seat from Great Bend, to New Milford, which we believe is the most eligible point at this time; and as to future choice in location, to better place can be selected.  
Resolved, That we are opposed to the course of action by the evident jealousy on the part of the inhabitants of Montrose and vicinity in respect to the present prosperity and prospective increase of population in the eastern part of the county, as manifested by their indelicate disposition to any and all internal improvement projects calculated to promote our own interests.  
Resolved, That the interests of the east suggest the propriety of speedy and energetic action by the citizens of the several townships favorable to the proposed removal; and that we recommend the early call of meetings thereon, and the adoption of measures for the general circulation of petitions to the Legislature praying for the necessary enactments for the accomplishment of our object.

Resolved, That John Boyle, E. A. Pratt, and William C. Ward, be a general Committee of Correspondence, to whom may be directed all signatures to petitions for removal, who are requested to hold themselves in readiness to report at any future meeting their actual numbers, and the names of the townships they come; and further, that said Committee be desired to appoint Sub-Committee in the several townships, soliciting their aid in furtherance of the project.  
Resolved, That the proposed removal is asked only on condition that the citizens of New Milford will erect suitable and appropriate County buildings at their own expense; that such condition be expressed in our petition to the Legislature.  
Resolved, That the general committee be desired to procure the printing of the necessary petitions, and affect their speedy and necessary circulation.  
Resolved, That having notified a call for a meeting to be held on Elk Mountain this day, favorable to a removal of the County Seat, we do hereby concur therein, if the call was made in good faith, and the right kind of spirit, &c. if not, we are assured the tax-payers of Elk County are with us.  
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and that the editors of our county papers be requested to publish them.

**SEELY TROWBRIDGE, Pres.**  
**DAVID SUMMERS, Secys.**  
**M. L. TRUESDELL.**  
**LEGISLATIVE.**  
**HARRISBURG, Jan. 13. SENATE.**—The Senate was called to order by Speaker Matthias, who laid before the Senate the annual report of the Frankford and Bristol Turbine Company.  
A petition from citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the repeal of the kidnapping laws.  
A number of petitions for the incorporation of new banks were presented.  
A petition from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a law to unite the city and county of Philadelphia into one city, as presented by Mr. Fernon, and presented to the Senators from Philadelphia.  
**HOUSE.**—The Speaker laid before the House the annual statement of the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia.  
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