

The Herald

CARLISLE, PA. Wednesday, February 9th, 1859.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Monday Jan. 27. - Both Houses met at 8 o'clock P. M. In the Senate, a number of private bills were passed.

In the House, several bills were reported from the Standing Committee, but no proceedings were of much importance.

Tuesday Feb. 1. - In the Senate, the House bill authorizing a new contract to be entered into for printing the Legislative Record, was taken up, and after considerable discussion, was referred to a committee of three by a unanimous vote.

In the House, a resolution of inquiry was adopted directing that the Auditor General furnish the Legislature with the amount of capital funds and brokers, and the amount of tax paid by each. A number of private bills were passed, finally one of them authorizing the Sheriff of Philadelphia county to advertise the Sheriff's sales in three daily papers.

Wednesday Feb. 2. - In the Senate, Mr. Shaeffer read in place a bill for the more effectual suppression of counterfeiting. The provisions of this bill are for a standing reward to officers of twenty-five dollars for the arrest of any person passing or offering to pass a counterfeit coin, and one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any one engaged in the manufacture of bank notes.

The second section provides that the banks and brokers shall stamp all spurious notes counterfeited, offered to be redeemed or examination.

In the House, Mr. Kenney offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a Registry Law for the better prevention of frauds at elections.

After being amended to refer to Committee on Elections Districts, it was adopted.

Most of the day was occupied in a discussion for a passenger railway for Philadelphia. It was finally decided to print 200 copies of every bill in this Register, and not to act on such bills until they were printed.

Thursday Feb. 3. - In the Senate, a favorable report was made on bills relative to alterations to make the sessions of the Supreme Court permanent at Harrisburg; to establish a general land law; give negative reports on the bills relative to arbitrations, and to authorize certified copies of the records of insurance companies to be admitted as evidence.

The Supplement to the Germantown Passenger Railway bill was taken up and read.

In the House, the Committee on the Cambria county contested election case, reported that Richard J. Plaudt, Republican, was entitled to his seat, and he was accordingly sworn in.

The bill presented in the Senate relative to the Banks of the Commonwealth, prohibits banks or discounts except by direction of the Board of Directors, and the amount of the capital of each bank shall not exceed \$100,000.

Section 2 requires that the directors of each bank shall file with the Board of Directors, a list of the names of the directors, and the names of the persons who are to be appointed by the directors.

Section 3 requires the President and Cashier to present accounts in detail at every meeting of the Board, verified by oath or affirmation.

Feb. 4. - In the Senate the proceedings were unimportant.

In the House, the Committee on Ways and Means reported as committed, a resolution extending the time and continuing the salary of the editor of the Colonial Records, and another relative to the payment of certain money into the State Treasury, by the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia.

The Judiciary Committee reported as increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia; to abolish the Board of Revenue Commissioners; relative to the collection of taxes, authorizing the Sheriff of Philadelphia to advertise the sale of real estate in three daily papers, one of which must be printed in German; for the registration of births, marriages and deaths in Philadelphia; relative to the fees of aldermen and constables in criminal cases, in Philadelphia; concerning certain charitable corporations; about mechanic's liens; to abolish the Philadelphia Board of Health. The Committee on Banks reported an act to incorporate the Mifflin County Bank. The Committee on Corporations reported an act to incorporate the American Improvement Loan Company.

CONGRESSIONAL. The present Congress is within three weeks of the end of its Session, and with a large accumulation of business on the files of both Houses, the members are pre-occupied and "staving off," the consideration of measures of vast consequence to the country, with indifferent indifference to the wants of the nation, and their own convictions of duty.

One of our exchanges, in speaking of the discussion of the Pacific Railroad in the Senate says: - It is strange out in congressional disquisition like an everlasting clothes line upon which every member is hanging some little bit of his wardrobe he has carried out in some formal or personal puddle, to dry in sight of the nation.

Tuesday Feb. 1. - In the Senate, the bill donating land to Agricultural Colleges was discussed, but no decided action was taken upon it. In the House, Mr. Griswold's Home-stand Bill was passed by a vote of 120 yeas to 70 nays. It provides that any person who is the head of a family, over twenty-one years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his intention to become such, according to the naturalization laws, shall be entitled to enter a quarter section of any vacant or unappropriated land, and hold the same on condition of actual settlement and cultivation.

The House Committee on Territories agreed to report a bill for the establishment of a territorial government called Jefferson, embracing the gold country of Pike's Peak. The French expedition bill was also taken up in the House, and after an ineffectual effort to table it - which motion failed by a vote of 75 to 100 - the Speaker decided that it must go to the Committee of the Whole in consequence of its making an appropriation and it was so sent. This is considered to be conclusive evidence of its defeat.

The Democratic anti protection members of the House, held a caucus in relation to the tariff, Cochran, of New York officiated as chairman.

About fifty members were present, principally from the north. Of the north, two from New York, two from Minnesota, one from Ohio, and five from Illinois.

Mr. Allison, of Virginia, said he was unwilling to be bound by the notion of the caucus. The House of Representatives was the proper place for action. He offered a series of resolutions, declaring it to be inexpedient to disturb the present tariff, and against protection or specie duties, and against the tariff on Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, was opposed to specific duties and protection in any form, but was in favor of a modification of the tariff for revenue purposes, to meet the demands of the Treasury. He remarked that there should be a retrenchment of expenditures.

Mr. Bartleside, of Mississippi, was opposed to all duties. He favored free trade and direct taxation. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, did not know whether he was properly present under the call, as he was in favor of a judicious tariff revenue purposes. He thought the present tariff was not perfect, and that a change might be made to the advantage of the country.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, read the call, which invited to the caucus all members of the House of Representatives who were opposed to protection and specie duties, and was signed by many of the gentlemen who are so present. But the understanding was, that all democrats were invited to attend.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, thought differently. He was willing to confer with those only who were opposed to protection and specie duties, and he did not care to attend a meeting of gentlemen entertaining various opinions, for conference.

Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, wanted the Chairman of Ways and Means (Mr. Phelps of Missouri) to answer whether the committee intended to report any tariff bill, and if so, of what character. Mr. Phelps replied that he could answer for himself. He was disposed to report a bill modifying the tariff, in order to increase the revenue of the country; but he had come to inform the gentlemen that the committee had come to a dead lock.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, opposed the modification of the tariff, on the fact that the present expenses of the government were more than necessary. He considered it the duty of the Democratic party to inaugurate a new era in the history of the country, and he offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, to report on the means by which the expenses of the government may be reduced.

Mr. Linn, of Miss., was opposed to specific duties. He thought it high time for the Democratic party to define its position on the revenue of the country; but he had come to inform the gentlemen that the committee had come to a dead lock.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said that when he first entered Congress, in 1848, the expenses of the government were only twenty millions per annum. The country had gone through an expensive Mexican war, with six hundred thousand soldiers in the field, for fifty-three months, and in a time of peace the estimates were seventy millions.

They were many expenditures which were wholly unnecessary, and a reform was indispensably requisite. He believed that forty millions was an abundance for the national expense. He was, therefore, opposed to an increase of the duties, the 35th Congress should be held in the year 1859, and the country to be divided into two years, and the country to be divided into two years, and the country to be divided into two years.

Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, expressed himself strongly against any decided action at the present time. He believed it to be the duty of the Democratic party, and the country, to inaugurate a new era in the history of the country, and he offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, to report on the means by which the expenses of the government may be reduced.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, made an effective motion to table the resolutions.

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A Strange Scene in a Church. We condense the following from a late Cincinnati paper. At a recent fair in Cincinnati, at a place called Weston Row, a youthful prostitute, named Josephine E. Jones, was burned to death. The body was buried, and afterward dug up by a resurrector, and sold to one of the Medical Colleges; it was subsequently recovered from the college, and visited by a number of courtiers, who declared that it should this time be respectfully interred. They made arrangements with J. Soars, undertaker, to conduct the funeral ceremonies. They were anxious further, that the charred body of the unfortunate girl should have the "benefit of clergy."

The services took place at the First Universalist Church. Those who resided in the house where Josephine met her death, were dressed in full mourning. Other women of the same class came in small parties, on foot, and occupied seats in different parts of the church. Near a hundred of them were present. Two or three made a grand display of dress, but the rest were plainly attired, and seemed to appreciate the solemnity of the occasion.

The church was about two thirds filled. Under rather pretentious and among thirty or more men of the "fast" kind, and not a few of the boys, attracted, we presume, through curiosity.

Mr. Soars, decorated with white, and containing the body of Josephine, arrived. By this time a large crowd had assembled in the streets, and the ladies in the neighboring houses were all up and filled with redemptors. The body was enclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, profusely mounted with silver.

Soon after, the Rev. Mr. Flinders took a position beside the coffin and addressed the congregation. He expressed not only his regret for his personal acquaintance with the deceased, but his grief for the extension of slavery into free territory.

"The New Hampshire Democratic Convention which met in 1854, after having been addressed by ex-President Pierce, unanimously adopted the following resolutions: - Resolved, That we approve of the vote of our Representative in Congress, in favor of Mr. Wilcox's amendment to prohibit slavery in any territory that may be acquired of Great Britain."

In 1849, the following resolutions were adopted by a Democratic Convention in New Hampshire: - They were proposed by a member of the same name, and were adopted by a large majority.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of any new State into the American Union, with the proviso, that slavery shall be tolerated.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the members of our State Legislature, whenever the subject of slavery shall be brought before them, to give their influence in favor of freedom.

Resolved, That those Democrats whose opinions do not accord with the sentiments of the preceding resolutions are unworthy of our support.

Resolved, That we hope the time is not far distant when the brave old Southern members of our National Legislature, may be put to the test in relation to the dissolution of the Union by the Wilcox Provision.

INSTITUTION TO RESIGN. - The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, speaking of the opposition of Mr. Cobb, the Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Buchanan's financial policy, intimates that the propriety of relieving the Department of that office, and suggests the following, as a proper form of a letter of dismissal.

My Dear Sir, - You are, of course, acquainted with the fact, that the Democratic Senators in support of your financial policy and against mine. This, you cannot fail to perceive, is a conspiracy against the Administration of which you are a member.

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Which is the "Free Nigger Party"? It is usual for democratic editors and stump speakers, to characterize the opposition, as the "Free Nigger Party" or "Abolitionists." "Black Republicans." Nor is this party altogether confined to Buchanan organs, none, for never Mr. Douglas, in his first congratulatory speech over his triumph in Illinois, spoke of his opponents, as abolitionists. The Louisville Journal, in exposing the hypocrisy of the Log Cabin, in attempting to put all the "niggers" on the Republican party, says: -

"The 'Free Nigger party' is the only name that the 'Opposition' receives from the Democratic organs. Let us test the question, and see how far the Democratic party is opposed to slavery. The Democratic party of Ohio, assembled in convention on the 8th of January, 1855, passed the following resolutions: -

"Resolved, That the people of Ohio, now as they have always done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power legally given, by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and, finally, to abolish it."

Resolved, That we approve of the vote of our Representative in Congress, in favor of Mr. Wilcox's amendment to prohibit slavery in any territory that may be acquired of Great Britain."

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Colon and County Matters.

Meteorological Register for the Week Ending February 7th, 1859.

Table with columns: Day, Thermometer, Rain, Remarks. Tuesday: 38.00, Rain & Snow. Wednesday: 34.00, Rain & Snow. Thursday: 33.00, Rain & Snow. Friday: 28.00, 70, Rain & Snow. Saturday: 28.00, Snow. Sunday: 33.00, Snow. Monday: 26.00.

On Friday the 11th of February, John Dimer near Steig's Mill will sell valuable personal property.

On Monday the 14th of February, Samuel Gresham will sell at the late residence of W. E. Lindsay, Plainfield, horses, cows, young cattle, &c.

On Wednesday the 23rd of February, Jacob Essinger two miles south of Shepherdstown will sell horses, cows, farming implements.

On Tuesday the 8th of March, David Brandt Moore (w.p.) will sell horses, cows, young cattle, &c., and a variety of farming implements.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE - LOSS TO THE COUNTRY. - On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the barn and stables at the Poor House farm, totally destroying the buildings and everything in them.

The fire burned so rapidly, that it was impossible to save anything of consequence, and the damage from loss was not less than \$10,000.

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DYSPEPSIA.

Considering the various forms in which this disease develops itself, it may well be called "Stomach Trouble." It is a complaint which affects the stomach, and is attended with indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, water-brash, costiveness, piles, acidity, oppression after eating, jaundice, flatulency, Torpor of the Liver, Mental Acidity, Female Complaints, &c. &c. The first cause in our land has given their origin to the various forms of this disease, which is attended with indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, water-brash, costiveness, piles, acidity, oppression after eating, jaundice, flatulency, Torpor of the Liver, Mental Acidity, Female Complaints, &c. &c.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Register: - I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia for several years. I have tried a great variety of remedies, but without success. I have been advised to use your medicine, and I have tried it, and I feel compelled to state that I have been cured.

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