and the angels who watched to carry our offerings upward, saw the tear-drops glittering in the fire-light, and heard low sobs as we united to ask the seal of God's approbation upon this reconciliation on earth.—*Banner of Peace.*

From the Syracuse Star.

Another Rescue.

A gentleman from Fulton informs us that that village was the theatre of quite an exciting time, to say the least on Sunday evening last. The story is as follows:—Rev. Mr. King pastor of a regular Wesleyan Methodist, Abolition, Amalgamation Church at Fulton, has an interesting and quite pretty daughter, whom for some three or four years past he kept at school at that pink of a "nigger" Institution, called the McGrawville College, located south of us in Cortland County. While there it seems that a certain genuine negro connected with the Institution, called Professor Allen, (*Professor* Allen! B-h!!) and herself became enamored of each other, and thereupon entered into the exquisite stipulations and agreements to constitute what is known to those interested in such matters as "an engagement" to be married. A little time since the damsel went to her amalgamation-preaching parents and made known the arrangements whereby their lovely daughter expected soon to be folded by the hymeneal arms of anti-alabaster Sambo.

The parents remonstrated and begged, and remonstrated and begged, and got the brothers and sisters to interpose, but all to none effect.—The blooming damsel was determined to partake of the "bed and board" and inhale the rich odors, refreshing perfumes, and reviving fragrance which McGrawville College teaching had pictured to her in life-like eloquence; and more than this, she would not remain in membership with the denomination that preaches but declines to practice, and sent in her resignation in due form of law.

Whereupon down from McGrawville comes the blushing Allen, all decked in wedding garb, and on Sunday morn he half woke from ponderous sleep and thought he heard playing on the air such sweet music.

"As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear,
And summon him to marriage."

But evening came, and, as the anxious couple could not have the nuptial rites celebrated under the Reverend father's roof, they withdrew to the Philip's tavern on the west side of the river and made preparations for the ceremonies. In the mean time the affair got whispered about the town, and the incensed populace to some five hundred strong made ready to "disturb the meeting." Several of the prominent citizens fearing lest a serious row should follow, repaired to the marriage house, and while some kept the riot down by speeches and persuasion, others gained admittance to the *colors* Allen on being asked if he was married replied "No," but that he would be in a few minutes. He was remonstrated with and told the consequences that would ensue—that he would be mobbed, and must leave town immediately. He responded that he knew what he was about—was a free man in a free country, and should do as he pleased.

By this time the out-siders could be held still no longer, and the window curtains being drawn our hero saw and trembled, and cried for mercy. The damsel didn't faint but at once consented to go home, and was hurried into a sleigh and driven off, while Sambo under disguise, and surrounded by Abolitionists, was hustled out of the crowd over to the Fulton House. The multitude soon followed, and a little he was got away from the house, by some sly corner, and hurried off to Syracuse in a sleigh, at the top of the horse speed.

Thus the black cloud avoided the whirlwind and thus ended "Another Rescue."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg Feb. 3d,

SENATE.—The Senate then resumed, on second reading, the consideration of the bill supplementary to the act creating the office of State Printer.

The bill designates the prices to be paid for the several descriptions of work, and creates the office of a Superintendent of the Public Printing.

The bill was debated at some length, and sundry amendments offered and negatived.

Mr. Crabb moved an amendment, authorizing the Governor to appoint the Superintendent, which after considerable discussion was adopted—yeas 17, nays 16.

The bill then passed second reading.

HOUSE.—Mr. Denison introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Chase introduced the following:

Whereas, a bill called the Homestead Bill is now pending before the Senate of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives at its last session; the provisions of which give to each actual settler 160 acres of the public domain, therefore.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the provisions of said bill embody the soundest principles of natural equity and are calculated to destroy the enormous system of individual speculation in the common property of the country, that has long been carried on, and is constantly increasing in power and strength.

Resolved, That the industrial interests of the country, the rights of labor, and the principles of justice, all unite in demanding such a reform in the disposal of the public lands, as this bill is calculated to effect, and that, therefore, the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States, be instructed to vote for its passage.

Feb. 4th.

SENATE.—The Senate negatived the Bill to make permanently the office of State Printer, 15 yeas to 15 nays.

House did nothing of general interest.

Feb. 5th.

SENATE.—A motion was made to reconsider the vote yesterday on the bill creating the office of State Printer, which was postponed for the present.

HOUSE.—Mr. Denison introduced a bill to incorporate the Tankhannock railroad company.

Mr. Chase, a bill to authorize the Canal Commissioners to examine the claim of E. and Alvan Mowrey, of Wyoming county.

In the House Feb. 9, the Appropriation Bill was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

In the Senate, Feb. 10, the vote on the Bill creating the office of State Printer, was reconsidered, and the Bill being again before the Senate, on final passage was further debated and passed.

Illinois the Fifth State.

The seven States that cast the largest vote at the late Presidential election, were as follows:

New York,	522,480
Pennsylvania,	388,127
Ohio,	353,599
Indiana,	181,230
Illinois,	156,297
Virginia,	129,543
Massachusetts,	127,010
[illegible]	1,858,287

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania—1632 Copies Weekly.

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

MONTROSE, FEBRUARY 17, 1853.

Wanted To Rent

A Dwelling House for the ensuing season
Feb. 16, 1853. S. D. CHASE.

☞ It appears, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, that there is to be a Inauguration Ball at Washington on the 4th of March, on a grand scale.

☞ Gen. Pierce left Concord Tuesday last *en route* for Washington. In accordance with his request he will be allowed to pass quietly along, without any public receptions.

☞ Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Hon. Wm. R. King arrived at Havana on the 6th inst. in improved health.

☞ Com. Stockton has resigned his seat in U. S. Senate from New Jersey; and John R. Thomson elected to fill his place. Rumor says that the Comodore is to be at the head of the Navy Department in Gen Pierce's Cabinet.

☞ A Mass Temperance Convention of all voters who advocate the passage of the "Maine Liquor Law," is to be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Next State Convention.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting at the Merchants' Hotel in Philadelphia on Saturday last, and resolved that the next Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, and Surveyor General, shall be held at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 1st of March next.

☞ We would return our sincere thanks to the Hon Asa G. Dimock of Columbus, Ohio for a copy of the "Report of the Director and Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary."

"X" and Free Banking.

As we mentioned last week, we have a few words to say in reference to "X's" communication in that paper, which, as we suppose, was intended as a reply to ours of the 3d inst.

"X" starts out bravely, and with a bold stroke of the pen, dashes to the ground our argument, that State or U. S. Stocks may depreciate in value! And how? By relating a simple anecdote, that is not parallel with, analogous to, nor illustrative of the subject. Now, we know not how this struck our readers, whether conclusive or otherwise; but we must say that from the manner he treated our article, at length upon minor points, and passing silently over those of importance, we think him "hard up" for argument.

It is the financial history of the world, that stocks are as fluctuating as the winds; and even in our own memory, if we mistake not, our own State stocks have sold at less than half par. We have had a paper currency, and we gave several distinct reasons therefor in that article, which it is not necessary to give again; and the fact that "those running the longest time are more sought after by the sagacious and far-seeing capitalist for investment," instead of sustaining the position he has taken, shows nothing more than that such are preferred for banking capital, because after they are pledged, it is a long time before the banker has to renew the security. It is their aim to get stocks running the longest time, and to perpetuate our State debt. It would indeed be a sorry sight for our brokers to have our debt paid off, and consequently the stocks out of market; and could they by any possible means control the matter, they would prevent it; and who is prepared to say if all the stocks, state and national, of this country were in the hands of dishonest bankers, they would not exercise a mighty influence towards the perpetuation of our debt?—We have already learned, and are daily learning bitter lessons of experience, which should induce us to beware of capitalists.

Will "X" tell us why it is if this system is *perfectly secure* to the note-holder, that among the Free Banks that have failed in New York, and some of them quite recently, we find the notes of the Atlas Bank, Farmer's Bank at Onondaga, James Bank, and Bank of New Rochelle now selling in N. Y. City at from 20 to 40 cts. discount, and that too when the stocks of that State are at a premium? The discount is sufficient to make the money uncurrent, and as any one holding one or two small notes would not take the trouble to go to a broker's to sell them, the consequence is he loses the whole. This is certainly a strange state of facts.

But "X" again says of us, that we "object to the Free Banking system, on the ground of the large profits made under it, forgetting perhaps that the same objection may lie against *every other* system;" and he takes eight of our banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,325,501, and says that upon a similar calculation we would find that they make twenty-seven per cent. Undoubtedly, although we have not troubled ourselves to make the calculation; and if he had added the Susquehanna County Bank, a gain of *two hundred and twenty-seven per cent.*, would have been as easily shown. But does "X" assume to say that this objection would lie against every other system? Would it lie against the very system which we were then suggesting, namely, a *Specie Deposit System*? There is a *strange silence* on this system.

Again "X" wonders "what *sane* man would defend such a system, against a system where good securities are pledged," &c. We wonder what *sane or insane* man would defend our present system. We have yet to find one who does defend it. Its insecurity is generally conceded; and we are as anxious as any one, not *for a change merely*, but for a *reform*; and it is very strange that the vision of our correspondent was not open to see our proposed system. He could not certainly with any justice, inferentially charge us with advocating our present system, when there was one before him, occupying a large portion of the article, with four distinct specific reasons why we deem it preferable. Here is a system, in which specie is to be deposited with the State, as security for the redemption of notes, the same as stocks are now pledged; gold and silver, the only lawful currency of the country, and the value of which neither "war, pestilence, famine," a redundancy of paper money, *nor anything else*, can effect, except to give it a premium: a system which would place the bill-holder *beyond the possibility of a loss*, and yet Mr. "X" who is *greatly interested* for the security of the note-holder, says *not one word* in reference to it!—What is the inference? Why, that there are no objections, *not one*, even the most trivial, that would hold its tangibility for a moment, when reason is brought to bear upon it. But perhaps that is the point he was obliged to 'defer,' so we anxiously await to hear what he has to say against this system.

But lest some of our readers may have forgotten the reasons why we deem a specie deposit preferable to stock security and hence should be adopted, we republish them:

1. Gold and Silver being the only lawful, legitimate currency of the country, all representative currency should be based upon it.

2. It will not depreciate in value, hence the security of the bill-holder is greater.

3. When banks wish to close or hard times force them to wind up, the bills can be redeemed immediately by the State officer, who has in charge the deposit, without first forcing stocks into market to be sold at a great loss.

4. As the profits will be less, scheming, dishonest brokers will not engage in the business, as they can make more with their surplus funds in buying and selling stocks; hence our banking capital will be controlled by honest men, who are desirous of securing only a reasonable interest on their investment.

But as we said in our paper of the 3d inst., with even this perfect security to the bill-holder, we would not advocate a *Free* Banking Law. Still let the circulation be limited, both in the denomination of the notes, and in the aggregate capital, and let the people through their Representatives say to what extent this limitation shall be carried. The argument of "X" that the system of chartering banks by the Legislature is anti-Democratic, because it confers exclusive privileges, is as flimsy as would be one to prove that the "Moon is made of green cheese." As well might he call it anti-Democratic to pass a law for one locality which does not apply to the whole State; as well might he call it anti-Democratic to confer office or honor on one man and not on another. We cannot all be Governors, and should not all be bankers. In this as in all things else, the public good is to be first considered; and it is one of the fundamental principles of the Common Law, that individual liberty must be restricted so far as the good of the whole may require. Hence if too much paper is injurious to the public good, it must be limited so as to protect the public from that injury.—That restriction cannot be made by a *Free* Banking Law. Such a law must be general, and its limitations must be general also, and cannot be adapted to circumstances and the wants of the community. Specie deposit banks, with a limited circulation, both in the number of banks, aggregate amount of capital and denomination of their notes, would indeed be a *reform* of our present system, and in our opinion would be a great financial blessing to the State.

☞ A strike of the employers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, produced great commotion in Baltimore on Friday last. They held three or four large meetings in Monument square, paraded the streets four abreast, and otherwise demonstrated their determination to keep up the excitement until their demands for an increase of fifteen per cent on their wages were acceded to. There are over 3000 men in the movement, and the Company were unable to run their usual trains in consequence.

☞ The appointment of Mr. Badger, as Judge of the U. S. District Court, for the States of Louisana and Alabama was rejected by the Senate, on Friday last, by a majority of one.

☞ The latest Cabinet rumors give the following, which makes a complete list.

Caleb Cushing, of Mass., Secretary of State
A. C. Flagg, of N. Y. Secretary of the Treasury. Robert F. Stockton, of N. J. Secretary of the Navy, Jefferson Davis, of Miss., Secretary of war, James C. Dobbin, of N. C. Secretary of the Interior, R. M'Clelland, of Michigan Postmaster General, James Campbell, of Penn Attorney General.

☞ Senator Douglass made a speech in the Senate on Tuesday last, upon the Resolutions of Mr. Cass, in favor of an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. He sustained the resolutions and advocated the doctrine with a powerful argument.

WOMANS INFLUENCE IN CONGRESS.—A Washington correspondent says the *Pennsylvanian*, attributes the loss of the New York Mint Bill to a woman.

It seems that Mr. PRICE, of New Jersey, who was in favor of the bill, was stopped in the lobby by a lady, who held him by the button until after his name had been called and the vote declared. The result was 87 to 88.—The vote of Mr. PRICE would have made a tie, and the Speaker was in favor of the bill. It is not stated whether the detention was a cunning ruse, or merely an act of thoughtlessness on the part of lady; but the fact proves that women have some influence in the legislation of our country.

The Scalpel: for February is on our table, filled with scientific and miscellaneous matter. It is *the* work for the Medical Profession. No Physician who has once taken it ever does without it. Price 25 cents—$1 a year. E. H. Dixon, M. D. N. Y.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 456. Contents: 1, Woman's Rights Convention: 2, William Sidney Walker: 3, Daniel Webster and Anglo-American Statesmen: 4, My Novel, concluded: 5, Private Life of an Emperor retired from business: 6, Geographical Progress: Poetry and Short Articles. E. Littell & Son, Boston—Terms, $6 a year.

The Mother's Magazine and Family Monitor for February, published by S. T. Allen & Co. N. Y. Terms $1 a year. The following commendatory notice is from the *Religious Herald*, Hartford, Ct.: "The Mother's Magazine and Family Monitor has lost none of its original freshness or editorial ability. The present list of contributors comprises names which we have been accustomed to respect; is filled with choice articles, promotive of the interests of Christian education. We cordially commend this ancient and popular periodical to the parents and guardians of youth."

☞ Will the publisher send the *January* number?

Merry's Museum and Parley's Magazine for February, full of Stories, Anecdotes, Riddles, Charades, Puzzles, Enigmas, and all sorts of fun, is just *the* book for children. Peter Parley is everywhere known among the Juveniles, and it is sufficient to say that he is the editor, to commend the Museum to every family.—Take it for your children; it will be a dollar profitably invested. S. T. Allen & Co. 116 Nassau street, N. Y. Terms, $1.

☞ We would be obliged to the Proprietors for the *January* number.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—We are in the weekly receipt of this standard work, conducted by that author of world-wide celebrity, Charles Dickens. The following are the contents of No. 16: Where we stopped growing: French National Defences: My Friend Spanner: The Masque of the New Year: Justice to the Hyena: The Golden Vale: Chips: Municipal Lights: Pass words through all the Russians: Weekly Register of passing events. $2,00 a year: 3 copies $6—5 do. $9—10 do. $15. Address M'Elrath & Lord, 17 Spruce st. N. Y.

Latest from our Legislature.

In the Senate, Feb. 9, we notice that the House Bill to extend the Lenox road laws, to Dimock township was reported by the Committee on Roads.

In the House, Mr. CHASE read in place a bill giving to Justices of the Peace power in the several counties of this Commonwealth, with a jury of six, to hear and finally determine charges for crimes of a certain character; for the more speedy administration of Justice and the establishment of a more economical system of criminal jurisprudence. Also, an act to erect the village of New Milford, in the Co., of Susquehanna, into a borough. Also an act to annul the marriage contract of Cornelus Miracle and Hannah his wife, of the county of Susquehanna.

Editorial Correspondence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Feb. 10, 1853.

If ever the credit of working hard was due any Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is due to the one now assembled, though but little has yet been accomplished of general interest to the State at large. The private calender has thus far been kept clear, and all the miscellaneous business of the session not suffered to drag. This will tell largely by way of expediting the general business, when the public bills shall have been matured and brought before the House.

I think we shall have the Appropriation Bill next week, as I learn that it is nearly matured, and is being pressed on to maturity by the efficient Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Kilbourn, with all possible dispatch. I do not wish to be understood as so have that Bill before the House early, and thus give time for a thorough examination of it, instead of having it passed through at the last hour of the session, as years before, full of enormous provisions for old claims without merit, and extravagant expenditures on the public works, more for the purpose of filling somebody's pockets than benefitting the State. And then we have the general Tax Law, reported by the Commissioners to revise the Code, which, by the way, I hope your people will examine carefully and remonstrate against, if they do not wish it passed. I have scattered what few copies I could obtain, over the county. The bill is thought by some to be inquisitorial and grievous. It taxes everything, I am sure, that can be made taxable, and forces the owner of the property to make a true return of every article specified, under oath.—There is no doubt that the tax of the State would be increased in the aggregate one hundred per cent. under this law. It is proposed by the law to decrease the rate from three to two mills, when the amount raised shall reach $1,800,000. It would reach that the first year in all probability. The Bill may have the merit of making the wealth of the State pay nearer its proportion of tax, by reaching all kinds of Stocks, Mortgages, Judgments, &c. These I consider the meritorious provisions of the Bill. It may be well to publish, in the *Democrat*, those features of the Bill, at least, most likely to be objectionable, in order that the people may see and judge for themselves.

An act to extend the Lenox Road Law to the township of Dimock, passed the House finally last Wednesday. It is now pending in the Senate, with an "*Omnibus*" of Amendments. In that way many objectionable Bills are passed. To one not objected to, a score will be attached, and the meritorious made to carry through those less so. It is a fruitful plan for corrupt legislation.

A Bill to fund and get rid of the Relief Notes passed through Committee on Thursday last by a party vote—the Whigs in the negative, of course. It will pass the House, probably, in the same manner, and what its fate will be in the Senate time only will disclose.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Messrs. Bingham & Dock have entered into a compromise, by which the last named gentlemen became partners in some way, and the Company run their cars over the State Road from near Lancaster to Philadelphia, in face of the law forbidding them the use of the State works. This has been done to head off the Legislature from investigating and settling the matter by law. I think it high time that the question be settled, whether Pennsylvania shall manage the public affairs of the State, or whether she must become a suppliant at the shrine of a great corporation, and receive her laws at their hands. We have indeed arrived at a startling crisis, when a company of the magnitude of this, seeks to foil the action of the Legislature, and carry on its operations in defiance of laws already existing. In the operations of this Pennsylvania Railroad Company, too, appears the dangerous tendency and consequences, of allowing counties to subscribe stock to Rail Roads. In that way they have large number of members, directly and pecuniarily interested in their projects. There are several members of this Legislature, who are thus obligated to go with the Company, even to the great disadvantage of the general interests of the Commonwealth, because their constituents at home have a personal and local interest in the company. Thus it is that these monstrous monetary powers are, year after year, infringing upon the rights of individuals and individual enterprise.

As yet the Maine Liquor Law has not been agitated. Occasionally a petition is received and presented, but the House, I should judge, stands about two to one against it. It is claimed to be even greater than that, but I think it more apt to be smaller. It is said also that there is a decided majority against it in the Senate.

Mr. Walker's great yield of corn is considerably discussed yet. The report of the Committee, at the meeting here two weeks ago, took everybody by surprise, and they begin to think that Susquehanna is noted for something besides "broken Banks and maple sugar." Notwithstanding the certificate or affidavit of Mr. Walker, Judge Jessup and others, many seem inclined to think there must be some mistake about it; and I have been several times asked if any of the gentlemen certifying to the corn, had anything to do with certifying to the Auditor General, that the whole of the Capital of the Susquehanna Bank was paid in, when in truth scarcely a dollar had been paid. When it comes to that, I have to tell them not to be *too inquisitive!* Some, who were here from distant parts of the State, manifested a great anxiety to get even a few kernels of the corn from the samples sent, to take home and try their luck. Mr. Walker has certainly immortalized himself as *the great Corn man of the Commonwealth.* Friend George must "bear his blushing honors meekly."

E. B. C.

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES,
Feb. 14, 1853.

Democrat:—I notice by your issue two weeks ago, that you are really engaged in a Free Banking disputation. Among your thirty or forty subscribers in the House, the articles attracted a good deal of attention,—the subject having been discussed some among the members. The universal expression of opinion was, that Mr. "X." had thus far got too big a load to move easily. "He cant dodge the *specie deposit* point," was the general sentiment. By the way, I notice that your article in reply is being extensively copied by the Democratic press, as a "*settler*" on that subject.

Speaking of papers, reminds me that a stray copy of the *Register* found its way into the House the other day. A gentleman called my attention to an article in which the editor took occasion to say of me, that "for the short time he has been in Harrisburg he has done very well," or to that import. For the sake of my reputation, I hope that paper is not going to *praise* me. It may do by its flattery what it has failed to accomplish by its slanders, and I suppose the editor has just found it out; hence he has commenced the work.—If so, I have felt the effect of his article, by immediately pouring out a column of personal abuse. I *love* to be villified by that sheet, but I cant stand its adulations.

Mr. Fulton's "Bill for carrying out in good faith our Constitutional obligations," in reference to Slaves *in transit* through, and permitting the owners of Slaves to hold them six months *within* this Commonwealth, "is not dead but sleeping." I suppose it will be called up before long, and then we will have a pretty time. I think when it comes to the "yeas and nays," there will be a great many members "*indisposed*," and more "just stepped out." For one, I am anxious to place my vote and the reasons thereof upon the *record*, and then too, I want to see how many of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will vote to nullify a principle of common law, that has been recognized, the civilized world over, for the last two hundred years, and which, to-day, is recognized in *every Southern State in this Confederacy*, and administered in their own Courts as often as questions arise under it. This last attempt to "out Herod, Herod himself," must provoke the ridicule and contempt at least, of the most *ultra* Southron. However, here is a chance for a merry fight and I suppose we shall have it, though I can find but few members on the floor, save the originators of the Bill, who are themselves in favor of it. I think the Legislature can be better employed than "Union saving," especially while the XXXII Congress is in Session, and that its legitimate business of "*saving*" the Commonwealth from the depredations of Rail Road and Corporation-plunderers that are hanging to it, and the people from consequent taxation, had best be first attended to, and when that shall have been accomplished, if interested politicians want to give the "Union" more salt-petre, why they may administer it. Such salvation though, as the politicians of the present day administer to the country, ought to be of the kind called "*free*," if we are to judge of its value by its effects. Certain I am, that we *shall* have a Union to save in good earnest, soon, if the saviors of the present day do not cease operations. We need now, at least, no more of the scenes of the past three years acted over again. The fate of the Republic is written too deeply in the affections and hearts of the American people,—is linked too closely with the undying hopes and fervent prayers of man all over the world,—is sanctified too sacredly in the Providences of the Creator for the renovation and ultimate freedom and perfection of his noblest creature, Man, ever to be shaken to pieces by the wild and visionary ravings of lunatics, or zealots.

A Bill is before the House for the funding of the "Relief Notes." It provides for their cancellation by so much of the "Sinking Fund" as may be necessary to do it. Both the Notes and "Sinking Fund" owe their paternity to ex-Governor Johnston, so you see it takes whatever may be valuable in one to do away with the encumbrances of the other. All ought to rejoice in the prospect of finally being rid of this loathsome currency. It will be nearly accomplished in one year—wholly in two. They will disappear fast when the law shall go into operation.

The Appropriation Bill was reported to the House Wednesday last, and made the special order of next Friday, and every day thereafter till it shall have passed. This looks like a short Session—at all events we will have a fair chance to get through a more economical Bill than has generally been done, by having a fair chance to scrutinize and correct it. All thanks are due to Mr. Kilbourne, the Chairman, and the members of the Committee of Ways and Means, for the promptness and energy with which they have acted in compiling the Bill.

For a few days past we have been fighting Rail Roads and Coal Companies, or rather, those interests have been fighting among themselves. There are so many old Charters for Roads that have never been built, and for companies that have never been formed further than to be able to sell and speculate on their franchises, and so many "of the same sort" being asked for that they are getting to conflict most beautifully. "Kilkenny cat" fights are the consequences, which are sometimes amusing, between members representing rival interests. A "Bill for Incorporation of the Scranton iron and coal company, is now before the Committee of Corporations. They have attached to it a strong liability clause, by which they hope to procure the signature instead of the veto of the Governor this time.—I think the Bill will pass both houses,—further than that, I of course cannot speak.

Since the arrangement between the Penn'a. Railroad and Bingham and Dock, that subject has quieted. Both companies are now on the Columbia Rail Road, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that neither had any right on the State works. While the above companies were quarrelling there was a fair chance that the State would get her rights so of *course* they compromised. Things will not remain so. A Bill will be introduced requiring the Canal Commissioners to take full possession and control of the carrying of passengers on the road. The company that have heretofore done it, have made fortunes, and what reasons can be given why the State should not have every cent profit that the Road can yield? The tax-ridden people of the Commonwealth can answer this question, *and will*, when they come to understand it.—Such a Bill will of course be fought with desperation, and the moment it is introduced will start hired *serviles* by the score towards the Capitol. Let them come, they will meet a *warm* reception by the radical Democracy.—The question is now, "the State or the Company," which shall rule? It better be settled at once and forever.

Last Wednesday, I read a Bill, in place giving to Justices of the Peace power to call a Jury for the trial of all petty charges of crime. It is in the Judiciary Committee, and as soon as we can get it perfected there, I will send you a copy. Several Editors have already applied for copies for publication. Judging from indications now, it will pass the House overwhelmingly. I some fear its fate in the Senate, though hope for the best. If it could become a Law, it would save immense expense to the counties. Some of the Philadelphia Attorneys say it would save one half the business of the criminal Courts every year. We have had a terrible flood come down upon us from your northern region. The Susquehanna here, was higher than before in many years. It is now down to rafting pitch. Beautiful weather.

E. B.

THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Washington, Feb. 8th.

SENATE.

The usual opening business having been disposed of, the bill in favor of a grant of further remedies to patentees came up on its final passage. Mr. Bayard, of Del., spoke at considerable length in opposition to the bill, for the reason that he considered it as altogether too general and sweeping in its provisions.

Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, followed in reply and upon concluding, the vote was taken, and the bill passed by yeas, 21, nays 15.

Mr. Weller, of California, reported a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a line of magnetic telegraph to the Pacific.

The subject was on motion made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The discussion of the Tehuantepec resolutions, introduced by Mr. Mason, was then resumed.

Mr. Seward, of New York, addressed the Senate at length, and endeavored to show that the Garary grant was an unmitigated fraud.

His argument was close and logical, and displayed a deep research and thorough acquaintance with the subject in all its bearings.

HOUSE.

To-day having been set apart for consideration of business relating to the Territories, the House proceeded to the consideration of the same.

The proposition extending the Land system of the United States to our possessions on the Pacific, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then resolved itself into the said committee.

The Pacific Land bill has been discussed and afterwards laid aside to be reported upon favorably.

Washington Feb. 9th.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock.

After reading the journal, the President announced that there was no business in order except to visit the House of Representatives and witness the counting of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The members then proceeded in a body to the House accordingly.

HOUSE.

The House met at the usual hour, and after being organized, the members of the Senate came in and took seats provided for them.

The President *pro tem.* of the Senate then proceeded to count the electoral votes for President.

Washington, Feb. 10th.

SENATE.

The Senate met at the usual hour.

The credentials of Mr. Houston, as senator from Texas, for six years from the 4th of March next, were received and read.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, reported back from the committee on commerce a bill the object of which is to enable sailing vessels to discharge foreign cargoes within three days after their arrival, the same as is now allowed to steamships.

Two private bills were taken up, debated and passed; one being for the relief of Amos Procter and the other for the relief of Minerva Lawson, the heiress of General Eleazer Ripley.

Mr. Cooper, of Pa., offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of establishing a line of mail and war steamers between California and China.

After some debate, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Gwin, of California, presented resolutions from the Legislature of New Mexico, setting forth the advantages to be derived by the construction of the Pacific Railroad, from the Gulf of Mexico, through that territory.

Quite a contest here arose, between senators, as to the precedence of business.

HOUSE.

The House met at 12 o'clock, and after reading of the journal, the Bill to establish the territorial government of Columbia, came up on its final passage.

A debate ensued, after which a vote was taken, and the bill passed by, Yeas, 128: Nays 29.

Feb. 11th.

SENATE.

The Senate met at the usual hour.

Mr. Mason, of Va., from the committee on foreign relations, reported to the Senate the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the committee that the declaration on the part of the British government, and the verbal thereto by the Secretary of State, as preliminary to the exchange of notifications of the treaty concluded at Washington between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, on the 19th of April, 1850, imports nothing more than an admission on the part of the two governments, or their functionaries at the time of such charge, that nothing contained in the treaty is to be considered as affecting the title or existing rights of Great Britain to the English settlements in Honduras Bay, and that consequently, in the opinion of the committee, no measures are necessary, upon the part of the Senate, to be taken in relation to such declaration. In reply.

Several private bills were taken up, passed, and much routine business was passed through with.

The bill in favor of paying certain creditors of Texas was taken up.

Mr. Houston proceeded to speak in defence of the conduct of his state in refusing to pay these creditors their demands.

He also animadverted, in severe terms, on the speculators who had bought up the bonds of the state, and were now endeavoring to make a good bargain.

HOUSE.

The House met at 12.

The bill for the payment of expenses sustained by the territory of Oregon, in defending itself from the encroachment of Indians, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Seymour, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill in favor of the establishment of a reciprocity of trade between the United States and the Canadas.

The House, then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

Feb. 12th.

SENATE.

After the usual opening business was disposed of, Mr. Gwin, of California, offered a resolution that the Senate meet hereafter at 11 o'clock instead of twelve o'clock.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., called up his resolution of inquiry, which on the request of Mr. Mallory, of Florida, was postponed until to-morrow next.

The House bill to regulate the fees of officers of the United States Courts, was taken up and considered.

Several amendments were proposed, debated and adopted.

HOUSE.

The House met at 12 o'clock, and after reading of the journal and going through other routine business, several communications from the Executive were received and appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Gorman, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill of the Senate, appropriating $19,500 for the relief of Col. Fremont.

A verbal amendment was offered and some little debate, adopted.

A JUDGE ARRAIGNED BEFORE A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Judge Jonathan Cilley was arraigned before Esquire Riley, on the complaint of a servant girl who is named Margaret Farrington, who testified that she was two-face she informed the Judge that she was going to leave his employ, and that she owed her she replied about $65 or $70, whereupon the Judge angrily said it was so—it could not be more than $6 or $7, handed her $15 in money, and asked her to sign a receipt in full of all demands. She refused, and (not being able to write) he took hold of her, and enjeavored to compel her to make her mark. She screamed, and on holding her hand, she testifies that he put its assault and battery, the magistrate required him to give $500 bail to answer. The difficulty occurred at the Judge's residence on Seventh street near Smith.—Cincinnati *Gazette Jan. 29.*

Died,

In Patterson, New Jersey, on the 9th inst. GEO. W. STEPHENS, son of the late Hon. ANDER STEPHENS. The subject of this memoir, was born in Bridgewater, Susq. Co. Pa. on the 23d day of Feb. 1818, and was nearly 35 years of age at his decease. Seldom has it fallen to our lot to record the death of any person in the circle of our acquaintance whose years have numbered so few, has cast so great a gloom, or left so wide a void in community as the death of this subject. At an early period of life those noble traits of character that have been so strikingly developed since the prime of his manhood, and portrays that so many good qualities blended in one mind, rendered him noble, and elevated him above the common mass of mankind, no matter in what station he was borne, or the calling he has been destined, those were stamped on his own breast which bore him upward and onward. And that course of conduct which in a man of his character, has in the end been found perfectly consistent with the exercise of a well balanced mind at all events, his own strength and resources. The last years of his life had been spent in doing business on the western States, and along the line of the N. Y. & E. Railroad. His unceasing efforts and untiring energy, which always marked his course in whatever business he engaged in, in connection with a strong and ardent desire for the welfare of his friends (rarely if ever to be equalled) probably overtaxed his mental energy, and thro gave way. But we trust he has enjoyed sweet communion with the blessed with one who had too early preceded him. Although no kindred friend was present to smooth his dying pillow, his friends have the assurance that he received every kindness and attention that could have been bestowed had kindred been present. The last where his remains had been brought, was a very impressive discourse delivered