THE DEMOCRAT. "All's Well." BY PLAIN TALK. STOVES, STOVES! Great Bend & Lodoreville, STOVE COPPER TIN & SHEET IRON. STAGES. DR. HOUGHTON'S Ayers Cherry Pectoral FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS AND COLDS. BUSINESS CARDS. Wm. P. Wyatt,

law of 1840, and its supplements, provide for the creation of corporations for the purpose of manufacturing woolen, cotton, flax, and silk goods, or for making iron, glass, salt, paper, lumber, oil from rosin, mineral paints, artificial state, and for printing and publishing.

The commissioners already named have recommended the extension of this law to the business of mining coal, and to the mining and smelting of iron, lead, copper, and other ores; and so alter its provisions as to render the liability of the stockholders more extensive.—They also recommend the passage of a law giving the courts more general powers on the subject of selling real estate by parties acting in a representative capacity, and another referring all claims against the Commonwealth to courts. These things done, and a more general administration of the law giving the courts the power to change names, to erect boroughs, to incorporate bridge and road companies secured, and we shall have a new era in the legislation of Pennsylvania—shall save a large amount of money annually, and prevent many impositions in the shape of hasty legislation, based on ex-parte statements.

These commissioners have also prepared with great care, a general tax law, simplifying the laws as they now stand—extending their provisions to certain new subjects of taxation, and altering its features so as the more completely to reach moneys at interest and other personal property. This is a most intricate and important subject, and should be handled with the utmost care. I have not had the opportunity sufficiently to examine this proposed law, to give an opinion as to its merits; but I am clearly of opinion that there is much room to improve the tax system now in operation.

The subject of agriculture has not, it seems to me, received that attention in this State which its exceeding importance would seem to justify. It was the truthful remark of George Washington, that there is "no pursuit in which more real or important good can be rendered to a country, than by the improvement of its agriculture." The art of tilling the soil in such manner as to secure the largest yield of vegetable matter of which it is capable, and the application of the principles of science to that art, so far as indispensable to the attainment of this end, is a topic worthy the attention of the best minds of the State. Agriculture is the primitive as it is the most necessary occupation of man. It was at the beginning of his existence, and is at the foundation of all his pursuits. In this Commonwealth, it is peculiarly adapted to the soil, to the climate, and to the habits of the people, and constitutes their greatest source of wealth and happiness. It is the agriculturist who pays the largest share of the country's taxes in time of peace, and furnishes the greatest number of her soldiers in time of war. It is the most steady, peaceful and dignified, as it is the least exacting of all our great interests.

But it is said by many good citizens that there is no utility in the application of the teachings of science to the practice of agriculture. This in my opinion is an erroneous idea. In a late report from the Patent Office at Washington, it is estimated that "one thousand millions of dollars would not more than restore to their original richness and strength the one hundred millions acres of land in the United States, which have already been exhausted of their original fertility." A proper application of science would arrest this waste of the elements of the soil. In Europe this process of exhaustion has long since excited alarm. What it is doing in our country is shown by the startling facts already presented. To counteract its effects in the former country about three hundred and fifty agricultural schools have been established—in the latter, there are not a dozen. The result of the European schools has demonstrated the practical utility of scientific farming. These institutions are calculated to teach the art of tilling the soil, and to disseminate a scientific knowledge of this great art among all within the reach of the agriculturist, a knowledge of the constituent elements of the soil, the food of vegetation, enabling him to discover a deficiency in any of these original parts, and showing him how to restore it without exhausting another—to learn him to comprehend the different stimulants for the soil, of mineral, vegetable, or liquid origin, and the proportion of each which the land may from time to time require. They also teach methods of practical farming—the use of implements—the nature of seeds, and the origin and character of insects destructive of vegetation. What farmer in Pennsylvania can say he has never made a mistake in the use of manures, or that his crops have never been injured by destructive insects? And where is there one who would not be willing to contribute something to be protected against such damage in future?

But is it not astonishing that in this progressive country of ours, so suited to agriculture, and in this age of scientific discoveries and perfection in all the arts, that no institutions to impart instruction in the science of agriculture have been established. It is true, that societies have been formed in a number of the States and exhibitions have been held calculated to awaken the people to the importance of this subject. Our State Society, organized about two years since, has held two exhibitions, which have done much good in sending to all parts of the State the best breed of domestic animals, the best grains and seeds, and the most approved agricultural machinery.—But it seems to me that the government might justly lend her aid and countenance to this good work. In Maryland, an agricultural chemist has been employed by the State, and I am informed that the result of his investigations has been highly satisfactory and useful to the people. Cannot the great State of Pennsylvania do as much for her farmers?—She has expended a large sum in the development of her mineral resources, and has cherished her manufactures by every proper means, and it is right that she should now do something for her agriculturists. I, therefore, respectfully recommend the appointment of an agricultural chemist, with a moderate salary, leaving the details of his duties to be suggested by the state and county societies.

The subject of growing wool in our state is worthy of attention. I had the pleasure, at the late State Fair, a short time since, of examining an extensive card of specimens of this article exhibited by Peter A. Browne, Esq., of Philadelphia. It is said to be the most interesting, extensive and instructive collection of specimens in the United States, or perhaps in the world. No man can examine it and not be himself edified by the great practical truths which it is calculated to impart. It demonstrates most conclusively that our Commonwealth is peculiarly adapted to the production of this article, and that in the United States we can raise as fine fleeces as can be produced in the world—and finer than in any other locality except Saxony.

It appears by the census of 1850 that Pennsylvania has only 1,822,350 sheep—that Ohio, with a much less territory, has 3,967,000—that New York has 3,454,351, and that whilst our consumption of wool in manufactures for 1850 was 7,560,379 lbs., our production was only 3,471,570. France raises thirty-six millions of sheep, and England with less than half the advantages of this country raises forty-six millions! This subject is one deserving the attention of the people and the government.

I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the evidences of the great prosperity of Pennsylvania to be found in the census report of 1850. Her relative position to her sister States is truly a proud one. Of the four large States her per centage of increase in population since 1840, is the greatest, and she has excelled the best of her sisters in the production of wheat, rye, iron and coal.

Her population numbers 2,311,786, being an increase of almost 35 per cent. since 1840. According to this ratio of growth her people in 1870 will number near 4,000,000. Our debt of forty millions is, at this time, a charge on each inhabitant of a little over eighteen dollars; in 1870, according to this datum, it will but little exceed ten. The present assessed value of real and personal estate is $497,039,649, showing an increase of eighteen per cent. since 1840, and according to this ratio of growth up to 1870, it will amount to the sum of $675,973,922. The debt of forty millions was a lien of 8 per cent. on the assessable property of 1840; on that of 1870 it will be only five per cent. and eight mills. But in the census report of 1850 the true value of the property of the State is estimated at $722,486,120; on this sum our present debt is but a fraction over 5 1-2 per cent. Who can doubt the solvency of such a debtor?

Her productions of wheat in 1840 was 13,213,77 bushels. In 1850, 15,482,491, being an increase of 17 per cent. at which rate her yield for 1870 will exceed twenty millions of bushels. The same rate of increase is apparent in rye, corn, barley, buckwheat and live stock. The census of 1840 shows a production for that year of 98,395 tons of pig metal—that of 1850, is 285,702, or an increase of 190 per cent. At this rate the yield of 1870 would be 1,371,370 tons. Wrought iron in 1840 amounted to 87,244 tons—in 1850 it is 182,506 tons. On this datum the production of 1870 would be 680,269 tons. Our woollen manufactures for 1840 were valued at 2,319,161 dollars, and for 1850 at $5,321,869 showing a gain in ten years of 129 per cent., and the enormous yield by 1870 of $13,738,401. In cotton goods the increase has been about 6 per cent., which ratio of growth up to 1870 would show a production of about six millions of dollars.

The whole amount of anthracite coal mined and taken to market in 1840 was 867,000 tons. In 1852 the product will reach near five millions of tons. This rate of augmentation up to 1870 would give the startling production of over forty-five millions of tons, and yielding at the present Philadelphia prices, the sum of one hundred and eighty million dollars, more than treble the present revenues of the whole United States.

This is a most gratifying picture, and goes far to prove what I have for some time believed that before the close of the present century, Pennsylvania, in point of wealth and real greatness will stand in advance of all her Sister States.

There are yet a few public enterprises to be consummated to render her triumph complete. The North Branch Canal must be finished. The Allegheny mountains must be passed with the use of inclined planes, and our metropolis must be connected with the lakes by means of a railroad.

The trade of the State is only second in importance to her agricultural and mineral wealth. Nature has assigned to Pennsylvania a most advantageous position for external trade. Connected with the Atlantic, the lakes and the western waters, and extending on both sides of the Alleghenies, she forms the great link between the East and the West. The only obstacle to an artificial union of the great natural highways by which she is environed, is this interposing chain of mountains, which cutting transversely across our territory, divides the tributary waters of the Ohio and the lakes from those of the Atlantic. But this mountainous range, we should rejoice to know, upon a close examination, is found to present no insuperable impediment. It is to be crossed, within a short period by two railroads of reasonable gradients. The west will then communicate with the east without interruption from these mountain barriers.

But the railroad to Pittsburg should not finish our internal connections. In addition to the railroads up the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, now in progress of rapid construction, the best interest of Pennsylvania demands that some line of communication between the lakes and the Atlantic at Philadelphia. The considerations in favor of such an improvement are too numerous to be given in this document. The advantage which it would possess in distance—in light grades—in uniformity of gauge, when tested by the laws of trade, renders its superiority over any other avenue which now exists or that can hereafter be constructed between the Atlantic and the lakes, a fixed fact. The harbor at Erie is regarded by competent engineers as the best on the lakes, and from no other point can so short a line be made to the seaboard. Such a medium of communication would be of inestimable value to Erie, to the intermediate country and to our State metropolis. Our citizens, by neglecting or deferring the construction of this work, may subject themselves to the charge of slighting the beneficence of nature in not co-operating with her great designs.

The trade of the West, and of the lakes, may by this means be secured to Philadelphia. No time, however, should be lost in the construction of this great highway. Delay may lessen the chances of success, whilst it will afford opportunity to our rivals to form and cement business connections which may not readily be severed in future. Nor are we to look at these internal advantages alone.—Nothing can do more to augment the foreign trade of Philadelphia than a direct avenue to the lakes. Her growing commerce would invite the construction of steamers to convey directly to her own port the merchandize which she would then be called upon to supply to the boundless west. Great as are her natural advantages, no observing man can fail to see that deprived of the sustaining arm of a foreign commerce, she cannot attain to that distinguished position, as a mart, which nature intended she should occupy.

The right to construct a railroad from Erie to the Ohio state line, parallel with the lake, has been a subject of controversy in the Legislature for some years. The Franklin canal company claimed to have obtained from the State the privilege to construct a railroad on this route, and have proceeded to construct it accordingly. The authority of this company to do so has been doubted, and the Attorney General has filed a bill praying for an injunction to restrain the construction and use of said road. So long as this question is pending before the highest judicial tribunal of the State, it would be unbecoming in an officer in any other branch of the Government to express an opinion touching the question at issue. I may, however, it seems to me, with propriety suggest, that should the decision of the court not confirm the entire rights claimed by the Franklin canal company, the Legislature should take such action as will bring this valuable privilege completely within the control of the State, and so far as may be, without the exercise of an illiberal or contracted principle, render this important link between the sea-board and the great west, subservient to the interests of the people of Pennsylvania.

Amongst the multitudinous obligations resting on the government, there is none more binding and sacred than that which looks to the education and moral welfare of the people. These great considerations will doubtless receive your anxious care. You will find in the very able and comprehensive report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, many interesting and useful suggestions in reference to the present condition of our common school system, and the course of education generally; to all of which I most respectfully ask your early attention. I am deeply sensible of the correctness and propriety of the remarks of that officer on the subject of teachers for the common schools. It is the greatest of all the difficulties surrounding the system, and I most earnestly entreat you, if it be practicable, in the exercise of your wisdom, to adopt some mode of supplying the deficiency. There are many other defects which will claim your consideration, but this is of pre-eminent importance. The general law should be made plain and simple, so that the most ordinary mind could administer its provisions; as it is, the questions and decisions touching the meaning of the law, have become more voluminous than the law itself.

For information in reference to the military affairs of the State, I respectfully refer you to the able and highly interesting report of the Adjutant General. I regret to learn, as I have done by this document, that this branch of the public service is not in a very flourishing condition. The report contains many highly important suggestions and recommendations, some of which are so obviously correct that they cannot fail to receive your favorable consideration.

In conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly, passed on the 24th day of February last, Albert G. Waterman, Esq., of Philadelphia, and myself, attended a convention of delegates from the thirteen original States, at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, convened on the 4th day of July last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of erecting a monument in Independence Square, to commemorate the event of the Declaration of Independence. Delegates were in attendance from the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia and Pennsylvania. The subject was favorably regarded by the convention, and an able address to the people of the thirteen original States was prepared and signed by the delegates, presenting a comprehensive view of the considerations in favor of this most noble design, and suggesting a practical mode of carrying it into execution. A copy of this address, together with all the other proceedings of this Convention, I shall cause to be communicated to both branches of the Legislature.

It would be difficult to conceive a more interesting idea, or one so congenial to the feelings of the people, or more consistent with a just spirit of national pride, than the commemoration by some visible and imperishable sign, of the great event that distinguished the dawn of American freedom. The propriety of this design will not, I am sure, be doubted by the Legislature or the people, and I shall not, therefore, trouble you with any farther suggestions in its favor.

It is proposed to raise the means to construct the monument from the States in their sovereign capacities, and to make no expenditures until the whole amount of money shall be secured. According to the estimates of the committee appointed by the convention on that subject, Pennsylvania's share of this expenditure would amount to between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars.

I respectfully recommend the adoption of such measures as will indicate the willingness of this State to do her part, whenever her sister States shall have given a similar intimation, and to take such other steps as may seem proper and right.

I desire to call your attention to the condition of the public grounds surrounding the State Arsenal. It has occurred to me that this eligible spot should be enclosed with a good fence, be planted with shade trees, and otherwise improved. As at present exposed it makes rather a barren and cheerless space between the town and the capitol. If properly enclosed and beautified, it will add much to the appearance of both. A due respect for the memory of the generous donor of this valuable piece of ground, not less than a just regard for the appearance of the seat of government, would seem to require its proper improvement. I respectfully commend this subject to your favorable consideration.

Recent difficulties in a neighboring State have suggested the existence of a deficiency in our State Laws, in reference to the conveyance of persons held to involuntary servitude, while passing through our State from one State to another. The Pennsylvania statute provides for the freedom of such persons while sojourning in the State for a brief period, the right to hold their domestic slaves. The act of 1847 repealed this provision, and the repealing sections of last session did not reinstate it. I therefore respectfully recommend that provision be made for the transit of these domestics through the limits of this Commonwealth. Such a law seems to be contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, and to be suggested by those rules of comity which should exist between the States—by the public peace and by individual convenience.

It has usually been the custom to delay the passage of the appropriation bill until near the close of the session. My predecessor recommended a change in this policy in which recommendation I most heartily concur. The ordinary purposes of government should be provided for early in the session. If there be other necessary appropriations, they can be embraced in another bill and allowed to stand on their own merits.

Having thus, gentlemen, given you as briefly as possible my views touching some of the subjects which will claim your attention during the present session, permit me, in conclusion, to assure you, that I shall most cheerfully co-operate with the General Assembly in the adoption of all measures calculated to promote the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth.

WM. BIGLER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 5, 1853.

Labor of Congressmen.

The impression is quite prevalent among the masses generally, that members of Congress have but little to do; and especially when they adjourn for a few days, they, as a matter of course, are idlers. The falsity of this impression is seen from the following apropos remarks of Gen. Cass, on a motion in the Senate to adjourn over from Thursday to Monday:

MR. BADGER. Mr. President, I desire to submit a motion, that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

MR. CASS. Mr. President, I want to say one word before the question is taken. When we had this question before us a week ago on a similar motion, the honorable Senator from Mississippi [Mr Adams] spoke about fooling away the time. For one, Mr. President, I wish to say that I have never been in the habit of fooling away my time; and the difficulty with me is that the suggestion of an idea like that makes a very false impression throughout the country. It leads our constituents to suppose that we come here and spend four or five hours in discussing and voting, and then go home and do nothing; whereas every member of this body knows that this is the lightest part of our duties. For myself, I work all all my time, and even then do not do more, probably, than any other member. The Senate have excused me from serving upon any committee whatever; but we all know that business has to be matured—much business has to be done in committees, and we have an immense correspondence which must be attended to. We all know that we have to travel to the departments perhaps a dozen times a week and wait there, giving our attention to matters of public importance, as well as performing those personal duties which our constituents require of us. These are very great duties—far greater than those devolving upon us here. I therefore take it for granted, that when we adjourn here before business is matured, and while it is maturing, it is not lost time. I simply make these remarks in order that a false impression should not go out to the country.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania—1632 Copies Weekly.

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

MONTROSE, JANUARY 13, 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 the Committee.
M. B. TYLER, Chairman.

Montrose, Jan. 6th 1853.

☞ Next week being Court week, we hope those of our friends who wish to pay for their papers, and cannot come themselves, will not forget that they can safely send the amount by some one who intends to come.

☞ It will be seen from our Advertising Columns, that Dr. S. C. CRAIN, German Physician has returned to Owego, and resumed the Practice of his Profession.

☞ A Bill was introduced into the Senate of this State, on Monday last to allow citizens of other States, passing through Pennsylvania to hold slaves during their transit.

☞ *The Reading Gazette and Democrat* commenced the new year, in an entire suit of new and beautiful type.

☞ The *Clinton Democrat* establishment has passed from the hands of Messrs. CRAWFORD & MUSSINA, into those of Mr. FRYSINGER. Success attend all parties.

☞ A. J. Dietrich Esq. has retired from the *Sullivan Democrat*, because of such an increase in his professional business as to occupy all his time and attention.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement headed "India Rubber Gloves," We are assured they are an excellent article, rapidly coming into use.

The Message.

This week we publish the first annual Message of Gov. Bigler to the exclusion of our usual variety; but we do not apprehend that any of our readers will dislike the change, when they come to peruse this able exposition of sound Democratic doctrines. The truths of History will support us in saying, that the tenets of the Democratic Party of to day, are not the exploded principles of an exploded party of to-morrow. Firmly based on truth and justice, they are imperishable, numerous and happy, you will find that the leading, distinctive features of the Government, are Democratic.

The Message besides gives a flattering account of the financal affairs of our State, and its general prosperity To all of its topics we alluded in our synopsis last week. We have not space for further remarks this. All read it: it is worthy more than a simple perusal: it should be studied: learned.

The Flying Ship.

When Mr. Porter issued his prospectus or proposition to construct machinery for aerial navigation, and offered shares therein for cash in advance, it was supposed or suspected by most people—probably nine-tenths of those who read his prospectus—to be a mere trick to raise money, but without any serious intention to proceed in the construction of said machine or aeroport. But the proposition having received the confidence of a sufficient number to obtain the sum required in said prospectus, Mr. Porter did proceed in good faith in the work of constructing the said aeroport; and notwithstanding that he encountered a series of adversities which much retarded the work, and nearly doubled the estimated expense thereof, he had brought the aeroport nearly to completion when interrupted by the inclemency of winter weather. An unlucky oversight, which required a laborious portion of the work to be wrought over again, only prevented the completion of the aeroport in November. He now believes that his aeroport may be put in full operation in two or three weeks of mild, calm, and pleasant weather. But, in consequence of delay and the expense of the safe-keeping of the machinery (some part of which being 160 feet long, is rather difficult of storage,) he finds it expedient to sell a larger number of shares than he had heretofore intended to do; and in consideration of the forward state of the work, and having thus far discovered nothing to shake his confidence in the ultimate success thereof, he reasonably expects the public to entertain more confidence, and attach more value to the said shares, than at or prior to the commencement. Mr. Porter's propriety seems to us, to construct two aeroports—the first to be 160 feet long, propelled by steam-engines, and capable of carrying six persons, and travel forty miles per hour; and the other to be 700 feet long, capable of carrying 150 persons, and travel ninety miles per hour. The large aeroport is estimated to cost $15,000, in 3,000 shares at five dollars each. And he rationally estimates that at that speed the aeroport will make the trip to either California or to Europe and back once a week; and that if 150 passengers shall pay $200 per passage each way, the proceeds would be $60,000 per week, which would be twenty dollars per week on each $5 share.—Though Mr. Porter does not expect that the shares will produce such enormous rates of profits, he *does* expect that the percentage of profits will far exceed that of any other enterprise ever projected. He gives full title deeds, beautifully executed, to all subscribers who send him five dollars or more in advance.

N. B.—Application for shares may be addressed to Rufus Porter, Washington, D. C.

Editorial Correspondence.

House of Representatives,
HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1853.

Opening of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—Gen. Bickel—Political demonstrations—Speaker Schell—Glance at the Members—The Senate organization—Henry S. Mott, &c., &c.

Tuesday last, the House of Representatives met at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by the Clerk, Col. JACK, who, by the way, is one of the most capable, efficient, and worthy officers that any legislative body was ever fortunate enough to have. The House at once proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when WM. P. SCHELL of Fulton county was chosen on the first ballot. Charles W. Kelso, Whig, of Erie was his competitor. The Speaker was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Skinner and Kelso, and returned his thanks to his fellow members for the honor conferred on him, in a very neat address. Col. JACK was then re-elected Clerk, and after the appointment of the usual Committees to wait on the Governor and Senate, the House adjourned.

At three o'clock the Senate met and proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Mr. Sanderson, of your District was the Democratic nominee, and Mr. Carson the Whig. The Senate stands, Democrats 15, Whigs 17, and one Native, usually voting with the Whigs.

Mr. Myres formerly a Democrat, was chosen Speaker by the Whigs at the adjournment last spring, and of course expected to be chosen for this Session. This has been customary; but he was beaten in caucus by his new friends and Mr. Carson nominated over him. Of course he felt like resenting the insult, and refused to support the nominee. Three ballots were had without a choice, and then the Senate adjourned to sleep and "figure."—Wednesday morning four ballots were had, and Mr. Carson was finally elected by the "grouty" party caving in. A joint Committee of both houses then waited upon the Governor to inform him of their organization, and that they were ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth was soon introduced with the first annual Message of his Exellency, which was opened and read.

Now for the Message. I certainly think it one of the ablest that has ever been sent forth to the people of this Commonwealth; and then there is such a democratic atmosphere about it. I hope every Democrat in the State will study its wholesome and democratic doctrines—especially on Corporations. The positions assumed by the Governor are unanswerable as well as radical. In order that the citizens of Susquehanna county might have the Message generally, and presuming that such political gospel would not be permitted a circulation save among the readers of the *Democrat*, I purchased several hundred copies and have given them a general distribution thro' the county. They have gone like bread upon the waters, and will, I trust, return after many days.

As yet no legislation of importance has been done. Several Bills have been introduced, but the several Committees have not yet been announced, and till that time but little thing in order. Monday next we expect to commence in earnest, both houses having adjourned over to-day till that time.

We had a little pleasant fun yesterday afternoon in the House. After the adjournment and while most of the members were busy in their seats, suddenly, *rap, rap, rap*, went the Speaker's hammer. Every eye was instantly turned to the Chair, and there sat in pompous dignity, an urchin, apparently ten or twelve years of age. He rose gravely from the Chair and desired the House to come to order.—Several members sprang to their feet, thinking to have a little sport, and addressed "Mr. Speaker." The little fellow decided promptly who was entitled to the floor. A good many resolutions and motions were offered, but the Speaker disposed of them very man-like, and at the same time creating infinite amusement. Finally, a member from Philadelphia offered a resolution that each member of the House should pay not less than six pence to form a fund to be presented to the Speaker, for the able manner in which he had presided thus far. Here the little fellow showed his wit, by putting the question and at once declaring it *carried*, though it was plain that three-fourths voted against it. The gentleman who offered the resolution, seeing that he was caught, called for the *yeas* and *nays*, but "Mr. Speaker" was ready for this, by declaring that the call was *out of order*, the Chair, having given its decision, and he at once sprang from his seat, box in hand, and passed it to every member. After going round he counted up and found that he had collected nearly *three dollars*. The best of all is, that the little fellow proved to be the sole dependence of a widowed mother, and supports himself and her by selling newspapers.

There is not a little effort being made in reference to State Treasurer. The candidates are Gen. Bickel, the present incumbent, Mr. Bailey of the Senate, and Mr. Hugas. The greatest exertions are being made by the friends of the respective candidates. The Treasurer is chosen annually, by the Legislature, some time in January. Gen. Bickel has held the office three years, and though this I think long enough for a general rule, yet I am satisfied that the interest of the Commonwealth require that Gen. Bickel should be retained one year longer. He has become so thoroughly acquainted with the complicated financial affairs of the State, and is so identified with the new system of converting the Stocks of the Commonwealth into new *coupon* Bonds, by which a large amount will be saved to the State by way of premiums &c., that policy seems to dictate that he should be retained. Besides, the fearless course he has pursued in instituting suits against those old Banks, and thereby securing to the Treasury tens of thousands which had been previously regarded as lost forever, and the desperate war that those soulless institutions and their menials are waging against him, makes a Democrat feel like standing up and vindicating so fearless and faithful a public officer.—Mr. Bailey is one of the purest of men and most radical of Democrats. He shall yet have his reward.

I have heard of more poor and hard working men, crazy women, and unfortunate families since my arrival here than I ever before dreamed of. The Legislature is thronged with men from all parts of the State, with their petitions, recommendations, &c., for almost every conceivable office in the gift of the next administration. There will be a regular *stampede*, from all parts of the Union, to Washington the fourth of March. Wonder if they expect Gen. Pierce to examine all their documents, and listen to every tale of want, and service rendered! If so, he had better flee to the mountains at once.

Would you like to hear about Speaker Schell? He is the youngest man ever elected to the Chair, being but twenty-nine years of age. He is a ready, rapid, active member and above all, is always courteous and agreeable. He wins the esteem and commands the respect of all who approach him, and, I have no doubt will make a popular presiding officer.

A glance about the Hall will satisfy you that the present House is a superior one in point of talent. At some future time I will take a "glance" at some of them personally, for your edification. They are worthy young men, ardent, and devoted to their duties.—Henry S. Mott, of Pike county, who represented that district last winter is again in his seat. He is a true man, and commands great respect in the House. Mr. Mott will be a candidate for Canal Commissioner before the next State Convention, with a large show for a nomination. He would be an honest and efficient officer—one in whom the greatest confidence could be reposed. I see no way for the northern section of the State to get their rights, but to unite on some man, and go into the Convention with a perfect blaze of determination. The other sections of the State must be made to *feel* and *know*, that the North, which has stood for a quarter of a century, like a wall of fire, between the government and whiggery, forever rolling up those overpowering majorities for the Democratic ticket under all circumstances, and when every other section has faltered, cannot longer be treated with contempt in our State Conventions. Unless her earnest voice shall be heard and heeded in our next Convention, who will be answerable for the result next October? The Democracy of the north will finally take this matter into their own hands, and then, woe to the men who provoke revenge! Right is *right*, and wrong will not always triumph.

We have the most beautiful weather I ever saw at this season of the year. Bright, warm days, and agreeable evenings, remind one of an October Indian Summer, or the soft days of May. It is very healthy in Harrisburg, and all are merry with cheer. This morning the birds are chirping among the trees in the Capitol grounds, as though just returning from their winter homes. E. B.

BOOK NOTICES.

Arthur's Home Magazine is the title of a new monthly edited by T. S. Arthur. It is a re-publication of all the best matter in his weekly newspaper, in a convenient form for binding. We are truly glad of this arrangement, for almost every article in the excellent Gazette is worth preserving, and we have often regretted that they were not in a better form. We can most heartily commend this work to every Home Circle. It will be found a most instructive and entertaining companion for these long winter evenings. There is nothing in its pages that will vitiate the taste of any one; while it presents a great variety of useful reading, in a form too that will be sure to attract. No family who have once enjoyed its visits will be willing to do without its pleasant teachings. We truly believe that its presence will make every fireside wiser and happier.

It contains eighty pages of choice reading matter for $2,00 per year. Clubs of 4 can have it for $5.

Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 107 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The Ocean-Born, a tale of the Southern Seas, by Stuart Adair Godman—published by Bunce & Brother, New York.

The author of this work is already well known in the literary world as the talented editor of the Illustrated Family Friend, published in South Carolina, and as a writer of ability and promise.

This story is of thrilling interest, evincing a fine mastery of moral subjects, and much power in delineating character. The style is easy and pleasant, although vigorous and forcible, and altogether free from the jarring roughness and profanity we often find in works of this nature.

Dickens Household Words, No. 11.—Contents: Trading in Death; When I served in the Militia; The great Yorkshire Llama; Cogswells; Chips; Funerals in Paris; A Wedding in the Clouds; Weekly Register, Conducted by Charles Dickens, $2,00 a year. Address M'Elrath & Lord, 9 Spruce st. New York.

Littell's Living Age.—Jan 10, 1853—No. 452. Contents: 1. Mrs. Crowe; 2. Attempted escapes of Charles I; 3. Kingsley's Phaeton; 4. Passages from the life of a German Singer; 5. My Novel, or Varieties in English Life; 6. Katie Stewart, part 11; 7. Pierre, or the Ambiguities: Poetry and Short Articles. E. Littel & Co., Boston. Published weekly at $6 a year, or 12 cents a copy.

The Illustrated Magazine of Art, published monthly by Alexander Montgomery, 17 Spruce street, N. Y. at $3 a year, or 3 copies for $6.

We have received the first number of this new work, and find it superior in every respect. There is nothing in it but what possesses surpassing interest to every lover of Art and Literature. Its illustrations form the most attractive feature. This number contains sixty—among which we would particularize the "Duke of Wellington visiting Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle; the Duke of Wellington lying in state at Chelsea Hospital; the Funeral Car, as it appeared in the procession, and the Funeral Procession to St. Paul's Cathedral," as the best. This magazine contains 60 pages of closely printed matter and bids fair to become a popular work.

CLEANINGS.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Rowland, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Honesdale, said in a late sermon, that only one death had occurred in his congregation during the past year. This speaks well for the health of that place!

Archibald Hamilton, "an intelligent man, with considerable property," has been fined $10 and costs in Providence, for stealing a copy of the *Journal*.

Bishop Potter, of Pa., is lecturing to the young men at Buffalo N. Y.

The State Government of Iowa has been organized only six years. At that time the population was 90,000.

It appears now by the recent message to the legislature, that it is 230,000, an increase which may challenge comparison from any other state of the Union.

Broken Banks.—The Farmers Bank of Onondaga and, the Merchants and Mechanic's Bank of Oswego have suspended payment. Bills of their issue are quoted at 37 per cent. discount.

A HEALTHY TOWN.—In the town of Middlebury, Conn., with a population of 760 not a single death had occurred for the last *seven months*. The records of mortality for a number of years, prove it to be one of the healthiest localities in the Union. In 1845 there were but two deaths; in 1849 there were but six deaths, all of adults, whose average age was 79 years.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed to Wheeling on Christmas day, when the last rail was laid. The event was the occasion of much rejoicing in Wheeling.

☞ "There are two periods," says the *Providence Journal*, "when Congress does no business: one is, before the holidays," and the other is, 'after the holidays."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Pennsylvania railroad for the 11 months of this year, are $1,691,060, being an increase of $743,750 over the same last year.

THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.
Second Session.

SENATE.

Washington, Jan., 6th.

The Senate assembled at the usual hour.

When, on motion, the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Cass, re-asserting the Monroe doctrine, and applying also to the case of Cuba, was read a second time.

Mr. Cass moved a consideration at the same time with a discussion upon the Tripartite Treaty, which was agreed to.

Mr. Mason gave notice to the Senate, that he would move a reference of the tripartite correspondence, sent in yesterday, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, on Wednesday next.

The bill for the relief of the workmen on the capitol was taken up, discussed, and rejected by a vote of yeas 17, nays 21.

HOUSE.

After the usual opening business, Mr. Preston King call up the report and bill of the Gardiner Committee, the question being on the proposition to recommit the bill.

Mr. King gave a brief explanation of the subject.

Mr. Havens offered an amendment to the bill to be printed.

Mr. Olds spoke at some length upon the bill and report.

HOUSE.

Washington, Jan., 7th.

The House met at the usual hour, and after the reading of the journal, Mr. Orr moved that when the House adjourn, it be until Monday next, with the understanding to attend informally, to-morrow, the inauguration of the Jackson statute, pursuant to invitation.

After some little debate the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Houston asked the consent of the House to report an appropriation bill, as required by the rules. Objected to.

On motion of Mr. Bowie, of Indiana, the House then went into Committee of the whole and took up for consideration sundry bills on the private calendar.

The following bills were considered, and laid aside to be reported complete.

To provide for the payment of the military companies under the command of Captains Bush, Price and Laurese, for services rendered in Florida.

For the relief of Elizabeth E. Field.

Also for the relief of the representatives of Bernard Todd.

SENATE.

Washington, Jan., 10th.

The Senate met at the usual hour.

Mr. Pearce, of Md., made a personal explanation, in reply to Messrs. Cass and Downs, on the Clayton treaty.

He said that he did suppose that when the treaty was before the Senate that it did not exclude the British from its colony at Honduras, and he would have said so had he (Mr. P.) been present on Thursday. He voted for the treaty with that understanding. Mr. Pearce then proceeded to vindicate the action of Mr. Clayton, by showing that all the Senators might have known that such were the terms of the treaty.

Mr. Seward, of New York, with a close and interesting argument on the same side.

HOUSE.

The Speaker stated that the first business in order was Mr. Chandler's motion to suspend the rules, for the purpose of offering a resolution granting the use of the hall for the anniversary of the American Colonization Society.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost.

Mr. McLanahan asked the consent of the House to report a bill to authorize the courts in certain cases, to issue attachments for contempt. Objected to.

Mr. Phelps asked the consent of the House to take up the Senate bill for the relief of Col. Fremont, who was arrested last spring, in London, for debts contracted for the United States government. Objected to.

Mr. Phelps moved a suspension of the rules. Motion carried, and the bill was then read.

Mr. Phelps explained the necessity of speedy action thereon.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The new British Ministry

The new Ministry is the most engrossing topic in England. Lord Aberdeen is the head of the government.

The third edition of the London Sun, of Dec. 24th, says, that the writs will be moved on Monday, and the new ministry will take charge of their several departments.

The proceedings in Parliament have referred solely to the transition of the Ministry. Both Houses met on the 20th, when Earl Derby announced the resignation of the Ministry, and entered into a lengthened statement of the causes which led to the result.