intended to be a fund on which banking operations should be conducted.

I believe Allen & Paxson were appointed agents of the Bank to make redemptions in New York. They were to be allowed interest on what they should advance of their own funds in making redemptions; but I think they had most of the time, or all of the time, a sufficiency of funds sent them from the bank to make the redemptions. I have no knowledge that any part of the surplus stock was drawn from Allen & Paxson by the Bank. No certificates of stock were ever issued by the Bank, to my knowledge, for this surplus stock. I was a Director of the Bank three or four years. It was the intention when the Bank was organized, to use but thirty to forty thousand dollars of the capital stock. I was a member of the company holding surplus stock. I held thirty-four shares of bank stock in my own right.

*Bank Reports to Auditor General.*

Senate Journals:—

2 vol. 1840, p. 106.—(Signed,) I. S. Kellum Cashier, Capital stock stated at $100,000.

2, vol. 1842, p 250—Sworn and subscribed before C. Avery, J P. by I S Kellum, Cashier. "Capital stock as it stands on our books," $100,000.

House Journal:

2 vol 1842, p 177—Affirmed and subscribed by Isaac L Post, clerk before C Avery, J P. "Capital stock $100,000."

Senate Journal:

2 vol 1846, p. 137—Affirmed and subscribed by T P St John cashier, before C Avery, J P. "Capital stock $100,000."

2 vol 1847, p 81—Affirmed and subscribed by T P St John cashier, before C Avery, J P. "Capital stock $100,000."

2 vol 1848, p 215—"Personally appeared before me, C Avery, Justice of the Peace, T. P. St John; and doth say, that the foregoing statement is correct to his best knowledge.

T P St JOHN, *Cashier.*

Subscribed before me, this 4th December, 1847.

C. AVERY, Justice of the Peace"

2 vol 1849, p 219—Subscribed as above before C. Avery, by T P St John, to the best of his belief, not representing himself as cashier.

*George Fuller affirmed.*

I attended as one of the commissioners to sell the stock in 1837. I made a motion that the ten per cent. be paid in specie, which motion was rejected. After the resolution was passed to pay in current bank notes or specie, I voting in the negative, I refused to sign the Commissioners report to the Governor. I think the five per cent. was paid principally in money of the Towanda Bank. There was some person here connected with the Towanda bank. I was never a stock holder in the Bank of Susquehanna County.

*John F. Means sworn.*

I have two notes left with me by Mr. Isaac Kellum (produced and copied below.)

Montrose, November 1, 1839.

$15,000.

Six months after date, we, jointly and severally, promise to pay to the Bank of Susquehanna County, or order, fifteen thousand dollars with interest from date, for value received.

(Signed) WILLIAM WARD,
C L WARD,
DANIEL SEARLE,
S S MULFORD,
J C BIDDLE,
ISAAC POST,
DAVID POST,
WILLIAM JESSUP,
HENRY DRINKER,
WILLIAM L POST.

Endorsed, J C Biddle, *President.*

*Copy of Second Note.*

Montrose, November 1, 1839.

$18,344 63.

Six months after date, we, jointly and severally, promise to pay to the Bank of Susquehanna county, or order, forty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from date, for value received.

(Signed as above, but not endorsed)

*Witness*—I received them of Mr. Kellum, Cashier of the Susquehanna County Bank, the 3d day of May, 1844, at Towanda, where I reside. Mr. Kellum was going West, and left them with me under the impression that I was one of his bondsmen to be delivered up to the Bank upon settlement, upon a final adjustment of the difficulties between him and the Bank. The notes were to be given up upon settlement as aforesaid, and delivery up by the bank of Kellum's two bonds that he had given as cashier. I have retained the notes since. Mr. Kellum then went West, where he has resided; he is now in California. I let Mr. Post, the president, know some time after I received the notes, that I had them; or he spoke to me on the subject, and directed me to retain them. I know W L Post's and C L Ward's signatures to the notes.

*Leonard Searle affirmed.*

I know the signatures to the two notes produced by Mr. Means, excepting William Ward's. I believe them to be the signatures of the persons subscribed.

*Extracts from By-Laws of the Bank of Susquehanna County, Adopted 12th December, 1838.*

"ARTICLE 3.—All notes and acceptances offered for discount exceeding in amount $250, shall have at least three responsible names, including the maker or drawer; and the individuals composing a firm shall be considered as one name only.

"ART 8: No bill or note shall be discounted without the consent of a majority of the directors present, exclusive of such directors whose names or firms shall appear as drawers, or endorsers of the same.

"ART 9: The cashier shall superintend the concerns of the Bank in general, and shall on every discount day, lay a concise statement of its concerns before the board.

"ART 10: There shall be a committee appointed once in each year or oftener, if the directors require it, to examine all the accounts of the institution, and to count the cash on hand, and report their doings under this section to the board.

"ART 11: The president and cashier are hereby authorized to discount paper on other than the regular discount days, whenever they may think the interest of the institution require it, with the consent of the resident directors, provided the paper so discounted shall be submitted to the board for their consideration at ther next meeting.

"ARTICLE: No note over $1,000 can be discounted at one time, for any person whatever.

"ART 14: The cashier and clerks of the Bank shall respectively, before they enter on the duties of their offices, give bond with two or more sufficient securities, jointly and severally to be approved by the directors, for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in them, that is to say, the cashier in the sum of $30,000, with a bond of two or more sufficient sureties in like sum, the principal clerk in the sum of $15,000, and each subordinate clerk in the sum of $10,000; but neither the President nor any of the directors will be received as surety.

"ART 25: No note shall be discounted for parties living out of the State, unless the name of at least one responsible individual is given as an endorser, within the State.

"ART 29: None of the foregoing rules and regulations shall be rescinded or altered, unless at a meeting of the board consisting of two-thirds of the directors of the bank, and after notice given of any proposed alteration."

*William L Post recalled*

The paper of by-laws now in the hands of the Commissioners, is in the hand writing of Mr. Biddle, the former President of the Bank. I believe these to be the original by-laws of the Bank adopted by the directors. ["papers shown witness as follows:]

1 Deposition of C. P. Dolematter, with papers attached.

2 Answer of W. L Post to complaint of A St John, in a suit in Supreme Court of New York.

3 Replication of St John (Ansel) to answer of W L Post above.

Witness proceeds:

The copies of agreements, exhibits, letters, and papers contained in, and accompaning the above-stated deposition, answer and replication, are accurate copies to the best of my knowledge. The papers alluded to I know, and have had knowledge of from my connection with the bank and its transactions. I except from my evidence, however, the alleged agreement of 19th August, 1844, contained in the above replication of which paper I have no recollection.

*D M Bull sworn*

After the suspension in 1843, the Susquehanna Bank notes were at a discount of 50 per cent. in this county. I lived then in Towanda, and still live there. It continued at about that discount until the bank was resuscitated under the St Johns. I know of some of the Susquehanna money being sold as low as twenty-five cents on the dollar. A great deal of the Susquehanna money was in circulation in Bradford county, at the time of the suspension.

I was one of the bail of Kellum in his bond as cashier. Suits were brought upon this bond by the bank. Mr. Post, the president of the bank, proposed in the name of the Board of Directors, to settle the suits for $900. He came to Towanda and made the proposition. This proposition I declined, as one of the bail. Subsequently I consented, on behalf of the bail, to settle for $700. This was accepted by the bank, and the whole matter settled. The damages claimed in the actions were $30,000 The bail were O. D. Bartlett, E. S. Goodrich, Perrin Wells, and myself, and were responsible to an amount exceeding the face of the bond.

*Extracts from Transfer Book of Stock.*

| Assignee. | Assignor. | Shares. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J C Biddle & Co. | J. C. Biddle, | 353 | 27th Apr. '39 |
| " | Daniel Searle, | 160 | " |
| " | Isaac Post, | 296 | Blank (1839) |
| " | J. Blackman, | 50 | 17 Dec., 1838 |
| " | W L Post, | 198 | 25 Apr. 1839 |
| " | C L Ward, for self & others | 405 | 9 Oct., 1839 |
| " | L Searle, | 70 | 17th Dec. |
| " | R Searle, | 30 | 17 Dec. 1838 |
| " | S S. Mulford, | 88 | " |
| " | Wm Jessup | 147 | " |
| W Jessup & co | Isaac Post, | 3 | " |
| | | 1,820 | |
| N Overfield, | J C Biddle & co | 40 | No date |
| M Harris, | " | 1 | " |
| R B Phelps, | " | 5 | " |
| H G Phelps, | " | 10 | " |
| S D Phelps, | " | 6 | " |
| M C Tyler, | " | 5 | " |
| Eno & Phelps, | " | 10 | " |
| Jesse Lane, | " | 2 | " |
| Wm Jessup, | " | 8 | " |
| L Searle, | " | 15 | " |
| N I Post, | " | 3 | " |
| S C Paxson, | " | 2 | " |
| W Ward, | " | 10 | 12 Dec. '38 |
| B G Grover, | " | 6 | " |
| Francis Somers, | " | 3 | " |
| Calvin Somers, | " | 2 | " |
| J Brock & Co, | " | 10 | 17 Dec. '38 |
| C L Ward, | " | 5 | 8 Oct. '38 |
| W L Post, | " | 4 | " |
| S S Mulford | " | 2 | " |
| W Jessup, | " | 2 | " |
| H Drinker, | " | 2 | " |
| J C Biddle, | " | 2 | " |
| Geo Walker, | " | 10 | 17 Dec. '38 |
| H J Webb, | " | 5 | " |
| H Drinker, | " | 10 | " |
| | | 162 | |
| Allen & Paxson, | J C Biddle & Co, | 300 | 25 Sept '39 |

[Entry on margin—"The certificate issued in this assignment is returned cancelled, and the stock is in the account of J C Biddle & Co.

I S KELLUM, Cashier."]

Montrose, Nov. 27, 1843.

In pursuance of a resolution of the board of Directors, we do hereby transfer all the stock of the Bank of Susquehanna County standing on the stock ledger, in the name of J C Biddle & Co or Wm Jessup & Co. (no certificates having been issued therefor, and the stock standing in the name of J C. Biddle & Co, being by the company directed to be thus transferred) to the Bank of Susquehanna County.

Signed) WM JESSUP & CO.

[Across the above is written, in red ink, the following: Sixteen hundred and thirty-three shares standing to the name of J C Biddle & Co.; three shares standing in the name of Wm Jessup & Co]


# THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Penn'a

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, March 20, 1851.


### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A sketch from a whaleman's log," will appear before long.

A long and very interesting letter from California will appear next week.

☞ We are under great obligations to Hon. D. WILMOT for very valuable public documents.

DEATH OF GEN. MCDUFFIE.—Gen. George McDuffie of South Carolina died on the 11th ult. He was fourteen years, a member of Congress, and six years, U. S. Senator from that state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—From the returns of the election in this state, it seems there has been no election by the people for Governor; but as the Legislature will probably be Democratic, DINSMORE, the present incumbent, and the candidate for re-election, will be chosen by that body. Of the Congressmen, the Democrats have elected Gen. C. H. Peaslee and Hon. Harry Hibbard, in the 2d and 4th Districts: in the other two Districts, the Whigs have elected.

THE TREASURY OF HISTORY.—This is the title of a new work which has been placed on our table. The plan of the author digests the interesting incidents in the History of the world from the Christian era down to the present time, in such a form as to make it an invaluable, correct, and faithful History; at the same time bringing the whole within such a compass as to enable the mass of readers to master it. Such a work has long been called for, from the fact that ancient and modern History has previously been locked up in so great a number of volumes, that the mass of mankind has been kept away from it.

The work is elegantly and durably bound; contains upwards of fifteen hundred pages, with illustrations, &c.; and is afforded at the low price of $4,75. F. BABCOCK, Esq., is the agent for this county.

☞ We are requested to state that a Temperance meeting will be held at the Court House next Saturday evening. A general attendance of our citizens is requested. There is need enough of a movement of the kind in this place, and it is hoped that something will be done in earnest. Several speakers are expected.

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY EXPRESS.—Why have we not received it for several weeks? We think we are entitled to an exchange, having complied with the requirements of the publishers.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—After the 15th of April, Father Ritchie retires from this paper and Major Donelson and Gen. Armstrong assume the charge.

☞ A man was run over by the cars and instantly killed, a few evenings since, a short distance east of Binghamton. He was a stranger and was walking on the track.

☞ Three prisoners escaped from Honesdale Jail one night last week. The Herald calls it "a general Jail delivery."

OHIO U. S. SENATOR.—B. F. Wade, (Whig) has been elected U. S. Senator from Ohio, by a vote of 41 to 44.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steam ship *Asia* arrived at New York on Saturday last. No ministry has yet been formed to replace that of Lord John Russel in England.

JOANNA BAILLIE, the great poetess has died, at the age of 90 years.

Of the news from the Continent the *Tribune* says:

From the Continent there is nothing of much importance. With regard to the threatened war with Switzerland, we have nothing more than the old rumors. In Germany things are surely though circuitously approaching their appointed end, the restoration of the old Frankfort Federation, including the Slavonian, Italian and Magyar provinces of Austria. In France all is quiet. A reconciliation has been negotiated, between the Orleanists and the Legitimists, the former agree to submit to the right of precedence, claimed for the Count de Chambord, as rightful proprietor of the throne of France. This reconciliation was doubtless accelerated by the dangerous illness of the Count, for if he dies the two parties will have nothing but an abstraction to differ about—They seem to Fancy that France is destined soon to return into the possession of the Bourbons. We shall see how they will make out.

☞ We extract the following from an article in the *Honesdale Herald*, in reference to the Report of Messrs. Wright and Buckalew, and we doubt not the force of it will be fully appreciated by the people of this county. Democratic doctrine on banks, will, we think, be generally received here:

"What a commentary is this action of the Susquehanna County Bank, upon Whig opposition to the individual liability of Bank Officers and Bank Stockholders. Had the charter of this Bank contained such a check to wanton speculation, there would have been no Susquehanna Bank, or its affairs would have been conducted safely for the community. There would then have been no hundreds of thousands of dollars loaned upon fictitious endorsement; the community would have been saved the losses it sustained, and men of supposed high character would have gone on in their way's rejoicing in the possession of *unsullied* consciences and in the enjoyment of the confidence of their honest, but now swindled neighbors."

☞ Samuel Hazzard, Esq., of Philadelphia has been appointed, under the Act just passed to arrange for publication the colonial records and revolutionary documents preserved in the State archieves.

### OUR BOOK TABLE.

*The Dollar Magazine* for April, is on our table. Holden's Magazine is merged in this, and if the present proprietors keep up with Holden they must meet with abundant success. From the appearance of this number they are bound to do so.

Address E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, 109 Nassau st., N. Y.

*Godey's Lady's Book* for April, is unsurpassed in magnificence and real worth. It contains five engravings, two of which, "Search the Scriptures," and "who speaks first," surpass in excellence. The popularity of this work is evinced from the extra edition of 10,000 of the March No. issued to supply the demand. Address L. A. Godey, Phila. Terms $3; 5 copies $10; 1 copy of this book and "Montrose Democrat" for one year, for $3,50.

*Graham's Magazine* for April.—George R. Graham, Editor, 134 Chestnut st., Phila.—Terms $3 per year.

This excellent monthly for April appears with 64 pages of matter, from the pens of our most eminent writers. Four engravings superior in design and execution, embellish the work.

*Sartain's Union Magazine* of Literature and Art, for April: Mrs. C. M. Kirkland and Prof. John S. Hart, Editors. Address John Sartain & Co., Philadelphia. Terms $3, 5 copies $10.

It is truly gratifying to every lover of Art, to examine closely the engravings of this work. This number is embellished with several Mezzotint and Line Engravings, besides Fashion Plates and wood cuts. "Return of a victorious armament to a Greek City," is one of the finest we ever saw. The articles in this number are from superior pens, and full of interest and profit.

*Democratic Review* for March—Thos. P. Ketchell, Editor—Kettell & Moore, Proprietors; 170 Broadway, N. Y. Terms $3 per year.

Contents—1, The American Bar; 2, John Randolph, (concluded); 3, Women of the Revolution; 4, a Counting house Scene; 5, the decline of England; 6, the Veto Power of the President; 7, English Policy; 8, the duty of a Biographer; 9, the last of the Pequods; 10, Popular portraits with Pen and Pencil—Lawrence Karney, U. S. Navy; 11, N. Y. Finances; 12, Financial Review; 13, Notices of New Books.

*The Working Farmer*, a monthly paper devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, &c. Prof. J. J. Mapes, Editor. Address A. Longett, 25 Cliff st., N. Y. Terms $1 a year.

We have received this monthly for March, which commences the Third Volume. This is a good agricultural work, and one which all farmers should read.

*The Daguerrean Journal*, No. 7; Merry's Museum, for March; Genessee Farmer, and Van Court's Detector for March; and Ladies Keep sake for February have all been received.

### SIFTINGS.

☞ Mr. Wise, the aeronaut, is said to be engaged in the construction of a monster balloon, with which he intends to prove the certainty of his ability to *cross the Atlantic and circumnavigate the globe.*

—A writer from San Francisco, under date of Feb. 1st, says:—"By the way, the reports which have reached you in regard to the rich deposites of gold at Gold Bluff are sheer fabrications—got up to rob people of their money and to induce another large emigration to this country. Believe none of these enormous gold stories."

—Twenty-six more gamblers have been nabbed at Boston.

—The English give a good reason for not constructing the building for the World's Fair of wood. They were fearful the Yankees would whittle it down.

—The latest accounts from Burmah announce that Mrs. Judson was to leave Maulmain for the United States in the month of January. She is probably now on her voyage home.

—The Directors of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, in a late report, state that the road will be completed to Dunkirk on Lake Erie as soon as the 1st or 14th of May next. The entire cost of the road is set down at $20,000,000.

### LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE, March 8.—The speaker presented the annual report of the Board of Commissioners of the Eastern State Penitentiary. Also, a communication from the Canal Commissioners, showing the probable cost to the state of resuming the Erie Extension Canal. Also the annual report of the Leggett't Gap Railroad Company. Also, a petition from Seventh Day Baptists, for the repeal of the act of 1794, in reference to the observance of the Sabbath.

HOUSE.—The speaker presented the annual report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary.

The bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, was taken up and passed second reading—yeas 47, nays 38. It was then laid aside.

Mr. Reckhow, read a bill in place to compel school-masters in Jackson township, Susquehanna county, to do their duty, and a bill to incorporate the Lenox Plank Road Company.

SENATE, March 10.—The speaker laid before the Senate a memorial from members of the late 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who served in the Mexican war. Read and ordered to be printed.

The bill to repeal all laws exempting certain property from taxation, was recommitted to the committee on Finance.

HOUSE.—*Hours of Labor.*—The bill relative to the hours of labor in manufacturing establishments, coming up, it was discussed at great length. Numerous amendments were proposed and rejected. The bill finally passed a second reading in the form in which it was reported, by yeas 43, nays 33.

The bill regulating boroughs was considered and passed.

The bill establishing a department of education was under consideration when the House adjourned.

SENATE, March 11.—*Free Banking.*—On motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate took up the consideration of the Free Banking bill. The first section, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Konigmacher moved to insert in the 2d section, after the words "based on state stock," and "United States stocks." Not agreed to—yeas 10, nays 18.

Mr. Muhlenberg moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Banks. Not agreed to.

The discussion was resumed and continued till the adjournment.

SENATE, March 12.—The speaker laid before the Senate a petition from the Professors in the Jefferson Medical College, praying for a law providing for the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the Commonwealth.

A great number of bills were reported from various committees, as ready for the action of the Senate; including one to incorporate the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Free Banking Bill. Various amendments were submitted and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, March 13.—*Geological Survey.*—The joint resolutions relative to the publication of the final report on the geological survey of the State, passed second reading.

*Free Banking.*—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Free Banking bill.

The numerous amendments to this bill prevent one from forming any idea of the shape in which it will be finally disposed of.

Messrs. Crabb and Muhlenburg are the principal opponents of it. Mr. Walker of Erie, has it in charge.

HOUSE.—Mr. Armstrong made a long and able report, accompanying a bill to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

SENATE, March 14.—The Free Banking bill was taken up and discussed until the adjournment.

HOUSE.—The bill providing for the registration of births, marriages and deaths, was made the special order for Wednesday, March 26.

The bill abolishing the Canal Board and providing for the election of a Superintendent of public works, was considered and killed by an indefinite postponement. The vote stood for the postponement 51, against 40. The House then adjourned.

### Common School Report.

The annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, for the year ending June 1st, 1850, has been published. It is a well written document, and presents a succinct history of the legislation of the State creating our common Schools, with a review of their present condition. The following exhibit, from the Report of District Directors, afford a condensed view of the operations of the system for the last year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of districts, | 1,387 |
| Number paid out during the year | 1,273 |
| Whole number of Schools, | 8,510 |
| Number yet required, | 674 |
| Average number of months taught, | 5,1 |
| Number of male teachers, | 6,972 |
| Number of female teachers, | 3,935 |
| Average salaries of male teachers per month, | $17,20 |
| Average salaries of female teachers per month, | $10,15 |
| Number of male scholars, | 233,392 |
| Number of female scholars, | 190,952 |
| Number learning German, | 11,041 |
| Average number of scholars in each school, | 40 |
| Cost of teaching each scholar per month, | $1 44 |
| Amount of tax levied, | $768,422 07 |
| Amount received from state appropriation, | 159,367 44 |
| Cost of instruction, | 609,377 45 |
| Fuel and Contingencies, | 63,329 14 |
| Cost of School houses, puchasing building, renting and repairing, | 253,329 06 |

A State Agricultural, or High School, is recommended, and its establishment urged upon the Legislature. The recommendation is important, and well deserves the attention of the Legislature and the citizens of the Commonwealth. The project embraces the union of a large model farm and a collegiate institution; the farm to consist of one thousand acres of land, the college to be adapted to the wants of five hundred pupils, taught by a faculty of 18 professors, with a corps of sixteen assistants—exclusive of the farm superintendent, and various persons employed in domestic or other inferior capacities.

Of the five hundred pupils, it is recommended that three hundred should be educated at the expense of the State, and two hundred at their personal cost; the State pupils (three annually from each representative district) to be selected from candidates from the common schools. In this particular, the institution would occupy the position of a general High School, to which pupils would make their way by merit, from the inferior public seminaries.

It is estimated that the first cost of the school, would be, for land, buildings, and all the necessary equipments of all kinds, $250,000 and the gross annual expenditures, for salaries, maintenance, &c., &c., $75,500.—Two hundred paying pupils, at $150 each would produce an annual income of $30,000; leaving a total nett cost to the State of $54,000 a year—a small sum to be weighed against the benefits which the State would derive from such an institution.

IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.—The following is a copy of a petition which was presented in the Legislature a few days ago. It is an admirable hit at the mania for corporations of all species, which has seized the people of Pennsylvania, and which our law-makers are only too ready to encourage:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives in general Assembly met;*

The petition of the subscriber respectfully represents, that he has purchased four acres of land on the side of Sharp Mountain, and has cleared the same, and has built himself a small house. As his individual means have been exhausted in the undertaking, and the community surrounding him feel the want of water, and his pig is raving at large, he therefore petitions your honorable bodies, to grant him a charter, with a capital of $200, to be divided into 200 shares of one dollar each, under such restrictions and regulations as your honorable bodies may think proper, for the purpose of enabling him to dig said Well, and erect said Pig Pen, which will be of great benefit to the water, and protect them from depredations of his pig. And he will ever pray &c.,

PATRICK FITSGERALD.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.—There is a bill before the Legislature, introduced by Mr. Mowry, of Somerset, providing for the publication of all general laws in at least one paper of every county in the State. In lieu of the docket fee of three dollars, now allowed to Attorneys in all cases on the docket of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, it is proposed that there shall be charged and paid on all suits entered, two dollars for the use of the county, to be paid over semi-annually to the County Treasurer. This fund is to be appropriated to the expense of publishing the laws in the papers of the respective counties, the cost of publishing not to exceed the amount so received, and any excess that may be found over and above such expense of publication, to be applied to court purposes.

ANECDOTE OF OLD HICKORY.—In the difficulty with France, the French Ambassador at Washington, hoping to frighten Gen. Jackson, asked of him when he demanded his passports—"What shall I tell the King of the French, Monsieur President?" "Tell your master, the King, that Andrew Jackson says he must either pay or fight!" There was no misunderstanding such diplomacy, and the money was soon forthcoming.

### Distressing Accident—Horrible Exposure.

On Thursday, December 17, 1850, Samuel Brown, a young man, aged 22, left the village of Quasqueton, Buchanan county, Iowa, on horseback, to transact some business at a grove some twelve miles distant—between the Wapsipinicon and Cedar river. On his return, when about four miles from Quasqueton, while riding over a strip of ice, the horse fell, precipitating Brown on his right side, and his foot remaining tight in the stirrup which was a small one. The horse regained his feet before Mr. Brown recovered himself, and ran off at full speed. To preserve his head from injury, he clapped both hands about his right thigh, that in part sustained his body, whilst his left leg swung immediately behind the horses heels. Incredible as it may seem, in this horrible position he was dragged three miles.—The horse, in the meantime, by repeated kicks, had fractured both bones of his legs, four inches above the ankle, and bruised the leg from the knee down, into a perfect jelly. At the end of three miles, the horse become fatigued, abated his speed, and by severe efforts, the young man succeeded in extricating his foot from the boot, the latter remaining in the stirrup. He was dropped upon the open prairie, three miles from any house, and a mile and a half from any road, and in such a fractured, bruised and sprained state that he was entirely unable to walk or crawl.

In this situation, lying flat upon his back, he remained from Tuesday afternoon, December 17, till Saturday afternoon, December 21, the ground being hard and frozen, and the weather the coldest we have had this winter, with snow upon the ground, which was increased to five or six inches in depth by the storm on Wednesday, December 18. He took off his overcoat and wrapped it round his broken leg to prevent its freezing, but without success, his left leg being frozen above the knee when he was found, as also his right foot, hands and ears.

During the four days and nights, he neither drank nor ate any thing else except snow, nor closed his eyes in sleep. The small prairie wolves hovered around him at night, but without molesting him, though they approached within a few yards. During the day, he could see teams and men passing on the public road, a mile and a half distant. He exerted himself to the utmost of his strength, to make himself heard by these teamsters, but without bringing any of them to his assistance. It was in this way that he was heard on Saturday, by those who were hunting for him, at the distance of two miles, and by this means he was found. His efforts at hallooing had set his lungs to bleeding, and when found, he had crimsoned the snow for several feet around him with blood. He was brought back to Quasqueton, and two weeks after the accident (but not until mortification had taken place,) his friends succeeded after unsuccessful efforts, in getting a surgeon to amputate the limb. He was still living at last accounts, but with little hope of recovery.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A gentleman of Kent county informs us that the sexton of Law's church, which is situated on the road leading from Canterberry to Milford, on opening the door on Saturday, to make the necessary preparation for worship on the Sabbath, discovered that the benches and floor were smeared with blood, and, on advancing into the interior, he found a corpse lying on the floor, which proved to be the body of James C. Harrington—a man of respectable connexions, but who was much given to intoxication. He was seen the preceding Tuesday evening near the church, with a jug which had recently been filled, at a neighboring grocery, with the 'water of death.' It is supposed that he entered the gallery of the church by an outer door, to obtain shelter from the weather, and fell over the front, his hat and jug being found in the gallery. To all appearances he had fallen head foremost, and came in contact with a corner of a bench, which made a deep contusion on the upper part of the cheek, crushing the bones of the nose, and making a frightful wound. He must however, have lived a considerable time after his fall, as the blood was smeared in every direction over the floor and benches, and the door was marked with his hands, making the room look more like a slaughter-house, than any other building. As may well be supposed, this occurrence caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood. He was interred on Sunday.—*Wilmington Repub.*

THE COLD ACCOUNTED FOR.—The Boston Post accounts for the recent cold weather by supposing that Sir John Franklin in going through the north west passage, forgot to shut the door after him.

### List of Acts and Resolutions

Passed at the 2d Session of the Thirty-First Congress.

ACTS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE SENATE.

An act to change the terms of the Circuit Courts of the Eastern and Western districts of Pennsylvania.

An act to amend an act to change the time for holding the circuit and District Courts of the United States for the district of Ohio.

An act to divide the district of Arkansas into two judicial districts.

An act authorizing the payment of interest upon the advances made by the State of Maine for the use of the United States Government, in the protection of the north eastern frontier.

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to allow the payment of interest to the State of Georgia for advances made for the use of the United States, in the suppression of the hostilities of the Creek, Seminole and Cherokee Indians, in the years 1836, 1837 and 1838.

An act to found a milliltary asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the U. S.

An act to amend the acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandize, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of the American Colonization Society.

An act for the relief of the administrators of Maj. Fred. D. Mills, dec'd.

An act to grant the right of pre-emption to certain purchases and settlers on the "Madison Rouge Grant," in the event of the final adjudication of the title in favor of the United States.

An act for the relief of Gamaliel Taylor, late marshal of the District of Indiana) and his sureties.

An act to limit the liabilities of ship-owners, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Charlotte Lynch.

An act to ascertain and settle the private Land claims in the State of California.

An act to authorize the exchange of a lot on the military site of Fort Hamilton for an equal quantity of ground adjoining the said site.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of the late Gen. W. K. Armistead, of the army of the U. S.

An act to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon in defending themselves from the attacks of the Cayuse Indians, in the years of 1847 and 1848.

An act to create additional collection district in the Territory of Oregon, and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the Delegates of the Territories, and repealing other laws on that subject."

An act for the relief of Hubert H. Booley.

An act for the settlement of certain classes of private claims "within the limits of the De Bastrop Grant," and for allowing preemptions to certain actual settlers in the event of the final adjudication of the title in favor of the said De Bastrop Grant in favor of the United States.

An act for the relief of William Hardin.

An act for the relief of H. J. McClintock, Harrison Gill, and Mansfield Carter.

An act to grant to the New Haven and New London Railroad Company the right of way through the Custom house lot in New London.

An act for the relief of Cincinnatus Trousdale and John G. Connelly of Arkansas.

An act providing for an additional term of the United States circuit and district courts at Chicago, in the district of Illinois.

ACTS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An act to authorise the legislative assemblies of the territories of Oregon and Minnesota to take charge of the school lands in said Territories, and for other purposes.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1852.

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1852.

An act for the relief of Joseph D. Ward and I. W. Griffith.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the year ending June 30th, 1852.

An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June 30th 1852, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th 1852.

An act for the relief of Sayles J. Bowen.

An act for the relief of the widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel William Gray, deceased.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1852.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Navy expenses for the year ending June 30, 1852.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of Frederick Dunive," approved Aug 14, 1848.

An act for the relief of Dunning R. McNair.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Robert S. Burrough and of Stephen Hopkins.

An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the territorial government of Oregon" and an act to establish the territorial government of Minnesota."

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1852.