

The following is an extract of the testimony before the Investigation Committee, in relation to the election of State Printer, which we copy from the Harrisburg Argus:

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION. THURSDAY JANUARY 18, 1844.

THOMAS J. REHRER was then called to the stand. As this witness was known to have seen the written contract entered into by Mr. Kinley, to give A. J. Glosbrenner, the editor of the York Gazette, a valuable consideration for the votes of the members of the House from York and Adams, every effort was made by the counsel for the accused, who was warmly and ardently seconded in his effort by Messrs. Rounfort Sterigere and Champneys, to rule out the testimony. Although these gentlemen had just closed the examination of Hutter, as to the Governor's course in the election of State Treasurer, in 1842, which subject was not even remotely referred to the Committee, the moment that the entrance was to be proved, which was to establish the charges contained in the message, they suddenly threw themselves back upon the strictest rules of legal evidence, and endeavored to prevent the introduction of positive evidence of the corruption practised by the person claiming to have been elected State Printer. The majority of the Committee could not, however, finally swallow the dose prepared for them, and the witness was most graciously permitted to proceed.

After many interruptions, Mr. Rehrer testified in substance, as follows:
That a day or two after the election of State Printer, he saw in the hands of the brother of the partner of Mr. Glosbrenner an article of agreement, signed in the handwriting of Isaac G. M'Kinley, contracting to give Mr. Glosbrenner an interest of one-fifth, in the State Printing, in case the members from York and Adams should vote for him, the said M'Kinley. Mr. Rehrer further testified that this contract was well understood by at least one of the members whose votes were thus transferred—that one of the members from York, in a conversation held in his presence, on the morning of the election, stated that the arrangement was made by which the votes of himself and colleagues were to be given to M'Kinley—and the said member left the Surveyor General's office with the brother of Mr. Glosbrenner's partner to get the arrangement put down in black and white.
The testimony of this witness fully established the fact that corrupt means were used to procure votes for M'Kinley.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rehrer's testimony, the committee, procrastination being the order of the day, adjourned over until Monday afternoon.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22.

C. M'CURDY, editor of the Intelligencer, was called to the stand. As the negotiation between Mr. M'Curdy and I. G. M'Kinley was carried on by the agent of the former, the Committee would not permit the witness to detail the terms of the arrangement. He testified, however, that he was to receive \$3,000 as his share of the spoils; and in consideration of which, he was to transfer to M'Kinley the votes of his Whig friends in the Legislature.

Gen. SIMON CAMERON testified that two packages of notes, signed by ISAAC G. M'KINLEY, had been handed to him for safe keeping—the one package contained six notes for \$500 each, payable to P. C. Sedgewick, the agent of M'Curdy, editor of the (Whig) Intelligencer—the other containing five notes for \$500 each payable to Theophilus Fenn, editor of the (Anti-Masonic) Telegraph—and that these notes were given in consideration of Fenn and M'Curdy's influence in procuring the votes of the Whig and Anti-Masonic members for M'Kinley as State Printer.

TUESDAY JANUARY 23.

P. C. SEDGEWICK, the agent of C. M'Curdy, editor of the Intelligencer, was examined. Mr. Sedgewick testified, that he entered into a written contract with John B. Bratton, by which the Intelligencer newspaper was to receive \$3,000 for its influence with the Whig members in the event of Bratton's election—that after Mr. Bratton was dropped as a candidate, and on the morning of the election he had an interview with Mr. M'Kinley, in which he (M'Kinley) acknowledged the contract with Bratton as binding on him, and on the same day gave a note to that effect—that in July last, M'Kinley, in confirmation of the agreement, gave him (Sedgewick) six negotiable notes of \$500 each, payable on time, which by mutual consent were deposited with Gen. Cameron, to be given up to Sedgewick whenever the election of M'Kinley was ratified—and that many of the members of the Legislature were aware that the Intelligencer was to receive a consideration in case they voted for Bratton and M'Kinley.

Mr. Sedgewick further testified that the editor of the Intelligencer had previously entered into a contract with John H. Dimock by which he was to receive \$1500 for his influence with the Whig members—that several of those members waited upon Mr. Dimock for the purpose of obtaining from him a pledge as to his political course—that Mr. D. complied, and signed a pledge to the effect, that he was opposed to Gov. Porter, and that the rumor that he was friendly to the Executive, was put in circulation for the purpose of injuring his (Dimock's) election—and that the contract with Dimock was violated, and that too with the knowledge of members of the Legislature, as soon as it was ascertained that Bratton or M'Kinley would give a higher price for the influence of the editor of the Intelligencer with his party friends in the Legislature.



V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

REVERSE TYPE.—100 lbs., or more, of second hand brevier type, for sale at this office, at 18 cts. per lb., cash. The type are the same as those used in our advertising columns.

The Rev. Mr. Vallerchamp will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, next Sunday, at 11 o'clock.

We are indebted to E. Y. BRIGHT, Esq., of the House of Representatives, for documents, &c.

TAVERN-KEEPERS who intend advertising for license, should attend to it soon, as we have more room now than we will have a month hence.

Our package of papers for Northumberland, last week, was by mistake carried by the person who had charge of it to Milton, and then put into the mail and sent back to Northumberland.

The river has been frozen over at this place for ten days past. The ice is about 10 inches thick and capable of sustaining a six horse team. It has been making an effort to snow for the last week, and the prospect is still fair. According to an old adage, we are to have a considerable "spell" of cold weather during this and the next month.

Our citizens have filled their ice houses with an excellent quality of ice, this season. We filled ours, a few days since, with ice but three days old, cut out from the spot where the others had been taken. It was as clear as crystal, and about six inches thick. We can produce more ice on the basin of the Shamokin dam, than can be furnished from all the "ponds" about Boston.

In another column we have published an abstract of the new 'Post Office' bill, now before Congress. In order to make the reform effectual, the franking privilege should be entirely abolished, except upon business of the department itself. We want no privileged classes. The franks to members is but a small business at all events, and amounts to but 25 or 50 cents per day. But 10 cents is too much, and will cause the postage to be evaded as much as before. It would only be a deduction of 24 cents from this place to Philadelphia, and the same between Albany and New York, and would not prevent letters being carried privately. Every individual who goes to the city is now a letter carrier. We, ourselves, when last in the city, carried 28 letters.

MUTILATED.—An article copied by the New York Standard from our paper of the 20th ult., entitled "Van Buren and the Presidency." The editor, we presume, did not see the proof.

STEEL PENS, worn out, can be renovated, or at least greatly improved, by dipping them in oil or candle grease. We speak from experience.

THE COLUMBIAN LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S MAGAZINE.—This is a new periodical, published monthly at New York, by John Inman, Esq. It comes highly recommended, which the number shows to us fully sustains.

A great Cass meeting is to be held at New York, on the 6th inst.

The nomination of James M. Porter, as Secretary of War, has been rejected by the United States Senate, after some debate.

The legislature is getting on slowly with business. The investigating committee, in regard to the State Printer, was to have reported on Thursday. A bill compelling the Tide Water Canal Company to receive their notes, in part, for toll, has been reported. Also a bill to appoint a Reporter to the Supreme Court of this State.

In Congress there has been a disgraceful fight. Mr. Weller, of Ohio, having made an attack on Mr. Shriver, a Reporter, a notice of which will be found in another column. Mr. Shriver, it is said, has since sent a challenge to Mr. Weller who declines fighting. Mr. Weller and all the bullies deserve expulsion.

BACKING OUT.—F. W. Hughes, Esq., Senator from Schuylkill county, who was one of the officers of the late Van Buren and Johnson meeting at Harrisburg, says that he had been deceived by a letter from Washington, which stated that Col. Johnson had declined. He, therefore, absents Van Buren. That meeting was a deep laid plot to entrap the unwary.

Mr. Shriver, who was assaulted in Congress by Mr. Weller, has published a card which concludes as follows:

"After stating these facts, I shall leave it to the public to determine whether I have successfully vindicated my honor, and whether Mr. John H. Weller, of Ohio, has not won for himself the character of a coward, and thereby forfeited the character of a gentleman."

Mr. Shriver makes a fool of himself by this issue. Mr. Weller has forfeited the character of a gentleman by his attack, but not by refusing to fight a duel.

THE TARIFF AND OURSELVES.—It is but seldom that we refer to ourselves, but we cannot help, at the present time, reverting to the course we have pursued in relation to the tariff, since we established this Press, in 1840. We have always contended for a protective tariff, upon the grounds of principle as well as policy, as a measure which had invariably been sustained by the democracy of the country, and insisted that the people of Pennsylvania would not long remain neutral upon the subject, notwithstanding the designs of certain leading politicians. For a long time we stood "solitary and alone," our Press being the only democratic Press in the state that openly advocated the doctrine of a protective tariff. The legislature next proclaimed the same doctrine, by an almost unanimous vote. Now we scarcely find any one opposed to the tariff. Its most bitter opponents have become its advocates. The whole of the New England States with Mr. Webster at their head, were, up to 1825, violent in their opposition to a tariff of protection. Our present object, however, is to refer to the constitution and resolutions of the Democratic Club of this place, published in another column. It will be seen, that the principles of the tariff are incorporated in the constitution itself, one of its articles recognising it as a cardinal principle of Democracy. The people are seldom wrong in their opinions and must and will always triumph in the end.

MULLENBERG AND SHUNK.—The editor of the Pittsburg Aurora, who is favorable to the nomination of Wm. Wilkins as the candidate for Governor, thus balances the account between Mullenberg and Shunk. He says:—"There are already appointed sixty-five Delegates, and of these fifty-seven have been instructed. Their vote at present is as follows:

Mullenberg	41
Shunk	16
Uninstructed	8
Mullenberg's majority	25

Thus far, it will be seen, that Mr. Mullenberg is considerably ahead of his competitor, and there can be but little doubt of his nomination.

Upon examination of the Democratic strength of the counties instructing for the respective candidates, the advantage will be found, in a still more striking manner, upon the side of Mr. Mullenberg. The counties whose delegates are instructed for him, gave the Democratic ticket, in 1840, a majority of 15,000 votes; while, on the other hand, the counties carried by Mr. Shunk gave a whig majority of about 5,000.

AMENDING BLUNDER.—The House of Representatives, last week, passed an act to annul the marriage contract of Wm. Leonard and Ann Elizabeth, his wife. In the 2d section, fifty thousand dollars is specifically appropriated to enable the Canal Commissioners to carry the act into effect. The Philadelphia Ledger thinks this union must have been extraordinarily adhesive to require the agency of the Canal Commissioners, with the sum of \$50,000 to dissolve it.

CONGRESSIONAL SQUABBLES.—Mr. Ingersoll endeavored to have "Oliver Oldschool," the letter writer of the United States Gazette, expelled from the floor of the House of Representatives, for making false statements. Oliver, it is true, portrays his own partisans in rather high and eulogistic colors, but what is worse, he seldom, if ever, has the magnanimity to say any thing favorable of his political opponents. In this case, however, we do not see that Mr. Ingersoll had any right to complain, and if he has come off second best in the contest, he has no one to blame but himself.

Money is so abundant in England, that it can be had at 24 per cent, and loans have been made for five years at 34 per cent. The Bank of England has over 70 millions in specie in her vaults. The production of gold, from the mines in Russia, have exceeded 20 millions of dollars this year.

A new cotton factory is to be established at Camden, which will employ 1000 hands. The buildings alone will cost \$200,000. In Boston, a new company with a capital of \$1,000,000 has been formed.

YOKES.—"How do you like the yokes?" was the remark of a buxom young widow to a young married lady of our acquaintance, a few days since, sitting to an article of dress. "Very well, they sit remarkably easy," was the reply. Upon this, she concluded, that she would "try them" also. An "easy yoke," as well as being "well yoked," is certainly a great desideratum now-a-days.

Fanny Elsie says that she uses up three pair of satin shoes every night, when dancing on the stage, and that but one man in Europe, Janin of Paris, has the requisite genius to make them.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.
Seventh day Baptists.—There are 60 churches of this denomination in the U. S.

Six hundred thousand bushels of charcoal were consumed in the various mills in Lowell the past year. How manufacturers do injure the farmers.

A Master Harvey, under nine years of age, is lecturing successfully on Astronomy, in Bath, England.

A French provincial paper says, "According to the registers of the War-office, seven hundred thousand Irishmen have died in the service of France."

Liberty.—We are credibly informed, says the N. Y. Post, that David Graham, Esq., received on Saturday \$50, for services rendered in defending Amelia Norman, which he immediately re-enclosed to Mrs. Childs for the benefit of Miss Norman.

Diff Green's New Paper is called "The Republic." It is devoted to free trade.

Judge O'Neill sentenced a man, named John L. Brown, on the 21st ult., at Columbus, S. C., to be hung on the 20th April next, under a conviction for aiding a slave to run away.

Yankee Clocks are still sold in England at a fair profit, much to the annoyance and dissatisfaction of native clockmakers.

Although living is cheap in Cincinnati, taxes are high. It will scarcely be credited that the tax on pleasure carriages alone, in that city, amounts to \$31,448, levied on 413 carriages. So says the Reading Gazette. Rather a tough story, considering that it averages \$76 for each carriage.

Scarcity of Bibles.—At a recent annual meeting of the Connecticut Branch of the American Tract Society, a reverend gentleman stated that in one town in Florida a Justice of the Peace sent a constable all over the town to find a bible, on which to swear some witnesses, and not one could be found!

Small Pox Communicated by Bank Notes.—Mr. Doble, Teller of the Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio, recently died of small pox; the infection having been communicated by the Bank Notes which he was compelled to handle in his official capacity. So says an exchange paper.

Dollar Gold Coin.—A resolution is introduced into Congress, to establish a gold coin of the denomination of \$1. It would be very convenient.

Doings at Washington.

We have had some discreditable scenes at Washington since our last. On Wednesday week a fight took place in the House of Representatives. It is stated that Mr. Weller, of Ohio, a few moments before the hour of meeting, (12 o'clock) made an assault upon the floor of the House of Representatives, upon Mr. Shriver, the Reporter and Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot. Mr. Shriver was without friends when the attack was made. He received many blows, and was struck several times when upon the floor, Mr. Weller's friends standing by and preventing any interference.

Mr. Weller during the morning, had been bound over to keep the peace. Messrs. Payne and Belser of Ala. acting as his sureties.

Scenes of this kind are indeed disgraceful, and cannot but greatly injure the character of the country. It is but too true, however, that some of the political letter writers of the day are entirely too abusive. But another scene occurred on Friday—also growing out of a statement made by a Washington correspondent. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Philadelphia county, (4th District) rose with a paper in his hand, understood to be the U. S. Gazette, read a paragraph from a letter, which he charged upon Nathan Sargent, Esq., the correspondent of that paper. He pronounced it false, and called upon the Speaker to deny to Mr. Sargent the privilege of the floor. The statement was to this effect, that when a question was pending on the Massachusetts resolutions asking for an amendment of the constitution, Mr. Ingersoll inquired of Mr. Adams, if he (Mr. A.) did not draw up those resolutions? Mr. A., without deigning to reply to this impertinent question, after a dignified look at Mr. Ingersoll, turned with calm dignity to the Speaker, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Morris, of Pa., rose and observed, in substance, without knowing what was particularly complained of, that he could vouch for the character of Mr. Sargent as a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, and one incapable of doing injustice to his colleagues or any one else.

Mr. Adams next rose, and spoke at some length, maintaining the statement made by Mr. Sargent.

The debate here took quite a desultory turn.—Mr. Ingersoll made some remarks in reply; and Mr. Wise gave it as his opinion, that Mr. Sargent's cowardice was only equalled by his mendacity. The whole scene was one of confusion, and was unworthy the dignity of the House.

Mr. Cave Johnson spoke of the turning out all letter-writers, as the best mode of settling the business.

The whole subject was then indefinitely postponed, and the House adjourned.

The New York American thus notices the acquittal of Amelia Norman.

In the case of Amelia Norman, the jury last night, after an absence of a few minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty—a verdict which was received by a crowded Court, with rounds of applause. On its announcement the prisoner fainted.

As the stabbing was clearly proved—the instrument used a deadly one, and the aim at the heart—the verdict can be only explained on the presumption, that the Jury considered this helpless woman to have been in such a state of maddening desperation, occasioned by the irreparable wrongs inflicted upon her, as to render it doubtful whether, in perpetrating the act, she could be considered a responsible moral agent.

This is perilous ground, it must be admitted, but it is not forced, in a measure, upon human sympathies, by the silence of the law in regard to the crime of seduction?

As for the unfortunate female herself, her fate, unless she fall into the hands of persons alike judicious and benevolent, will from the very notoriety of this trial, be worse than ever.

EXTRAORDINARY SEASON.—Such has been the mild character of the present winter, says the Charleston Courier of the 18th inst., that green peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables, are for sale in our market; and yesterday a gentleman, living on East bay, handed us some pears of the second growth this season, nearly ripe. The trees bore in the month of August last, again put forth, and bore a good crop of fruit, most of which, however, was whipped off by high wind and frost last week.

Democratic Club.
The Club met in the Court House agreeably to adjournment. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. The Committee to draft a constitution and resolutions, by their Chairman, Samuel D. Jordan, reported the following preamble, constitution and resolutions:

PREAMBLE.
WHEREAS, The time is drawing on apace when the free citizens of these United States, and the state of Pennsylvania, will be called on to decide again by the ballot box who shall fill the Chief Executive office of these United States, and also the Governorial Chair of Pennsylvania, we, the undersigned, as Democrats, and for the promulgation of Democratic principles, viz: the security of the present Tariff; the constituting a sound currency based upon the precious metals; the safe keeping of the public funds through the Sub-Treasury, and the better organization of the Great Democratic party for the coming political contest, do hereby form ourselves into a Democratic Club, and adopt the following as our constitution.

CONSTITUTION.
ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be called "THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF SUBURY."
ARTICLE 2. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, one Corresponding Secretary and one Treasurer.
ARTICLE 3. The duties of the President, or in his absence the oldest Vice President, shall preside at all meetings of the Club, to decide questions, enforce order and appoint committees.
ARTICLE 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretaries to keep correctly the minutes of this Club, with the constitution and members' names in a book provided for that purpose.
ARTICLE 5. It shall be the duty of the corresponding Secretary to correspond with similar officers of the different Democratic Clubs throughout the State.
ARTICLE 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge and keep safely all monies belonging to the Club, appropriate it as directed, see that some person is employed to make fire in, and light the room designed as the place of meeting, and keep a correct account of all monies received and expended for the use of said Club, in a book provided for that purpose.
ARTICLE 7. No person shall be admitted as a member of this Club, who will not pledge himself to support the principles herein laid down, also the candidates for President and Governor who may be nominated at the coming Baltimore and Harrisburg Conventions, and also who will not be entitled to a vote at the coming Presidential election.

ARTICLE 8. All persons, at the time of subscribing to this constitution, shall pay into the hands of the Treasurer 64 cents.
ARTICLE 9. The stated meetings of this Club shall be held semi-monthly, viz: On the first and third Monday evenings of each month.
ARTICLE 10. A majority of the officers of the Club may at any time call a meeting to transact business.

ARTICLE 11. The officers of the Club shall be elected semi-annually, by a majority of the members present.

RESOLUTIONS.
Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is as strong in numbers and as potent to do battle with its great opponent as ever it was, and that its complete triumph in the approaching struggle can be ensured by union and organization, and the nomination of candidates of the people's choice.

Resolved, That the people are determined to be heard in the nomination of a candidate to fill the first office in the gift of the people of this Union, and any attempt to frustrate and control that nomination, by the cunning and bargaining of unprincipled politicians, must end in defeat of the candidate and the overthrow of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That our defeat in 1840, by the use of the most outrageous and unexampled means on the part of our whig opponents, so far from causing dismay or despondency, has excited us to renewed energy and determination. Give us a candidate of the people's choice, and we can and will triumph.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence that the Democratic Convention to assemble in Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, will nominate a candidate for the office of Governor that the whole party can rally in favor of with enthusiasm; and that this Club will give their hearty and energetic support to the nominee of that Convention.

Resolved, That this Club will endeavor to bring about a thorough organization of the Democratic party, in every township of this county, by the formation of Clubs and such other means as may be deemed necessary; and that we will use every exertion to secure union and harmony in the party, and the success of the Democratic Ticket.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to our Democratic friends, in each borough and township in this county, the formation of similar Associations, and that, as the enemy is already in the field, it behooves every good democrat to buckle on his armor and fight manfully for the measures he holds to be of such vital importance to the welfare of his country.

Resolved, That as friends to the best interests of Pennsylvania and our country at large, we deem a protective tariff of the highest importance, and hope no measures may be adopted by Congress tending towards the reduction of the present.

Resolved, That we consider a United States Bank unconstitutional and extremely dangerous; the creating a mammoth monied corporation, that has the power of corrupting the polls by influencing the votes of citizens, we consider adverse to the liberties of our political institutions.

On motion,
Resolved, That we now proceed to the election of officers under the constitution.

Wm. I. DEWART was elected President.
Geo. BRIGHT, SAM. D. JORDAN, G. B. YOUNGMAN and FELIX MAUERER, were elected Vice Presidents.
Dr. D. T. TRITES, and Wm. J. MARTIN, were elected Secretaries.
G. M. YORKS was elected corresponding Secretary.
Charles J. BRUNER was elected Treasurer.
Here followed the names of the members.
On motion, adjourned to meet at the Court House on the first Monday in February.

Post Office Reform.—Mr. Merriek's Bill.
The following is an abstract of the bill recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. Merriek. The bill has been read twice and referred to the Committee on the Post-office and Post-roads.

Sec. 1 proposes a rate of postage "upon all letters, newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and other matters, and things conveyed in the mails of the United States." Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight are to pay for any distance not exceeding a hundred miles, five cents; for all distances exceeding 100 miles, ten cents, and no more. Upon letters weighing more than 1/2 and not more than 1 of any ounce, the above rates are doubled; exceeding 1/2 and under an ounce, the rates are trebled; and an additional charge of 5 or 10 cents is to be imposed for every quarter of an ounce excess in weight, as the case may be.

Sec. 2 provides that all newspapers of no greater superficies than 1325 square inches, may be transmitted free of postage to persons within the county where the paper is printed; if sent to persons beyond the limits of the county, a postage of half a cent for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and 1 cent for all greater distance. The editors or publishers are to keep a register of all papers subject to postage, sent by mail, and return the same periodically to the Postmaster General, which shall be his authority for charging the Postmasters in charge of the offices to which the papers are sent, with the amount of postage. Publishers neglecting or refusing to make such returns, are to have their papers subjected to the old rates. Upon all newspapers of greater size than 1325, the present rates of postage are to be paid; but one cent additional is to be charged for every 250 square inches above the excess of 1325 inches.

Sec. 3 relates to pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and all other description of printed matter, except newspapers; each copy not weighing more than 1 ounce, is to pay 2 cents for any distance under 100 miles; 5 cents for a greater; 1 cent additional for every additional ounce. Fractional excesses in weight to be charged as full weight.

Sec. 4 gives power to the Postmaster General, if the paper mail becomes so great as to threaten to retard materially the progress of the letter mail, or to cause any considerable augmentation in the costs of transporting the whole mail at the present rate of speed, to carry the paper mail by a separate conveyance, regard being had to the cost and the means at his disposal.

Sec. 5 proposes to repeal all laws at variance with the bill.

Sec. 6 requires all Government officers of the United States, who have the privilege of franking, to keep an account of their franks, and what they receive under them, which account is to be audited and paid quarterly out of the contingent fund of their respective departments. The three Assistant Postmasters General to have their postage remitted by the Postmaster in Washington. They must endorse all free letters with the words "official business;" false endorsements to be punished by a fine of \$50 and instant dismissal; corresponding provisions are made in relation to Deputy Postmasters.

Sec. 7 gives the franking privilege to the President, the Vice President, all Ex-Presidents, the widow of any Ex-President, all Ex-Vice Presidents, the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General. Documents printed by Congress are still to be franked.

Sec. 8 proposes that members of Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall continue to receive letters and papers, not over two ounces in weight, free. Over two ounces, if relating their official duties to be paid out of the contingent fund of the house.

Sec. 9 proposes that members of Congress shall have five free stamps or envelopes daily instead of the franking privilege, which shall free letters not over half an ounce.

Sec. 10 imposes a penalty of \$150 upon any person conveying letters by private express. Private expresses to be unlawful.

Sec. 11 forbids the owners of any conveyance whatever, engaged on a post route where there is a regular mail, to carry letters or other mailable matter, under a penalty of \$100; the conductors or drivers to forfeit \$50.

Sec. 12 is a similar clause to the last, but has special relation to the proprietors or conductors of conveyances, knowingly carrying any person in charge of an express.

Sec. 13 proposes a fine of \$50 upon all persons sending mailable matter by private express or other means contrary to law.

Sec. 14. Foreign ships are forbidden to convey mailable matter between one port and another in the United States, under a penalty of \$500.

Sec. 15. The act of 1825, relating to the conveyance or transportation of letters by steamboats, not repealed by this act.

Sec. 16 empowers the Postmaster to contract for the conveyance of the mail on the Western waters.

Sec. 17. Interpretation clause.

LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS and CLERGYMEN.—There are 260 lawyers, 180 physicians, and 72 clergymen in the city of Boston.

An individual superscribed a letter to Mr. Peleg Handley, Utica, thus: "P. Pleg" by U. T. K.