

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dec. 22. Messrs. Rice and Morris have several propositions looking to the alteration of the tariff, with a view to protection and specific duties. Mr. Grow of Pa. asked but failed to obtain leave to introduce a bill fixing the annual meeting of Congress on the 23d of Monday of November. Mr. Phillips of Va. introduces a joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the title of Captain in Chief for and naval service. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs. On motion of Mr. Brock of Va., a resolution calling on the President to inform the House whether any measures had recently been taken to procure a reduction of the duties by foreign governments on American Tobacco, was adopted. Mr. Corode of Pa. asked leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to inquire into the facts charged by the President of the U. S. contained in the letter to the President of the Centenary Com. at Pittsburgh, that money had been thrown into Pennsylvania to influence the State Congressional election in opposition to his wishes, and report the names of the persons implicated. The introduction of this resolution was objected to amidst loud laughter. On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act as provides for the debasing of silver half dollars and other small coins, and making them legal tenders in sums not exceeding \$5. Mr. Taylor also introduced a bill authorizing Louisiana to impose tonnage duties for the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi. Mr. Bingham of Ohio, introduced a bill for the repeal of the English act for the admission of Kansas into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Leiter of Ohio, introduced a bill authorizing the people of territories to elect all officers, which was similarly referred. Mr. Blair of Missouri asked but did not obtain leave, to introduce a resolution declaring the Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case extra judicial, illegal and void, and asserting that Congress should vindicate its right to legislate for the Territories. Mr. Bingham introduced a bill providing that the present system of mileage be abolished after the present Congress and members be allowed only their actual traveling expenses. Adjourned till the 4th of January. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. NEWS.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Table showing the following figures show the vote of the next Electoral College, in case Oregon and Kansas are admitted. Free States, No. of Votes: Maine 3, New Hampshire 3, Vermont 3, Massachusetts 13, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 3, New York 35, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 27, Indiana 11, Illinois 11, Michigan 5, Wisconsin 5, Iowa 4, Minnesota 4, Kansas 3, California 4, Oregon 3. Total 19 States, 186. Slave States, No. of Votes: Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Virginia 15, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 8, Georgia 10, Florida 3, Alabama 6, Louisiana 7, Texas 4, Kentucky 15, Arkansas 4, Missouri 10. Total 15 States, 120. Add 19 Free States, 186. Whole college, 306. Necessary to a choice, 154. According to the late election for Congress, the following States have given popular majorities for the Republicans: Indiana, 13; Iowa, 4; Maine, 6; Michigan, 8; Massachusetts, 13; New York, 35; New Jersey, 7; Ohio, 23; Pennsylvania, 27; Vermont, 3; Wisconsin, 5; Illinois, 11. Total, 157. Three more than would be necessary to a choice, with scarcely a doubt that New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Kansas will add their eighteen votes to the number.

Communication.

George Washington Barlow.—It has been a source of no little amusement, doubtless to yourself, as well as the community in general, in witnessing the oft-repeated efforts of one "George Washington Barlow," the "proprietor" and local editor of the Democrat to force himself upon your attention. Falling in this, however, and ascertaining that men who had a standing in the community thought him of too light a calibre to waste ammunition on him, George became absolutely ravenous. He must be before the public in some way. "If men won't notice what I say," exclaims George, "perhaps women will." So he makes a lunge at them. In his last paper he came out might and main against the Festival, which the ladies proposed holding in the Court House, on Christmas eve, by which means they hoped to liquidate a debt which hung over the Presbyterian Church. His first frolic failed with the place of holding it, and then endeavors to throw cold water on the worthy movement, thereby thinking that the whole project may be made to break down! Also, for George's sanguine expectations. The word break-down was not taken into consideration. The enterprise was a success. George was disappointed. The debt of the Church was reduced about one-half; and besides this, the very best of feeling prevailed throughout; and the occasion served not only to knit together more closely the religious element of the town, but it likewise was the source of much pleasing, profitable, and interesting conversation, as well as some excellent speaking by Gen. Eckley and Rev. Eaton. So much for George's public influence against the Festival; a word now as to his private connection with it. George was waited upon by some of the ladies and politely asked if he would aid in the enterprise, as far as to do a portion of the necessary printing. George was emphatic on that "point." Not a bit of it would he do, unless a little of the metallic was in readiness. On these conditions George would respond, but on no other. Very well, what follows? You Messrs. editors, were applied to, to do our printing, and to your honor be it said, you did it all cheerfully and heartily, and without taxing us a penny for it. What next? The Festival evening arrives and with it comes the redoubtable George. Notwithstanding his ungentlemanly conduct towards the ladies, he was still presented with a Faux ticket. Now, for very shame, he should have declined using it. But so with George. He takes it to the "saloon," goes in, seats himself at the well spread table, and now follows a scene which beggars description. George was evidently in good trim. That is, he was equal to the occasion. And having done this, he made some of the turkey and chickens, and in fact, whether broiled, roasted or stewed, the rich provisions melted magically away before him. In other words, George was determined to not be guilty of the cowardly act of leaving one dish to tell the fate of the others. But in this he was foiled, for the well cooked provisions continued to come to the table, long after George had yielded the contest. Still, however, if George was not sound enough on the "Goose" to come off victorious in the above feat, it must be gratifying to himself to know that he convinced every one present, that he was right on the turkey question. But George, we will leave this part of our theme and touch upon another, which we know will be more pleasant to you—that of bestowing a little flattery upon your modest self. We readily concede, George, that you have some fine—extremely fine—qualities. You have the reputation of being in favor of rums Gossip. That's so. You are said to have sat under its ministrations ever since you became a resident of Carroll county without its having cost you a cent. If an individual desires a freer Gospel than that his desires were vain. Your practice, therefore, sustains your theory; and no one has any grounds for charging you with inconsistency. But, George, as a financier, you are said to be indeed hard to excel. This is reported to be your forte. Astor of New York, and Girard of Philadelphia, were chosen in that line; but in comparison with you they sink into insignificance. Can we make this plain? While they were guilty of the folly of taking care of the dollars, you have wisely adopted the old proverb, which says: "Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves." You have rigidly adhered to this, as the persons who are in your employ will bear you witness. For can they not point to your well worn Day Book, and musty Ledger, and show to the world, in black and white, that when they need needs have a cent, and get it from you, that you entered it upon the record, and that when the day of reckoning comes it shall appear against them. Verily, thou art a prudent man, thou art taking "care of the pennies!" That "pint" is indisputable. But, George, in addition to the watchful care thou hast over the pennies, it is also said that thou hast sufficient comprehensiveness of mind to keep a sharp lookout for the dollars too. This likewise is susceptible of demonstration. Thou hast in thy peregrinations visited Pittsburgh—a city of great fame, and which is filled with many cunning workmen—with a view of ascertaining a brief period of time. According to thine own account, thou wast mindful of the dollars then. For didst thou not, on returning "to thy far distant home" in Carrollton, relate to thy admiring friends, that while in Pittsburgh, thou hadst the "freedom of the city." That is, that it cost you "nary red," while you was there. In other words, that you would take tea at one Hotel, roast at another, breakfast at a third, and leave all, without footing the bills of either. Heroic George! So that RATS and runs away. May live to EAT another day. That was good financing. Neither Astor nor Girard could beat that. Thou art the victor. A LOOKER ON IN VENICE. The Boston Atlas, after reading Buchanan's caution letter to Pittsburgh, about the use of money in elections, was reminded of the Rev. Mr. Stiggins, in the Pickwick papers, who, when pressed to take something, rolled up his eyes in horror at the thought, and denounced all intoxicating drinks as "vanities," but who when further urged, admitted that "if there was any particular vanity for which he had a weakness, it was pineapple rum"—and he ended his temperance lecture by drinking a swinging tumbler of the beverage.

Carroll Free Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY. W. WEYAND. M. C. BARKER. WYAND & BARKER. CARROLLTON, OHIO. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1858. INDIANA SENATORS ELECTED.—On the 22d. instant the Legislature of Indiana (both branches) elected Henry S. Lane, and William McCarty, United States Senators, in place of Moses Bright and Fitch the former till 1863, and the latter till 1861. Notwithstanding this declaration of the people of Indiana, through their immediate representatives, against the usurpers, Bright and Fitch, it is more than probable that the Democratic majority in the United States Senate will pay but little heed to the "Popular Sovereign" of Indiana. To disregard the will of the people appears to be one of the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party of the present day. A Pension to Old Soldiers. Many of our readers are no doubt aware that during the present session of Congress strenuous efforts have been made to enact a law, which will secure a pension to those who participated in the war of 1812-15. Recent intelligence from Washington informs us that a bill to this effect passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last; but with this intelligence also comes the news that the Democrats will kill the bill in the Senate. We earnestly hope that this may not be the case. When men buckle on their armor, leave their homes in the hour of their country's peril, and fight her battles, they have a right to expect their country to care for them in their declining years. The bill grants pensions to all who served in the war of 1812 or any of the Indian wars prior to that date, as long a term as sixty days, or who were ever engaged in any battle. It gives \$50 per annum for a service of sixty days, \$75 per annum for a service of two years; and \$100 per annum for a service of two years; and makes no distinction between officers and private soldiers, as to the rate of pension. It makes the same provision for seamen and marines, in the naval service, as for the land forces. In case the soldier has died, leaving a widow, it gives her the same pension her husband would be entitled to, if living. We have, no doubt, quite a number of old soldiers in this county, who will stand on tip-toe, until the fate of this measure for their relief is settled. The "Human Flesh Platform." John Mitchell, the Irish refugee, has invented a new name for the Democratic Party. After noting the election of Governor McKee of Mississippi, on the platform of re-opening the Slave Trade, he says: "What Southern Statesmen will next have the pluck to plant himself on the Human Flesh Platform? It is the true Democracy, for it will abolish monopoly; it is the best Union Nothingism, for it will enable Americans to rule America, (which the English and French do at present,) and more than all, it is the truest humanity and justice, toward both whites and blacks." "HUMAN FLESH PLATFORM" is appropriate. It is descriptive and complete. We thank the demagogue for teaching us the words. But how will his co-laborers in the Free States relish the idea of giving up the name of "Democracy," and substituting the more appropriate one which he has suggested. Who are the Disunionists? The Republican party, instead of being sectional as urged by its opponents, is really entitled to the appellation of being the only "National Party" in the Union. For while every Republican, of any note either North or South, is in favor of the Union as it is, and demands that no man shall be elevated to a post of honor or profit unless he is emphatically a Union man, the leading members of the Democratic party in the Southern States are calling lustily up on the people to unite, to dissolve the confederacy, to build up a "United States of the South," and to at once set about making Athens first, and casting cannon to defend them in their disunion purposes. The latest instance of such treason we find in the following: "Hon. Wm. M. Gist, the new Governor of South Carolina, in his Inaugural Address, says that it is to be hoped that no occasion will arise requiring the State to call upon her sons for the defence of her rights and institutions, but believing that this hope will be fallacious, he continues, 'we should not only endeavor to unite the State, but the entire South, so that if we can no longer retain our places as equals in the confederacy, we will be prepared to form a more perfect union under the style and title of the United States of the South.'" The most amusing thing about this disunionism is, that, while almost every day such threats of disunion are made by Democrats, not a word is said against it by Democratic papers. On the other hand, however, they raise the sensibility of disunion against the Republicans, when every intelligent Democrat knows that the Republican party is indubitably bound to maintain the Union of the States.

The Blair and Barrett Contest.

Frank P. Blair, the opponent of Barrett for Congress in the 1st. Louis, Mo. District, appears to be giving his competitor more than he bargained for. It will be recollected that Blair, a thorough Republican, was elected to Congress in 1855, and a candidate for re-election again in 1858. The Democrats centered on a Leconte name named Barrett, and after a desperate effort the certificate of election was awarded to Barrett. The friends of Blair, however, immediately took measures to ascertain the validity of the votes cast for Barrett. Legal proceedings were at once instituted, and the evidence disclosed one of the grossest election frauds ever perpetrated in this country; and deliberately planned and carried out by the Democracy of St. Louis—a fraud quite equal to the worst in Kansas. "The evidence shows that in some precincts the ballot boxes were literally stuffed full of fraudulent votes and the poll swelled to an enormous number, making a total of not less than 2,000 illegal votes in seven precincts. In some precincts Barrett's vote was six times larger than the vote for the Administration candidate two years ago, though there had been no corresponding increase of population. In others the Judges were not sworn, and permitted every body to vote who would 'vote early and vote often.' From the frauds proved there can be no doubt but that Frank P. Blair is entitled to his seat, and we trust the next House will so decide. A desperate effort was made by the Administration forces to crush this noble attempt of free white men and free white labor in a slave State, but their rascality has overlapped itself. Mr. Blair has the comments to sustain his claim. A Pacific Railroad. The project of building a railroad to the Pacific ocean, is undoubtedly the leading measure of Congress. While, we believe, a majority of the members of both Houses are favorable to, and would support the enterprise under certain circumstances; still it is more than likely that the difficulty of selecting a route that will prove satisfactory to all. The Republicans first were desirous of having the Northern, or Governor Stevens' route, but too many objections having been found to it by Southern members, they have generally, we think, agreed to support a more Southern route—one that would have its starting point somewhere on the Missouri, and between the Big Sioux and Kansas rivers, and thence to proceed to San Francisco, California, by the most eligible way. The Southern members, however, are said to be almost certain of having the route fixed upon the Butterfield, Texas and Arizona mail line—a line that will put the road upon the Southern edge of the United States. This is said to have been the aim and object of Southerners, in respect to this enterprise from the beginning. Their scheme is, not to terminate the road at all in California, where its terminus should be, but to run it through a portion of Mexico, to Guaymas or Mazatlan. Those who understand that it is the intention of Southern politicians to dissolve the Union will be at no loss to know why this extreme Southern route is insisted upon. If a Southern confederacy is formed, and Mexico and Central America brought into it, the road will then pass nearly through its centre, thus affording a commercial connection, the benefits of which will be almost incalculable. In the meantime, these disunionists hope to have their road built by the Union as it is, to serve the interests and purposes of the Southern Union as it is to be. An Important Decision. The following decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, will be of interest to school Directors in this State. Lay it by for future reference. TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 1858. The State of Ohio, on the relation of Jas. W. Riddle vs. Daniel Lynch, Treasurer of Liberty township in Seneca county.—Motion for peremptory mandamus. Brinkerhoff J. delivered the opinion of the court. Where a township board of education had resolved to sell the old site of a school house, and had purchased a new site, and notified the local director of the school district of their action in the premises, instructed them to sell the former, and to build a new school house on the latter, and the local directors disregarding such instructions, proceeded to build a new school house on the old site and keep up a school therein, Held— 1. That the local directors are guilty of such disobedience and neglect as justify the township board of education in exercising the powers and duties which would otherwise devolve on the local directors, and in building a school house on the new site and employing a teacher therein; and such teacher is entitled to be paid his wages out of the township treasury out hereafter of the township board. 2. The fact that prior to the issue and service of an alternative writ of mandamus to compel the township treasurer to pay the order aforesaid, the term of office of such treasurer had expired and all the funds in his hands had in good faith been paid over to his successor in office, is, as to him a good answer in law to the alternative writ. We learn from an eastern journal that a Yankee "down east" has invented a safe which locks on the inside, and leaves no key hole or other opening. A clock work within opens it at an hour regulated by being set before the door is shut.

THE FREE PRESS.

M. C. BARKER, JUNIOR, EDITOR. CARROLLTON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1858. Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. HON. JAMES FARMER, PRES. & SUP'T. Trains on this road arrive at and leave Alliance as follows: GOING NORTH. Arrive. Mail Train 11:56 A. M. Leave. Express 6:42 P. M. Freight 11:46 A. M. GOING SOUTH. Arrive. Mail Train 10:58 A. M. Leave. Express 8:18 P. M. Freight 11:46 A. M. This number of the Free Press closes the volume and the year. We wish our patrons and friends a happy new year, and hope that Prosperity may lavish her gifts upon them, and not fail to give them a little something extra, with which to pay for the news during another year. Some rogue attempted to break into the store of Huston & Rakebrod, on last Friday night, by effecting an entrance into the cellar and attempting to force their way through the inside cellar door into the store. Didn't make the landing, however. We understand that on the previous night a bold attempt was made to break into the dwelling of the sheriff—he being absent from home. They had better be careful that they don't get into the other part of that building. "That Supper." The festival which came off in the Court House, on Christmas eve, was a nice affair, just as we knew it would be. The fact is our Carrollton 'matrons' and 'misses' have a peculiar knack of getting up such things in a way that always "takes" (the opinion of a certain local editor, who has "frequently attended in other places") to the contrary notwithstanding.) After a short address, appropriate to the occasion, by Rev. Mr. Eaton, about one hundred persons sat down to three tables tastefully arranged and heavily loaded with "fat things," and from appearance we judged that all enjoyed themselves and the supper amazingly. After supper Gen. Eckley entertained the company for a short time with a few remarks, which we did not hear, having other engagements, but understand they were very appropriate. A PRESTYKE TOAST.—"Women—the fairest work of creation—the edition being extensive, let no man be without a copy." Our only objection to the work is, that there are too many gilt edged and fancy bound copies in the market. They make very nice parlor ornaments—are easily read—and require but little study to understand them, perfectly.—Salem Republican. N e o w, brother Jonathan, you don't mean to say that the 'gilt-edged' and 'fancy bound' concerns warrant an objection to the whole edition, do you? If you should happen to run again a copy worked on fine satin (not Satin) paper, with well arranged pages, presenting a clear impression, without any 'blurs' and few 'errors,' you wouldn't refuse it, (if it didn't refuse you) would you, Jonathan? The members of the Board of Carroll County Agricultural Society held a meeting at the court house on Friday last.—We will give a synopsis of the proceedings of their meeting, next week. They adjourned to meet on the 9th day of March, 1859. WEATHER-WISE people any that the "signs" indicate an open winter. It is said that the muskrats are building their winter houses on more elevated positions than usual, which, it is claimed, always forebuds an open winter. All we know about it is that it has been quite open so far—so much so as to make it very leaky, and we don't wonder that the muskrats prefer high and dry sites for their habitations. We would beg leave to inform the Postmaster at New Cumberland, T. Co., that Mr. Charles Strawn, a subscriber to the Free Press in this county, who gets his papers at that office, is entitled to receive them without paying postage, from the fact that he is a resident of this county, and the law provides that subscribers to a newspaper, living in the county where such paper is published, cannot be charged with postage on the same; and we would hint to the aforesaid P. M. that the same law applies to Black Republican papers as well as to "dimmercat" sheets. GEORGEY, of the Democrat, seems to be trying exceedingly hard to attract our attention—appearing to want a "nuff" badly. We would just say to the little fellow that if he continues to importune us we may be constrained to pay some little attention to his low, dirty flings, sometime, although we don't like to stoop to notice such small stock as he makes himself. He reminds us of a dirty little brat down in the gutter gathering up handfuls of filth to throw at decent people, as they go along, because they try to keep out of the mud, and don't care about looking at him. "Carry on," little one—you wouldn't thrive well out of your element. CHRISTMAS passed off very quietly in town—no whiskey fights, nor even a dog fight.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE, which has so long been pronounced dead, seems still to show, at times, faint signs of life. A few days ago the Superintendent telegraphed to Mr. Field that some very good currents had been received over the Cable, and the word "Hawley" was distinctly recognized about the time when, according to advice by the Arabs, Hawley's large Machine was to have been working. The Chicago Press thus ric ky comments upon the retirement of Kelt from Congress: A NATIONAL CALAMITY.—Kelt—Hon. Lawrence Kelt of South Carolina—is about to close his Congressional career.—We entreat our readers not to be lachrymose. It is among the ordinances of Providence that national calamities should, like misfortunes in the career of individuals, be now and then encouraged. But of what offence has Congress been guilty that it should be chastened by the retirement of the hero of Whiskey Swamp? Tell us—to whom in that body will the keeping of the American eagle be entrusted? Who will groom that 'gel-o-rious' bird of freedom now? Kelt has been the leaper of the sacred cage. He has regulated the diet of the patriotic fowl. He has trained him to the duty for which latterly he has been kept. He has taught him to pounce with his most voracious beak, upon 'Abolitionists' wherever they are seen, and always to keep a nigger in his nest. Who now will undertake the ornithological duties which Kelt has so handsomely discharged? Must the Union go to wreck, our liberties be destroyed, and the hopes of mankind be nipped in the bud, because Kelt will retire and leave Congress, the President and the Eagle to die of his neglect? Grud Kelt! who, then, will take care of Grog? ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH AND INDIGESTION.—"I can eat anything after taking your Holland Bitters," is a remark frequently made to us. To persons troubled with acidity of the stomach, indigestion or any disorder of the stomach, we would only say, try it—its world wide reputation, has been established alone by the many wonderful cures it has effected. When used for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, weakness of any kind, Constipation and Piles, it should be taken in small doses—say, half a teaspoonful, regularly three times a day, before meals. An act was introduced into the English Parliament in 1770, "that all women, of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, that shall, from and after such acts, impose, upon, seduce and betray into matrimony, any of his Majesty's male subjects, by the scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdoings, and that the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void." The editor of the Kansas Chief, from his own report, must be changing into an odd looking animal. He says:—"We have lived on potatoes and beef so long that we have a complete Irish brogue and are getting horns and tail like a steer. We have eaten so many pumpkins that it is difficult for us to distinguish our head from a pumpkin." MARRIED. On Christmas evening, at the residence of the bride's father, near Augusta, by J. Westfall, Esq., Mr. William House, and Miss Mary A. Mansfield. Obituary. DIED: At his father's residence, in Perry township, Carroll county Ohio; John Wortman, in about the twenty third year of his age, after an illness of about a week. My mind is not satisfied about the precise character of his disease; though the physician that attended him called it the Typhoid fever. His last hours were hours of mental derangement, so that he could not converse with his friends. John Wortman was a young man of very bright intellect, and in all probability, would have become a very useful man in his day. He was teaching school in the same township he died in, and had left the school, with a kind father and mother and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The young person of whom we have been speaking, was a young man that sustained the principles of religion, though belonged to no church. Mr. Wortman was very deeply convinced that he was a sinner, during a protracted meeting held in the M. E. Church, in Perryville, last winter. Yet taking all this into consideration, he did not profess Christianity. In politics, he was warmly and devotedly attached to the Republican organization; and but few of his age in his own neighborhood, did more to foster and extend the principles of his party. With his friends, we mourn his early departure, and commit his spirit to the God who gave it. S. S. WEST. Perryville, Dec. 20th, 1858. FASHIONABLE TAILORING. YAS. G. WILSON. WOULD inform the public that he has located in Carrollton where he will be happy to receive a share of public patronage. He is determined to get up work in a style not to be surpassed here or elsewhere. Shop immediately opposite Cummings & Conch's store and a few doors west of the "Patron House" where he can be found at all times. Carrollton, O. Aug. 15, '57. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Brick Layer and Brick Maker. CARROLLTON, OHIO. PERSONS living in town or country, wanting a kiln of brick made, or a job of brick-laying done can be consulted on the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. A good and extensive stock of Portland, Points, Castings &c., constantly kept on hand and for sale at low prices, for Cash. Aug 17, '57. E. McGUIRE.

SENATE.

The Senate was opened with prayer by a Catholic Priest in white surplice. Several messages were presented and a message was received from the President. Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., introduced a bill regulating the manner of electing U. S. Senators. Referred to the committee on Judiciary. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, attempted to bring up the Agricultural College bill. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, Iveson, of Georgia, and Bright, of Indiana, objected, and the Senate refused to take up the bill by vote 20 and says 28. A debate next arising up on the bill giving a pension to the widow and family of Col. T. M. Hill, which was warmly advocated by Mr. Crittenden, and occupied considerable time over the morning hours. Mr. Davis, of Miss., in the course of his remarks upon it, said that if army officers of high attainments are to be retained in the service at a small pay, they were entitled to a liberal construction of the rules. Mr. Houston, of Texas, as usual in all cases of old soldier's widows, spoke zealously in its favor. Finally, 50 dollars a month was granted by a vote of 34 against 18. The Underground Railroad. This railroad seems to be doing a good business in the passenger line, if we may credit the Albany Evening Transcript, which says: "We understand from the conductor on the underground railroad that forty fugitives from slavery, have passed through this city from the Eastern and Southern depots, en route for Canada, since Oct. 17th.—It is established that requires no small amount of money to keep it in operation, and it is a mystery to us where Mr. Myers can have raised the money in these hard times. Indeed, he has informed us that passengers are coming on so plentifully that he is getting behind, and has been obliged to borrow funds, for which he is in debt to one gentleman \$75. During the last six months nearly twice as many fugitives have passed over the road as in any equal period of time before.—The agents' accounts are examined regularly by a committee of gentlemen of this city." The New Brunswick has the following notice of a "new ju' heater":—"A very dry, long-winded and nonsensical tale, called the 'President's Message,' was presented to Congress on Monday, and from thence politely sent to all the newspaper publishers in the land, with the hope that they would print it, many of whom were said to be beguiled by the doubtful compliment. As many of the assertions made in the story are decidedly false, and others founded on fiction, and the moral of the whole decidedly wrong and of an evil tendency, and as we prefer nonsense to small doses, we have concluded to let the document go to the winds without our aid, and therefore do not lumber up our columns with it."

The Fighting Rogues.

On Saturday last, a rencontre took place on the streets between Mr. English, of Indiana, and Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania. We are informed that since the meeting of Congress, Mr. Montgomery has several times met Mr. English, both on the street and in the Hall of Representatives, but has invariably passed by him without speaking, or giving any sign of recognition. The facts in relation to the rencontre on Saturday last are stated as follows by two eye-witnesses, in a publication in the National Intelligencer of yesterday: Myself and Daniel Cox were standing at the corner, opposite to Willard's Hotel, of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and saw and heard the rencontre between Hon. William H. English, and Hon. William Montgomery. The former was passing up and the latter down Pennsylvania avenue; they met at the corner besides us. Mr. English spoke, saying, 'how are you, Mr. Montgomery?' Mr. Montgomery neither spoke nor paid any attention to his salutation, but passed on down the avenue. Mr. English stepped after him a few steps, and struck him from behind with his cane a heavy blow on the side of the head. Mr. Montgomery turned on him. Mr. English stepped back, and drew his sword case, as though about to stab Montgomery with it. Montgomery stepped back into the avenue, and caught up a piece of brick. English was running when Montgomery threw the brick, and hit him on the heel or lower part of his leg. Montgomery went back for another stone, and English ran rapidly away up 14th street. When Montgomery came back, English had run half a square, and was beyond his reach. The blow was a very heavy one, and Montgomery was bleeding very profusely from the nose. He went away to wash himself. We were the only persons close by. We saw and heard all that passed. Montgomery did not speak until after he was struck. 'I give this statement freely and voluntarily as the truth, and in full view of my duty.' WILLIAM COUCH. Signed in presence of John Hancock and A. J. Baker. 'I fully concur in the above statement of Mr. Couch, except that I would add that Mr. Montgomery was unarmed, and that Mr. English held the cane with both hands, and struck with great force.' 'Witness my hand, Dec. 19, 1858.' DANIEL J. COX. No. 259 Bridge st., Georgetown. 'Witnesses present when signed: John Hancock and A. J. K. Baker. We understand the reason assigned by Mr. Montgomery for refusing to recognize Mr. English, is, that Mr. E. during the last session, met in caucus with the anti-Leconte Democrats, and agreed to adhere to the Crittenden Montgomery amendment; but after the passage of the English substitute, stated in a public speech in this city, in effect, that he had only met with the Anti Leconte men at their caucus, for the purpose of acting as a spy upon them.— Wash. Rep.

WORMS.

In a quantity of corrupted matter, there is always to be found a host of worms. They cannot neither will they stay any where else. Weak stomach and bowels are subject to them, as they have not sufficient power to digest their food. Hence a large heap of matter is lodged, and worms must be the result. A few doses of Dr. Morse's Pills will disturb them in their nest, and drive them out of the system.