

BEDFORD INQUIRER AND CHRONICLE.

or the annihilation of constitutional State rights, and the removal of every cleek, every counterpoise to the engulfing power of which themselves are to make a sovereign part.

In another letter addressed to Thomas Ritchie, and dated in 1820, Mr. Jefferson says:

"The judiciary of the United States is the subtle corps of sappers and miners constantly working under ground to undermine the foundations of our confederate fabric. They are constructing from a coalition of a general and special government to a general and supreme one alone. This will lay all things at their feet. We shall see if they are bold enough to take the daring stride their five lawyers have lately taken. If they do, then with the editor of our book, in his address to the public, I will say, that against this every man should raise his voice, and more, should uplift his arms."

All these fears and patriotic forebodings have been more than realized in the case now under consideration. There is now no longer a gaining of "a little to-day and a little to-morrow," and no "noiseless step like a thief" stealing over the field of universal jurisdiction; but past impunity and indulgence have made these same judges open, bold, dictatorial and tyrannical. In their rapid march to absorb and consolidate all the powers of government, they, under claim of right, and as if by divine authority, trample down all constitutions, repeal the most solemn acts of Congress, and repudiate all judicial decisions, which are supposed to stand in the pathway to unlimited power. Let us be wise in time, and ever bear in mind that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The wisdom of our ancestors long since abolished slavery in the State of Pennsylvania; and by the laws now on her statute books, it cannot exist within her borders even a single day, save only in the case of fugitive slaves, under the before cited provisions of the Constitution of the United States. No effort has yet been made by the national government to violate the sovereignty of the State, by an enforcement of the extra judicial decrees of the Judges in the Dred Scott case; and should any such attempt ever be made it will be time enough to meet it, and we doubt not the old Keystone will be found, as in the history of all her past legislation she ever has been, on the side of freedom and the right. Your committee therefore, do not believe any further legislation necessary; but submit, and recommend the adoption, of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott vs. John F. A. Sanford announces principles in palpable opposition to the judicial and legislative history of the Union, and in violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Resolved, That said opinion, except on the question of jurisdiction, being delivered in a case over which the Court admitted it had no jurisdiction, may be justly regarded as *obiter dicta, coram non iudice*, and inoperative as law. Resolved, That the five Judges who concurred in said opinion, made a wanton attack on the sovereignty of the free States—an impudent attempt to nullify the established laws of the country, and by extra judicial action caused an unnecessary excitement in the public mind on the subject of slavery, and thereby forfeited that confidence and respect due to their exalted station.

FRANCIS JORDAN, J. N. HARRIS, E. D. GAZZAM.

May 1, 1857.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY MURDER—MRS. WHITE ARRESTED.

We learn from a gentleman from Washington, that on Friday morning of last week Mrs. Nancy White, widow of Mr. Samuel White (who was so brutally robbed and murdered on the morning of Monday, March 30th) was arrested, taken before Justice McCloskey of Hickory township, and fully committed to answer the charge of murdering her husband. She was taken to prison, in the borough of Washington, and on application for a writ of habeas corpus—but, as the President Judge of the District resides at Uniontown, Fayette county, it will be some days before a hearing will be had. No further developments have been made, the prosecution being based entirely upon alleged improbabilities and contradictions in her statements, before the inquest and elsewhere. As we understand she had always lived in peace with her husband, and no motive whatever is shown for her committing so unwomanly a crime, we shall continue to think the officers of the law are on the wrong track unless some further evidence to connect her with the transaction is elicited.—Pitts. Dispatch.

The Louisville Journal says:—"The Locofoco party proper is not remarkably rich in statesmen, if indeed it can boast of any, and, therefore, if Mr. Buchanan has selected a Cabinet which is weak and characterless beyond all precedent in our history, it is, perhaps, his misfortune rather than his fault. However this may be, the fact itself is unquestionable. It is too transparent for doubt. A Cabinet of which Gen. Cass is the head and Mr. Black the tail, and Messrs. Cobb, Floyd and Toney the body, can excite neither hesitation nor hope in the public mind. It is unmistakably flat, heavy and spiritless."

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning MAY 15 1857. "Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. UNION STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR: DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford County. CANAL COMMISSIONER: WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia. SUPREME BENCH: JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester County.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

By divine permission, the corner stone of a new Lutheran Church will be laid, near Fishersburg, six miles north-east of Schellsburg, on the road leading to Holliday'sburg, on Sabbath, the 17th May. Services to commence at 10 1/2 A. M.

The friends of Christ's cause, and the public generally, are most cordially invited to be present on that solemn and interesting occasion.

J. A. KUNKLEMAN.

May 2, 1857.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

In the last Gazette is an article on the late election for County Superintendent, in which the editor of that paper attempts to make political capital out of the result.

We were not before aware of the fact that it was made a political question, but since the election, we understand that Bowman and Reed were using all their influence for one of the candidates. Secret circulars were sent all over the County for that purpose. Mr. Tussey, (whom the Gazette abuses last week, and who speaks for himself in another column) was not a candidate. A number of good, true Americans, voted for Mr. Heckerman, because they believed him to be well qualified for the post, who, if they had known of the manner in which he was elected, would have voted for Mr. Heckerman, and Reed, would not have voted for him, and he would have been defeated, for, after all, he had only a majority of three votes out of fifty three.

The Americans, we believe, had a majority in that Convention. Rev. Mr. Heckerman, no doubt, as we stated last week, will make a good officer, and we are sorry the Gazette should try to mix him up in politics, like it has done. The people of this county will not submit to having that office prostituted to party, and we earnestly hope, and we even believe, notwithstanding the conduct of the Gazette, that we will have no occasion to complain of that office being used, for the next three years, for advancing the interests of any party. Should any such thing unfortunately occur, however, we would as a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower, cry aloud and spare not.

The Gazette lies when it says that the Black Republicans, as it piously stigmatizes us, in Bedford, implored that a minister might not be chosen Superintendent. The people of Bedford did no such thing, nor did we ever advocate this in our paper. A few weeks ago we published a communication written by a friend in Liberty, T., in which he says that "I think a good practical teacher would make the best Superintendent, and when none such can be found, it will be time enough to make a selection from among the Lawyers, Doctors or Clergy," and this is all that ever appeared in our paper on that subject, although a good many persons think as did this writer. Now, Bowman is religious, and it is no sin for him to tell a lie! Who can believe a word the fellow says!

LOCOFOCO PLUNDERING.

The present Locofoco Legislature have voted to themselves, \$200,000 a piece extra pay, amounting to the nice little sum of \$25,000. This is all right in the eyes of Locofocoism, but if it had been an American Republican Legislature that had thus squandered the people's money, we would never have heard the last of it. We hope the people of Bedford County will bear this fact in mind when they come to vote next fall. All opposed to Locofoco plundering and corruption, will vote the American ticket, and in favor of increasing the already too high taxes of the oppressed people of Pennsylvania, will vote the Locofoco plundering ticket.

We are pleased to state that our present, worthy and talented Senator, Mr. Jordan, voted against the increase of pay in every manner in which it came up. When will the tax-payers see their own interests, and put down the Locofoco plundering borders.

The election held in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, for City Council, Commissioner of the Treasury &c., passed off quietly. There was but little excitement and a small vote polled. It a few wards a gallant and spirited opposition was made, it is true, but as a general thing there was no great rally, and the election was suffered to go by default.

OUR PROSPECTS.

During the recent Court, we conversed with persons from every Township in the County, and the opinion is universal that we will carry the County next fall. In all the Townships we are much stronger than we were last fall. The only place we have lost any in Bedford, Borough, and here we can assure our friends in the county, we have lost none that voted for us last fall. Notwithstanding the fuss of Bowman in parading in his paper every week the same four or five names, every one voted against us last fall. We will do much better in the Borough and Township next election than we did at the last. We are confident, we say, from all we can see and hear from the different Townships, that with a good ticket we can carry every man on it by a landsome majority. Mark our words.

DRED SCOTT.

We call attention to the Report of the majority of the Committee in the State Senate on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case. Mr. Crabb, the able Senator from Philadelphia, characterized it as the ablest document he ever read on the subject. It is from the pen of Mr. Jordan, and will repay a careful and attentive perusal.—Read it, Democrat, and then conscientiously ask yourself the question, whether you can honestly vote for a party that tramples the Constitution under its feet, belies the teachings of the Declaration of Independence, and the sages of the Revolution, and violates the laws of both God and man.—Read it, judge for yourself, and vote accordingly.

THE MAIN LINE.

The following extract we take from the Harrising correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 8th inst.:

The Senate has been busily engaged all morning in considering the Main Line Bill. The ablest speeches made upon it, were made by Senators Coffey and Jordan. They showed conclusively that the Canal Board for years had been in the habit of practicing a gross deceit upon the people of the State. This deceit consisted partly in an ingenious arrangement of their accounts so that it was impossible to trace what was really received and expended upon the Main Line and partly in a suppression, consisting in giving the whole facts to the public. The only mode of getting at all the facts was to take up the reports of the Auditor General and comparing it with that of the Board. By this comparison they eliminated the statements that the loss of the State upon the Main Line last year of \$257,000. In other words that the expenditures upon that line exceeded the receipts by that amount.

"Resolved, That the attempt of Fr. Jordan to hang Bedford County, (among the oldest in the State,) to Somerset, with the express view of disfranchising our people of their rights, is just what might have been expected of one who has reduced himself so low politically, that it is impossible for him to get any lower."—Fr. Jordan.

Well, really, that's a shame! Seven years ago Bedford County was "among the oldest in the State," and it was all right and proper then, to "disfranchise" us by tacking Cambria to us! What's sauce for the Locofoco is not sauce for the Americans! How bad Mr. Jordan must really feel after this—trying to thwart Locofocoism—why it's the unpardonable sin in the eyes of Absalom—and then the hard names in the Resolution—we're almost afraid Mr. Jordan will be ashamed to come back to his friends after the session is over!

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—C. Loyer, Esq., the proprietor of the Bedford Emporium of Fashions has just received a large and splendid stock of new and fashionable clothing, consisting of every variety and quality of gents clothing. His fits cannot be surpassed in Pennsylvania. He takes pleasure in showing his goods to any wishing to see them.

Absalom can't get over that Cass and Butler Flag! Why, my dear friend, whenever you pay for it, you are at liberty to do with it as you please! Walk up to the chalk and pay for what you purchase, or do not complain if people will not allow you to take away their property without an equivalent. That's the question.

The Locofocos have created a new office in the Court House, an additional Tipstave, and given it to Mr. Levi Agnew! We hope the people of Bedford County will set this matter all right next fall, as it is the taxpayers who have to pay the piper.

See the advertisement of our young friends Mower & Ross, and give them a call. They are worthy young men and merit a generous support.

Mrs. Cunningham, who has been on trial in New York for several days, was acquitted on Saturday evening last. Eckel, who was supposed to have been connected with the murder was discharged on his own recognizance.

McKim who was tried for the murder of Norcross in Holliday'sburg, last week, was found guilty, the Jury being out only about an hour. He has been sentenced to ten years.

OPTICIANS.—L. PALMER & CO., Opticians, are now at the Bedford Hotel, and intend remaining a few days. They have the genuine Scotch Pebble Spectacles, to suit all kinds of eyes. They are the best glasses ever brought to this place, and we don't hesitate to recommend them to the public in general.

Correspondence of Inquirer and Chronicle.

HARRISING, May 12, 1857.

Mr. Editor.—Since my last there has been a hard fight in the Senate on the bill for the sale of the Main Line. It was fought by the democrats inch by inch for about three days and three nights; and was only got through the Senate yesterday morning. It was taken over to the House, and a factions opposition was made there opposing a concurrence by the House in the Senate amendments. But the friends of the bill in the House had about fifteen majority; and the bill was this morning put through the House finally, and only needs the signature of the Governor to become a law. The bill proposes a sale of the Main Line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, for whatever sum may be bid for it as public sale, not less than seven and one half millions of dollars; but if the Pennsylvania Railroad becomes the purchaser, she must pay at least nine millions of dollars, the whole proceeds to be applied to the payment of the State debt. Should a sale be made, under this bill, as seems quite likely, it would reduce the State indebtedness, that I doubt not the law authorizing a State tax would be repealed in less than two years.

There seems to be an impression abroad that the law for the sale of the public works provides for an appropriation of the proceeds to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.— This is not the fact, nor is there any provision of this sort in the bill. But, there is another bill which provides that in the event of a sale of the Main Line the State shall guarantee the payment of three millions of the bonds of the Sunbury and Erie road, some twenty years from date. This latter bill has passed the House, but has not yet been called up in the Senate. The indications are that it will not pass, and I trust it may not. The State should divorce herself entirely from all public improvements; and should neither make any herself, nor loan her credit to any person or company for any such purpose.

It having been strongly intimated some time since that if the general appropriation bill was once through finally, there would also be no quorum in the House. The Senate took the precaution to fix upon no day for final adjournment, and so as arranging its business that the general appropriation bill would come up for action after the adjournment bill, and after the Main Line bill had passed. Had the Senate agreed to adjourn on the 5th May, according to the resolution of the House, it is very manifest that neither the Main Line bill, nor any adjournment bill would have been passed this session.

Mr. Pottier, of the House, is still living, but very low, and considered past all reasonable hope of recovery. The Legislature may adjourn, possibly, on Friday or Saturday next, but the indications are that there will be no adjournment until next Tuesday, the 19th inst.

Yours truly,

SPECTATOR.

For the Inquirer and Chronicle.

Bluebird Run, May 12th, 1857.

Mr. Over.—Permit me through the columns of the Inquirer to say, that the statement in last week's Gazette that I, by the aid of the wire workers of my party, received five votes for County Superintendent, is grossly false, and fully sustains Bowman's well earned reputation of being a good practical liar. Several hours before the convention assembled, friendly acquaintances in Bedford, seeing that my election was impossible, kindly advised me not to be a candidate, an advice that was strictly followed. The Directors were informed that I had withdrawn, and no person was authorized to bring my name before the convention. After the convention assembled, a young man, an entire stranger to me, requested permission to nominate me; I informed him that I was not a candidate. He came to me again and made the same request, stating that it was impossible to tell who were elected.—To this I made no reply. He then left me and gave in my name to the Convention. I got up immediately after and informed the convention that I was not a candidate, that the nomination had been made without my consent and contrary to my wishes.— My nomination was made for the same purpose that the monkey employed the cat's paw, the object being to defeat Mr. Heckerman, and if possible, elect Mr. Gilds. I readily admit that my name was put forward in connection with the office, and that I had not votes enough to elect me; but where, I ask, in the State can an editor be found so unscrupulous, and so crazed by party spirit, as to drag the office of County Superintendent into politics, and exult over the defeat of one of the candidates as a party victory? Bowman says that the five votes entirely correspond with my merits; to which I reply that certain hypocritical scoundrels in Bedford County have frequently received far more, than they merited, and of this the editor of the Gazette is a striking example. It is well known that I did not canvass the county. I only sent circulars to the directors of three districts, and I did not offer to pay the expenses of any director in coming to the convention.

I am pleased to say, that among my truest friends were Democrats, and not only Democrats, but intelligent, respectable men, a distinction to which the editor of the Gazette has but little claim.

J. S. TUSSEY.

For the Inquirer and Chronicle.

WOODSBURY, May 12th, 1857.

Mr. Over.—The last Gazette has a list of would be candidates almost as long as my arm, and notwithstanding the rival aspirants were looking daggers at each other during court week. Absalom says they are all on the most friendly terms. The apparent harmony that exists among the aspirants is due to assurances that have been given that Absalom will not interfere, there could not be a greater delusion, the two Grand Sachems, Absalom and the Land Pirate, will control the Convention as they have done heretofore; indeed if I am not misinformed a meeting of the Sachems has already been held; and a part of the ticket decided upon. The meeting was held as privately as the nature of the case required. Friday was in attendance, noting down the proceedings and performing such little services as pertain to his sphere. The Prothonotary was first taken up. When the name of Major Tate came before the Sachems, his claims were set aside on the ground that Absalom does not intend to employ *at arm* as a motive power at the coming election. The claims of Mr. Hall were peremptorily set aside by the Land Pirate. Mr. Scheff's claims came under the rule which applies to steam, and were set aside. Mr. Beegle's claims next came up. Here Absalom who has a good memory remarked: "that unfortunate Cattle Speculation!" Mr. Beegle's claims were set aside. When Mr. Snyder's claims came up, the Land Pirate said "Clear Ridge to the Devil!" Here Absalom piously remarked that we should be guided in our expressions, but admitted that the man wanted the polish necessary for the position. Mr. Snyder's claims were set aside. When Mr. Reed's claims came up, the Land Pirate remarked that Reed had been in office one term, to which Absalom replied that he had, and had made a most excellent officer, and that he was a polished gentleman. No further objection being raised John P. Reed, Esq., was declared the nominee of the Sachems for Prothonotary. The Sheriff then came up. It was determined that this candidate should not be taken from the Borough of Bedford. When Mr. Fluck's claims came up, Absalom remarked that when Mr. Hartran for Sheriff Mr. Fluck was mixed up with certain letters which charged him (yea even Absalom) with being a wire-worker and greatly injured Mr. Hafer, Mr. Fluck was set aside. Mr. Studabaker's claims came under the rule which applies to steam and were set aside.

Yes, Mr. Studabaker, good honest fellow as you are, Absalom has decided against you. Still I have no doubt you will be come an enthusiastic supporter of the Sachems ticket. Your experience, however, will not be altogether unprofitable; you have at least learned to shake hands; I particularly admired the friendly grip with which you greeted your Democratic friends during Court week. The other candidates were not acted upon. On motion the meeting of Sachems adjourned.

Americans and Republicans the county must be redeemed. Send delegates to the Convention not pledged to the support of particular aspirants but who will go for the strongest man. Make little noise; work incessantly.

Same vs. Allen Richeson. Indictment for Malignant Mischief, on oath of George Lokes. True Bill. Def. pleads not guilty. Jury called, case tried—verdict not guilty, but def. to pay costs. Cessna & Shannon and Spang for Commonwealth, Mower and Hall for Defence.

Same vs. Valentine Bossler. Indictment for selling liquor without license. True Bill. Process awarded.

Same vs. Joseph Barnes. Surety of Peace, on oath of N. Walter. Dist. Atty. enters Nol. Pros.

Same vs. Nancy Brantner. Indictment for Assault and Battery, on oath of Mary Ann Hartzell. Dist. Atty. enters Nol. Pros.

Same vs. James Gordon. Indictment for Larceny, on oath of Samuel Brown. True Bill. Def. pleads Not Guilty—verdict, guilty. Sentence of court to pay costs, restore goods, and be imprisoned 2 years in the Western Penitentiary. Spang for Commonwealth, S. H. Tate for Defence.

Same vs. Levi Donelson, Andrew Donelson and Eliza Jane Donelson. Indictment for Assault and Battery, on oath of John and Lettie Wright. Dist. Atty. enters Nol. Pros.

Same vs. Levi Donelson. Surety of Peace. Dist. Atty. enters Nol. Pros.

Same vs. Same. Indictment for Malignant Mischief, on oath of Jno. Wright. Dist. Atty. enters Nol. Pros.

Same vs. Jno. Wright. Indictment for Assault and Battery. Dist. Atty. enters Nol. Pros.

Same vs. Edward Mower. Indictment for Assault and Battery, on oath of John Crawley. Not a true bill, and prosecutor John Crawley, to pay costs.

Same vs. Jno. Grimes. Indictment for indecent exposure of his person. Process awarded.

Same vs. J. C. Lokes. Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Susannah Wright. True bill; def. pleads not guilty, Jury called, verdict Guilty.—Sentence of court to pay a fine of one cent to Commonwealth, \$15 lying-in expenses, and 75 cents per week for support of child from 1st Nov. 1856, to 1st Nov. 1863, to be paid quarterly, and all costs of prosecution, and be in custody of Sheriff till sentence is complied with.

Same vs. Daniel Gordon. Indictment for Assault and Battery, on oath of Levi Agnew. True bill; def. pleads guilty, and submits. Spang for Commonwealth, S. H. Tate for Defence. Sentence of Court to pay costs, &c., and to undergo imprisonment in county jail for 9 months.

Same vs. Same. Surety of Peace on oath of L. Agnew. Dist. Atty. enters Nol. Pros.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN A. COLLINS.—Rev. John A. Collins, one of the most able and popular of the Methodist clergy, died at the residence of Mr. James H. Wood, No. 57 Lee street, at twenty minutes before two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, in the 57th year of his age. John A., son of Mr. Joseph Collins, now residing in this city, was born near Seaford, Sussex county, Delaware, on the 5th of May, 1801. His mother, an accomplished lady, died while he was quite young, and his father subsequently removed to Georgetown, D. C., where the son was educated by Dr. Carnahan, afterwards President of Princeton College. Before he reached his eighteenth year he was appointed to a clerkship in the General Land Office, which he held for a year or two. He then taught school for four or five years, and married, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the General Post-office. This position he held until 1830, when he became a member of the Baltimore Annual Conference. His earliest efforts in the pulpit showed a strongly developed mind, and the following year he was appointed to the Baltimore station, the most important within the bounds of the conference. In 1836, though but young in the ministry he was chosen by the conference to represent that body in the general conference then held in Cincinnati. He filled with success all the principal appointments within the bounds of the conference. In 1844 he was chosen by the bishop as the presiding elder of the Baltimore district, in which he continued until 1848. He then took a supernumerary relation in the conference, and was appointed to a clerkship in the Indian bureau, but resigned it before the close of the year, and was chosen as the presiding elder of the North Baltimore district. In 1854 he was chosen presiding elder, which continued until his death.

During his ministerial career he was elected by the general conference as the assistant editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal; but that field did not suit his taste, and he soon resigned it to return to the itinerant work. Since 1836 he has always been chosen a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his action at the late meeting of that body, in restoring order when dissolution threatened because of the agitation of the slavery question, is still fresh in the memory of those who felt an interest in the unity and prosperity of the church. With views strictly conservative, a quick perception and strong reasoning faculties, with decided oratorical powers, he succeeded almost invariably in carrying his point, and restoring harmony whenever discord presented itself. In the Baltimore Conference, where his whole clerical life was spent, he occupied a high position, and took the front on all important questions affecting the interests of the church. At the late session of the con-

ference, when the question of the division of the body, which had agitated it for fifteen years, was brought up, and when there seemed no possibility of the accomplishment of the object, John A. Collins came forward with a compromise that at once settled the difficulty and consummated the separation.

Immediately after the adjournment of the conference he was attacked with illness and prostrated for several days, but he recovered and resumed his duties. On Friday last he left his home, about two miles from the city on the Calverton road, and came to the city, intending to take the cars for Bedford, Pa., on the following morning, where he had an appointment to hold a quarterly meeting. He then was troubled with a cough, and during the night was attacked with pneumonia, which terminated his existence. As he had lived a faithful minister of the church so he died. His funeral took place at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Rev. Henry Slicer officiated. His remains were interred in Mount Olivet Cemetery.—Baltimore Sun.

YOUNG LADY IN A SCRAP.—Hoops and High Heels in Church.—The Richmond Whig says: A few Sundays ago, a modest gentleman of our acquaintance attended the morning service, in one of our fashionable churches. He was kindly shown into a luxuriously cushioned pew, and had hardly settled himself, and taken an observation of his neighbors, before a beautiful young lady entered, and with a graceful wave of the hand preventing our friend from rising to give her place, quietly sunk into a seat near the end. When a hymn was given out that set his heart a thumping, handed her neighbor the book. The minister raised his hands in prayer, and the fair girl knelt, and this posture perplexed her friend to know which most to admire, her beauty or her devoutness. Presently the prayer was concluded, and the congregation resumed their seats. Our friend respectfully raised his eyes from the fair form he had been so earnestly scanning, lest when she looked up, she should detect him staring at her. After a couple of seconds he darted a furtive glance at his chamber and was astonished to see her still on her knees; he looked closely and saw that she was much affected, trembling in violent agitation, no doubt from the eloquent power of the preacher. Deeply sympathizing, he watched her closely. Her emotion became more violent; reaching her hand behind her, she would convulsively grasp her clothing, and strain as it were, to rend the brilliant fabric of her dress. The sight was exceedingly painful to behold but he still gazed, like one entranced, with wonder and astonishment. After a minute the lady raised her face, heretofore concealed in the cushion, and with her hand made an unmistakable beckon to her friend. He quickly moved along the pew towards her, and inclined his ear as she evidently wished to say something.

"Please help me sir," she whispered, "my dress has caught and I can't get up." A brief examination revealed the difficulty: the fair girl wore fashionable high-heeled shoes, kneeling upon both knees, these heels of course struck at right angles; and in this position the highest hoop of the new-fangled skirt caught over them, and thus rendered it impossible for her to raise herself or straighten her limbs. The more she struggled the tighter she was bound, so she was constrained to call for help. This was immediately, if not scientifically rendered; and when the next prayer was made, she merely inclined herself upon the back of the front pew—thinking, no doubt, that she was not in praying costume.

JUDGE TANEY AND THE NEWSPAPERS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post relates the following: "There are many reports about the answer of Chief Justice Taney to the application of the National Intelligence for a copy of his Opinion in the Dred Scott case. One of them is that the Chief Justice, in order apparently to administer a slap at the conduct of his associates, Curtis and McLean, in publishing the opinions in advance of filing them, replied somewhat as follows:

"Chief Justice Taney returns his compliments to the editors of the National Intelligence; and, in reply to their request, begs to inform them that he does not prepare briefs for the use of juvenile debating societies, or of political newspapers." He would add, that when his opinion is filed, it will be published by the Reporter of the Supreme Court, who alone has the right of publishing the decisions."

Instead of being "a slap at the conduct of Judges Curtis and McLean," this reply indicates a consciousness of the weakness of his position. The opinion of the Chief Justice will not bear the examination even of a juvenile debating society, and hence he hopes it may be buried unnoticed in the volumes of the official decisions, which are never seen by the public.

SALARIES OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES.—We notice that there is a bill pending before the Legislature, which proposes to raise the salaries of the Associate Judges of this Commonwealth to a living figure, thus:—For those whose attendance at Court does not exceed four weeks per annum, the sum of \$150; for those whose attendance at Court exceeds four weeks and does not exceed six weeks, \$200; for those whose attendance at Court exceeds six weeks and does not exceed eight weeks, \$250; for those whose attendance at Court exceeds eight weeks and does not exceed ten weeks, \$300; for those whose attendance at Court exceeds ten weeks and does not exceed twelve weeks, \$350; and for those whose attendance at Court exceeds twelve weeks, \$400.