

of a committed, he may elicit pure, fresh and immutable affections; he may deeply drink from the spring of feeling, though fountain of unsealed and quenching tenderness; he may dangle around his object a spell that shall follow her future years and undying memory; he may light up a pure and unspicable flame, whose immaculate glow shall be constant and flicker only in death; he may gain mastery over the feelings of the heart, which will rush forth as a current, in despite of earthly consideration or friendship's wisdom. The idolatry of Mecca's prophet is less devout than the love which he can command, the genius of Goethe less priceless than the heart which pulsates at his bidding. An imagination, absorbing and concentrating all the elements of the soul in its highest life, in search of an Empire of feeling, possession of impassioned and high soul devotion, he sits on, the throne of subdued affections, bidding defiance to legal enactments, and laughing at the crudity of his captives. In the absence of an angel of light, he impales himself in the soul, whippers, softly of hope, of sweetest dreams of felicity, and charms and entices that, enraptured maiden, nor knows she of the reptile-like description, like the snake of Libani, starts up, and reveals the Infernal. Expectation cut off, and the halcyon dreams of happiness now becoming realistic, disappointment with its own foot, plunges the hapless soul into the abysses of the abysses of despair.

The man who can thus sport and trade with the sacredness of woman's love; who will walk in the light of woman's countenance, that light so kind and gentle, though unborrowed of the sun; who, with no intent of answering the expectation which he has caused to spring up in the soul, deserves little less execration than the whose character is soiled and polluted by seduction.

Charge of Judge Pearson.
In the case of *Riot in attempt to Arrest Fugitive Slaves in Harrisburg, a few weeks since.*

Generalists of the Jury: The Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance of its provisions, are the supreme law of the land, alike binding on the states and the people thereof, and equally obligatory on the Legislatures of the States; every state law enacted in violation of that instrument, is void, and the judges of every court throughout these United States are bound to respect the Constitution as the paramount law, and disregard all legislation which violates its provisions. All power not yielded to the federal government is reserved to the States and the people, and the Legislatures of the respective States may enact such statutes as they see proper, not prohibited by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or their own Constitutions.

Every man is secured in the possession of his property, of whatever nature, and character, and for many purposes, slaves are considered as property, and for every purpose the right of the owner must be respected. The supreme law of the land provides that no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, laboring in another State, shall be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Whether by one of our individual opinions concerning the institution of slavery, or the history of the times when the Constitution was adopted, clearly shows that, without this, as some similar provision the union of these States would never have taken place, and the history of the present times is pregnant with evidence that without its faithful fulfillment on the part of the non-slaveholding States, it cannot be continued. The perpetuity of the Union with all its attendant blessings, imperiously demands of every branch of the State Government, Executive, legislative, and judicial, an honest, faithful and strict compliance with this duty. That no impediment shall be thrown in the way of the slave owner in reclaiming his property, either by the enactment of improper laws, or the illegal interference of the people. In order to carry into effect this provision of the Constitution, an act of Congress was passed in the year 1793, providing a mode by which the owner should seize and remove his slave, giving him the right of manumission in the first instance, and providing for an examination before a judge of the United States, or magistrate of the State, as to the right of ownership; and on due proof of its existence, an order is directed to be made for the removal of such fugitive. The act also provides a remedy for the slave owner to obtain a writ of habeas corpus against all persons who shall obstruct the owner in the seizure or removal of his slave. The constitutionality of this act is confirmed by the provisions of the act of Congress which confers jurisdiction on the superior courts of the several States, by different United States judges, and by the Supreme Court of the United States. It must be taken to be the law of the land, binding on every citizen.

The States of this Union have the constitutional power to prohibit their officers from carrying acts of Congress into effect. The federal government must act through its own officers, but the State governments have no authority to prohibit the laws of Congress from being enforced within their limits, and every act of State legislation enacted for such object is utterly and entirely void. The State legislature may protect their own soil and their own sovereignty from all violation; but must do so in subordination to the federal compact. Any law of a State interfering with the owner of a fugitive in seizing or removing him under the act of Congress, is void.

I deem these preliminary remarks necessary to enable the jury to understand the true facts of the Commonwealth, and the defendants in this case.

William Taylor and eight other citizens of the State of Virginia, stand charged with riot and assault and battery. The indictment charges them in different counts, with a riot at common law, with the same offense under the fourth section of the act of the 2d of March, 1837, with an assault and battery, with improperly using the power of the State for the detention of a fugitive, and with detaining a fugitive.

The last session of Congress, every fugitive who heretofore seized under a warrant issued by a lawful officer, and even objection as to the law is supposed by many to be, it is certainly safer for the peace and happiness of the community than the law of force. It is better to have the decision of an incompetent officer, than to permit every high to be a judge in his own case. Before the passage of that act, every city, town and village of our Commonwealth, was subject to riots and mobs by the efforts of citizens from the Southern States to exercise their undoubted rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States. Now all is settled peacefully. The importance of this prosecution has therefore dwindled into insignificance, but nevertheless, you must patiently, honestly and impartially pass upon the evidence before you, and decide the cause according to the principles we have laid down for your guidance.

BANK OF SUSQUEHANNA CO.
We are frequently inquired of in reference to the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of this Bank. Of the contents of the Report we have no means of knowing, but understand that it will soon be made to the Legislature, when, for the information of our readers, we shall publish the facts as they therein appear.

We notice an article in the Register, two weeks since, giving as the reason why T. P. St. John, Esq., had not been brought to trial on the indictments preferred against him in his absence, his evasion of the Officers, who was sent to bring him to that trial.

That his, perhaps nothing is more calculated to prejudice him before the public; and prevent an impartial trial of the cases; for every one knows how differently Jurors look upon the case of an escaping man, who is forced into Court; from that of one who boldly meets the charge preferred against him. The effort to escape, is generally regarded as a tacit confession of guilt.

Besides those cases, there is depending a civil suit, in which Mr. St. John gave \$40,000 Bail. Now, none of these suits can be tried until we have a Special Court, which will not be until next April; and this, we suppose, is the true reason why Mr. St. John has not before been brought to trial.

We are assured in the most confident manner, that whenever the prosecutors see fit to bring these suits on for trial, Mr. St. John will be here to meet them. Consistently with this, he might not feel disposed, and see no propriety, in coming here to lie in jail till the prosecutors should find it convenient to bring him to trial.

We have only the same interest in these matters that other citizens of this county have; and correct the mis-statement of the Register, perhaps unintentionally made, because we believe it to be essential to the due administration of Justice, in cases of public interest, that the Jurors should enter upon their high duties uninfluenced by the representations of any class or interest, or party, through the newspaper-press.



THE DEMOCRAT
The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania.
B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.
MONTROSE, PA.
Thursday, January 30, 1851.

Notice to the Central Committee.
The DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COUNTY COMMITTEE will meet at Hatch's Hotel, in Montrose, on Wednesday, February 6th at 12 o'clock M. The business is important and a full attendance necessary.

L. BRUSH,
JOHN HANCOCK,
N. C. WARNER,
HARRY BARNEY, Committee.
E. S. BROWN,
C. L. BROW,
G. A. GROW.

To Correspondents.—The author of the communication from Conklyn, N. Y., is informed that personal attacks on private characters are not admissible.

The Nations of the Continent, is unavoidably delayed till next week. We acknowledge our obligations to the author for this finely written article.

ERRATA.—On our first page in the Address of S. B. Chase, first column, 2nd line, for "charming," read "harmonic"; and in the second column, 18th line, for "firm" read "fence."

THE TARIFF.
In another column we publish the "Instruction" of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, relative to the duties on foreign goods, together with the very candid and able remarks of the Editor of the *Keystone*.

Democrats can no longer shut their eyes to the fact that they have again to arm themselves for a contest—that they have again to meet this question in all its complicated phases—again to resist the "free-trade" and "extremist" demands of monied power, bondholder and landed gentry, by the instinct of Monopoly and Privilege. We say, this question, which we once supposed settled is again being unsettled, and the alternative is now presented for Democrats to choose, another uncompromising struggle—another victory, glorious as blood; or a tame and disgraceful abandonment of an issue created by ourselves, and successfully sustained in a contest that will ever be remembered by this country; and even the whole commercial world.

Pennsylvania is to be the battle ground of this question; and her interests in the present war; then who are they on whom this noble old State is to depend when the combat thickens; when all the forces that American, backed up by British capital can muster, shall be brought to bear on her in one desperate, because final struggle, to establish and perpetuate Privilege and Power? We inquire again, on whom is Pennsylvania to depend in her hour of trial? On what man or party of men can reliance be placed; and who are they destined to be honored and revered by her future years, for their fearless fidelity to her cause? This question is easily answered—to her host of pure and able public men, whose whole souls are vitally imbued with the principles of our Democratic faith. These, should be the shoulder in the van, supported by her indomitable democratic sons, and are the dependence of the State; and with that the whole country. Do we err in this matter? If so, and those we have spoken of leave the field, where shall we look for the defenders of a measure we all, as Democrats, once professed to love.

It is worse than folly for the Democracy of this State to shrink and tamper and compromise on this question; and more than madness to abandon it. To swerve one inch from the position already assumed, is to acknowledge an error, at the sacrifice of truth, where none exists. We do not, cannot think that the Democrats of Pennsylvania wish to shrink from meeting this question again, after having obtained one so hard fought victory; but does it not become us to be on the alert, to look well to the position of our party landmarks, and to be careful, exceedingly so, lest we lose influence by bringing upon ourselves the charge of inconsistency?

If our opponents are determined to force us into this contest again, it must be met with a determination such as men evince when battling for Right and Justice. Let this be the case, and we court the conflict; for so sure as Reason triumphs and Truth sustains itself, so certainly will the Democratic principle of a Tariff prevail. Another 40 campaign will lay this question on the same shelf with the National Bank.

THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.—The most intense anxiety is now felt, more particularly in New York and Philadelphia, than elsewhere, for the fate of this noble steamer. She was due at New York from Liverpool, about two weeks since. It is quite probable that she has sunk, or burned, and all on board perished. There is, however, a possibility that she has met with some accident, that has disabled her machinery only, in which case she may yet be brought safely to port.

SHIPPINGS.
FIRE IN MILWAUKEE, WIS.—This place was visited by fire on the 18th inst., doing great damage to the city.

OPENING OF THE PENN. CANAL.—Harrisburg, Jan. 22.—The Canal Commissioners have opened the main line of the State Works from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, to be prepared for transportation by the 15th of February.

A School Master by the name of Artemus C. Morrow, was killed recently, in Clermont Co., Ohio, by one of his scholars, John Dale. The teacher undertook to correct him and was killed by a club.

SNOOKING DEATH.—Mr. Ludwick Albright, in Allegheny county, Va., came to a shocking death on the 24th inst. He had been drinking freely, and was left seated before the fire. After about an hour, one of his sons returning, found him lying upon his face, with his head and shoulders in the fire, and his hands dropped off at the wrist upon his being lifted up.

The Washington Monument has now reached the height of eighty feet above the surface, thirty-eight of which have been raised during the past year, at an expense of \$900 per foot.

While Dr. F. J. Bmidt, a surgeon-dentist of Utica, was on a hunting near Broadalbin, he accidentally shot himself in the arm, and before assistance could be rendered, mortification took place, and he expired yesterday.

Dr. B. was a man universally esteemed, and great preparations have been made by various societies for his funeral.

Hon. G. G. King, member of Congress from Rhode Island, was married to a Lady of Washington, on last Tuesday.

The lawyers of Lower Canada have struck for higher fees. The occasion was a new tariff of fees adopted by the Judges. In Quebec, seventy members of the bar left the court in a body.

Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, has declined the nomination for U. S. Senator, so flatteringly tendered to him by the Whig caucus, because he thinks that his pledges, &c., to his constituents are such that he cannot conscientiously abandon his present position. *Newark Advertiser.*

Missouri Senator.—After a protracted struggle the Legislature of Missouri has elected Henry S. Geyer, Whig, to succeed Hon. Thos. H. Benton, six years from the fourth of March next. The vote stood Geyer, 80; Benton, 55, and 23 scattering.

INDIANA SENATOR.—Hon. Jesse D. Bright is re-elected to the Senate from Indiana. Mr. Bright received the whole Democratic vote in the Legislature, and five Whigs. His popularity in his State seems unbounded, and he returns to the Senate with the full confidence of his constituents.

DELAWARE U. S. SENATOR.—The Legislature of this state, after seven ballots elected James A. Bayard (Democrat) U. S. Senator in place of John Wales, whose term expires with the present session. Mr. Bayard was elected by two majorities.

WISCONSIN U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. Henry Dodge, Dem., has been elected U. S. Senator from this state on the first ballot. The vote stood Dodge 69, Doty 7.

FLORIDA U. S. SENATOR.—Mr. Mallory (Dem.) has been elected U. S. Senator over Mr. Yulee.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—At a meeting of the President and Associate Judges of the Eleventh Judicial district, composed of the counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wyoming, held at Wilkesbarre, on the 16th inst., Henderson Gaylord, Esq., of Luzerne county, was appointed Revenue Commissioner for said district, in place of John Brislin, resigned.

The Commissioners of this county have appointed F. B. Streeter, Esq., Counsel; and R. J. Niven, Esq., Clerk.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—As the Abington stage was leaving this place, on Friday last, the horse took fright on the top of the hill near the Methodist Church, and ran violently down a steep descent, breaking her collar bone, &c.—No other serious injury was done.

GOV. QUINCY.—A warrant for the arrest of Gov. Quincy of Mississippi, for participation in the Cuban Expedition, has been issued by Judge Gholson in New Orleans. It was to be executed on the arrival of the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Davis. An application for a writ of habeas corpus was contemplated, which it is believed will be refused.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit notes on the Bank of Pittsburg, the relief issue of the Harrisburg Bank, also the same on the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster; and any quantity of New England and New York Banks, are in circulation. They are generally easily detected, with the exception of those on the Harrisburg Bank. Look out.

MR. RECKHOW'S VOTE.—In our report of the proceedings of the Democratic Legislative Caucus, the name of Isaac Reckhow, Esq., appears on the 7th ballot amongst those who voted for Mr. Bondhead. We learn that on that ballot Mr. Reckhow voted for Mr. Woodward. We correct the error to make the record right. *Pennsylvania.*

WE are told the population of Luzerne, will be nearly thirty thousand. An immense increase. In 1840, including Wyoming, the population was 44,000, being an increase in the old county of nearly Thirtiethousand. *What inland County in the State beats this?*—Dem.

MADISON TOWNSHIP, in Luzerne County, gave Brislin the Democratic candidate for the county in the Congressional district, every vote polled. Whigs must be scarce commodities in that region.

GOV. JOHNSTON has nominated, and the Senate confirmed Hon. JAMES POLLOCK of Milton, Northumberland County, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Anthony.

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—A most destructive fire visited this city on the 17th inst., destroying property to the amount of one million dollars.

COURT adjr. Wednesday noon. But no little business was done of any importance.

The letter containing \$800, which was supposed to have been stolen from the mail between Hopkinsville, Ky., and Clarksville, Tenn., reached its destination at the latter place some days since, when the mail rider was released from prison.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet, is writing a biographical sketch of the late Dr. Parkman, to form a part of a work entitled, "The Benefactors of the Medical School at Harvard University," of which Holmes is one of the Professors.

The Knocking Spirits, at Milwaukie, break chairs, sing, flip over tables, and behaved so bad, on one occasion, that mortals had to interfere to stop the row.

The "seventeen year locusts" which are said to appear once in seventeen years, will return in the summer of this year, 1851, their last appearance being in the summer of 1834.

MCDONOVAN WILL CASE.—Judge Buchanan, at New Orleans, has decided in favor of the writ sequestering the property to the State until the relative right of the claimants can be determined.

A small gold ring, about two-thirds of an inch in diameter, was found in the crop of a snipe that was shot by a young gentleman of Charleston, on New Year day.

The Hartford Times regards as among the follies of the day, the hisping propensities of some young ladies, or the habit of dropping the letter 's' in their conversation. The editor says he has known them to utter such sentences as the following: "He was in Mithlithuri some time thence, but is in Mithlithuri now."

MORE VILLAINY IN BOSTON.—Some astounding villainages, relative to the recent disappearance of a young girl, named Brown, the daughter of a highly respectable abolitionist, have been made.

It appears that the father had expressed himself indifferent as to whether his daughter married a white man or a negro.

She took him at his word, and a few weeks since eloped with a black man, married him, and in his company went to the different dens of Ann street, in one of which was discovered by an officer, and carried to her father.

She is now in the Lunatic Asylum. The affair has been hushed up on account of the respectability of the parties.

LEGISLATIVE.
SENATE. Jan. 16.—Bills were introduced to permit Banks to issue Notes under \$5 for a Free Banking Law; and to incorporate Wilkesbarre and Scranton Railroad Company.

A Resolution granting a portion of Public Lands to Soldiers who served in the war of 1812 and Indian war, was introduced and passed by 27 to 1. Resolutions relative to the Tariff were offered and laid on the table.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth sent in a communication in compliance with the resolution, giving information as to the number of Judicial Districts and Counties in each, which was ordered to be printed.

House.—A great number of petitions as to new Counties, Plank Roads, &c. were presented.

Mr. Morison, the new Canal Commissioner, took his seat yesterday.

SENATE. Jan. 17.—Petitions.—The usual variety of petitions were presented; Among them the following:

For the repeal of the laws exempting certain property. For a law to prevent cattle from running at large on the public highways. Several for the incorporation of new banks. Several for the passage of a law establishing a free banking system, and for the issue of small notes.

After transacting some business of no general interest, a committee from the House announced to the Senate, that the members of the House were awaiting the presence of the members of the Senate, in order to proceed to the opening of the returns of the election held in October for Auditor and Surveyor General. The Senate then proceeded to the hall of the House.

After counting the votes, the Senators returned to their chamber and adjourned.

House.—A number of petitions were presented.

On motion the House appointed a committee to invite the members of the Senate to be present at the opening of the returns for Surveyor and Auditor General.

SENATE, Jan. 18.—The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Auditor General, relative to Judicial Districts, the pay and mileage of Judges, &c.

Mr. Fernon presented resolutions adopted unanimously by Commissioners of the District of Kensington, remonstrating against the consolidation of the City and Districts. Read and referred to the Senators from the city of Centre.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.—For the incorporation of the Independent Company of Montgomery county for the recovery of stolen horses. For the incorporation of the Bank of Easton. From Deborah H. Needles, of Philadelphia, for authority to sell certain real estate. For the repeal of the Militia laws of the Commonwealth. For the establishment of a Free Banking system and the issue of small notes. For the incorporation of meadow lands in Kingessing and Titoncum.

BILLS REPORTED.—A number of bills were reported by the Standing Committees, as ready for the action of the Senate. Among them was a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company, and one authorizing Mr. West and Sarah F. Lewis, of Philadelphia, to sell and convey certain real estate.

BILLS PASSED.—A bill authorizing the Second Associate Presbyterian Congregation of Philadelphia, to sell certain real estate. A bill authorizing the four German Reformed Churches in Lancaster county, to sell certain real estate. A bill for the issue of arms of military schools.

A bill to reinstate the capital of the Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, and a bill to correct defects in the charter of the Waverburgh Bank, were introduced into the House.

SENATE, Jan. 21.—A number of petitions were presented this morning, for the consolidation of the city and county of Philadelphia, for free banking system based on State Stock, &c.

Numerous bills were reported by standing committees for the action of the Senate. The bill incorporating the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company passed the Senate.

House.—Mr. Hart introduced a resolution relative to the establishment of a line of steamships between San Francisco and China, and Philadelphia, Norfolk and Antwerp.

A remonstrance, signed by the Commissioners of Kensington, against the consolidation of the city and county of Philadelphia.

The Committee on Banks were instructed to inquire into the expediency of creating a law restraining banks from using improper means for the purpose of diminishing the circulation of silver coin.

Two private bills were passed, and the House adjourned.

SENATE. Jan. 22.—Several petitions were presented and the nominations of some Able Justice Judges were confirmed.

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SENATE. Jan. 24.—Several petitions were presented and the nominations of some Able Justice Judges were confirmed.

SENATE. Jan. 25.—Several petitions were presented and the nominations of some Able Justice Judges were confirmed.