# From the N. T. Evening Post.

Execution of Otto Grunzig. Otto Grunzig, who it will be remembered was sentenced about five or six months ago to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for the murder of his wife by poison, was hung yes-terday afternoon about three o'clock, in the yard of the City Prison. According to the sentence, the execution should have taken place a month since, but the Governor was induced to postpone it by representations unde to him, affirming the innocence of the criminal. These representations were based upon an al-leged confession of his mistress, Margaretta Lorenz, that she was guilty of the crims for which he had been condemned to doath.

This woman was not, however, brought be fore the Governor, as it was afterwards ascertrined that she had made no such confession bat had, on the contrary, said she was willing to say anything that might save his life. Further information, obtained from persons who knew Granzig and his wife, warranted the District Attorney, Mr. Blunt, in a new investigation of the whole case, which led to the publication of some important testimony, partly implicating the woman Lorenz in the murder and partly establishing the innocency of Grun-zig. Whether any reliance was to be placed on the evidence, corroborated by two or three witnesses, was, of course, for the authorities oncorned in the matter to determine. The Giver for did not however, consider that he was justified in further delaying the execution, and notified the Sheriff, Mr. Carnley, to that

When the Governor's refusal to grant another respite was made known to the unfor-turate man, he became deeply affected—for he had entertained up to this time, strong hopes of a commutation of his sentence. He now prepared himself with more fortitude and resignation to meet his fate, although it is said by some that he still believed he would not be hung, an I went to the gallows under the firm conviction that he would be finally respited. Yesterday afternoon he diew up his will, leaving his property to his children by Margaretta Lorenz, whom he requested to sign it. This she refused, as some portions of it contained a slight allusion to her, tending to implicate her in the murder of his wife.

the sentence of the law, by committing suicide, as some weapons were found in his cell by the police in attendance upon him. Two greater portion of yesterday up to the hour of he said; -" Government should confine itself his execution. A portion of the time he spent in prayer, in writing and in conversation with officers of justice and and others.

As it was known he would be executed ye terday, a large crowd of persons assembled words, and such the sentiment of the immor-around the City Prison about an hour before tal Jackson, the idol of his country, whose the appointed time. This crowd was compos ed of persons of both sexes and of all ages, the majority of whom were denizens of the it sink down deep in the hearts of his country-Five Points and vicinity. Their conduct, as men, and especially those who profess to folis usual on such occasions, showed how slightly they were affected by the horrible tragedy which was to be enacted within the walls of the prison, and from witnessing which they were most judiciously excluded. The number of persons present at the execution was limited to about two hundred, among whom were the police officers, and some members of the

press.

About half past three, the unhappy man was conducted from the cell to the gallows by the Sheriff, and accompanied by two clergyinen. Although be walked with a firm step, and exhibited but little nervousness, it was terrible fate which awaited him. When place ed under the scaffold, the rope was adjusted ministers made appropriate and affecting prayers. He was then asked by the Sheriff if he desired to make any remarks, when he spoke

Justice in this country is bad. I was not onil-

cut, and after a few convulsive efforts he ceased to exist. Thus he died, declaring his innocence to the last, and if time should prove the truth of his declaration, it is to be hoped the lesson it will teach may not be forgotten. Boon after the execution, those assembled within the walls dispersed, some turning away with sickenig from the horrid reality of which was pronounced dead by the Doctor in attendance, and the usual ceremonies performed. The death struggle was very brief, as his neck was broken immediately.

### War between England and France.

A Paris correspondent of the London Chron-France:

The impression is becoming daily stronger here (Paris) that we are on the eve of war.— Those who are acquainted with the sentiments of Louis Nanoleon on the subject, all admit that he will not only do nothing to avoid war, /but that he will be glad of an opportunity of waging it. His firm and decided opinion is, that martial success is necessary to the consolidation of his power, and that his surest means of retaining a hold of the French people, and more especially of the French army, is to give employment to the troops. The idea of war is not new to Louis Napoleon. It was his first thought after his election, in 1848.— It was the first suggestion he made to M. Thiers, when that statesman went to Elysee, and if, in deference to the opinion of his ministers, and in face of the opposition of the Assembly, he then postponed the fulfilment of his idea. It must not be supposed that he has abindoned it. It is well known that it is one leon that he never abandons a wish or an idea which he thinks will contribute to his own in-Since his election as President, we have had many instances of that fact; but the latest and most notorious is the confisention of the Orleans possessions. There is hardly a tradition connected with the Empire that he does not wish to resuscitate-from the continontil blockade and the Rhine frontier, to the invasion of England. I am credibly informed that at the present moment the President's whole idea is with respect to the invasion of England; that he has consulted Generals, studied the plans of the Bulogne expedition, received reports on the feasibility of the pasconnected with the Elysee that does not affect to speak of the invasion as an affair that is not

ings of other countries, but here the belief is hor by having it in the constitutional curren. Who knows but you might be made a Govanna Bussin would join in any attack which cy of the country, you shall pay to me six or ernor as well as Kossuth—Carbondale Tran-France might be disposed to make on Eng- hittesp per cent for paper. We say no man script.

permit Russia to seize on Constantinople.

THE DEMOCRAT. The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania-1632 Copies Weekly.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.

Maonicosc, Pa. THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1852.

For President. James Buchanan. Subject to the decision of the National Con

vention.

Banking and Small Notes.

We have ever understood the Democrati party to oppose, most uncompromisingly, all systems of legislation calculated by its tendencies and results to impose unequal burthens on the people; to make the rich, richer, and the poor, poorer to oppress the Industry of the country, and to build up monopolies; in short anything in the shape of granting special privileges at the expense of the many. We have always looked upon that as one of the cardinal principles in the Democratic creed, and have fully subscribed in sentiment and feeling. It is right; it is just; and one of the principles in which our government is based, the maintenance of which is essential It is said that Granzig intended to evade to the purity and vigor of the government it self. We recollect the patriotic words of the great apostle of Democracy,—the embodiment clergymen were with him throughout the of its principles in more modern times, when to equal protection; and, as Heaven does its the low, the rich and the poor." . Such are the heart was full of devotion to her good. Let it sink down deep in the hearts of his country-

low out his political teachings! We are ready to admit that our present Banking system is defective. There is not the currency will be fluctuating and bad. In that security thrown around the citizen that order that the mixed currency may be good there should be, to protect from losses consequent upon failures. The Law is strict enough in guarding against excessive issues of paper. in its provisions, but Law will not make Bank. It is a great mistake to suppose that Banks ers, in general, honest men. All kinds of ex- create capital or make money plenty. pedients are resorted to for the erasion of the They cannot do that. They may make the the mat the earliest possible moment, in order being inundated with small notes from other Law, as the citizens of Susquehanna county representative of money plenty by large issues, to give our members an opportunity to act on er States. This is the argument of the well know by experience. It would seem but when those issues exceed the specie bat them in season. evident from the death-like paleness of his that the Law should not only hold Bankers in wis, with which they must be redeemed, in that face, and his whole demeaner, that he was terror by its penalties, but that the system thousand dollars of Bank Bills with but half ble for a Bank to fail without leaving sufficient that amount of specie for their redemption securities to indemnify the holders of its notes are worth but half their nominal value, the We have heard men argue that our system was deficient; that it was far behind other States that issued Small Notes; and therefore "Mr. Sheriff, you are a good man, and I they were in favor of repealing our prohibitohave nothing to say, except that I protest my ry laws in order to place us ou a par with innocence. In my last dying words, I say I them. This to our mind is very poor logic an innocent! I am innocent! I am innocent! I to much like anging the bits in little anging the bits and little anging the bits and little anging the bits and little anging the bits anging the bits and little anging the bits and little anging the bits and l them. This to our mind is very poor logic. cy; and as the natural tendency of large is-It is much like caring the bite by biting again, ty, and the jury did wrong in convicting me. and still deeper. If our Banks are not as When he had done speaking, the black cap sound as those of other States, will it make was pulled down over his face, the rope was them sounder by throwing down all restriction and after a few convulsive efforts he cans. tions and giving them an indiscriminate license? Will it make the notes of a Bank sounder to allow an overwhelming issue of Small Notes when its basis is unsafe and insecure? The argument carries its own refutation, and all such " patch work" will eventuthey were spectators. The body was taken ate in still more deplorable disaster. We down after half an hour's suspension, when it should bear in mind that all change is not improvement; all movement is not progress; and all innovation is not reform. On the contrary, all such changes and innovations in systems bad and defective in their organization, only serve to agree vate the evil. Our forefathers recognized this doctrine, when they said in the Declaration of Rights, in substance, icle, under date of January 25th, thus writes that where a government became defective it of the threatened war between England and was the duty of the government to establish a new system. They commenced no "patch

work" at the old. Now all will admit that a sound and permanent currency; a currency comparatively free from fluctuations, is essential-indispensably so-to the prosperity of any State or country. Where it is otherwise, there can be no security to small or great interests. Commercial derangement; a general, unstable state of business in all its departments visits rain and constant distress upon all branches of production and trade. This cannot be denied. Now we have in our natural, constitutional currency, one that cannot be impaired or rendered insecure. That currency is stable in itself, and consequently when that is the basis on which the business of the country rests, that business will be firm, regulating itself in all of the peculiar characteristics of Louis Napo- its departments, giving perfect security and natural rights to every man, from the hod-carrier to the millionaire. That carrency is gold and siver, to which every man has a right equal to his honest demands. No set of men, have a right by virtue of their superior wealth to interpose and prevent its circulation, and thereby force upon the country a mere representative of that currency, making to themselves dividends from the mass of the people to whom belongs the currency in its natural state. To deny this position is to deny that the Constitution is the supreme law of the sage of the Channel, &c. There is not a man Land, which makes gold and silver the only currency of the country; inasmuch as such a Let it not be supposed that a pretext is need may say that poper shall be the currency, and friend at Harrisburg, which puts it out of our Col. Fremont. on all of which it would be easy to stead and force that only to circulate in any points, on an or which is French nation, any considerable amount. Now, no such right is one of which would be an excuse for war,—considerable amount. Now, no such right is
The friends of Louis Napoleon imagine—and given to any man. No one has any business I fear imagine truly—that the French people to step in and say to the industrial classes of State Senate, has presented Kossuth with a want to have their revenge for the defeat of the country, you shall not have the full use to convert into money, or reserve as a present Emperor at St. Helena. Emperor at St. Helena. of the currency in requital of your production, Such a war they say would be popular; and but I shall control that currency, and instead

land. Certain it is that since the 2d of Dec. has a right to set up such an assumption, el- The Banner County of Pennsylthe representative of Russia has been the most ther natural or legal; and no state Legislaassiduous in his attendance at the Elysee, and the most honored of the diplomatic corps, that there has any right to grant such powers far.

Russian nobles are more plentiful in Paris at the present moment than they have ever been of the Commonwealth may require. Until, awarded the GOLDEN BANNER to to the the present moment shall shall be stablished that specie is sturdy Democracy of Monros county. The general laws, authorizing private associasince rose into analysis and the Russians, it is currently stated that not the standard by which all value is estima- honor is merited, and we congratulate that tions or partnerships to exercise any powand the remainder of the least the standard by which are valuable safer; gallant county on the distinction which the ers usually granted by charters. And we would not interfere with the extension of the would not interiers with the extension of the French frontier to the Rhine, if France would and above all, that the wants and necessity of prize confers. They have earned it nobly, by contend for such laws, because we oppose community demand that paper should form their devotion and steadfast adherence to the our currency instead of specie, there can be truth and the principles of Democracy. no justification for the passage of laws calcu- Democratic State Central Committee. Inted to drive specie from circulation and place

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania. paper in its stead. And when such legislation is effected, it is done at the sacrifice of the gratifying intelligence that the GOLDEN the many in their equal natural rights. It becomes special legislation, thwarting the pur- lantly struggled in the late contest, has borer for hire, has no time and money to spend in inducing the legislation of the country to favor him with special protection against the country to favor him with special protection against. the encroachments of Capital. He relies on the Prize," we cannot forbear to congratulate the integrity and soundness of principle, of the Democracy of our young sister State in the tion of the country; and when these have fail- merits. cumstances controlled by gold, he has a right of MONROE, whose indomitable and ironed him, been swerved from their duty by cir. to complain that his rights are disregarded, and his interests sacrificed.

But, says an objector, the Banks do no make their enormous dividends from the laboring masses, even the' they occasionally swindle them out of hundreds of thousands by failure. To such we reply in a few words .-From whence come all accumulations of

wealth? Manifestly, from the producing classes. If there were no producers, wealth would remain stationary of course. Well, who are the producing classes? Why, the farmers, artisans, &c. Then the dividends that come to monied corporations from the speculation in the currency of course must come from these classes, either directly or indirectly, and so far as such corporations are legalized be. Brown, R. S.; B. G. Grover, A. R. S.; M.Kempour coin to pay for what we ought to make youd the real wants of community, so far do sey, F. S.; A. Southworth, T.; L. B. Mitchell, it home. How much iron is imported rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the special benefit of a few. This is anti-democtatic,-anti-republican!

We come then to this conclusion; that as country ;-as that is the only standard of value, so it is the only safe and permanent currency that we can have, and unless the issue of Banks is made to conform to this standard other half being eventually swindled out of their holders. Where Banks are allowed as a convenience, (which is all they are good for) their number and issues should be circumscribed to meet the specie basis of the currencountry, and to more productive markets, such quehanna. i sues should never be allowed by the governtion comes, as it must, one half the Banks explode, the whole currency is uprooted, and a hurricane of Bankruptcy sweeps the whole reason, but with past experience. We have a list of one hundred and sixty-five Banks that

In regulating the currency then, in order that it may be sound, safe, free from fluctuatuitions, so as to give a steady and healthy tone to the advancing business prosperity of the country preventing the occurrence of those ue in the currency, as that possesses an in- terest to \$1,300,000. trinsic value derived from the cost of mining, &c., which paper does not possess to any exwhich deludes them with paper money. It is ten millions of dollars. the most perfect expedient ever invented for fertilizing the rich man's field by the sweat of the

cor man's brow." sition in reference to our present system of tion to be held in Baltimore. Banking, and the Small Note Law; and also the position that we understand the Democracy of this county to occupy. We had propower to fulfil that promise this week.

Hon. Asa G. Dinock, of the Ohio progressing in N. Y. City. Emperor at St. Treiena.

Such a war they say would be popular; and but I shall control that currency, and instead in the Hungarian Republic. Asa, we always in such circumstances why should they not of your receiving the full amount of your lakew you were a "trump." Suppose you go undertake it? I know nothing of the feel-bor by having it in the constitutional current. Who knows but you might be made a Gov.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1852.

Your committee announces with pleasur won from our Democratic brethren of Califorposes of the government, oppressing the mass nia. While we rejoice with you that our sucof the governed, and they have a right to comcess is a triumph of truth and fidelity to the plain of the injustice of the laws under which Union over error and fanaticism, its results they live. The farmer, the mechanic, the la-

triumph they have so nobly achieved, and the hose to whom he has committed the legisla- honors which their gallant conduct so richly

WILLIAM DOCK, eral Arch. \*\*

F. K. Boas, Secretary.

Silver Creek Division S. of T.

the Montrose Division.

B. H. Foot, W. P.; E. Summers, W. A.; L. G.

there are the elements for a large and prosper- currency? The iron-makers who have clo-

Correspondence of the Democrat. SPRINGVILLE, Feb. 25, 1852.

on please you may publish the following anrisburg, on the liquor question; which I think and anyhody of common sense can estimate fairly settles the question as to their position in the-matter.

Truly, those who have petitions should get them filled up as soon as possible, and forward the system would prevent the State from

Very respectfully yours, JUSTUS KNAPP.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18, 1852. the 16th came to hand to-day. In answer to against the foreign mischief will afford a

it very cheerfully. Wyoming asking it; but very few from Sus-

such a law this winter, we can hardly say.-The question is much agitated heres Send on your petitions as fast as you please

and we will present them immediately. We remain yours very truly,

MICHEL MEYLERT,

ISAAC RECKHOW; failed between 1811 and 1837. Their whole steamer Cambria brought the intelligence of a great loss to the holders of fotes. These capital amounted to thirty millions. Of these truly awful calamity which occurred at the Binks there was a total loss to stock and note village of Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, by stocks and the State stocks of New York holders far above the whole capital invested; the overflow of a reservoir used for supplying probably not less than forty millions. O! ye the woolen mills and a number of the dwelladvocates for a paper currency, exclusively ings in the neighborhood with water, and and in every failure all the loss fell upon look on the mischief vo have done." And known as the Holme Reservoir, which on ve hard-handed laborers,—the producers of Thursday morning, about one o'clock, burst the gain, which was no trifle, was made by the country,-from whom this amount has with a tremendous roar, and the water rushed those who bought the notes of the poor at been plundered, learn from this a lesson; see down the valley with terrific force, carrying a great discount, and then beld them till where your rights are, how they are bartered away an immense mill, built of stone, with all paid in full from the sale of the Federal or away, and then rally to maintain them in fu- its heavy machinery, &c., several outbuildings, State stocks. Even some of the banks ture What wonder that there came at the two rows of new buildings at Holmfirth, and have failed for the very purpose of gain, latter period of which we have spoken, a gen- part of the village of Hincheliffe Mills. Near- and in all these failures the poor are losers. eral destruction upon the country!-that Bank- ly all the inhabitants were asleep at the time, rupter and Repudiation swept it like a del- and were swept to a considerable distance, a number of bodies having been taken from the river fifteen miles from the spot. One hunpersons are missing, and more than sixty dead bodies are said to be lying at the inns.

The Case of the Commonwealth of terrible commercial convolsions with which Pennsylvania rersus the U.S. Bank, which we have been visited so often and disastrously was taken to the Supreme Court of the U.S. in the past, specie, the legitimate currency of the has been decided in favor of the Common-Constitution, should be somewhere at the wealth. The Judgment of the District Court the sawing during the night; Mr. Journ To provide for the erection of a House foundation. Without if, there can be no val- which has been affirmed, amounted with in- HENRY taking his turn at work, from 12 of Correction and Employment in Phila-

classes of mankind, none is so efficient as that title to the estate. The estate is valued at hand, and in his endeavours to grasp at of Hebrew origin, we believe.

We promised, last week, to define our po- Delegates to the National Democratic Conven- hand like a wafer, entirely severing the he had chosen. On these occassions Jen-

gressed thus far, when we were called, with U. S. Senator for six years from the fourth of this position, his own weight and the enter-

The Case of N. P. Willis tersus Edwin Forest for Assault and Battery, is now

Bo Gov. Ujhazy's daughters, who are highly educated, it is said, may be seen duily at work in the cornfield with a boe, on their farm at New Bude Iowa.

A pill has passed the Senate of Alafor sale into that state

### From the Philadelphia Ledger. Free Banking.

A law to authorize free banking is now before our Legislature. As a general rule. we oppose corporations, and would have ter grants a species of monopoly, and can no obtained only by a special law. Hence obarters are special laws for the special benefit of special persons, and therefore in conflict with equality. As such, we oppose them. And the creation of each company under a charter requires a particular law for the occasion; and we would not have the time of Legislatures consumed in granting special permission for the transaction of business which ought to be free to anybody under general laws. According to

Our argument in favor of free banking in this State, is its tendency to raise the price of our public debt. Its advocates say that, under a free banking law like that regits. Say that, under a free banking law like that. The banner has been awarded to the county of New York, making our State debt the basis of bank-notes, the price of this debt Canal. would almost immediately rise above par, for the noble example given in her undying devotion to our principles, which justly entitles her to the proud appellation of the "BAN-NER COUNTY" of the Keystone of the Fed-bush to proud appellation of the "BAN-NER COUNTY" of the Keystone of the Fed-bush to profit under the rise. could sell for a profit under the rise .-But is the argument equally good for the people? The debt of Pennsylvania amounts to \$40,000,000, and can be made the basis, under such free banking law, of a new cir-The Silver Creek Division No. 505, of the culation amounting to four-fifths of that Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania, was in- amount, or \$32,000,000. Would the agstituted on Tuesday evening fast, by D. G. W. riculture or manufactures of the State be P. Geo. Fuller, assisted by members from promoted by this augmentation of the currency? It would be an auxiliary, to the The following persons were duly elected amount of \$32,000,000, to that excessive and installed officers for the present quarter: try dependent upon the workshops of Enrope, and which periodically sends away How much flour is not exported, which in homicide cases, were read in place. We were present at the exercises, and think would find a foreign market under a dearer sell their furnaces on compulsion, the capiassurance of a domestic market, the farmers who once did, now cannot sell flour for Messrs. S. B. & E. B. Chase, Editors:-If exportation, and who would so sell it under dearer currency, can answer the question .swer, to my letter, from our members at Har. The mischief is already serious, gigantic; the effect upon this evil, produced by an addition of \$32,000,000 to that excess of carrency in which the evil originates,

The advocates of free banking say that sive use of Tobacco in China, by the substitution-opium! Our readers remember the days of loan companies and "shin-JUSTUS KNAPP, Esq. - Dear Sir :- Yours of disappeared. We think that stringent laws stituents desire such a law we would support much in manufacturing the mischief at bated at length, was postponed. home to prevent the importation of mis-We have received several petitions from chief from abroad. We prefer a total interdiction of the mischief.

The advocates of free banking say that it would prevent bank failures, and thus What the ultimate prospect is of passing protect the holders of notes; for if a bank does not redeem its notes, the State comels it to stop, converts its stock into mone and redeems its notes at par, the issue not exceeding the value of the stock. Indeed! The history of free banking in New York tells a different story. Every one of the legion founded upon the stocks of other States, real estate, stocks of chartered TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN ENGLAND .- The banks, and other securities, has failed, at failures produced a law requiring Federal as the basis. Of the batch raised upon this foundation, many have already failed; poor holders, who could not wait the winding up of the affairs of the bank, and all We dislike a system which is so fertile in fraud, under which the poor are the chief or only sufferers.

# Distressing Accident.

A singular and painful accident occurred on Wednesday morning last, at Hunling's Mills, on Musquito creek, about six miles near as we can glean, are as follows: Two men were employed in the mill at

which the accident occurred to superintend o'clock until daylight. Having been awa- delphia county, The Case of Mrs. Gaines in the Su-neath the mill for the purpose of arranging revolution of the machinery. The poor fellow, who must have been suffering the most excruciating agony, screamed frantically for help, but the noise of the rushing water drowned his voice, and his fellow laletic man, full of life and vigor! Ho position-his right arm wedged between his life

the impinging wheels, in a winter night. Thirty-Second Congress-Fint wounds! His wife awkening from a fright-ful dream, and seeing no light in the mill surmised that something had hapened, ran ran from the house to the mill, heard him moan and discovered him, and arousing the Mexican indemnity. neighbors, at five o'clock, after considerable difficulty, be was released from his frightful captivity. His arm was amputated on Wednesday by Dr. Thomas Lyon. from whom we gather these particulars, and who now has the mangled limb at his office. Mr. Henry is in a fair way for recovery from the terrible accident and exposure to the consideration of the petitions for reise ette.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Feb. 23. SENATE .- The Senate proceeded to the SENATE.—The Senate proceeds Whole, Navy Officers and men who have ten of Mr. Muhlenberg's bill for the better regulation and management of the public

The bill, passing the Committee, came favor of modifying the post office lands up on a second reading, and was then post- California and Oregon. poned until Monday next.

House.-The Speaker laid before the House the proceedings of a public meeting held in Bradford county, in favor of the immediate completion of the North Branch tion of states in Congress, and buelly en

Mr Leach moved that the privilege of the Hall of the House be granted to Wm. R. Dickerson of Philadelphia, for the purpose of lecturing upon the evils of the State House Row, in Philadelphia.

The motion was negatived-Yeas 31, nava 53.

Mr. Lilly moved that the Congressional Apportionment Bill be taken up on Mon- Orr commenced a speech in favor of in day next, and that it be made the special passage. order for that day, which was agreed to. The Committee on Banks reported a bill to recharter the Easton Bank, and also

bill to incorporate the Eric City Bank. A bill relative to appeals from Justices of the Peace; to prevent farmers and others in Chester county from trespassing upon lands; for a new school district in India- patent, na county; to regulate the descent of property of mothers of illegitimate children; to allow writs of error and bills of exception

SENATE .- The Senate then took up in order the Fugitive Slave Bill, the question being upon the amendment of Mr Crabb talists who would build new furnaces upon to the amendment of Mr. Muhlenberg. which proposed to repeal the whole act o 1847, except the 1st and 2d sections.

Mr. Crabb moving to include the seventh section in the list of exceptions, a long and warm debate ensued, which was taken part in by Messra, Muhlenberg, Crabb, Carson, Buckalew and Kunkel, and finally adopted-yeas 25. nays 5.

The question then being upon Mr. Muhenberg's amendment, as amended, Mr. Guernsey moved to strike out the whole of the repealing of the bill, and insert a provision repealing only the sixth section of English, who attempt to restrain the exces- the law of 1847, when, on a motion to post- for the construction o' Railroads. pone, the Legislature adjourned.

February 26. SENATE .- The further consideration of plasters," when every piece of silver coin the bill in relation to kidnapping, was then on motion postponed until Wednesday next. The bill authorizing a loan for the immevour inquiry about our position on the " Maine better remedy than laws authorizing the diate completion of the North Branch Ca-Liquor Law," we would say, should our con- domestic mischief We do not believe and, came up in order, and after being de-

The bill providing for the more accurate to the remarks made in reference to be defining of the boundary lines between the counties of Montour and Columbia, passed Committee of the Whole.

House — The greater portion of the guilty of knavery and treason.

The greater portion of the Mr Rhett said that Commence was taken and treason. morning was taken up with the presenta- no such high moral or political position on of notitions &c. Quite a large num- to imposed any man her were presented for the passage of the Maine Liquor Law, signed by between 8000 and 9000 names, and also numerous until Monday, which was debated remonstrances against the same, one of Senate - Notwithstanding the stra which from Allegheny county, was signed the galleries were filled to their utmoto by upwards of 3000 citizens, and asked that the license law in force in the city and hear the conclusion of Mr. Class county of Philadelphia, may be extended to that county.

Several important bills were introduced.

and the House then adjourned. House .- The resolutions from the Senate against the removal of the United States Mint from Philadelphia to New York, was an extension of the Woodworth patent taken up and paseed.

The Committee on Ways and Means, were, on motion, instructed to enquire whether it was not necessary to require venders of patent rights to take out a State license, as venders of foreign merchandize Mr. Leech presented a remonstrance,

signed by 9,390 citizens against the enactment of any law similar to the Maine Liquor

The following bills were read in place: To incorporate the Charleston Silver and lead Co.

To incorporate the Wheatly Mining Co. To authorize the Governor to appoint from this place, the particulars of which, as Commissioners to revise and codify the laws of the Commonwealth.

A supplement to the act relating to in-

JENNY LIND was married by the Protestent. Daniel Webster said a truth which preme Court has been decided against her.— some of the gearing preparatory to pursu: tant Episcopal rite. She is thirty-one hould redeem many of his errors, that,—cf It is said Mrs. Gaines has spent many years ing his night's task, when, unfortunately years old, and her husband twenty-four. all the contricances for cheating the laboring and two fortunes in endeavoring to prove her slippi g, his light was dashed from his He is a gentleman and a man of geniussomething to support himself and prevent a r member his peformance on the piano forfall, his fingers were caught in the meshes te, too good for general appreciation, and Our state Democratic Convention of a cog-wheel which was slowly revolving never deviating from the severity of to draw meets in Harrisburg to-day, for the nomina- above him. The wheel gradually drew in out the public applaudits by tricks of claption of Canal Commissioner; and election of his arm-crushing, his strong, muscular trap, which he had dexterity enough to do if bone above the wrist, and mangling him in ny, who was not on the stage at the mothe most horrible manner—until he was ment, used often to stand forward in her Cor. John B. Weller, Democrat, has drawn up so that he had barely a footbold private box, and clap her hands vigorousbeen elected by the Legislature of California, upon the points of points of his toes. In ly, in sight of the audience, who by no denial would establish that men of Capital but a few hours warning, to attend a sick March 1852. Col. Weller takes the place of ling wedge formed by his arm stopped the the planist. However, she understood his means seemed to share her admiration for merits a great deal better than they did. -N. Y. Tribung.

> Mr. Hirman Wilcox, of Dayton water drowned his voice, and his fellow la Ohio, in assisting about two weeks ago, to borer, who had immediately dropped asleep take a druken loafer to jail, was bit by him in the mill, above him, accustomed to noise on one of his flugers. He paid but little and clatter, did not awaken nor hear him, attention to it until a few days subsequent There was none other likely to hear him. it became swollen and painful, The ordina-What an awful position for a strong, athe ry remedies were applied, but the inflamation letic man, full of life and vigor! He spread rapidly from the hand to the arm, screamed unheeded, until his voice failed and finally to the body—growing worse bams prohibiting the introduction of slaves him. For five hours he remained in that and finally to the body—growing worse and boots in Massachusetts for the body—growing worse and body in the body in the

WASHINGTON, Feb., 24th SENATE.

Mr. Rusk presented petitions for then form of the Post office laws, and upon the Mr. Cooper presented three petition relative to important modifications of the

tariff.

Also, for making provision for the parment of the Texas bond bolders. On motion of Mr. Muson, the Commit on Foreign Relations were discharged fra which he was subjected. Lycoming Gaz- ing the decisions of the Mexican Chin Commissioners, and moved the appointment of a select Committee for said subject. Laid over.

Mr. Gwin reported a bill in farmet granting additional compensation total and are still serving on the coast of Ch fornia and Oregon.

Mr. Rusk presented a joint resolution Mr. Hunter gave Notice of a bill med.

fying the warehouse laws. Mr. Borland introduced a joint rests bluined his views on the subject. Refer red to the Judiciary Committee.

House, Mr. Briggs presented a memorial for the Chamber of Commerce in New York the removal of the United States Minte

Philadelphia to New York. The bill granting lands to Missouris railroads was then taken up, when h

Feb. 25

SENATE. Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, presented, remonstrance against repealing the large dmirality proceedings.

Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, submitted

three remonstrances against the Wooden Also, for a modification of the tailing

segars. Mr. Walker, of Wis , presented a new orial from Col. Sherbarne, relative tob new patent anchor, he said, was designed to p.event disasters on the Lakes. Referred to the appropriate commit

Mr. Hamlin presented a memorializa ertain mill owners in Maine, againgth renewal of the patent for Barker's With

House .- the House met at the uni hour, and after reading of the journi

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, attempt ineffectually to report a hill for the appli ment of a superistendant of Indian Afin in California. On motion the House resumed there

sideration of bill granting land to Missi Mr. Welch, of Ohio, spoke at sa

length lu favor of the passage dis Feb. 27th, Sexua The Senate met at half-past 12 h motion of Mr. Gain, the considerating private bills was suspended for e

bour. Mr. R'iett spoke at some lengthin my self by Messrs. Cass and Clemens.

He was particularly severe on the his Mr Rhett said that Ch mens stood

House -- Mr. Bowie moved to postpr the consideration of the Bounty Lad

pacity, with persons who were anxiest speech.

Mr Seward presented a resolution for the Legislature of New York, in favore compendium of the census.

Also a petition from 476 citizens di ugara county, New York, against grant

NEW RATLEGAD TRACE ON THE STREET hanna .- The old railroad track arrest Susquehanna, having become much will and in two or three places slightly bak by the immense travel over it for some weeks, the Ruilroad Company on With day commenced laying down a new inc which was completed on Thursday and noon, by the railroad supervisors, in than thirty-six hours-a feat mit as equalled by the best railroad builden the United States. Immediately as completion, some sixty or seventy built cars, all heavily laden, passed over it

case and shfety.
The road now, with its new and the rails, appears as if it would last for ent weeks to come, provided no sudden char in the weather take place, the ice being parently as firm and strong as it has in any time during the winter. This beor railroad, by the way, is a natural conty, and has excited no little interest number of our citizens daily take 1 in the care for the express purpose of ing it. There are two good hotelest Best de Grace, at either of which visite he pleasantly and comfortably account

By means of this track over 200 instances freight will now be passed from Philips phio to Bultimore, most of which is tined for the West to pass over the Bi more and Ohio Railroad, which would be cruise go over the Pennsylvania Russia avoiding Baltimore and the great nin of Maryland.

The Public Printing, according statement of the Harrisburg Union, ist on old fonts of type from twenty to be years old and worked "by some tarle fourteen apprentice boys that scarcely be a sheep's foot from an em quad accounts for the delay in printing the accounts for the delay in printing the als, which are new some 50 days between time. - Lycoming Gazette.

Bor The N. Y. Courier and Esqu states that the annual manufacture of the and boots in Mussachusetts for the Soul This certainly is an enormous amount