

The Pennsylvania Troubles.—It appears that the difficulties attending the organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature, are at length brought to a close by a most extraordinary movement on the part of the Senate. Last week we recorded the vote of that body, by which they solemnly declared, by a large majority, that the loco foco body pretending to be the House of Representatives, had no foundation for their claim. Since then, the same Senate, influenced by a mob, threatening revolution, has, by a majority of one, decided to acknowledge the same House. Loco foco violence has therefore triumphed, and we behold the humiliating spectacle, of a legislative body in this republic, overawed and controlled by a mob of reckless and unprincipled men, among whom were the U. S. Marshall for that district, and a clerk in the Philadelphia post office, retainers of the national administration. As much has been written on this subject, and as the loco foco papers of course justify these proceedings, we will give a brief history of the whole affair.

At the recent election for Member of Congress, and Senators and Representatives to the State Legislature, from Philadelphia county, Ingersoll, the loco foco candidate for Congress, finding that Naylor (Whig) was elected, managed to procure the rejection of the returns from a portion of the county, for alleged informality, in consequence of which, he (Ingersoll) had a nominal majority and received a certificate of election. It so happened however, that by rejecting these votes, the whole Whig ticket for the Legislature had a majority of the votes counted. On the day of the meeting of the Legislature, the Whig members from Philadelphia county presented themselves, and according to the return from the Secretary of State, were entitled, by all the rules of parliamentary proceedings, to take their seats and to act. The Loco Foco candidates however, from the same county, also appeared and claimed their seats. When the election of Speaker came on, each party rejecting the votes of the members from Philadelphia county of opposite politics to their own, made out a majority for their own candidate. The Whigs chose Cunningham, and the Locos, Hopkins. A separation followed, and 53 Whigs counting the 8 from Phila. met in one place, and 56 Loco Focos counting those from Phila. in another. Subsequently three members of the Whig house deserted to the enemy, which gave the Loco Focos a quorum of acknowledged members.

But the most outrageous part of the whole affair, is the fact, that at the instigation of Ingersoll, and other leading men of that party, a plan was adopted, and unfortunately too successfully carried into effect, to overawe and control the Legislature by the presence of a loco foco mob of bullies and cut throats from Philadelphia, assembled at the seat of government, and holding meetings at which the most violent language was used, mingled with threats against individual Whigs, and actually crowding the Senate chamber and interrupting the proceedings of that body, and all for the purpose of procuring the admission of the loco foco claimants from Phila. to seats in the House, by the fear of revolution and bloodshed. Such in fact was the state of things, that Mr. Penrose, Speaker of the Senate, was obliged from fear of assassination, for some time to absent himself from his place.

Now whatever may have been the merits of the case in regard to the contested seats, one thing is clear, that there is and can be no ground for justification of the violent and revolutionary proceedings of the loco foco mob. We maintain that the Whig members from Phila. having been returned as the members elect, agreeably to the Constitution, by the Secretary of State, were entitled to take their seats, and to act, as is always customary in legislative bodies, until a committee is appointed to investigate the subject, and the house shall decide thereupon. It was but lately that in the Legislature of one of the States, Ohio we think, a Senator took his seat, which was contested and the Senate not being able or willing to decide upon the case, he held it till near the close of the session, when it was decided against him. So also in the case of members of Congress. The returned member takes his seat, and holds it till the house decide that he is not entitled to it. All will recollect several recent cases in which the seats of Representatives in Congress were contested, when the returned members sat and acted during a good part of the session, and finally the house being unable or unwilling to decide the case, referred the whole subject back to the people and the members vacated their seats.

So also in this case, the only proper course obviously was, to allow the Whig members from Phila. to take their seats, until an investigation could be had, when if not entitled to them, they would have been ousted, and their opponents would have taken their places, or the whole subject might have been referred back to the people to decide by a new election. This latter course was proposed by the Whigs, but rejected by the Loco Focos. This would have been too peaceful and quiet a course to meet the views of the rioters. They were not willing to pursue the only legal and constitutional course, but were determined to accomplish their ends, by violence if in no other way. There can be no doubt in fact, that if there had been no mob and no demonstration of violence on the part of the loco focos, the course which we have pointed out and which was the legal one would have been pursued. As it is, mob law has triumphed and certain Whig members overawed by the threats and alarmed by the riotous measures of the loco focos, have sacrificed their principles, and the Constitution, for the sake of temporary peace. But we venture to predict, that their constituents will not sanction their course, and that

the measures of the loco foco party will recoil upon their own heads, and that at the next election, the people of Pennsylvania, will pronounce a righteous verdict upon a party which can be guilty of such things. The Harrisburgh Chronicle says,

"Several highly respectable citizens, residing in this town, who have never taken any part in politics, have avowed a determination for the future to join the Democratic (Whig) party, and aid in putting down all locofocoisms. They declare that it becomes the duty, as it is the privilege of every peaceable citizen, every lover of law and order, to put down any party, that will for party ends, commit such outrages upon the laws, constitution, and every civil institution, as have been perpetrated within the last few days in Harrisburgh by the rebel party. The good people are opening their eyes—and that is all we desire. Locofoco rebels will have but a sorry and short time of it if the people only discern the arant knavery by which locofocoism is upheld."

U. S. SENATOR FROM OHIO.—Benj. Tappan has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Ohio, in place of Mr. Morris, both Loco Focos, Vote 51 Whigs, 57 Loco. The N. Y. Express says of him:

"Benjamin Tappan, generally called Judge Tappan, chosen as above the United States Senator from Ohio, is a native of Northampton, Mass. When young he learned the trade of a silversmith, and afterwards studied law with Gideon Granger, in Connecticut. He however was one of the first settlers in Ohio about the year 1790. He is a very warm Abolitionist; in politics, a Loco Foco; in religion, he is said to be something of the Fanny Wright school. He is a man of great energy of character and of acknowledged talents."

The Columbus (Ohio) Register states that he is an abolitionist as well as Mr. Morris, and adds,

"But Mr Tappan has other claims which may propitiate the magnates of Locofocoism. He is, we are informed, a disciple of Fanny Wright; and that priestess of infidelity may now once more raise her voice in the caucus rooms of the party." Mr T. it is also stated, belonged to the old Federal Party, when that Party existed.

Here is a pretty piece of consistency in two respects. First, an old federalist elected by the professedly democratic party. With Tappan, Buchanan, Wall, and other eminent and avowed federalists, in the Senate, the Globe, and other loco foco papers, may very consistently prate about their federal whigs. Ingersoll too, the loco foco, par excellence, who has figured so prominently in the Pennsylvania difficulties, has publicly and openly declared, that had he lived in the days of the Revolution, he should have been a Tory, and yet he is a Democratic leader of the present day!—And secondly, while the loco foco party have been passing Atherton's resolutions in Congress rebuking the abolitionists, and denouncing their measures, to propitiate the Southern members and induce them to vote for the Sub Treasury bill, the loco focos of Ohio have voted to send as their representative to the Senate, an abolitionist of the first water! Such is the consistency of the party. The Columbus State Journal says:

"Mr Tappan, the Senator elect, is an old veteran democrat of forty years' standing." Statesman.

This is the first time we ever heard Benjamin Tappan accused of democracy. His federalism has for "forty years" and more, been beyond reproach. And when he appears in the Senate Chamber, such old federalists as Wall, Buchanan, and Williams, will give him the ancient grip of brotherly love.

"Mr Ewing (Whig) did not command the whole federal vote."—Statesman.

But Benjamin Tappan did; and why should he not—a federalist when federalism was respectable.

FOR ABOLITIONISTS WHO GO WITH THE LOCO FOCOS. THE GAG LAW.—The Emancipator, the organ of the abolitionists, contains a long article on the vote on the Gag Law in Congress, and sums up the whole by stating that not one northern Whig voted in favor of the Gag, while FIFTY THREE LOCO FOCOS, voted for it, and only TWELVE opposed, while the whole phalanx of northern whigs went against it. "But what shall we say of the bastard Democracy of the free states, which is LOUD IN FAVOR OF EQUAL RIGHTS, AND JUSTICE TO THE WORKING MEN, AND YET WILL, WITH ITS OWN HANDS, SHUT THE DOOR OF ACCESS TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTHERN LABORER. For the sake of securing the votes of slave holders in favor of the Sub Treasury, FIFTY THREE free representatives (Loco Focos) of northern freemen have sold themselves to political infamy." Four of the New Hampshire members voted for the gag. They will doubtless be remembered by the abolitionists of that State in March.

TREMENDOUS EFFECTS OF THE MATCH-LESS SANATIVE! Much has been said of the wonderful effects of this powerful medicine, but the most remarkable operation that we have heard of was in the case of the Postmaster and Sub Treasurer at Pekin, Illinois. He was the depository of the medicine in that place, and had about \$1200 worth in his hands, and so powerful did it prove, that it carried him clean off bodily, one night, WITH ABOUT \$500 ALSO OF THE PUBLIC MONEY! He was last seen in the direction of Texas. A section ought immediately to be incorporated in the new Sub Treasury bill, prohibiting the sub treasurers from keeping this powerful agent on deposit, in connexion with the public money!

ATHERTON'S RESOLUTIONS.—It is said that all the Loco Foco Members of Congress from Connecticut dodged the vote on Atherton's Anti-Abolition resolutions, except Whittlesey. The election comes on in that State soon!—They wouldn't for the mark, eyes to save the Sub Treasury bill,—and lose their own seats!

CONGRESS.

PENNSYLVANIA AFFAIRS.

In the House, Mr Fry (Loco) introduced a resolution of inquiry in regard to the demand of Gov. Ritner, on the President for a military force to keep the peace at Harrisburgh. Mr Petrikin (Loco) denied that there had been any mob &c. when

Mr NAYLOR (Whig, whose seat Ingersoll intends to claim in the next Congress) rose and said that he would vote for the resolution as it had been modified; but that at the same time he must express the hearty regret which he felt that this subject had been brought before the House in the form in which it now stood. He congratulated the country, however, if indeed it was a cause of congratulation, that the members of the Administration party were themselves beginning to move for inquiries. He knew what the object of the inquiry was, so soon as the motion was submitted this morning.—He knew that its object was political excitement. It was to furnish paragraphs to the Globe, and to sustain the officers of the Government of the United States in their efforts to usurp, through the medium of a mob, the Government of the State of Pennsylvania.

I do not recollect (continued Mr N.) that my honorable colleague who first addressed the House (Mr Biddle) said anything about the persons engaged in this matter at Harrisburgh. I do not recollect that he said anything to call forth the warlike fire of him who had just preceded me. (Mr Petrikin) But I say now, in my place, and I know exactly what I say, that they were for the most part a mob—men, some of them, going from the county of Philadelphia, having no interest in Harrisburgh, led on by the officers of the General Government, for the purpose of declaring to the Legislature, assembled under the Constitution and the laws, that thus they should do, that thus far they should go, and no farther."

But yet the gentleman (Mr Petrikin) says that these men were peaceable citizens, and no mob. Let me state a fact. I have myself received letters since my arrival in this city, since the commencement of these disturbances, telling me—yes, sir, warning me—appealing to my fears, and telling me that if I dared to come here and attempt to take my seat—a seat to which I had been honored by a majority of nearly a thousand—the same men who have figured in these scenes at Harrisburgh would throng your Hall, would speak from your gallery, and drive you, sir, from that Chair! I appeal to the People of the country—I ask every man in this House, be he a Democrat or what he may, to whatever party he may belong—I appeal to you, as the descendants of the men of '76—I ask you, what think you of those who would make such threats? are they peaceful, law-abiding citizens, or are they a mob? I ask you whether you intend to sustain these men in the work of wrong, of outrage and usurpation, which they have commenced?

Mr Speaker, I know something of the controversy now going on at Harrisburgh. I have indeed occasion to know something about it, for the immediate and primary cause of the whole was an attempt to cheat me out of my right to a seat on this floor, to which I was elected by a large majority of the freemen of the third Congressional district of Pennsylvania—the people whom I represent. And, sir, if it be not out of place here, seeing that much has been said of an indefinite character by the gentleman who immediately preceded me, (Mr Petrikin), I will briefly relate, in order that the People may know, what are the causes of the unhappy controversy now going on at Harrisburgh, if such an outrage can be called a controversy.

Sir, the gentleman has talked of Whig-mobs, of bank-ites of Biddle-ites, of Ritner-ites, and all other kind of ites that run so vividly through his imagination. For myself, I know no such distinction. I speak of my people as the American people, as my countrymen; when they are right, I will sustain them, without regard to party, and when they are wrong, I must commiserate their errors, while at the same time I oppose them. The whole controversy arises, as I have said, from an unhallowed attempt, by fraud and violence, to take from me my seat on this floor!

The Chair here interposed, and said that the question as to the right of any party to a seat in this House was not now under discussion, and that any debate directed to that point was out of order.

Mr Naylor resumed. I am not going to assert my right to a seat. This House, I know, has not the right to decide on that question. When I present myself here in the legislative Hall of my country, as God willing, I intend to do, in defiance of the empty threats and the loudly denounced terrors of these men, it will then be for the House to determine whether I shall take my seat, or whether they will allow fraud, trample on the suffrages of the people I represent, by aiding another person in the usurpation of it, because he is a member of the Administration party! I say, then, that I am not about to show that I am entitled to a seat in the twenty-sixth Congress, except for the mere purpose of connecting this matter with the other, that the whole subject may be understood; for, without a knowledge of the one, you cannot understand the other.—For this purpose, I want to go into the history of the transaction; and as the gentleman who has preceded me has gone so wide of the mark, and prated of blood and war, and the majesty of the assembled people at Harrisburgh, I hope I may be permitted to follow him, so far at least as to reply to his statements, and disclose the whole truth!—I ask for liberty to speak the truth! Not to advocate any party, but merely to state the truth! And will you deny me this reasonable boon?

The Chair again interposed, and said that he did not understand that either of the gentleman's colleagues had entered upon the merits of this question, nor was it in order so to do. Any thing relating to the resolution was in order.

Mr Naylor resumed. I understand the resolution perfectly. My colleague (Mr

Petrikin) has stated that these persons engaged at Harrisburgh were not a mob, but that they were the assembled democracy of Pennsylvania, peacefully obeying the requisition of duty? I take issue with him on that point, and I wish to refer to the history of these transactions, to show that the position he has assumed cannot be maintained.

After another interposition on the part of the Chair, in which the Chair directed the attention of Mr N. to the subject-matter of the resolution, and the facts connected therewith—

Mr Naylor resumed. Well then, as I cannot state the truth, but can state the facts, even, I suppose, if they are true, I will mention as the first fact—a fact which is conceded on all sides—that I was elected a member of the 26th Congress.

I state another fact, that certain persons in Philadelphia, assisted by officers of the General Government, one of them the man who has been most active in the disturbances at Harrisburgh, resolved to cheat me out of the due returns for my seat.—That is another fact, which no man who has the least regard for truth will deny.

I assert, as the third fact, that these men, and amongst them this officer of the General Government and the man who was my opponent—the man who, had he lived in the days which "tried men's souls," would have been a Tory, went before the seven Return Judges and endeavored to get ten of them to make a partial return of the county of Philadelphia—such a return as would suit their own purpose.

The Chair said all this was entirely out of order.

Mr Naylor. The members of the Administration party move for inquiries. O, yes, they most occasionally have an inquiry; but, sir, they hate to hear the truth; they would trample upon it; they would stifle it. If I cannot speak the truth here, I can at least do so over my own name in the newspapers. Yes, sir, I can speak the truth there in defiance of them; and I will do it! The whole story shall be told.

The Chair again called to order.

Mr Naylor. Well, sir, these ten return Judges did as they were commanded.—They did make a return, such as had been required, of something upwards of two thirds of the votes of the county. The other Judges would have made a correct return, and begged for hours, in the Hall of Independence, in Philadelphia, to be allowed to make a full and correct return for the whole county. But, sir—

The Chair said the gentleman was out of order.

Mr Naylor said he knew that with sometimes was a very disagreeable thing.

And then Mr N. took his seat.

Mr Birdsall rose, and was understood to say that, as he did not see that any useful object could be attained by protracting this debate, he would more the previous question.

Mr Naylor claimed the floor. He had not yielded it, except in obedience to what he understood to be the injunction of the Chair that he should take his seat.

The Chair said he had understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania as having yielded the floor.

Mr Wise moved that the gentleman from Pennsylvania have leave to proceed in order.

The Chair said that motion would take precedence of the demand for the previous question. The question, however, could only be put on leave to proceed in order, as no member could by the rules, have leave to proceed out of order.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded on the motion for leave, which were ordered, and, being taken, were—Yeas 150; nays 33.

Mr Naylor then resumed. Mr Speaker, I am at a loss to know what is in order. A moment ago, it was in order, as I understood, for my colleague (Mr Petrikin) to bandy harsh epithets, to call a portion of the Legislature of Pennsylvania bank-ites, anti-masons, Ritner-ites, and federalists; to say that the men who had been carrying on these movements at Harrisburgh were not a mob, but the democracy of Pennsylvania assembled in their majesty, and peacefully and legally asserting their rights. And now I understand that it is not in order to disprove these allegations, maintain the side of the law and Constitution, and to vindicate the officers of the law!

The Chair said his decision had been that it was not in order to wander from the subject before the House, by entering into questions connected with the election returns in Pennsylvania.

Mr Naylor resumed. What I say is, then—and I speak with entire respect to the Chair—that it is impossible for me to controvert any of the positions assumed by my colleague unless I am permitted to state facts, truth, and if it be out of order to state the truth, then I have nothing more to say.

The Chair said that the only desire of the Chair was to confine the debate within its proper limits, although sometimes remarks were made which it was not in the power of the Chair to arrest on the moment.

Mr Naylor. I want to show from facts that are incontrovertible, not that one or the other set of candidates are entitled to their seats, but that such a state of things had been produced in Pennsylvania as to devolve it upon the Legislature, as an irrevocable duty, to decide upon the matter between the claimants for seats. I want to show that the individuals who raised the disturbance were the very individuals who prevented a return of members to the Legislature from the county of Philadelphia, who made it the duty of the Legislature to investigate the whole matter, and that after having imposed upon the Legislature this duty, which it could not throw off, which it must meet and perform, they go to Harrisburgh, cry aloud for blood, and say to the Legislature, you shall not investigate and decide the question—we will decide it for you, and, if you dare resist our decision, we will drive you from the Capitol! This, sir, is what I want to prove, and I can prove it. I do not want to maintain the right of either set of candidates to their seats.

In the first place, then, I state that there

were no legal returns from the county of Philadelphia to the Legislature of Pennsylvania; because, among others, some of the individuals who raised the disturbances at Harrisburgh have prevented those returns; and, that being the case, the Legislature was obliged by the Constitution and the laws, to decide between the two sets of claimants.

Then, I state as another fact, (for I will not enter into detail) that these men, and others who prevented the returns, and imposed upon the Legislature the necessity of deciding the matter, proceeded to Harrisburgh, for the purpose of declaring that the Legislature should not decide this matter; that they drove the Speaker from the chair, called aloud for the blood of individual members by name, and threatened the Governor of Pennsylvania, who has been stigmatized here (for, I suppose that the gentleman who made use of the term intended it as a stigma) as being an Anti-mason and a Federalist. There was no Government. For the space of nearly a week, the Executive of Pennsylvania could not get to the Executive Chamber. The members of the Legislature could not get to their seats; the doors were closed against them, and to all but the favored few, whom these men thought proper to admit. Under these circumstances, I suppose, for I know nothing about it, the Executive of Pennsylvania called on the Executive of the United States to interfere; and for doing this, he was stigmatized in the ranting tirade to which we have listened, from my colleague, (Mr Petrikin) who, I blush to own it, has openly encouraged this resistance to law, and publicly gloried in the outrages which I feel have so deeply disgraced Pennsylvania.

Mr Whittlesey, of Connecticut, called Mr Naylor to order, and was remarking on the amount of business which lay before the House, and the number of petitions which other gentlemen had to present, when he was himself called to order by many voices.

Mr Naylor said: It is not I who have consumed the time of the House. I am ready and anxious to apply myself to the business which lays before it. I am ever ready to work. Who introduced this resolution?—Did I? Was it I who made the motion to suspend the rules for its introduction? and did I demand the yeas and nays? This inquiry came from an extraordinary part of the House. We had an inquiry moved the other day from a gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr Adams,) and I appeal to that gentleman to say whether he had found the Administration party willing to join him in sustaining his inquiry? No, sir; that was an inquiry which the county demanded, and which would expose to the light of day the doings of those in high places connected with the General Government. That inquiry was smothered!

Mr Hopkins here called Mr Naylor to order.

Mr Naylor. I was interrupted and appealed to by the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr Whittlesey,) who sustained his appeal by an argument addressed to me. All this was in order and proper, I suppose.—But the moment I attempt to make a reply to that appeal, the moment my lips are open to vindicate myself, I am out of order.—What kind of justice is this?

The Chair said it was not in order. The gentleman must confine his remarks to the question before the House.

Mr Naylor. I will say no more. I should have liked, for the sake of the country, to have told the truth and the whole truth of this disgraceful disturbance! In doing which, I would have favored no party. I would have told the naked truth!—But, sir, you would not suffer me. You will have inquiry sometimes—yes, you will have inquiry—but, then, the inquiry must be partial, all on one side! You will ask for information—but you want information all in your favor. I asked to tell the whole story, and I was gagged. This House, or at least a portion of it, "hates the light because its deeds are evil."

Here Mr Naylor was loudly called to order.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out at the Winoski Falls, about two miles from this village, at about two o'clock on Friday morning, which for extent of damages has probably never been equalled in this State. It originated in the Store room of the Winoski Block manufacturing Company, and in a short time the whole building together with all the valuable machinery was entirely destroyed. The machinery alone in this building cost from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The shop adjacent, occupied as a manufactory of machinery of various kinds, was also entirely destroyed with all its contents, as were likewise an extensive saw-mill, paper mill, and Woollen Manufactory. From the latter building, we learn that the Wool and cloth were principally rescued, as were also four looms; the rest of the valuable machinery, we regret to say, was entirely destroyed. The total loss cannot be less than \$80,000. There was an insurance in the Mutual for \$15,000, which as far as we can learn is the only insurance existing on any part of the property.—Sentinel.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building attached to the Glass Manufactory in this village, belonging to Messrs. Smith and Wilkins. The building was used as a Store house and cutting room. The goods from the store room were principally saved; but about 300 boxes of glass, and 200 bushels of coarse grain, together with the building, we regret to say, were entirely destroyed. A small building adjacent, belonging to the same establishment was also consumed. The loss is estimated at about \$1,500 on which we believe there was no insurance. We are happy to learn that the business of the establishment will not be retarded by this accident.—Burlington Sentinel.

A young lady recently committed suicide in Springfield, Ohio, because she had too many lovers, and couldn't decide which to take. It was a "painfully interesting case."

The pigs in Cincinnati complain that the river is so low, that they can hardly get water enough to wet their whistles. Consequently there has been less squealing than usual.

LATEST FROM HARRISBURGH.

If any doubt existed in any mind, of the illegality of the organization of the Loco Foco House of Representatives, it must now be dispelled by the fact, that it was deemed necessary to reorganize it, after the successful result of the efforts of the mob to overawe certain members of the Senate as before related. On the 27th, Speaker Hopkins resigned, and was forthwith re-elected, there being present a quorum of acknowledged members. Thus the Loco Focos themselves, by this act, admit the illegality of their former proceedings. How much foundation is there then for the hue and cry raised by the loco foco newspapers, re-echoed by the Democrat, because the Senate refused to go into joint ballot for U. S. Senator on the day appointed, with this illegal House. The election of State Treasurer was postponed to Jan. 16th, and a resolution passed to adjourn till Jan 12th. Gov. Ritner's Message was laid on the table of the House, and NOT READ. What else could be expected of such a set of men as the loco focos of that body have proved themselves to be. A pretty precedent truly. How would it appear if Congress should adopt the same course towards a President of opposite politics to that of the majority.

We hope our readers, one and all will give Mr Naylor's remarks in Congress, on the Pennsylvania troubles, an attentive perusal. Truly we have reason to tremble for our institutions when Locofocoism is carried so far as to threaten the lives of those who dare to oppose it!—But give the fellows rope and they will hang themselves. We add the following from the Harrisburgh correspondent of a Loco Foco paper, to show that our representation of the ultimate design of the party in Pa. had they not succeeded in overawing the Senate, was not exaggerated. The proposition below is nothing less than a REVOLUTION!

"The decision of the Senate has been anticipated for some days past, and was procrastinated from day to day in hopes that the people assembled in Harrisburgh would disperse; in this they have been disappointed. Thousands of the freemen of Pennsylvania are still in attendance, and ready at a moment's warning to DRIVE THE USURPERS FROM THEIR SEATS. But as all good Democrats are friends of the constitution and the laws, forbearance may be exercised until it ceases to be a virtue. It is now full time for the citizens of Philadelphia, and those counties whose representatives have deserted their posts, to proceed to fill the vacancies. Let the Legislative body be filled and let them, act as a "Provisional Government" until such time as the Senate shall be purged by a Convention of the people of the foul and moral pollution by which it is corrupted."

MARCH OF SCIENCE. In the Senate of the United States on Tuesday of last week, Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from John P. Espy, Esq. stating that he had discovered the means of making it rain in tracts of country, and proposing to make the experiment at his own expense, provided, if he succeeded, that Congress would give him a premium of so much for five miles, and at a like rate for any greater extent of surface. The petitioner professed still higher powers, viz. to raise, at his pleasure, the Ohio river.

Mr. Buchanan admitted that all these things were strange, passing strange, and though he did not profess to have full faith in the powers of the petitioner, yet there were more things in philosophy than were usually dreamed of. This he would say, that he was personally acquainted with the gentleman, and that he was not only very respectable, but highly intelligent; and besides, the petition was signed by some of the most scientific and literary gentlemen in Philadelphia, who state that his views are founded on strict philosophical principles, and that it was highly probable he would succeed.

Mr. Crittenden was understood to say that he was particularly alarmed at the suggestion that the Ohio river was about to be put under the peculiar care of the petitioner. He might, in some fit of misanthropy, involve us all in eternal clouds, and might even bring another flood to desolate the earth; so that unless the petitioner could show that he could also remedy these evils, and manufacture sunshine as well as rain, Mr. Crittenden would rather he would not go on in these experiments, and he was unwilling to encourage one in the attempt merely to produce rain, unless he could also make sunshine. Mr. Crittenden thought this seemed to be conceived in the spirit of the sub-treasury system, to extract from the heavens their stores of rain, and put them up in cisterns of our own, to use according to our own wisdom. Mr. Crittenden thought that the system of Providence on this subject was, on the whole, better than any man could invent, and in the hands of Providence he was disposed to leave it. Mr. Buchanan said he hoped, if the petition could not be referred, that it would be laid on the table; which was acquiesced in.

A CAPTURE.—Officer Coulson succeeded on Saturday evening in tracing out one of the most extensive depredators upon stores and manufactories that has infested our own community for a long time; and with officer W. B. Thayer, seized the rogue near the Capitol Park, where he was promiscuously struggling with a companion, and after a severe struggle, the rogue was put in lace and stowed away in jail. This rogue is the notorious Silas D. Phelps of Westfield, Mass. and is supposed to have committed or participated in more robberies than any other man in this part of the country, and is now apprehended on a charge of robbing the whip factory of Messrs. Ramm & Co. and several stores &c in the vicinity of Westfield.—Alb. Eve Journal.

An editor in Hartford says he shall pay more attention to the clergy and their views hereafter. We are happy to see such a sign of reformation.