ashamed to acknowledge his dependence on his gardner his watchmaker, and his physician. They may be far inferior to him in intellect; yet in their department they are skilled; and in their particular branches they are worthy to be his teachers. Now, are we qualified, by ourselves, to experiment, to gather and compare facts, and to decide that we have found a celestial science, in a field where the philosophers of every age and land have been mining, and collecting, and arranging, and seeking to find the vein of truth which underlies and unites all that has been discovered? Surely what cousin says of mysticism, "It despairs of the regular process of science," is true of all who think to learn anything new from these novelties. Having for a few days witnessed a few facts, they jump at a conclusion, are sure they are looking on what the world before never saw, and rashly rush to try their skill in this fearful over-tasking of their nervous energy, as heedless as a child who sets a factory wheel in motion, or explodes fire-crackers in a powder-mill. They who learn anything by such a course will be likely to learn to much; to read too fearful a lesson. Why not leave, then, to men of science, the dangerous and arduous task, the wearing employ of making discoveries as to mysterious powers and influences? Would it be safe for you or me, Charles to suffer our curiosity to lead us to experimenting in chemistry, in manufacturing explosive gases, or working a steam engine? And yet the daily practising with these mysterious manifestations of the spiritual medium is more hazardous to my delicate frame-work than tampering with retorts and steam-pipes. Ah, leave we this experimenting to men of science trained to work! Let a Pliny, an Agassiz, press forward first to view this agitated Vesuvius, ere we trust our young feet on the quivering crust! It may be that even they will peril themselves in the attempt; certainly we shall peril ourselves.

Decisions of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

County Commissioners are required by law to furnish the directors of each school district with a correct copy of the last-adjusted valuation of proper subjects and things made taxable in the same for State and county purposes. These subjects and things are all taxable for school purposes, and the directors have no power or authority to omit levying a school tax upon some of them. They cannot enter property on their duplicate not returned by the county commissioners, nor strike off any property so returned. But where a palpable error has been committed by the assessor, they may exonerate.

It is not proper to exonerate the school tax levied upon money at interest at the time the assessment was made, but which was paid previous to the levying of the school tax.

If a school treasurer dies with a duplicate in his charge, the directors must take it back, the administrator of the deceased being required only to settle with the directors for such portion of the duplicate as the deceased treasurer had collected or rendered himself personally liable for.

School treasurers are entitled to two per cent. for collections, which must be paid out of the fund collected. When the duplicate goes into the hands of the collector, five per cent. is added to the tax, and he receives this sum as compensation. If he does not collect it, he must incur the loss, for he cannot be paid out of the original tax levied.

No resident can be compelled to pay school tax who has no school house to which he or she may send his or her scholar within four miles of his or her residence.

If a treasurer neglects to place his duplicate in the hands of the constable or collector, as required by the school law, he cannot issue his warrant for its collection after the expiration of the year for which the duplicate was issued. The person collecting a duplicate upon a warrant illegally issued would render himself liable to actions of trespass, and could be compelled to refund the money collected, with costs and damages. Nor would the treasurer have any remedy against the delinquent taxpayers. If a treasurer neglects his duty as above, he is liable to the district for the whole amount of the duplicate.

The stock of banks chartered or re-chartered since the passage of the general banking law of 1850, is exempted from taxation for any other than State purposes, and of course cannot be taxed for school purposes.

SUB-DISTRICTS.

To constitute a sub-district legally, it is necessary to enter its boundaries upon the minutes of the board of directors.

A custom prevails in many districts which have been divided into sub-districts, to make division of the funds of the former among the latter, and pay the amount over to the committees of the sub-districts, and permit them to expend it as they see proper. This is altogether wrong. Where sub-districts exist, the directors should annually at the commencement of the school year, inform the committee of each that a specified amount will be set apart for the use of their sub-district, but should not pay the same to the committees. Under no circumstances should money be drawn from the district treasury except upon the order of the president, &c., by direction of the board of directors, for *money already due*, which must be drawn in favor of the individual to whom it is due. The committee of each sub-district should certify bills of all expenses incurred by them to the board of directors for their examination and approval, and if found correct, the board should direct an order to be given on the treasurer for the amount. Committees of sub-districts have no power [illegible] directors of the district [illegible] of maintaining and keeping open the schools of the district, and the 'care' which the committee may exercise must be subject to the *use* of the schools under the board of directors, and not to 'care' to the extent of closing them; otherwise such *caring* would defeat their use.

Agricultural Societies.

We are requested to publish the two following sections of an Act of Assembly of 1851, No. 203, Pamphlet Laws Page 289; entitled "An act to Incorporate the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society:"

SECTION 3. That the sum of two thousand dollars out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to said society; and annually hereafter a sum of equal amount to that paid by the members thereof into its treasury, affidavit of which fact, and the amount so raised by the treasurer of the society being first filed with the State Treasurer: *Provided*, Such sum shall not exceed two thousand dollars in any one year.

SECTION 4. That when any number of individuals shall organize themselves into an agricultural or horticultural society, or any agricultural or horticultural society now organized within any of the counties of this Commonwealth, shall have adopted a constitution and by-laws for their government, elected their officers, and raised annually by the voluntary contribution of its members any sum of money which shall have been actually paid into their treasury for the purpose of being disbursed for the promotion of agricultural knowledge and improvement, and that fact be attested by the affidavit of their president and treasurer, filed with the commissioners of the county, the said county society shall be entitled to receive annually a like sum from the treasurer of their said county: *Provided*, That said annual payment out of the county funds shall not exceed one hundred dollars: *Provided further*, That but one such society in any county shall be entitled to receive such appropriation in any one year under this act.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania—1632 Copies Weekly.

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

MONTROSE, JANUARY 6, 1853

Recollect

That We furnish the "Democrat" and "Godey's Lady's Book" for 1853 for $3,50; and Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine" for $3,00

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Electors of Susquehanna County are hereby notified that a Convention will be held at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday evening, first week of Court, the 17th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the 4th of March State Convention for nominating a Canal Commissioner.

By order of of the Committee.

M. C. TYLER, Chairman.

Montrose, Jan. 6th, 1853.

☞ Absence of our Compositors during the early part of the week, must explain the cause of our paper being so far behind this week. We hope soon to be able to resume our accustomed regularity.

☞ Our Carrier desires us to return his acknowledgements to his friends, for the very kind remembrances he received on New Years morning.

☞ D. R. Lathrop has been appointed Post Master at this place, *vice* Benjamin Case, resigned.

☞ The health of Hon. Wm. R. King is no better. He is now at his residence in Alabama, and will sail soon for Havana, where he intends to spend the winter.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Tuesday last the House of Representatives of this State organized by the Election of WM. P. SCHELL, Democrat, of Fulton County as Speaker. Charles W. Kelso, of Erie, was the Whig candidate.

The Senate was unable to elect a Speaker on that day, in consequence of the absence of two whig members, which left it a tie. Several unsuccessful ballots were taken. Mr. Sanderson, the member from this District was the Democratic nominee, and Thomas Carson the Whig.

Wednesday morning the Senate again met and on the 8th ballot Mr. Carson was elected by one majority. The Governor's Message was then communicated to both Houses. We have received a copy of it, but owing to its length we are obliged to defer its publication until next week. The following is a synopsis of the message.

It commences by congratulating his fellow citizens upon the general prosperity of the country, its freedom from famine, wars, and internal strife.

Alludes to the Presidential Election, and happy termination thereof.

Notices, in a feeling manner, the death of Webster and Clay, and says, while lamenting the loss of those patriots we should be consoled by the recollection that they have been spared to fill the full measure.

It alludes to the state of the Treasury, and states an actual balance of $671,000, was on hand on the 1st of December.

The Governor estimates the amount of receipts for the comming year, at $4,626,500, and the expenditures at $4,028,670.

He alludes to the loan made by the state for the completion of the North branch Canal and other purposes.

The Governor seems to think that the slight misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain, on the fishery question, disturbed the monetary world for a short season, and that the bids for the $5,000,000 loan were not so favorable as had been anticipated. He further states, that the financial operations of the year, including the North Branch loan, has left but little additional burthen upon the treasury.

The receipts from the public works, for the fiscal year of 1852, amounted to $1,896,811 42 and the expenditures for the same period, $1,029,341 23.

The governor, in alluding to the heavy expenses incurred upon the North Branch Canal and the relaying of the north track of the Columbia Railroad, says that although it is necessary to the public welfare that these works should be speedily consumated, yet he is opposed to the creation of any permanent loan whatever; nor should the sinking fund be diverted from its legitimate ends.

The General Assembly may, however, in view of the pressing necessity for the immediate completion of these improvements, deem it wise to authorize the anticipation of the surplus which may accrue in the Treasury for one or two years.

The Governor alludes to an unpleasant misunderstanding which has existed for some time between the Board of Canal Commissioners and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and considers it a cause of regret that feelings should have been excited to lead to an unnecessary rivalry between the maine line of the state improvements and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

He also alludes to the relief notes in circulation, and sincerely hopes that the General Assembly may bring about a speedy cancellation of the same. He likewise alludes to the currency of the state, which seems to be in a sound condition.

The influence of the gold discoveries in California and Australia upon goods and property are commented upon at some length.

He recommends the removal from circulation of all notes under $5, and when that is accomplished to remove them also.

The Governor alludes at some length to the agricultural interest, and says that it has been too much neglected.

He sets down the population as 2,813,784 an increase of 36 per cent. since 1840.

The public debt is stated at $40,000,000, and the assessed value of real and personal estate at $497,039,649.

☞ The secret of success in business is *energy and advertising*.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

The Panorama of 1852, with its innumerable scenes, joyous and sad, of bright and dark coloring has glided by, and is rolled up with ages past, never again to be unfolded in time.

It has exhibited to our gaze the nations of the earth agitated and disturbed; restless with innate longing for Liberty. Europe's great champion of Freedom has labored zealously, and urged with words of eloquence that will forever burn in many hearts, before this free and happy people, the cause of his down trodden and oppressed country. But still Hungary groans and bleeds at every pore beneath the iron heal of despotism and tyranny.

Fickle France, guided by a faithless and ambitious man has voluntarily thrown away the flag of freedom, just as nations were looking to see it unfurl more broadly, and proclaimed Louis Napoleon Emperor. What this new sway will beget is anxiously looked for. It may lead to a still greater agitation of the European nations, and the war for Freedom be a thousand fold more wild and desperate until Republics, like our own founded on a sure basis, shall spring up over the Eastern continent. Or it may lead to greater oppression and plunge the trans-atlantic countries, into still greater darkness. What cause of joy and gratitude have we that our country, our pride and boast, is free from these terrible periodical excitements and changes; that we have been so richly blessed with peace and overflowing prosperity.

Since last we stood at the open door of the New Year, death has been busy among the great ones of the earth. England has lost from her counsels her greatest warrior and statesman: the gray head of the Duke of Wellington has been bowed in the dust, and full of honors, like a shock of corn, fully ripe, he has been gathered to his last resting place.—And twice successfully has this nation been stricken and shrouded in mourning at the loss of her strong pillars of State. First the venerable statesman Clay, slowly, sadly faded away in the midst of the scenes where he had so long stood the faithful advocate of truth and freedom; and bitter and deep were the gushing tears a nation shed at his grave. Months passed, when suddenly on wings of lightning, tidings flew through the land that another of the nations great lights was about to go out; and alas, quickly confirmed by the sad news that Webster was no more. Thus are these great intellects that have flashed for half a century, lost to the nation and the world.

During this year also the people have been called upon to choose another to fill the highest office in the gift of any people, the chief magistracy of this great Republic. Quietly have they discussed, quietly met and signified through the ballot-box, who was their choice; and all believe they have chosen wisely and well. With high hopes do we look forward to the next Administration, that it will be prolific of the most happy and permanent results to our country. Chosen by so vast a majority of the people, the President elect stands upon a broad foundation; and we doubt not that during his presidential term he will act independent of every consideration save the best good of our common country. The Panoramic view of 1853 is already moving rapidly before us. What scenes it will present is only known to Him who rules the earth and all the countless worlds of the Planetary system.

Railroad Accident.

A serious accident occurred on the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, at Binghamton on Sunday night last.

As the mail Passenger train from the West was entering the village, the tender having neglected to turn a switch back, it ran off on a bridge part known as the Plank Road bridge, and was precipitated down the bank some 20 feet. The fireman John Dobbs was instantly killed, and the Engineer, Mr. Inman severely, though not fatally injured. Others were injured. The switchman was in the watch-house, asleep, when the train came up; and the Engineer blew his whistle in due time to have changed the switch, had the switchman been at his post.

Malan, the switchman, fled immediately, and has not yet been found.

NEW COUNTY PROJECT.—We understand that it is in contemplation to apply to the Legislature this session to organise a new county to embrace Paupack, Sterling, Salem, and a part of Canaan townships from Wayne county; Green and Palmyra townships from Pike county; and Jefferson, Madison and Covington townships from Luzerne county—the county seat to be at Hamilton in Salem township.

Melancholly Accident.

On Monday last a young man by the name of Michael Gorman, aged about 25, was drowned whilst attempting to cross the Chemung river about one mile above the dam. The circumstances of the matter as near as we can learn are as follows:

The young man was attempting to cross the river upon a slab raft, it being rather loosely constructed, it came to pieces when about half the way across and let him in. He swam nobly for some time, and was told by the bystanders to make for the end of a large stone-boat which it appears lay a short distance below. He missed the boat about fifteen feet, and as he passed sank to rise no more. It is the opinion of some that were present and witnessed the whole transaction, that he might been rescued, if promptness had marked the movements made for his rescue.

His father, mother, and brother stood on the bank and witnessed the whole scene. The body has not yet been recovered.—*Athenian.*

LETTER OF MR. KING.—The following is the letter of declination of the late President of the U. S. Senate:

WASHINGTON City, Dec. 20, 1852.

Senators: The feeble state of my health renders me unable to discharge the duties of President *protempore*. Accept, I beg you, my resignation of the honorable position in which you have with so much unanimity placed me.

In taking leave of you Senators, permit me to express my grateful acknowledgements for your uniform personal kindness and the generous support you have never failed to give me in my efforts to preserve order and enforce the parliamentary law. May a merciful Providence preserve to each of you the greatest of earthly blessings—health.

With the highest respect and esteem, I am your obedient servant. WM. R. KING

Harrisburg Editorial Correspondence.

House Representatives, Jan. 3, 1853.

DEAR DEMOCRAT:—I am here, thank good fortune, all safe, well and hearty, notwithstanding the tremendous efforts of "the family" Physician to the contrary, whose extensive practice embraces *one* patient, and a territory bounded on all sides by the Livery Stable in Montrose, and terminating at "a *Post* and Stones" somewhere on the Wyalusing.—Please give notice through your columns, that before the venerable sages of Susquehanna County Banking enter upon another campaign, they will probably be called on to redeem a "pile" that is now lying in the State Treasury here, in the same manner that Gen. Bickel, our fearless State Treasurer, called on the old United States Bank at Philadelphia, last winter. Would not those letters, from a distinguished citizen of your Borough, read well in Court? Let us see how it goes? "I am happy to state that the Bank of Susquehanna County has been revived on a *specie* basis, *and is able to meet all its liabilities*. *Mr. St. John, the Cashier, is a man of integrity*," &c. That is fine—well said—smoothly written! It is in good hands too, and will be kept there for *future* reference.

I have not much in the way of news to communicate yet. To-morrow we hope to get organized, and the next day shall probably receive the Message of Governor Bigler. It is said to be quite lengthy, and a full exposition of Democratic doctrines, especially in reference to corporations. By the way, you may look for a veto of the great Scranton Iron Bill passed last winter. It will never be signed by Gov. Bigler,—and I might add, never ought to be. I think that Mr. Schell of Fulton Co. will be elected Speaker of the House, though there are a dozen candidates, but whom the Whigs will make speaker of the Senate is not yet so clear. Mr. Carson and Judge Myres seem to be the most prominent candidates.

The signs of the times indicate a busy Session. The Members are nearly all here, and seem to be preparing for hard work. The House has a very large proportion of new members, and also of young men. Judging from appearances, we shall have a fair array of talent, combined with a good deal of youthful ardor and energy. The most important measure of the Session, I apprehend, will be the disposal of the controversy between the Canal Commissioners and the Penn'a Rail Road Company. The decision of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia last week, has thrown the whole matter back upon the Legislature. It is in a bad fix, and I will give you something of a history of the case some time hence.

I should not wonder if an effort should be made during the Session to pass a "Free Banking Law." We need such a law very much, in order to get another Bank in your county. Would it not be a fine arrangement all round. It would be just as easy to evade the law in reference to Stock securities as it was to evade the provision in reference to the paying in of the capital of the old Bank. A false statement of *respectable* men, under oath, will accomplish the one as easily as it did the other, and then there would be no trouble of applying to the Legislature for a charter under the "*Free*" system, as every man could set up a Bank for himself. How many advocates will the *free* system find in Susquehanna county?

Great efforts are being made here to form a Cabinet for Gen. Pierce. Judge Woodward has been talked of for a few days for Secretary of State. My notion is that position lies between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Hunter of Virginia. More of these speculations next time. E. B.

CLEANINGS.

☞ Horatio Greenough, the accomplished sculptor, died in Boston on Saturday last, of brain fever. He had executed many pieces highly creditable to him as an artist, and had recently been engaged on the equestrian statue of Washington, to be erected in the Union Park, New York.

☞ Franklin Pierce is the fourteenth President. His initials stand for it, and his name in full counts fourteen.

☞ Edwin Forrest and Miss Sinclair, his late wife, by a singular coincidence, have effected engagements at the rival theatres of Buffalo, to come off at the same time.

A DEMOCRATIC STATE.—There are ninety counties in Texas, every one of which, at the last election, gave a majority for FRANKLIN PIERCE for President. In three of the counties Gen. Scott did not get a single vote, and fourteen of them gave him less than ten votes each.

The Irving House at New York charged for Kossuth's board &c., 14 299 87. Mr. Howard however, deducted $1000, leaving $13.—299 87. Last winter he received $10,000 and a bill has been passed to pay the balance.

MRS. HARRIET STOWE is about to commence the publication, in the National Era, the Abolitionist paper, at Washington, of a new story, called 'Mark Sutherland; or power and Principle.' She gives the following as an outline of it: 'This story illustrates, among other things, the genius of American Institutions in developing and recompensing native talent in all ranks of society, shown in the history of the planter's son who giving up patrimony for conscience sake, sets out upon a life of toil and self denial, and through many cares, trials, adventures and sufferings, carves his way to merited honors.'

FANNY FERN.—We published a paragraph not long since stating that it was said that the brilliant and dashing writer, in the Boston Olive Branch, over this name, was a sister to N. P. Willis. A Boston paper notices this, says:—That she is also said that this sister of N. P. Willis is very much in favor of the Bloomer costume, wears breeches, smokes cigars, promenades the streets in Wellington boots and a standing shirt collar, edits the best paper, and is the best looking man in Boston; she bears the cognomen of quaint 'Fanny Fern' abroad, but is better known at home as Tom Nordis, the editor of the Olive Branch.

BOOK NOTICES.

The United States Review.—We have received the first number of this work, and upon a cursory examination find it fully equal to our expectations from reading the Prospectus. It contains 96 pages of matter, and its print is neat and elegant. Its contents, for January are as follows: Foreign and Commercial Policy of the United States; 2. Passages in the life of a Glutton; 3. The great surplus in the Treasury; 4, Cuba—Foreign policy of the U. S. in 1825—6; 5. The Master of the World; 6, The Poet; 7, The Japan Expedition and its results; 8, The order of the Lone Star; 9, "To the Victors belong the spoils;" 10, A stray Yankee in Texas; Book Notices. For Terms and address see Prospectus in our advertising columns.

Godey's Lady's Book for January we have omitted to notice, although the earliest as it ever is, upon our table. Without particularizing, we will say that Godey each successive year adds new and substantial attractions to his book. Of late we have discovered, and read with interest, articles of a scientific nature, which are of real practical utility. We like this new feature, and if we may judge from the number of new subscriptions we have received for him, others are of the same opinion.

We still furnish the Lady's Book and the "Democrat" for 1853 for $3,50.

The Genesee Farmer for January comes laded with rich instruction to the Farmer. This is decidedly the 'Farmer's own Book.' Terms $0,50 a-year, 8 copies for $3,00. Address Daniel Lee, Rochester, N. Y.

The Pennsylvania School Journal for December is an able and interesting number.—This work should be taken by every teacher, any all others who feel an interest in schools and education. Edited by Thos. H. Burrowes, Lancaster, Pa.—Terms, $1,00

The Monthly Jubilee, by an Association of the Daughters and Sons of Toil. Published at corner of Church Alley and Second street, Philadelphia. Terms $1.

The Jubilee is an advocate of liberal principles, devoted to the interests of the people, independent of all religious sectarianism, and political partizanship. In order to give our readers some idea of this work, we quote from the "Platform," which is certainly radical enough for this day of progress:

1. Land and Human Freedom—Labor's Rights and Universal *viva voce* suffrage. That Labor can only be elevated and independent when Capital shall, through public opinion seek labor for investment.

2. That all laws shall be to maintain the natural rights of the people. Therefore, all laws which in any way compel labor to seek Capitol for employment are opposed to the natural rights of the people, and should be repealed.

3. That all persons of age—without reference to sex or birth-place, who are liable to be Law Breakers—shall be eligible to be Law Makers, Law Expounders, and if necessary, Law Defenders.

5. That all systems of civil jurisprudence—that restrict or interfere with the equal enjoyment of the natural rights of the people—the elements of Land, Air, Suffrage and Freedom—are incidental to oppression and to criminal jurisprudence, and consequently should be abolished, viz: Collection of debt by coercive legislation and law—tariff enactments—standing army and navy—Municipal, State and National Indebtedness.

8. That every Corporation sustained by shareholders is a body without a soul, and that no number of shares should have precedence in voting against an individual shareholder, a body with a soul—and may be, children also—the God Man, and not the God Capital, or God Money, should have precedence:—And it according to the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, Labor or Laboring Women and Men must rotate in power, strength and vitality through the changes of youth, manhood and old age, so also shall Capital rotate in its power to oppress Labor.

9. That if labor through public opinion is compelled to take care of itself, Capital thro' public opinion should also depend upon its own resources. The present system of civil jurisprudence, based "on the musty formula of antiquated feudalism" robs and degrades Labor, sustaining the oppression of Capital and Special Legislation.—Is continually incidental to Criminal Jurisprudence, because Capital can pay the Jury, Lawyer, Judge, Legislator and Priest, more to rob and degrade Labor, than Labor can pay Law to defend its natural rights. Consequently Labor is frequently driven to revolution, and hence arises Criminal Jurisprudence. The secret ballot box is no remedy, because the same power of Capital to degrade Labor, causing it to deposit a secret vote, fearing loss of employment, would not hesitate to shuffle the ballots after being deposited. There is salvation and elevation for Labor in no other way than with the Sword of Universal *viva voce*. Suffrage—because European Capital robbed from Labor to the extent of five hundred millions of dollars is invested in United States Land, Stocks, Loans, Bonds, &c., and Shylock-like, demands the Flesh, and bribes State and National Legislation to give the Blood of Labor for Interest.

WEBSTER AND HAYNE'S SPEECHES.—This is a small publication, of 84 pages, just issued by Redding & Co., of Boston, from whom it can be had at the low price of 25 cents. It can be sent by mail. Probably no speeches, delivered in the United States Senate, ever occupied so much of the public mind; and yet they never before made their appearance, side by side, in a neat publication such as this is.—A perusal of these speeches, even at this day, is a source of pleasure to those who take an interest in the affairs of the nation.

A Veteran Voter.

Michael Grennell, of Clinton, Pa., rode with one of his sons, aged 74, on the day of the election and voted for Franklin Pierce. He himself 100 years old, and has voted at every Presidential election since the adoption of the federal constitution. His votes have been as follows:

For George Washington, in 1788 and 1792.
Thomas Jefferson, in 1796, 1800 and 1804.
James Madison, 1808 and 1812.
James Monroe, in 1816 and 1820.
Andrew Jackson, 1824, 1828 and 1832.
Martin Van Buren, 1836 and 1840.
James K Polk, in 1844.
Lewis Cass, in 1848, and
Franklin Pierce, in 1852.

The Honesdald *Herald* says, that, in consequence of a cold he was quite unwell a few days immediately previous to Nov. 2d. Fears were entertained he wouldn't be able to attend the polls. On being asked the day before election, whether he intended to go, he replied.—*Our Government must be sustained* and one vote may turn the scales.'

THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

A communication was received and read from the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, inviting the members of the Senate to attend the inauguration of the monumental statue to Gen. Jackson.

A communication was also received from the President, in reference to a Military Asylum in the District of Columbia.

The resolution introduced on Tuesday by Mr. Cass, requesting that the President transmit to the Senate any information in possession of the department of State respecting the establishment of a new British colony in Central America, &c., was taken up and passed.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., submitted a resolution calling for information as to the amount of money paid by seamen since the act passed for the support of marine hospitals; and also the amount of money appropriated for the same object.

House.

There not being a quorum present at the opening, Mr. Dean moved a call of the House which was agreed to.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, when it was found that a quorum had arrived.

The call was then reconsidered and the journal of yesterday's proceedings read.

A communication was received from the Department of the interior, and appropriately disposed of.

Hon. Edward P. Little, chosen representative to fill the vacancy from the 9th Congressional district, Mass., caused by the death of Hon. Orin Fowler, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

A motion was made to lay upon the table Mr. Harris's resolution prescribing the manner in which committees shall report. The motion being referred, the yeas and nays were called for upon the passage of the resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 3d.

Senate.

Senators Samuel Houston, of Texas, and Jones, of Iowa, made their appearance for the first time during the present session, this morning.

Mr. Smith, of Conn., presented a petition from Horace Wells, of Hartford, asking a reward for his discovery of Choloroform. Mr. Smith expressed a wish that the subject be referred to some committee who were not already committed against it.

A discussion sprung up on the reference of the petition, when, the debate being concluded Mr. Cass moved that it be laid on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Cass presented a petition in favor of some action being taken by this government to secure to American citizens abroad the right of religous worship in their own faith. He offered a few remarks in supporting the petition.

When he had concluded, he moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was agreed to.

Mr. Mason, of Va., moved to take up his resolution calling for information in relation to the President's declination to participate in the tripartite treaty guaranteeing Spain in the possession of the island.

He said that it was understood the debate upon the subject was to be postponed until after the President should transmit his answer to the resolution.

Mr. Mason's resolution was then taken up and adopted.

House.

Mr. Houston of Alabama moved that the House resolved itself in Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union, to take up for consideration several appropriation bills.

The yeas and nays were ordered thereon.

The motion was carried.

Nhe Navy pension bill was then taken up—considered and laid aside to be reported.

The Invalid Pension bill was next taken up and ordered to be reported complete.

The Military Academy bill was next considered.

Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, delivered a speech in regard to the acquisition of new territory by the United States. He was opposed to all filibustering and declared his intention to stand by the Munroe doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 4th

Senate.

Numerous petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Smith, of Ct., moved to take from the table the petition of the son of Dr. Wells, praying for some compensation for his father's discovery of chloroform, and refer it to the committee on military affairs.

A brief discussion ensued. Mr. Adams of Miss., said he would never vote a dollar's reward for any discovery.

Finally, the petition was referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Borland, from the Military Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of memorials of the same subject.

Mr. Cass introduced a joint resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, and declaring the United States would consider as an unfriendly act, and to be resisted by us, any attempt by foreign governments to get possession of Cuba either peaceably or forcibly.

The resolution was read and ordered to be printed.

House.

After the reading of the journal, &c., Mr. Houston offered a resolution to close the debate on the Military Academy bill in two hours after the committee shall again consider it.

Mr. Richardson moved to amend so as to close the debate to-morrow. Motion lost.

The resolution of Mr. Houston was then, after some little debate, adopted.

Mr. Sibley said that certain allegations had been made in newspapers against a high officer in Minnesota, and asked for an opportunity to explain.

Mr. Stanley objected.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Houston went into committee of the whole on the state of the union. (Mr. Richardson, chairman,) and resumed consideration of the Military Academy bill.

Mr. Polk spoke at some length in foreign matters, and against the Senate bill creating Gen. Scott a Lieut. General.

Mr. Polk strongly condemned the course of the Administration respecting Cuban prisoners the Thrasher case, the Crescent City affair, and seriously detracted from Gen. Scott's merits and praises.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 5th.

Senate.

Various petitions were presented.

A message was received from the President, transmitting the correspondence called for by Mr. Mason's resolution relative to the proposed tripartite treaty guaranteeing to Spain the possession of Cuba.

Mr. Underwood moved a reference.

Mr. Soule said that the understanding was had the other day, and when the documents came in the debate on the subject involved was to be resumed, on the motion to refer, and moved simply to print. After some debate the motion was agreed to.

House.

The House met at 12 o'clock. On motion of Mr Seymour, of New York, the Senate resolution amendatory of the steamboat law, was taken up, considered and passed.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, moved to reconsider the vote taken at the last session, rejecting the bill to remit the duties upon railroad iron imported for various Southern and Western Railroad Companies.

Mr. Jenkins moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

Mr. Cobb called on the yeas and nays which were ordered.

Remarks of Hon. G. A. Grow.

Upon a Resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to report "a Bill to admit Railroad Iron free of duty," in the House of Representatives, December 21 1852.

MR. GROW Said: Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield the floor to a dialogue, when my time is limited to five minutes.

I am not opposed to the reduction of duties on railroad iron from any consideration of protection to any interest of the country. I have always understood that the object of the imposition of duties on imports was to raise revenue for the support of Government, and while the tariff is the only tax law that the General Government now has justice to all interests require that the duties should be imposed in such a way as to raise the greatest amount of revenue. For being a tax on imported articles consumed in the country, and not upon property, the only way you can reach the wealth of the nation, and make it pay its proportion of taxation, or anything towards it, is to impose your heaviest duty on articles consumed mostly by the richer portion of your population. What justice is there in exempting from taxation the associated capital of the country invested in railroad enterprises, while you tax the mechanic on his saw and hammer, the farmer on his chains and plow and the day laborer on his spade, axe and hoe? What is it, sir, but another form of class protection? Some gentleman who are violent opposers of protection to any interest or class, are strenuous advocates of this. Where is the difference in granting legislative favors to a class of men engaged in manufacturing, or another class of men engaged in railroad speculations? For in both cases men invest their money in the hopes of gain. The dividends and the percentage are the sole inducements; and let them both be treated alike by your laws—giving bounties to neither. While the revenue of the Government is collected by imports, let every article imported pay its proper share of tax, unless it be an article of necessary and universal consumption. But railroad iron is not such an article, and justice to the tax-payer demands that it should contribute its share to the revenue. Why should the labor of the country be taxed on salt, sugar, and other indespensable necessaries of life, and at the same time exempt the men who have invested and associated their capital in railroad projects? Besides, while collecting revenue, you are bound by every consideration to do as little injury as possible to any and all interests that have grown up under the laws or on the faith of the Government. Repeal the duties on railroad iron, and you strike a deadly blow at the iron interest of the country; for the manufacture of railroad bar is one of the greatest means of consuming pig iron. And besides, the railroad bar imported, after it becomes worn, can be taken up and worked over so as to answer many purposes for which iron is used. By a repeal of this duty, then, you strike down an interest that you called into existence solely by your legislation in 1842. Is it necessary to do it from my considerations of revenue? If so that interest, like any other, must submit to it. For the object in imposing any duty being to raise revenue, and and the manufacturer having the benefit of whatever it becomes necessary, therefore, to change the duty in order to meet the wants of the Government, whatever injury may result to him is one of the necessary consequences of this mode of collection. But in this case there is no such necessity; for by a repeal of this duty you destroy revenue.

And thus you would permit a large amount of iron to come into the country, to be used by various interests, under the disguise of benefiting corporations; and without raising an iota of revenue, you ruin one important interest of the nation. But, sir, I raise no voice here for protection; nor do I represent constituents who desire to trammel the trade of nations. They are ready to meet the gentlemen from Ohio, (Mr. Carter,) or gentlemen from any section of the Union, to unfetter commerce and strike off forever its shackles. But they ask that it shall be done with justice and fairness to the tax-payer and to all the great interests of the country.

POSTSCRIPT.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT—DEATH OF GEN. PIERCE'S SON.

Boston, Jan. 6, 1853.

The 12 o'clock train over the Boston and Maine Railroad was thrown off the track, about one o'clock this afternoon, near Andover, owing to the breaking of an axle or a wheel.

General Franklin Pierce, lady and son, were amongst the passengers, they having taken the cars at Andover for Concord.

General Pierce's son, a lad about twelve years of age, was instantly killed. The cars were badly smashed, and several passengers severely bruised, but we have not heard of any further loss of life.

Some ten or twelve persons were more or less injured. Among them was a Mr. Peck of this city.

There was only one passenger car, which was filled by between sixty or seventy passengers.

The accident happened just previous to reaching Lawrence. The car was thrown down an embankment of twenty feet; it turned a somersaet, landing upon a pile of rocks. The car was knocked to fragments.

General Pierce was amongst the first to extricate himself from the ruins; his son was crushed to death, and his wife severely, though not fatally, injured. The General said that he felt that his limbs were sound, but complained of a pain in his back.

Mrs. Pierce was carried into a neighboring house, as were others of the injured.

Mr. Newell, of Lawrence, had a leg broken but all the other passengers escaped without serious injury.

THE LATEST DESPATCH.

Boston, Jan. 6—10 P. M.

By a special train just returned from Andover, we learn that General Pierce was uninjured, except some sprains and bruises.

Mrs. Pierce also escaped serious bodily harm but is almost frantic at the loss of her son.

The poor boy's head was nearly mashed to a jelly.

Mr. Newell was the only passenger who had a limb broken.

General Pierce and his wife returned to Andover, with the remains of their child.

The report of the accident here was considerably exaggerated, and at first caused much excitement.

FIRE AT OWEGO.

Owego, Jan. 6, 1853.

A fire broke out at half past twelve o'clock this morning in the engine house, which resulted in the total destruction of the building, and the engine and one valuable hose carriage, and doing considerable other damage. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary going out of a dissatisfaction on the part of the firemen in the election of the transfer the day previous.