Our Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1855.

Inauguration of Governor Pollock—The U. S. Senatorship—The Know Nothings.

Yesterday was a gala day in Harrisburg, an immense concourse of the goodly denizens of the Keystone State being assembled to witness the inauguration of Governor Pollock, who, by the way, is a man of mark, and decidedly and deservedly popular, the observed of all the observers on the momentous occasion. As is usual on such occurrences, the ceremonies of inauguration being ended, the magnates of the land, in full force, were congregated together at Cowsley's Hotel, where mine host was provided with the most ample abundance of the good things of this life wherewith to regale his numerous guests. Among the many honored guests who shared the genteel hospitalities of mine host, ex-Governor Johnston and *suite* were not the least conspicuous and imposing, especially after the introduction of the wines, which were of a goodly flavor. It was remarked that the face of his ex-Excellency shone resplendently, reminding one of the red and fiery light of the full and gorgeous moon, when she reflects and refracts her angry beams from her high embattlements and concentres them upon the raging ocean beneath; and his voice, in its more elevated intonations, was like the voice of many waters, if not conservative and cooling in its tones, at least dominant and controlling in its perpetual roar.

Many incidents of mere local interest might be narrated, if our space permitted; let it suffice, however, that his ex-Excellency indulged freely in severe animadversions and denunciations of Cooper, Castin, Cameron, Stevens, and every other prominent man thought to be in the way of his Senatorial preferment, which, by the by, is a most forlorn hope. Previously to the unmistakeable indications that the "Know Nothing revolution" would consign the old fogy parties of the day to the tombs of the Capulets, never to be resuscitated to a healthful and generous vitality, his ex-Excellency was wondrous fond of the "Irish brogue and the German accent," and was proud to be recognized as the fast friend of the countrymen of Montgomery, DeKalb, Kosciusko, and others of Revolutionary times—their descendants being, according to their logic, better natives than those to the "manor born." But a change, 'tis palpable, has now come over the spirit of his dreams. From a fast friend he has been changed into a sturdy opponent of these unfortunates, and from their immense immigration he now augurs the most dire consequences to American liberties. When he was a candidate for the office, lately vacated by the election of Gov. Pollock, and before Know Nothingism was distinctively developed as an American epidemic, he published his card, denying any affinity or connection with the heresy; but when he found that the voters of the State, in untold majorities, were under treatment, he suddenly became very sick, and made the most penitent application for the all-healing remedy, which, being denied him 'tis asserted, in his own immediate bailiwick, because of his Irish antecedents, his father and himself, being both Irishmen, he obtained surreptitiously the *secundem artem* boon, and now waxes fat and forty the original Simon Pure Barkerite, ready to do valiant fight in defence of American rights, and for the subversion and destruction of foreigners of every grade and type; nothing now being half so nauseating to his American sensibilities as foreign "brogues and accents." Majorities are very potent things indeed, and to aspiring politicians especially, make music sweeter than the spheres; but that they should possess the charm to convert an Irishman into a genuine Barkerite, and that, too, in "the twinkling of an eye," is a new developement, as mysterious as 'tis truthful and wonderful. Verily, these are strange times, and as the truth has become stranger than fiction, we may expect anon higher and richer developements of the mysterious power and influence of Sam's cute and myriadic progeny. His ex-Excellency, on his way to Harrisburg, like Paul on his way to Damascus, experienced a sudden conversion, and like his great prototype, was as suddenly transformed from an unbeliever to a believer and apostle, but further, and the simile diverges to wide extremes—Paul being truly a great man, and his ex-Excellency merely a mediocre Irish Know Nothing politician and man.

His ex-Excellency is, however, not the only candidate in the battle-field willing to be slaughtered, and overflowing with patriotism to Americanism generally, and with devotion to the "dear people" particularly, and now ready for the sacrifice—the seat in the United States Senate. Custin, too, is here, a rather more modest man in his pretensions, 'tis true, but rather more occult, 'tis surmised, in his *modus operandi* of reaching the dignity. Some conjecture that his beau ideal of political tactics and manœuvrings would be to reach, if practicable, through the office of State Secretary, the coveted boon; and, as it is affirmed that his selection would please the Governor elect, symptoms of uneasiness, if not, indeed, of positive jealousy, are being disclosed by the numberless patriots who are now present and aspiring to the position. Cameron, too, active by day and night, conducting in person his own canvass, and by his peculiar wiles and generous hospitalities at his own domicil, seeking to make Senatorial capital; cautious, cunning and fruitful in expedients, as his other operations abundantly attest, he is "all things to all men that he may win some."

Judge Smyser, a county court judge, in the fast recesses of his mountain home, and amidst the solitudes of his country forests, has been touched too, it appears, with the ambition to serve his country on another and different arena than the dispensing of the axioms of Blackstone, the opinions of Coke upon Littleton, or the *ex cathedra* dogmas of the statutes of the State. He is a good citizen, a long-winded speaker, a man but of little force, and the meerest physiognomy that ever addressed itself to curious and inquisitive eye. If the test observed by the elder Napoleon in his appointments to important enterprises, was a sound, rational and philosophical test, then assuredly should the Judge receive the suffrages of the Legislature.

Cooper, the present Senator, is also present, intecting narrowly the chances for his re-election. His prospects are decidedly favorable, and indications are not wanting of the daily growing favor which he is receiving at the hands of the members. His friends are numerous, ardent, devoted and unwavering, and no living man perhaps requites more generously and sincerely the various offices and duties of genuine friendship. His enemies—and he has not a few—are bitter and relentless, and would esteem his defeat a triumph at almost any cost. Cooper is a Henry Clay whig, and a man of decided abilities, as his Senatorial career fully confirms and attests. His most bitter opponent is his ex-Excellency Johnston—between them a feud of year's standing exists, and is not likely to be mollified by the exciting scenes through which they are destined to pass in the present heated and excited Senatorial contest.

In addition to the above list, we have had a new aspirant in the person of Doctor Jayne, of patent medicine notoriety, a man of wealth, and an extensive operator in coal lands. The Doctor is unquestionably the honest a patent pill vender as our State boasts, and the multitude of those popular caterers to "all the ills that flesh is heir to"—and their name is legion—and would make a decidedly good looking senator, being quite a handsome man. We mean no disrespect to the Doctor personally, when we assert our belief that his talents are not quite equal to those which distinguished a Clay, a Webster, or a Calhoun; but what of that fact, when it is perfectly apparent that he has more money than the illustrious trio ever possessed!

We must not close here we record another name in connection with the coming contest. Stevens, commonly called "Old Thad," is about, and is stirring himself actively for the fight—but it is sought to little purpose, as his competitors, or at least three of them, to wit, Cooper, Cameron and Johnston, have absorbed the whole Legislature. Be a great wit and satirist, and not especially fond of his excellency Johnston, he indulges freely his sarcasm for both, and ever and anon discharges the most merciless broadsides into his Irish Know Nothing competitor that ever any such anomalous character received at the hands of mortal man.

Cooper is the prominent man of the three, and is considered generally on the score of qualifications, services and antecedents the most eligible. His prospects are of the most promising character, and his friends at present hardly problematical.

I will advise you, from time to time, as the fight grows hotter, of all the incidents touching the same worthy of record. IRONSIDES.

SUICIDE OF TWO GIRLS IN BOSTON.—Rosetta B. Ingersoll, aged seventeen years, and Sarah Livingston, aged about twenty-two, residing in the house of Mrs. Melville, rear of 29 Gouch street, by mutual agreement in consequence of some disappointments in love matters, on Friday last, both swallowed large doses of arsenic in order to "shuffle off this mortal coil." The next morning they were seized with violent vomiting, and after lingering till yesterday the Reed girl died. She was the daughter of Charles Reed, of Ashuelot, New Hampshire, and is said to have been prevailed upon to commit the act through the influence of her old companion. Coroner Smith will hold an inquest in the case. The Livingston girl is still alive, though in an almost hopeless condition. She came from Brunswick, Maine, but refuses to disclose the names of her relatives.—*Boston Post, Jan. 22.*

Banking Operations in New York.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

JAN. 24.—*In the matter of the Empire City Bank.*—The proceedings for an injunction and receiver in this case were resumed at half-past 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. H. Hilton, who appeared for twenty-three banks, insisted that enough had been already shown to prove the insolvency.

Robert T. Cramer, cashier of the bank, who was present, was called, examined and produced a statement which, he deposed, was made up about the 30th of December. It is signed by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Butler. The amount of bills receivable was $178,731 08; the amount hypothecated, $79,892 88; a portion of the bills hypothecated were past due; there still remains due on the hypothecated bills about $20,000; it is due to various parties; the amount hypothecated and not due at that time was $157,000—about one-half of that has become due since; I do not know how much has been paid; the actual value of the assets are here classified—the valuation is $443,181 54; the nominal value is $634,779 91.

Q. How do you account for that difference? A. Upon this list, which is called $443,181 54, is not put down the securities in the hands of ——, at Albany, which amount to over $118,000; the bank holds mortgages for $12,000; another for $20,000; another for $10,000; the circulation at the time of the failure was $105,109; the specie on hand was $3,517. Empire bank bills to the amount of $680, and other bills, $675.

Ex-Judge Edmonds, as counsel for one of the petitioners, said that on the day of the suspension the Bank had less than $5,000 cash to meet a circulation of $105,109.

Witness continued—The amount due at that time to individual depositors was $120,360, and to other parties $75,963; the bank borrowed money at interest; they paid Gilliard A. Smith five per cent. per month.

Ex-Judge Edmonds said that this showed a deficit on that day of $190,000.

Witness to the Court—The estimated amount of certificates outstanding (on which interest was paid), is about $60,000; of this there is about $20,000 yet due.

Ex-Judge Edmonds—Let me ask you if a money lender borrows money at seven per cent., and lends it at six per cent., how long would it take to make him insolvent? (Laughter.)

Mr. Tracey objected to the question, which was not pressed.

Mr. Mason—By whose authority were those interest loans made?

A. By the authority of the Board of Directors.

Q. What is your own estimate of the value of the assets specified in that list? A. It is a difficult question to answer; I am of opinion that some of them will turn out very well, but there is a large portion of them that may not; I think 50 cents on the dollar might be realized.

Q. What is the value of the loans to Mr. Leggett? A. The loans passed due are $153,000; I am not in a position to say what that is worth; Mr. Leggett has left town.

Court—What is the origin of that claim against Leggett & Sloan? How did such an immense sum get into their hands?

A. That I am unable to answer.

To Mr. Mason—I banded to Mr. Leggett a note for $4,600, by direction of Mr. Church, who said Mr. Leggett was going to get a loan for the bank; we have here certified checks of Sloan & Leggett to the amount of $7,000 on which they undertook to raise funds for the bank.

Court—Do you mean to say that Sloan & Leggett had certified checks to the amount of $7,000 beyond their deposit in the bank? A. Yes sir, that is included in the other debt.

To Mr. Tracey, counsel for the Empire City Bank—It is the $443,181 54 that I say is worth fifty cents on the dollar; the liability to individual depositors is $120,360, about $20,000 outstanding certificates, and $13,000 to other banks; there is no other debt due except to the stockholders and to the State Treasurer; the total amount due to individual depositors, including the Sixpenny Savings Bank, is $120,000; the assets of the bank may be put down at half the $443,000, and securities $118,000; say altogether $339,000.

To ex-Judge Edmonds—The $55,000 comes from the bills receivable at the time of the suspension of the bank, and is to be deducted from the $221,000—the estimated value of the $443,000 assets.

To Mr. Mason—A portion of the bills receivable were stock notes, perhaps to the amount of $30,000 or $40,000.

To the Court—The Directors paid a portion in cash, and some of the deposits in stock notes.

To Mr. Tracey—The collateral which were out were carried into the assets of the bank.

The following exhibit was made by the counsel for the bank to illustrate their financial position:—

ASSETS.

$443,181 54 at 50 per cent		$221,590 77
United States and other securities with bank department		118,476 78
Specie and cash items about		5,000 00
Total		$345,067 55

LIABILITIES.

Depositors	$120,360	
Due on outstanding certificates	40,000	
Circulation	105,901	
Clearing House banks	13,000	
Two other items	17,000	296,261 00
Leaving a surplus in favor of the bank		$48,806 55

The case stands adjourned to Friday next.

Supreme Court—Circuit.

Before Hon. Judge Morris.

ACTION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

JAN. 23.—*William P. Furniss vs. William H. Brown.*—This is an action brought against the defendant for breach of contract. The circumstances, by Mr. Noyes and Mr. G. H. Striker, for the plaintiff, were, that in Nov. 1849, the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, in writing, by which the defendent sold to the plaintiff the one-half of two steamboats, to form a line for the California trade on the Pacific side. One, the Rhode Island, was then being repaired for such trade, and the other, the New World, was then being built. Mr. Furniss paid to Brown, in cash or its equivalent, $30,000, and the balance, making in all $55,000, was to be paid on the completion of the contract by Mr. Brown. The Rhode Island was, it is alleged, unseaworthy and unskilfully fitted for sea, and after being out about four or five days, swamped and sunk. The New World, after being finished, and before being delivered to the plaintiff pursuant to the agreement, was carried off by Brown or his agents, and taken to California against the order of the plaintiff. A writ was issued for the detention of the New World, and a Deputy Sheriff with his posse put on board on a Saturday morning, and on Sunday morning following, Capt. Wakeman, who commanded her, steamed up and put to sea, landing the Sheriff and his posse at Quarantine. Damages are claimed by the plaintiff to the amount of $100,000. The case is still on.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

JAN. 24.—*John Lyon et al. vs. the Ship Island City, &c.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover the damages which were occasioned by a collison between the lighter Enterprise and the ship, which occurred in the East river on the —— day of ——, at about 4 P. M. The tide was flood, and the wind was N. E. or N. E. by E. The ship had come through Hell Gate with a fair wind, bound to this port. When about opposite the sectional dock, she was taken in tow by the steamboat Tempest, to be towed to her berth, and was in tow of her, the boat being directed by the pilot of the ship, and being on her larboard side. The lighter, having on board a cargo of about 170 barrels of rosin, had left the foot of Montague street, in Brooklyn, bound to a pier in New York, near Jefferson street, to reach which she was compelled to tack. She made a long stretch, which brought her to about the foot of Beekman street; then tacked and stood across the river again; and this course she did not change until just before the collision took place, when she bore away a little to avoid it; but her peak halyards were caught by the bowsprit of the ship, and she was capsized, and her cargo was lost. The respondents say that the ship was not going ahead at the time of collision, but was backing; but upon this point the evidence was contradictory. Held by the Court That upon the evidence the lighter was careened to starboard by the collision, and that the ship was therefore moving ahead. That the ship had the wind free, and had also the power of the steamboat to direct and control her movements, while the lighter was on the wind, and accordingly the ship, according to the nautical rules applicable to such cases, was bound to have kept out of the way of the lighter, and is therefore responsible for the collision and the damages which have been occasioned thereby. Decree for libellants, with a reference.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The same bill of amusement namely, "Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper," is announced for this evening. The Pyne opera troupe is still attracting large audiences. The new farce of "Bona Fide Travellers" concludes the entertainments.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Three attractive pieces are announced for this evening, namely—the comedy of "Fortune's Frolic," the drama of "Oliver Twist," and the spectacle drama of "Mazeppa." The casts embrace the names of the leading artists of the theatre.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The new American comedy of "Our Set, or the Vacant Consulship," in which Jordan Burton, Marchant, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Raymond and Mrs. Burton, appear. The farce of "Sophia's Supper" concludes the amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The new five act play called "Night and Morning," is announced again for this evening—Lester, Brougham, Blake, Bland, Miss Rosa Bennett, Mrs. Conover and Mrs. Cramer. The same farce as last evening will conclude the entertainments.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The grand spectacle of the "Virgin of the Sun," which has been produced in fine style, as regards scenic effect and cast of characters, will be repeated this evening. The comic sketch of "Uncle Sam" and the "Spectre Bridegroom" close the entertainments.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The drama of the "Robber's Wife," and the comedietta of "Living Too Fast," are selected for the afternoon; and the drama of "Raffaelle," and the amusing piece called "Muddy Ashore"—Tom Cringle by Mr. J. R. Scott—are announced for the evening

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The melodies announced for this evening are very good; besides, the burlesque of "Robert Make-Aire," which is very amusing. Crowded houses every night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The new burlesque of "Lucy of Lammermoor" is announced for this evening; also, a great variety of singing and instrumental pieces.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE.—The company playing at Hope Chapel announce a programme of very amusing features for this evening. The "Penny Postman" concludes all.

Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board was held last evening Wm. H. Neilson, President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS REFERRED.

From school officers of Fifteenth ward, nominating W. A. Blakeman as trustee, to fill vacancy in said ward.

From school officers, nominating Thomas B. Stilmore, as trustee of Seventeenth ward.

From school officers, nominating Stephen R. Weeks and Joseph A. Stickney, as trustees of Fifth ward.

From school officers, nominating J. D. B. Stillman, as trustee of Twelfth ward.

From Robert Patton, protesting against giving out contract for furnishing Ward School House No. 11, (Sixteenth ward,) to Mr. Rass, of Boston, because his estimate for the same work is $239 less than Rass's estimate.

RESOLUTION.

That the report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, upon the classification of teachers and their salaries, which was adopted by the late Board, be referred to a special committee of five for supervision and correction, if deemed proper; said committee to report to this Board as early as possible. Adopted.

REPORT

Of the Finance Committee, to which was referred that portion of the President's address relating to finances, recommending it as expedient to set apart from the school moneys raised for the year, the whole amount necessary to meet the current annual expenses of the system, so far, at least, as those expenses can be est mated in advance. Annexed to the report was the following resolutions:—

That the sum of $92,840 01 be reserved and set apart out of the school moneys of 1855, to meet the balances of appropriations made prior to the 1st of January, 1855.

That the sum of $360,000 be hereby appropriated and set apart from the school moneys of 1855, for the payment of salaries of teachers and jointures in the ward schools, to be paid only in accordance with the by-laws of the Board.

That the sum of $216,500 be appropriated for the following named purposes:—

Support of Free Academy	$35,000
" Normal schools	5,000
" Evening schools	25,000
Salaries Superintendent and assistants	6,000
" Clerk and assistants	7,900
" Superintendent of school buildings	1,500
Rent of premises occupied for school purposes	10,000
Repairs of the Free Academy	1,000
Incidental expenses of ward schools	60,000
Purchase of books, &c	55,000
Total	$216,500

The whole of the appropriation for 1855, therefore, after deducting these appropriations, amounts to but $110,000, for purposes not already contracted for.

The resolution that $10,000 be appropriated for the support of the Free Academy, was laid on the table.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Select Committee, to which was referred the subject of the contested election of the Commissioners in the Fourth ward, reported at considerable length and recommended the following:—

That Alceus B. Day was duly elected on the 7th of November, 1854, to fill a vacancy of Commissioner of the Fourth ward, and is duly qualified to fill that office for the term of one year from the 1st day of January instant. The matter was laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday, at 4 P. M., Commissioner Verplanck in the chair. Present, Commissioners Kelly, Kennedy, Dunlap, Witthaus and Crabtree.

The Committee of Conference, with the committee of the Board of Councilmen, in relation to the emigration of foreign paupers, reported progress. A bill has been prepared, which will be immediately sent forward to Washington for action by Congress. It was determined to send a committee, consisting of Commissioners Verplanck, Karrigan, Kennedy, Witthaus and Kelly, to Washington, to see that the matter was attended to by Congress.

Commissioner KELLY offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Vice President furnish to the Senate of the State, in accordance with a resolution offered by Senator Brooks, and passed by that body, the names of the ships, and the masters of any ships bringing pauper emigrants to this port from the 1st January, 1852, to this date, and by whom sent, to whom such vessels were consigned, and to furnish such other information as is asked for in accordance with said resolution.

Here a conversation sprung up on the subject of soup, in which the commissioners displayed great erudition.

Commissioner KELLY offered the following:—

Whereas, In many of the wards aid and assistance is tendered to emigrants by the various ward relief associations; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of two, together with the Vice President, be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to such of the ward relief associations as they may designate, to extend aid to recently arrived emigrants, where the same may appear necessary.

This resolution passed, and Commissioners Kennedy, Kelly and Crabtree were appointed such committee.

The yearly report was then read; but as it is in an incorrect state, we defer its publication until amended.

Commissioner KELLY read a communication from the warden of Ward's Island, from which it appears there has been some difficulty with the able-bodied paupers, who refuse to work as desired. The matter will be attended to immediately by the Commissioners.

The Board soon after adjourned. The following is taken from the weekly summary:—

Number of emigrants arrived to Jan. 24, 1854	11,132
Receipts to date	$16,375 22
Balance in bank January 1	61,192 46
Total	$77,567 68
Disbursements	31,215 97
Balance in bank	$46,351 71
Now due to counties	$15,043 72
Number of persons now under charge of the Commissioners	3,689

A Little Girl Abandoned in a Railroad Car—Supposed to Have been Stolen.

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Jan. 23.]

On the 14th of November last, Mr. Aaron Coburn, a conductor on the State road, discovered, on the arrival in this city of the train from Pittsburg, that a female child, about three and a half years of age, had been left in the saloon of the ladies' car. The child had come through from Pittsburg under the charge of a woman who claimed to be its aunt. After some difficulty he traced the latter to Bloodgood's Hotel, where he took her into custody and had her and the child both conveyed to the Mayor's office. We saw the party there. The woman was rather tall; she was dressed in dark clothing, and had an exceedingly genteel appearance. The child was very healthy looking, and was plainly though comfortably clad. Both the woman and child were unmistakably English.

The Mayor questioned the woman, and the substance of the story told by her to his Honor, was as follows:—Her name was Alice Greener; she was a native of England, from whence she had come in the steamer City of Philadelphia, and was wrecked in that vessel off Cape Race; she subsequently reached Pittsburg, whither she was bound to visit her sister, Jane Watson. She had left Pittsburg on the 13th of November, for the purpose of sailing to England in the City of Manchester.

The child's name, she said, was Mary Ann Watson; she was the daughter of Wm. and Mary Watson, who lived in Philadelphia. William Watson, the father, she stated, was a laboring man; he had met them at the cars, and taken the child in charge, but subsequently deserted her. This part of the story was an absolute falsehood, as it was ascertained that no person whatever had met them at the cars.

The Mayor discharged the woman, and he did so, directing that the child should be sent to the Foster Home, in Buttonwood street, near Broad. After the arrival of the child at this institution, it became very evident that she had been accustomed to a more luxurious life than a laborer's child might be supposed to have enjoyed. She frequently told her playmates what fine clothes she once had, and at the table she asked for fruits and other luxuries, and more than once expressed disappointment at the absence of dessert. On a recent occasion some visiters went to the institution in a private carriage. The child saw the latter drive up, and clapping her hands in great glee shouted out, "Here comes my mamma in her carriage, now I will go home!"

These circumstances, and many others, render it certain that the child has been well reared, and the probability is that she has been stolen for some object.

The Late Defalcation in Rochester.

[From the Rochester American, Jan. 23.]

We learn from a source supposed to be well informed on the subject, that there is no probability of any loss to the State, in consequence of the present unsatisfactory condition of the account of Mr. Hawks, one of the Loan Commissioners for this county. If there was no other way of making up the present deficiency, his bail is understood to be abundantly able to meet it at any time. But it is supposed the assets in the hands of assignees are sufficient for the purpose. In order to correct erroneous impressions, it is proper to say that the difficulty seems to be the result in part of a disagreement with Wm. Breck & Co., brokers, with whom he had business transactions. We understand that Messrs. J. & T. Hawks were indebted to Mr. Breck for $3,358, money loaned, and that they deposited, as security for this sum, a mortgage of $4,000, which is considered perfectly good. Subsequently, at the solicitation of Mr. Breck, Mr. James Hawks, Jr., consented to deposit a portion of the Loan Office money with Breck & Co. The amount thus left is said to be $5,530 06, which it is understood is retained to pay the indebtedness of J. & T. Hawks.

In other words, Breck & Co. hold a mortgage of $4,000 as security for $3,358, and then insist upon holding $5,530 of cash deposited by Mr. J. Hawks as Loan Commissioner. Whether this can be legally done we are unable to say. The reason is presumed to be that the indebtedness can be more easily cancelled by an immediate appropriation of the money than by a resort to the original security. It is proper, however, to say that the balance of the $5,530, after paying the debt of J. & T. Hawks, amounting to $2,172, Breck & Co. have declined paying, although Mr. J. Hawks' check for that amount was presented by the other Loan Commissioner. It is alleged, further, by Mr. Hawks' friends, that had this amount been paid, he would have been prepared to arrange the entire amount due from him to the State. Being deprived of this he found himself unexpectedly embarrassed beyond his present means of payment, and therefore placed the whole matter in the hands of assignees, who will no doubt manage the matter with prudence. We think this statement, which we have reason to believe is entirely correct, will allay an apprehension of loss to the State, and repel any suspicion that Mr. Hawks designed any wrong. It is far more unfortunate for him than for anybody else concerned.

Hanging of Two Men at Greenupsburg, Ky.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 22.]

Stephen Short and Wm. Hanning were "hanged by the neck until dead," at Greenupsburg, Ky., Friday afternoon, at forty minutes past one o'clock. Both had been hard drinking, worthless men, and had wives and children—the former a large family. Short murdered McFarland, a worthy man, manager of the Clinton Furnace, Greenup county, Ky., in August last. He (Short) was employed about the furnace, and became incensed at McFarland because he endeavored to keep his hands from drinking whiskey. McFarland also discharged one of Short's sons, who was an idle fellow, and this aggravated the bad feeling.

One day McFarland was riding by where Short was at a grocery, and stopping a minute, some angry words passed, and Short was told he would be discharged for his insolence and intemperance. As McFarland rode off, Short took his rifle in hand and said that he would shoot his employer, who rode along, thoughtless of danger, more than one hundred yards, when Short was told by an Irishman at his side, also drunk, that he must fire at once, if he intended to do so, as his mark would soon be ought of sight round a turn of the road. At this, Short did fire, and McFarland fell shot through the chest. The murderer then walked up to his victim, and told him that he deserved to have been killed long before. McFarland being a widely known and useful man, with a young wife and child, was much lamented.

Hanning was a queer individual, having lived for some years alone in a wretched cabin, near eight miles below Greenupsburg. His hut was half buried in the side of one of the large hills that stand near the river, and was more like a cave than a house, while Hanning, who never shaved, cut his hair, or took the least care of his person, more resembled a wild beast than a human being. He was executed for the murder of a man named Malone, whom he had hired to dig a well. Malone had been at work for a time at the well, but could not get any pay, and had quit, when Hanning told him that if he would resume operations he should have some bacon and meal. Malone was very poor and drunken, had a family, and he consented. When he proceeded to the house to go to work, Hanning, whose hands from excessive dissipation were very unsteady, told him to load his shot gun, as he wanted to shoot a dog, saying that he had just shot a dog, and would now shoot another. Malone loaded the gun and handed it to Hanning, who told him to go to the door and see if he could not see a stray dog. Malone thought the request a curious one, but he complied, when he heard a noise behind that startled him, and, turning, saw that Hanning was taking aim at him. In an instant the gun was discharged, and Malone fell, with the entire load that his own hands had placed in the gun in his body. Hanning then seized him by the hair and dragged him some distance to a clump of bushes, where he left him dying. About an hour afterward some persons passed, and Hanning called to them that he had shot Malone, and to confirm his statement pointed to a puddle of blood in front of the door. Malone was found, and lingered several days, and Hanning went to the dungeon.

The time of the occurrence of these sickening tragedies was in August last. The murderers were tried, convicted and sentenced during the November term of the Greenup county court.

As they were given considerable time to prepare, they spent the first part of it in a shocking manner. Short blasphemed at the ministers who visited him so horribly that they fled from the cell, and amused himself by hanging rats, and speculating on the analogy between the death struggles of those animals and men.

He swore that when he died all he wanted was ten feet of rope in the clear, and for a band of music to play "Jordan is a hard road to travel." When his legs were being ironed, he said, "That's right, shoe this old horse well; he's got a hard road to travel." Hanning was more quiet, but not less desperate. But about four weeks ago a change came over the spirit of their dreams, and they gradually became "anxious inquirers," and losing all hope of pardon, respite or escape, they were glad to see the ministers, and finally became zealous professors of religion, saying that the fact that they were to be hung was the most fortunate event of their lives. If they had not been found guilty of murder, and doomed to hanging, they expressed a belief that they would have died drunkards and vagrants; now, they thought, they were good christians, and would be taken from the gallows to Abraham's bosom.

Several ministers of the Methodist persuasion, among the most constant and ardent of whom were two "slave preachers" in Greenupsburg, (i. e. colored persons, held as slaves, who are regular preachers of the gospel. In Greenupsburg, whites and blacks, slaves and masters, belong to the same church, and meet in the same house of prayer.)

At an early hour, Friday, great crowds of people gathered about the street corners of the town, where the "hanging" was to take place. Every body talked of the "hanging." People came in all directions, along byroads, big roads, and no roads at all; on steamboats, horseboats, in skiffs, wagons, and buggies, mounted on all manner of horses, asses and mules of all conditions, one, two and three persons to an animal, some with saddles and some without—came on foot and on crutches—male and female, they came; old and young, black, white, and of all intermediate colors and shades of color; with hair whose variegation of kink was astonishing—aged women and blooming country lasses, women with children in their arms and children clinging to their skirts; men with horrifying beards, boys with no beard; well dressed and ill dressed, drunk and sober, with cigars and pipes; many who chewed tobacco, and few who did'nt. They marched and counter-marched, singly and in couples; by platoons, by companies, by regiments, by grand armies, by processions that to all appearance extended "back to the crack of doom." Horses stood in rows, in strings, in phalanxes, far along the fences. The groceries were overwhelmed, the taverns more full than omnibuses when there is not room for one more.

Meanwhile, half a dozen ministers were praying and singing fervently in jail with the men who were to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The jail was a little hewn log structure, about twenty feet square, and a motley gaping multitude assembled round while the funeral services progressed, and never was heard more mournful music than the familiar old Methodist hymns sung by broken voices in that dungeon of the doomed.

The gallows was erected about two hundred yards above the mouth of Little Sandy, and was simply formed by placing two locust posts firmly in the ground, and joining them by a cross piece, which was about ten feet long and twelve feet high. The hour for "the hanging" was between twelve and one, but some delay took place at the jail. That institution was so constructed that the prisoners had to make their exit from the second story, and descend to the wagon which was "backed up" for their reception, by an outside stairway.

This afforded the surrounding crowd a good look at the wretches, who, with ropes about their necks, (the hangman's knots nicely soaped and adjusted under their left ears,) and their arms fastened tightly behind by the elbows, took seats on their own coffins, in a shackling old wood wagon, hauled by a dirty bay and a dingy grey horse, (each animal with burs in his long untutored tail and mane,) and driven by an old man, whose shirt collar (on one side) hung at least a foot over the corresponding part of his coat, while the other side was almost minus. One hundred guards, in citizen's dress, and without weapons, surrounded about the vehicle, and the dismal array moved toward the scaffold. Short appeared cheerful, and spoke in hearty tones to his old acquaintances. Hanning was trembling with fear, and silent, while his eye was unsteady, and glared here and there, like a frightened animal's.

The gallows was so placed that on one side was a hill, affording thousands of persons a fair view of the deplorable spectacle.

When the wagon reached the spot, a minister beside the prisoners commenced a hymn, but only two or three voices joined him, and the singing was feeble, broken, but inexpressibly sorrowful. When the last stanza had been sobbed forth, the condemned men kneeled and bent over their coffins, and the minister offered a prayer. During these ceremonies the great multitude collected around (the number estimated at six thousand) was awed into stillness profound as a breezeless summer wilderness.

When the prayer was ever, Short spoke as follows:—"I want all of you to take warning by me. See what whiskey and bad women have brought me to. I have been to a good many hanging scrapes myself, and thought it was great fun, but I never thought I'd be hung myself. This is the work of Captain Whiskey. I am willing to die for the life of the man that I took. Talk of pleasure—I have tried all kinds of it, about shanties, drunk, and everywhere else, but I have had more real pleasure up in that old jail, than ever before in all my life; and chains on my legs—buz, heavy chains at that. I just took off this old coat, and whipped Satan clean out fair. I've made my election sure, I think. Yes, sir, I think my election is sure. (Some one in the crowd called out, "If you are safe, I don't think there is much danger of the rest of us.") I am perfectly willing to die. The man you have got in jail for aiding me is perfectly innocent, and ought to be let go; but that Blair deserves all I've got. (Blair was the man who told him to shoot.) He was as much to blame as I was."

Some one inquired—"Are you willing to die, Steve?" Said he—"Yes; I hate this world and my own life;" and he continued with an air that was nearly exulting—"and I'm going to leave it; I'll be in Paradise before sundown. Now, farewell, farewell; meet me in the other world. I want to see you all in Heaven." An old man somewhat drunk, pressed upon him. Short said—"Whiskey brought me to this—I expect you along in a few days."

Hanning then, quaking in every limb, got up and said—"I haven't got anything against any man in the world, and I hope nobody's got anything against me now."

Short repeated this remark. Large numbers of his acquaintances crowded about, shaking hands with him, and asking questions, until the last moment. He knew all his old friends, and exchanged smiles and words of good will with them until the white cap was tied down over his face. He stood up firmly as the wagon was driven away, and said at that instant, very distinctly—"Farewell, all my friends"—when the fatal noose checked his utterance.

While the men were hanging they swung about three feet apart, and at the same distance from the ground. Hanning struggled awfully, but Short quickly and quietly expired. No sooner had the bodies ceased to wriggle with the spasms of death than the vast assembly began fast to disperse, and the deep silence that had brooded there broken but by sobs from a few of the women, was dissipated by the clamor of thousands of tongues.

PROPOSED RESTORATION OF MILITARY OFFICERS IN CANADA.—By order of the Governor-General of Canada, the adjutant general has addressed a letter to a number of gentlemen who were deprived of their appointments for attempting to procure the severance of the connection between Great Britain and Canada, and who then sought to annex the country to the United States, inquiring if these gentlemen are ready again to serve in the force upon restoration to their former rank. The Adjutant-General says:—

"I am commanded by the Governor-General to inform you that the attention of His Excellency the late Governor-General, having been drawn, before his departure from the Province, to the position of the several parties who were removed from appointments held by them under the crown, for combining to procure the severance of the connection between Great Britain and Canada, and to annex this province to the neighboring republic, and his Excellency being impressed with the belief that the state of feeling which gave rise to that proceeding has happily passed away, and that the majority of those who took part in it are deeply sensible that the advancement and prosperity of the country have been promoted, and will continue to be maintained, by its remaining a dependency of Great Britain, was pleased to order that the parties referred to be restored to their former or similar ranks and appointments under the Crown, as soon and in so far as circumstances would permit."

Decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio on the Liquor Law.

The following decision was given by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in a full bench, sitting at Columbus on the 20th inst.:—

Present: Thurman, Chief Justice, and Ranney, Bartley, Warden, and Kennon, Judges.

No. 148. *Frederick Miller vs. the State*—In error to the Probate Court of Clermont county.

No. 179. *Levin Gibson vs. the State.*—In error to the Probate Court of Union county.

The plaintiffs in error were prosecuted for violations of the 4th section of the act of May 1, 1854, entitled, "An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Ohio," which section provides, "That all places where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act shall be taken, held and declared to be common nuisances, and all rooms, taverns, eating houses, bazaars, restaurants, groceries, coffee houses, cellars, or other places of public resort, where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act, shall be shut up and abated as public nuisances, upon the conviction of the keeper thereof, who shall be punished as hereinafter provided."

Being convicted, they were, respectively sentenced to pay fines and be imprisoned; and orders made that the rooms by them kept should be shut up until bond and security should be given pursuant to the 8th section of said act. To reverse which sentences and orders these writs were brought

THURMAN, C. J., delivered the opinion of the Court. Held—

1. That, for aught that appears in the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly, the act of May 1, 1854, entitled, "An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Ohio," was constitutionally enacted.

2. That the provision of the constitution (art. 2, sec. 16,) that, "Every bill shall be fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless in case of urgency, three fourths of the house in which it shall be pending shall dispense with this rule," does not require that every amendment to a bill shall be read three times.

3. Every reasonable intendment is to be made in favor of the proceedings of the Legislature. It is not to be presumed that the Assembly, or either house of it, has violated the constitution. When therefore, it appears by the journals, that a bill was amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting a "new bill," so called, it cannot be presumed that the matter inserted was upon a different