the ground with my head on a log for about 30 minutes. I knew there was a shepherd about five miles off, and as I could get no help without getting there, I gathered up my gun and succeeded at last in gaining the camp in safety.'

Veto Message.

Gov. Bigler's Veto Message to a Bill, entitled "A further Supplement to the Act incorporating the Pennsylvania Coal Company."

GENTLEMEN:—

An imperative sense of duty constrains me to return to you House bill No. 142, entitled "A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania coal company," without my approval.

Apart from other reasons against this measure, a constitutional objection is presented which, to my mind, is too clear to be overlooked. Among other things it is proposed that the Pennsylvania coal company be "authorized to extend its two tracks of railroad, with the necessary turnouts and appendages from any point thereof, in an easterly direction, through the counties of Luzerne, Wayne and Pike, or along Bush Hill creek, in the county of Monroe, to connect with the New York and Erie railroad, or to such point in the States of New Jersey or New York as the respective Legislatures of said States may authorize."

The constitutional objection to which I refer, has its origin in the peculiar terms under which this company is organized. If it were a railroad company furnishing a public highway upon which all persons, upon equal conditions, could travel and transport, or be conveyed and have their merchandize and other commodities transported, as on the road of all properly organized companies, no such objection could exist. But such is not the case.—The Pennsylvania coal company is not a railroad company. The railway which it has already constructed, although consisting of two tracks of considerable length, is not a public highway, but practically, and by the terms of the act creating the company, it is a private road for the use of the company in the transportation of its coal and other products, and nominally, also, for the use of the owners of adjoining and adjacent lands, who, by connecting with said railroad, by lateral roads, may have the right to transport the products of such lands. The proposition in this bill is, therefore, to enable a coal company to construct a railroad of some fifty or sixty miles in length, over a country in no way interested in its operations, and for this purpose clothing it with the authority to enter upon and take the lands of private citizens—not for a public, but for the private use and benefit of the corporation.

By reference to the act of the 16th of April, 1838, incorporating the Pennsylvania coal company, it will be seen that the road which it was thereby authorized to construct does not bear the characteristics of a public highway. The first section creates this corporation "for the purpose of mining coal and for the transaction of the usual business of companies engaged in mining and transporting to market, and selling of coal, and the other products of coal mines."

The 25th section of this act confers on the company the right to construct a railroad with one or more tracks, from any point or points on their lands, to intersect with other improvements or works therein specified, and provides "that the said company shall not prevent any person or persons, company or companies, hereafter incorporated, being the owner or owners of lands bordering on the said railroad or railroads, or adjacent thereto, from latterally railroads, to connect them with the said railroad or railroads from their said lands, as the said person or persons, company or companies may conceive necessary for the purpose of transporting their coal or produce upon said railroad or railroads," subject to the payment of certain rates of toll, &c. It is further provided in the last clause of this section, "that the turnouts for such lateral roads shall be so constructed and kept as not to interfere with the use of the main road or roads; and all cars or wagons run upon the same shall be subject to such general rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the company, intended to keep the track of said road or roads free and open for the uninterrupted passage of the cars of every person desiring to travel thereon."

It will be perceived that the first clause in the 25th section as already quoted, limits the use of the said road or roads of the Pennsylvania coal company to such persons only as are the owners of lands bordering on the said railroad or railroads, or adjacent thereto; nor is this right in any way extended by that clause in their law which regulates the turnouts and lateral roads, and provides that all kinds of cars and wagons which may run upon the road, shall be subject to such regulations as the company may prescribe, "to keep the track of said road or roads free and open for the uninterrupted passage of the cars of every person desiring to travel thereon." There is no authority given to any person to use the road except the owner of adjacent lands. No rate of toll is fixed for other parties. And consequently no other construction can be given to the provision relative to turnouts and lateral roads, and the regulations relative to cars and wagons, than that the terms "desiring to travel thereon" can only embrace such persons as have the right to do so by being adjacent landholders, and having constructed lateral roads. It could scarcely be contended that all persons who might desire to travel or transport on said road, have the right to do so, and yet that they may travel, either entirely free of charge, or subject to such charges as the company may at will impose.

The Pennsylvania coal company having been created for the purpose of mining coal, and transporting and selling the same, is by its terms a corporation for private gain only. It possesses no element of public utility that does not belong to any legitimate pursuit of individuals engaged in developing and sending to market the products of the earth. Whatever may have been the original theory as to the public character of the purposes for which corporations should be created, it is too lamentably true, that more modern legislation has widely departed from this theory, and we are compelled to regard certain kinds of corporations in their true and manifest character. I took occasion in my last annual message to designate such corporations as were intended to promote private purposes, and among these I regard the Pennsylvania coal company.

If, therefore, the use and enjoyment of the railway of the Pennsylvania coal company is confined to the company itself and a very small class of persons on the line of the road, and they only for a very limited purpose, it is not a public highway or intended for public use. It must be regarded the private road of the corporation. Should this company be authorized to extend their road through the counties of Luzerne, Wayne, Pike and Monroe, it should be open to the use and enjoyment of the public on reasonable terms, and its operations made in this way to minister to the convenience and prosperity of the people of that section of the State.

Besides, there are no provisions in the original act of incorporation or any of its supplements, requiring the company to furnish cars or other mode of transportation for general tonnage, or even to furnish motive power to the very limited class who have the right to pass over this road. And consequently the company could at pleasure prevent all transportation except their own tonnage. This reasoning, applied to a mere carrying road, would have but little force, for such a company would seek tonnage and business, but this company will supply their own freight, and there may be times when it would be their interest to prevent others reaching the market in which they sell. But it allowed to do so by the bill under consideration, a valuable route to market over the lands of others, for the trade and travel of these counties, rich in their natural resources, may be occupied by the Pennsylvania coal company for its own special use, and a comparatively few others, to the exclusion of the public at large.

The act to which it is proposed to make this bill supplementary, authorizes this company, for the purpose therein contemplated, "to enter upon any land which they shall deem necessary for the construction and completion of the said railroad or railroads, or any part thereof." And further provides for a mode of estimating damages and making compensation to the owners of land over which said road or roads shall pass. The proposed bill authorizes an extension of the railway of said company, a distance of fifty or sixty miles, over lands now held by other parties, and although it does not, in express terms, direct the entering upon and taking such lands in the manner provided for in the original act, yet this follows by necessary implication. The bill is called a supplement to the original act and by its enactment becomes substantially a part of the same. Any new rights conferred by the supplement must be taken in connexion with, and will be sustained by the powers conferred by the original act.

Hence, therefore, this right is in effect reaffirmed as regards the extension of the road, as provided for in this bill; and my approval of the same would carry with it the right and power in this company to exercise the Commonwealth's right of eminent domain, to enter upon and take the lands of others for the purpose of making this proposed extension of a road that can be regarded only as a private one.

Should this be done? Can it be done under the constitution? Can the Legislature confer upon a company or individual the right to take private use? The constitution itself, in express terms, furnishes a negative answer. The government is clothed with no such power. The people have not found it necessary to surrender their natural right to acquire and possess property to answer any wise purpose of government. They have, on the other hand, happily protected themselves against such encroachments upon their rights, by declaring, in the organic law of this government, that such right is "inherent and indefeasible," and by providing that no citizen can be deprived of his property, "unless by the judgement of his peers, or the law of the land." It is true that the commonwealth, by reason of her right of eminent domain, and as sovereign may call upon any of her citizens, for the public use, or for sovereign purposes, to yield, to some extent, the enjoyment of their private property. But even this right is restricted by the 10th section of the 9th article of the constitution, which declares, "nor shall any man's property be taken and applied to public use without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being made." It seems to me clear, therefore, that the power proposed to be conferred on the Pennsylvania coal company, by this law, is in contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter of the constitution.

Other objections have been urged against this measure, which should not be overlooked. It seems to be a subject of much controversy, in that region of the State where the operations of this company are located. It has encountered a most vigorous opposition from many citizens of Luzerne county, whilst others have favored its adoption. I have patiently heard all the reasoning for and against it.—Much of the feeling of hostility seems to arise from the peculiar topographical formation of the county through which the proposed road must extend, and from jealousy of the enlarged powers enjoyed by this company over the ordinary [illegible] ent laws. It is alleged that there are but few passes in that mountainous region, through which a railroad can be constructed—that the only eligible route for a public highway or locomotive road from that section eastward or southward may be monopolized under the proposed law, for the use of this private corporation—that this company already enjoys greater privileges and advantages than are usually conferred on corporations of this kind—that the company are doing a prosperous business, dividing large dividends, and have now one good avenue to market, and that they should not be allowed the opportunity of occupying the only feasible route through the mountains for their own private use, to the vast injury and inconvenience of the public. The coal company, on the other hand, claim that it is unreasonable that they should be denied the opportunity of constructing an avenue to market.

It will be observed that the terms of this supplement to the charter of the company, are very broad and quite indefinite, giving to the company the right to commence at any point on their present road, and extend the new road in any easterly direction that may promote their interest and convenience. Such a broad right for the construction of a highway or a mere carrying road, where the projectors and owners of the road have no connection with the tonnage with which it is to be freighted, and where the general face of the country is adapted to such improvement, might perhaps be allowed, but it as a dangerous power to confer on a private corporation. Nor is it at all strange, that the people of that section of the State should guard with care and even jealousy the few outlets which can be found for future public use. The allegation that this proposed law is too vague and indefinite as to the location of the contemplatee improvement, is well founded and reasonable. It is a very unusual thing to incorporate a company to construct a public highway without fixing the point of beginning and ending. This bill designates no particular point of commencement or termination, nor intermediate point. I can see no reason why this should be the case. It is no answer for the company to say that they are not certain where a proper location can be found; that is the best evidence that could be furnished, that there is no pressing necessity for the proposed legislation; and this very fact has doubtless contributed much toward exciting hostility and local jealousy on this subject.

But I do not wish to be understood as assuming the ground that this company should not be allowed to construct an avenue to market. I only insist that their road should be in express terms and practically a public highway for the use, benefit and enjoyment of the whole people on reasonable conditions—and that such right be given in the ordinary form so that the citizens generally in that naturally rich and highly flourishing section of the State may participate in the construction of said work if they should see proper to do so and that its location be confined within reasonable limits. As a public highway, open to the use of all upon the payment of reasonable charges, it might tend to develop the resources of the country through which it might extend, but under the indefinite terms of its present charter it might be made the means of wrong to the private citizen, and inconvenience to the public at large.

The wishes and feelings of the people residing in the vicinity of this proposed road, while they might not constitute a sufficient reason for the exercise of the Executive prerogative, are certainly entitled to much consideration, and those citizens will now have another opportunity of being heard before the representatives of the people.

In my difference with you on this subject, I am consoled by the reflection that if I have committed an error it can be corrected.—Whilst on the other hand, had the proposed bill become a law, the evil consequences might have been incurable.

WM. BIGLER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, *Harrisburg, Feb.* 28, 1853.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania—1632 Copies Weekly.

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

MONTROSE, MARCH 24, 1853.

Democratic Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Thomas H. Forsyth,

Of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

Ephraim Banks,

Of Mifflin County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. Porter Brawley,

Of Crawford County.

NEXT STATE FAIR.—The Managers of the State Agricultural Society met at Harrisburg on the 7th inst., and fixed upon Pittsburg as the place for holding the next annual fair.—The 27th, 28th and 29th days of September are designated on which to hold it.

Appointments by the Governor.

CHAS. A. BLACK, Esq. of Green county to be Secretary of the Commonwealth, *vice* Hon. F. W. Hughes, resigned.

Hon. FRANCIS W. HUGHES, late Secretary, to be Attorney General, *vice*, Judge Campbell, recently appointed Post Master General by President Pierce.

The Banking Mania.

Mr. Thomson, Broker in Wall street, N. Y. and Editor of "Thomson's Counterfeit Detector," speaking of the present banking mania, in his Detector of the 19th inst., says:

"The mania for multiplying Banks, not only in the Western States, but in this city, for the last six months, is without a parallel in the history of Banking. We think the day is not far off when the "Sober second thought," of the people will correct this rage for Banking; and those who take a right view of the matter will look more to the discreet management of those already doing business than the organization of any more.

To a certain extent Banks are useful and a benefit to the community; but beyond those wanted, strictly for commercial facilities, they are of no use, but an injury. Under our present stringent laws in relation to Banking they take more money from the pockets of the people than they give back by way of accommodation."

Book Notices.

The Illustrated Magazine of Art, for March, published by A. Montgomery, 17 Spruce St. N. Y. Terms, 25 cts. a No.; $3 a year.

This is a work of cosmopolitan interest,—one in which all the [illegible] practical utility. This number contains 30 illustrations, executed by the best artists in our own and other countries. Indeed in all the departments is an exhibition of the first talent of the Age. No one can be but agreeably disappointed in this work.

Godey and *Peterson* for April, are early on our table, fraught with their usual attractions. Their reputation is already well established. We still furnish the "Democrat" with the first of these for $3,50 a year; or with the latter for $3,00.

Dickens' Household Words, No. 23—Contents: Sailors Home Afloat: Munchausen Modernized: A Penny a Week: The Two Statues: Wood, and How to cut it: A Digger's Diary: Wedding Bells: Weekly Register of Passing Events.

☞ No. 25 closes the present volume of this standard work; and with the next volume, will be a good time for persons to begin to take it. Weekly at $2,50 a year. 3 copies at $6.

McElrath & Lord, 17 Spruce St., N. Y.

The *Pennsylvania Farm Journal* for March it before us and we are gratified at the evidences of its prosperity. Its articles are of great merit, and should be in the hands of every farmer throughout the State. Each number contains 32 pages handsomely printed with illustrations, and at the low price of $1 per annum. The new volume commences on the first of next month. Address Editors *Farm Journal*, West Chester, Pa.

Later from Havana---Health of Mr. King.

NEW YORK, March 19.

The steamship Black Warrior from Havana, arrived at noon to-day, bringing dates to the 13th inst.

The health of Vice President King was no better. He had removed to another plantation, but there were no hopes of his recovery.

The Commissioners appointed to wait on Santa Anna and invite his return to Mexico, had arrived at Havana. It was expected that Santa Anna would momentarily arrive at Havana, and the Commissioners had decided to wait for him.

It was also stated that Santa Anna would remain in Havana until a regular army should be formed in Mexico.

The steamer Bee, at Havana, from Vera Cruz, reports that the the department of Puebla had pronounced against the return of Santa Anna.

More Incendiarism.

On Friday night last, the barn of James Wright, Esq., of this village, was entered and set on fire by an incendiary; but, fortunately, the light was discovered by some of the boarders at the Ah-wa-ga House, in time to put it out before any considerable damage had been done. The fire was set in some loose straw at the head of the stairs; and was discovered about 11 o'clock at night. This including Mr. Pumpelly's barn, on Front st., the M. E. Church, and the Tioga House, is the eighth fire which has been set by incendiaries in this village, in less than one year! And yet Owego is *too poor* to support a night watch, at an expense of $730 a year!

Had the fire in Mr. Wright's barn been discovered fifteen minutes later, buildings to the value of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars would, more than likely have been destroyed. —*Owego Gazette.*

Editorial Correspondence.

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES, March 19, 1853.

DEAR DEM.—I neglected writing you last week for two reasons, which I might give were I a mind to. It is enough, however, that as the Session draws to a close, one finds little time to write more than he is obliged to, in answer to correspondents &c. And then I might say, with all truth, that so little was done, last week, in either branch of the Legislature, of public importance, that a letter writer would have found hard work to compose a letter, for a public journal, without drawing largely upon his imagination; and I might add the same this week without departing far from a straight line of truth.

Day before yesterday Gov. Bigler returned to the House with his veto, a Bill to incorporate a Borough in Juniata county. His reasons for the veto were, that by the law of 1851 ample provision was made for the incorporation of Boroughs by the Courts of Quarter Sessions, with a view to destroy this kind of local legislation that has taken so much time of the Sessions, and, spice in the pamphlet laws, in the past. Soon after, I had an interview with His Excellency on the subject, and he informed me that he should not depart from the rule laid down—that he should not sign a single bill of that kind;—that he was determined to break up all local legislation that was provided for by general laws. This of course renders it needless to proceed any farther with the Bills to incorporate the villages of Susquehanna and New Milford, the first of which had already passed to final reading in the House. I will send you a copy of the veto for publication if I can procure it;—and I must say that I think the principle laid down a good one. Two-thirds of the time of the Sessions of the Legislature have been for years taken up, with these local matters, which might be disposed of by the Courts much more satisfactorily than by the Legislature, and with much less expense. It was the intention of the law of '51 to force these kinds of corporations into the Courts; and, to *induce* it, there is a tax of $50 on all Boroughs incorporated by the Legislature. On application to the Court, by petition setting forth the boundaries, and accompanying it with a draft of the proposed Borough, the Grand Jury will be directed to inquire and return to the Court whether said proposed Borough should be incorporated, and if they return affirmatively the Court will, at the next succeeding term decree accordingly. The process is both simple and cheap; and as you will notice that we passed the general mining and manufacturing Bill the other day, you will be convinced that something has been done, both by the Legislature and the Governor, to rid the State of the demoralizing influences of corporate legislation. It has, for years wasted the public money, corrupted the avenues of pure legislation, thus weighing down and paralyzing the energies and interests of the Commonwealth. I believe a better day is breaking, and that we shall ere long witness the annihilation of a system that has covered the body politic of Pennsylvania with great sores.

A Bill changing the place of holding the election in the township of Apolacon has passed the House, *provided* the new election house shall be completed previous to the election in October next. A similar Bill, changing the elections in your Borough to the Court House, has passed both branches. No other local legislation since my last.

The Appropriation Bill is hanging up. I think we shall pass it next week,—or at least shall make a strong effort to do so. The prospects for an adjournment under "the hundred days," so flattering a few weeks ago, are gradually growing "beautifully less." However we shall probably get away by the tenth, or at furthest, the fifteenth of next month. We are having two Sessions per day now, when the meeting of Committees does not interfere, and, altogether, business is going on rapidly,—such as it is.

You have probably noticed, before this, that Governor Bigler found himself without a Cabinet, the other day, by the resignation of Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Judge Campbell, Attorney General. Hon. Chas. A. Black of Green county takes the State Department, and Mr. Hughes the Attorney Generalship.—This arrangement gives the latter gentleman an opportunity of practicing his profession, which he left with reluctance. Mr. Black is a gentleman of fine accomplishments, and will undoubtedly add greatly to the final success of the Administration.

From Washington we have all sorts of stories. The President keeps himself aloof from the seekers of office, and will not permit one of them to say a word to him on the subject of their anxiety. A gentleman who returned a few days since, relates the following amusing incident. A gentleman from Buffalo, N. Y., well recommended, had made several attempts to be heard by the President in person and failed. Getting rather discouraged, and thinking to raise his spirits, he "got on a *bust*." Going to the President's house, he demanded of the door keeper to let him pass. As it was not the hour for reception of visitors, he was refused firmly. Becoming enraged, he declared that he would go in at all hazards, and then ensued a scuffle between them, which being overheard by the President, he stepped to the door, parted the combatants, and then demanded of our hero,—"what do you want here, sir?" "*Want here*," was the reply, "*why I want an office, what in the d—l do you suppose I want?*"—throwing his bundle of recommendations at the feet of the President, who being struck, probably with this novel mode of application, picked them up and invited the fellow into his room. Unfortunately he was now so elated with the brandy and his prospects, that he became noisy and uproarous, and the President was soon obliged to send for his Sergeant to take him away!

Yesterday the Erie City Bank Bill passed the House by a majority of *four*. A large number of Democrats were absent for some cause. I crawled to the House more dead than alive to vote against it,—all to no purpose. I am about well again, after having been absent from my seat, several days the week past, all or a part of the time. I mention this only because some *interested* persons, I presume, will misconstrue the non-appearance of my vote on several occasions, though they were of the most trifling character.

Spring, warm and balmy, seems to have come upon us now, but I learn that Susquehanna county is bound in the fastnesses of ice—I came near saying *perpetual*.

There, if you wish any more news from the Capitol you must select it from the "Record."

Thine, E. B.

Rail Road Meeting.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Bradford County, convened at the Court House in the Borough of Towanda, on Tuesday evening, March 15, 1853, for the purpose of giving an expression upon the proposition now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, granting to the Canton and Athens Railroad Company authority to build lateral roads, &c. connecting with the Luckawanna and Western Railroad.

The meeting was called to order by U. Mercer Esq., who nominated Hon. DAVID WILMOT, as Chairman.

On motion of Col. G. F. Mason, JNO. LAPORTE, Ed'w. OVERTON, J. VAN DYKE Jr., S. H. NEWMAN, A. KNAPP, STEWART SMILEY, A. I. CRANMER, Hon. G. TRACY, C. F. WELLES, H. W. TRACY, B. LAPORTE, MYRON S. WARNER, N. C. HARRIS, and C. MATTHEWSON, were elected Vice Presidents; and *E. A. Parsons, H. C. Baird, Wm. R. Storrs and H. L. Scott*, appointed Secretaries.

The President briefly explained the object of the meeting, when on motion,

U. Mercur, G. F. Mason, J. F. Means, M. C. Mercur, J. C. Powell, Addison McKean and E. Reed Myer, were appointed by the Chairman a Committee to draft a Preamble and Resoultions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee, after retiring for a short time, returned and reported the [illegible] which were *unanimously* adopted.

WHEREAS, We have noticed the objections [illegible] have been made, in the Senate, to giving the Canton and Athens Railroad Company authority to extend lateral branches connecting with the Luckawanna and Western Railroad; and Whereas, The only reason which we have heard assigned in favor of said objections is, that such lateral roads might operate to the prejudice of the revenues of the North Branch Canal; and Whereas, We believe such objections wholly unfounded; Therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, proposed authority to the Canton and Athens Railroad Company, to connect, by means of lateral roads, with the Luckawanna & Western Railroad, is imperiously called for, to facilitate the development of the mineral wealth of the County of Bradford.

Resolved, That said lateral roads, instead of diverting freight and tonnage from the North Branch Canal, will in the main be confined to tonnage that would never reach said Canal, but will be the means of throwing freight upon the Canal which would otherwise be diverted towards the N. Y. and Erie R. R.

Resolved, That we see no conflicting interest between the North Branch Canal and the proposed lateral roads, and our Senator and Representatives are hereby requested to urge the passage of a law giving to the said Canton and Athens Rail Road Company authority to make such lateral roads.

After which, Col. G. F. Mason addressed the meeting with a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of R. F. Powell, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to our Senator and Representatives.

On motion it was *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming counties.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

[Signed by the Officers.]

The Aldermen Sentenced—Fine and Imprisonment.

In the Superior Court this morning, being the day appointed for pronouncing judgment on the attachments for contempt, for violating injunction, there was quite a large gathering of spectators. The various Aldermen and Assistants under attachment were present, with their respective counsel, as also the counsel on the other side.

Judge Duer took his seat about 11 o'clock, the main body of the room, and the galleries, being crowded to repletion, and Judge Bosworth and Emmet soon afterward entered and took seats by his side.

Judge Duer directed the Clerk to call over the names. They answered with one or two exceptions.

Judge Duer gave an opinion at much length considering that it was a criminal contempt, and that Ald. Sturtevant, being the author of the offensive resolutions, is more guilty than the others, and that the sentence upon him will be *Imprisonment in the City Prison for fifteen days*, pay a fine for the benefit of the City Treasury of $250, and the counsel-fee and costs of $101 50; the other Aldermen who voted for the resolutions of Ald. Sturtevant, with the exception of Ald. Smith, who has put in an excuse in his answer, to pay each $250 fine and $101 50 counsel-fee and costs; and Ald. Doherty, who did not vote for the resolutions, and Ald. Smith—with each of the Assistant Aldermen, none of whom voted for the resolutions of Ald. S., but laid them on the table, a fine of $100 each and $101 50 each counsel fee and expenses—and *each of them to be imprisoned till paid.*

There was a manifestation of applause at the announcement, which was suppressed.

Judge Emmet then stated that he coincided with Judge Duer in his views of the case, but differed in the degree of punishment. He tho't that all the Aldermen, with the exception of Ald. Doherty, should be sentenced to imprisonment; Ald. Sturtevant, who was the concoctor of the offensive resolutions, and being a member of the bar, should have done different; to an imprisonment of thirty days; the other Aldermen, except Smith, ten days, and Ald. Smith five days, and let off Ald. Doherty, who had the decency not to vote for the offensive resolutions.

Mr. O'Conner then gave notice of Appeal, which was taken to the General Term, thence to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Busteed, for Ald. Smith, said he did not appeal.

The Court then adjourned.—*New York Tribune.*

☞ A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* describing a ball at *Willard's*, in Washington says:—All present were delighted, and frequently declared they had never been better pleased with any entertainment of the kind.—Many of the dresses were of the most beautiful and tasteful order, while others were noticed for their richness and costliness. Among the latter were those of Mrs. Gaines, Mrs. Bodisco, and Mrs. Waddell; and of the former those of Miss Fillmore, Mrs. Brodhead, Mrs. Whipple, and in fact, a majority of those of the other ladies present might with great propriety be included. The dancing was well sustained until a late hour, being concluded by the German cotillion, which was produced with good effect.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, March 12.

HOUSE

Mr. CHASE offered a joint resolution that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on the 19th instant.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Shaver, from the Committee of Vice and Immorality, reported a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the commonwealth. The bill is very stringent, and similar in its provisions to the Maine Law.

March, 14.

SENATE.

The Bill to repeal the Railroad Gauge law was debated at considerable length.

HOUSE.

Numerous petitions was presented for a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The other business not of great interest.

March 15.

SENATE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, being the bill to repeal the Railroad Gauge Law.

The question being upon the amendment of Mr. Kunkel, authorizing any railroad company heretofore or hereafter incorporated in this commonwealth, to select such gauge for their roads as may be deemed most advantageous, it was further debated at some length and finally negatived—year 13 nays 19.

The question then recurring on the original section, it was negatived—yeas 15, nays 16.

So the bill was lost.

March 16.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company, which was further debated at some length, and finally passed—yeas 31, nays 7.

HOUSE

Mr. CHASE moved to proceed to the consideration of the supplement to the bill regulating manufacturing corporations in the Commonwealth, which was agreed to, and the bill read a second reading.

Mr. CHASE moved to amend the bill, by inserting a [illegible] relative to lime, marble, and slate; which was adopted. He also moved to include stone in the provisions of the bill; which was agreed to.

Mr. FLANIGEN moved an amendment to the bill, by providing for the manufacturing of flour from all kinds of grain; which was not agreed to. He also moved to amend by including any other branch of manufactures in the provisions of the bill. This provision he advocated in a few remarks.

Mr. STRONG said the bill under consideration was intended particularly to develope our mineral resources, and he hoped the bill would not be trammelled with unnecessary provisions.

Mr. KILBOURN was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. FLANIGEN withdrew his amendment.

Mr. CHASE moved to amend the bill by providing that companies incorporated under this act, shall pay into the treasury a bonus of one half per cent. on the original stock, and a like bonus on all subsequent increase of capital.

Mr. STRONG was opposed to this amendment on the ground that it was calculated to cripple the energies to the improvements which were now in progress, and would be highly prejudicial to the monetary interests of the commonwealth. He deprecated the idea that taxation should be resorted to, in the commencement of those enterprises, which were calculated to build up and redeem the credit of the State, and went into a lengthy statement, showing the amount that was accruing and would accrue to the public treasury, by the untrammelled progress of the present spirit of public improvement.

Mr. HICKMAN was in favor of the amendment modified so that it would protect all the laboring interests of the Commonwealth.

Mr. CHASE thought the settled policy of the State was to tax all applicants who wished special privileges at the hands of the Legislature; inasmuch as it would be a saving of expense to them, and save them the trouble of coming here, when they might avail themselves of the provision of this general law.

Mr. FULTON was opposed to the amendment and should vote against any and all propositions to tax capital coming into this State for general beneficial purposes.

Mr. STRONG moved to amend by providing that a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. shall be paid by companies incorporated under the provisions of this bill. The amendment was agreed to:—Yeas 51, nays 29; and the section as amended was agreed to.

Mr. CHASE moved to amend the bill by adding that the corporations under this act shall make an annual statement to the Auditor General of the affairs and business of the same verified by oath; which was agreed to.

Mr. WALTON moved to amend by providing that the provisions of the bill shall extend to all manufactures hereafter to be made or adopted in this commonwealth.

Mr. KILBOURN was opposed to this, as it would authorize the manufacture of ardent spirits. There had better be a separate bill introduced for that purpose.

Mr. WALTON advocated his amendment.—He did not desire protection to the particular branch of business alluded to by the gentleman of Potter (Mr. Kilbourn), but if a general law was to be passed, to foster manufacturing operations, all proper, lawful and legitimate business should be equally protected.

Mr. KILBOURN moved a proviso that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to the manufacture of ardent spirits.

This was agreed to.—Yeas 64, nays 27.

The amendment thus amended, was then voted down,—and the bill being under consideration:

Mr. KILBOURN moved to go into committe of the whole, for the purpose of adding to the first section of the bill, a provission for the manufacturing of lumber which was agreed to, and the amendment having been adopted, the bill came up and was passed finally.

Mr. HARRIS moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill, relative to the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad company, and authorizing subscription to the stock of the same; which was agreed to, and the bill being on third reading, was passed finally.

March, 17.

HOUSE.

Mr. WHARTON, from committee on Judiciary, reported a bill, as committed, relative to the extension of jurisdiction of justices of the peace by jury trial for criminal offences.

Mr. BARTON, from committee on corporations, reported, as committed, bill entitled an act to incorporate the borough of Sylvania, in Bradford county; also, with amendments, a bill entitled an act to incorporate the Luckawanna iron and coal company.

ACRICULTURAL CHEMIST.—Mr. Haldeman, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from York county, has introduced into that body a bill, to provide for the appointment of an Agricultural Chemist for this State. It has been drawn up with care, and will, it is said, pass the Legislature. The State Agricultural Society urge it, and Governor Bigler in his last annual message recommended the appointment of such an officer, and supported his recommendation by an array of facts and arguments.

Horrible Murder.

A horrible murder was discovered, this morning in a house in Federal, above Seventh street. Two women, named Hannah Shaw and Ellen Lynch were found lying weltering in their blood, in the front parlor; the latter in her night clothes. Her two children (twins two weeks old,) were found in bed, up stairs, crying. Part of the house was occupied by John Carroll, and wife. Both had been out all night, to a ball, and the murder was not discovered till Mrs. Carroll returned home at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Lynch's husband is a marine, who was paid off here on Tuesday, and went away to New York Wednesday morning, leaving seven or eight $20 gold pieces with his wife. Her trunk was broken open, and the money gone. The lock was picked with a dirk knife, as a piece of one was found broken off, and covered with blood, beside the trunk. A man named Spring has been arrested on suspicion. Blood was found on his clothes.—The deceased were sisters. Hannah Shaw had been married twice, and was about 40 years old. Ellen Lynch was about 36. The affair created great excitement. Mr. Carroll was arrested on suspicion, but the examination has cleared him. He is colporteur or book agent.

An examination of the bodies of the murdered woman has taken place. Forty-one stabs were found upon Mrs. Lynch—five entering the heart; and seventeen wounds on Mrs. Shaw. An attempt was made to burn down the house, after the murder, but the fire went out after burning a hole in the kitchen floor. A number of arrests on suspicion have been made; among them a Sing Sing convict named Arthur Spring. No money or knife was found upon him.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Wyoming Seminary Burnt.

It becomes our painful duty to record the burning of the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, on Monday night of this week, just at the close of a term. At about 11 o'clock a fire was seen to burst out through the roof at the west end of the old Seminary building, and by the time the alarm could be given, and the students roused from their beds and out, the fire had made such rapid and fearful progress, that all hope was given up of saving the building or much of its contents. Most of the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, a very valuable one, and the whole of the Bennett Library, were consumed. Loss, $10,000, insurance, $7,500. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove in the third story.

This school was opened in 1844, and in the short space of eight years, has established its reputation, and shed its blessings far and wide. Its loss will be felt all over Northern Pennsylvania, and deeply lamented by our Valley, of which it was justly the pride and ornament.

It is understood, however, that the trustees are going immediately to take measures for re-building it, and hope ere long, again to cheer the hearts of the community with the grateful exhibition of hundreds of students thronging their way to its halls.

Since the above was in type, we notice that the trustees have publicly announced that the insurance upon the property was sufficient to enable them to commence the work of rebuilding immediately, and that convenient rooms will be provided for carrying on the school, until the Seminary is completed, which it is thought will be by the commencement of the Summer term, in August next.—*Pittston Gazette.*

England's Humanity.

It is generally known that savages were employed by the King of England, George III and paid so much per scalp of man, woman or child durn—, our revolutionary war. A few items from this terrible trade in human flesh may perhaps interest some of our readers and show them how this paternal king strove to crush out the noble spirit of independence of our early heroes. Here is a list of a number of packages that were sent by one James Boyd from a Captain Crawford to the British Governor, of Canada, Col Haldiman. These packages of scalps were found among the baggage of the English army after defeat of Burgoyne, cured and dried, with Indian marks upon them. The letter accompanying them reads thus:

Package 1. Containing forty-three scalps of Congress soldiers killed in different skirmishes, stretched on black hoops four inches in diameter.

Pack. 2. Containing ninety-eight farmers killed in their houses, on red hoops with a figure of a hoe painted on each, to denote their occupation.

Pack. 3. Containing ninety-seven farmers scalps on green hoops, to show that they were killed in the fields.

Pack. 4. Containing one hundred and two farmer's scalps, eighteen of them marked with yellow flume, to show that they were burned alive.

Pack. 5. Containing eighty-eight scalps of women, hair long and braided, to show that they were mothers.

Pack. 6. Containing one hundred and ninety three scalps of boys of various ages on small green hoops.

Pack. 7. Two hundred and eleven girls scalps, big and little on yellow hoops.

Such was the stuff of which English royalists were made in the days which tried men's souls'—*Boston Post.*

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—We learn from the Reading *Journal* that a dreadful accident, resulting from the use of burning fluid occurred in the family of Mr. Aaron Adam residing in that city, on Monday evening of last week. It appears that a Mrs. Mary Bunn husband and child from Pottstown, were on a visit to the family of Mr. Adams, to whom they are nearly related. On the evening stated, both families were sitting around a table, in social conversation, and while one of their number was filling another lamp *by the light of the one burning*, the fluid took fire, burst the can, and in a moment the whole room was in flames. All the inmates were more or less burned, no one seriously, however, except Mrs. Bunn, whose clothes were completely burned from her body, and whose injuries were so severe that she died the next day, after suffering excruciating torments. At the time of the accident Mrs. B. had her child in her arms, which with great presence of mind, was rescued by Mr. Adams, and escaped comparatively unhurt. This is another sad warning against the use of burning fluid, camphene, and other inflamable substances of a like nature. Their use should be promptly interdicted by every prudent household, for even with the greatest precaution to guard against accidents, occurrences similar to the above will sometimes happen.

BARNUM'S LAST MOVE.—A new project has been suggested by Barnum, which we should like to see tried. In a recent Temperance speech made by him in New York, he stated that there were 7,000 grog shops in the city with an average custom in each of probably $10 a day. He made the following offer to the city, viz: "If the city would shut up all the groggeries and give him the amount spent in all of them, he would pay all the city taxes amounting to $4,000,000; send every child to a good school, present every family with a library of 100 good books, 3 barrels of flour, and a silk dress to every female, old or young, and give everybody a free ticket to his museum. We hope it may be done, and soon too.

☞ The lawyers of Lowell have agreed to close their offices in the evening, and the Boston *Post* says if they would keep them closed during the day as well as evening, it would be a benefit to the community.