

JUST RECEIVED, via New-York,
And now opening, by **GEORGE DOBSON,** No. 27, South 1st Street.

An extensive and general assortment of
HABERDASHERY, viz:
Bell London Linen Pins
Common do. do.
Milkmaid's Super patent
White Chapel Needles
Nurs Thread no. 6 to
40, regularly assorted
Lille do. no. 130 to 500,
regularly assorted
Coloured do.
Black Sewing Silks
Coloured do. and Twill
Silk and cotton Wires
Da. do. Ribbons,
Shirt Moulds and Wires
Black brush Feathers
And a complete assortment of Goods, suitable
to the present and approaching season, at reduced
prices. Dec 4th 1847. d f

PROPOSITION.

A handsome and roomy house, with a quantity
of good land, within a few miles of this city.
A house in an eligible situation, and several
lots in the city.
A valuable body of Land on the river Ohio.
—On many tracts of fine Lands (military
reserves) lying near the Ohio, on the Miami and
Cincinnati Rivers.
Tracts are all clear, and will be made with un-
exceptionable facility.
A portion of this city is desirous of exchanging
this property for Goods—East or West India
goods, at the price of the market.
If the price value of these Lands at a distance,
cannot be ascertained satisfactorily, they shall be
rated at such a price as the purchaser may have it
at his option to return them at a fixed price with
interest, at the expiration of twelve months.
Notice left with the Editor shall be attended to.
December 6. \$

Geentel Boarding & Lodging.
A family may be accommodated with a Draw-
ing Room, two Bed Chambers, and suitable
accommodation for Servants—at no. 53, north
Fourth Street. Dec 5th 1847.

FOR SALE—by the owners,
An elegant assortment of Madras
HANDKERCHIEFS, by the bale.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Nov. 27. Penn-street.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ruffin,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Coffees	Punjab Cloths
Sannas	Guaz y do.
Hunhams	Charconra Doreca
Blue Cloth	Tanjahs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulumul
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Pataa Hkiks.
Ginghams	Mulumul do.
Guzeenas	Bandaunoss
Gurrah	Sisserfoy
Pinafoocs	Chopp Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perfians of various colours
Mock Perfians	

300 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open and exposed to sale at
that commodious store the north west corner of
Market and Fourth Street. Dec. 10.

LANDING,
From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell,
commander, from London,
60 tons of the best clean Ruffia
HEMP
60 casks of bottled BROWN STOUT.
For sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street.
Willings & Francis.
Oct. 31.

Just arrived.
From Port-au-Prince, and for sale by the subscri-
bers, No. 21, Penn-street,
643 hog heads,
82 tierces,
533 barrels,
646 bags
Prime Coffee
Willings & Francis.
Oct. 28.

English Grammar,
The second edition, with improvements,
ADAPTED to the different classes of learners;
with an appendix, containing rules and ob-
servations for assisting the more advanced students
to write with perspicuity and accuracy.
By **LINDLEY MURRAY.**
"This is a publication of much merit, and fully
answers the professions in the Title. The appendix
contains some of the best rules for writing e-
legantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to
have seen."
Monthly Reviews, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled
to commendatory notice, its materials have been
carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement
is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of in-
struction and its expression is simple, perspicuous
and accurate, &c."
See the character at large in the Analytical
Reviews, July 1796.

English Exercises,
Adapted to the Grammar lately published by
Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of
the parts of speech, instances of false orthography,
violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctua-
tion, and violations of the rules respecting
perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit
of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.
"We have been much pleased with the perspicuity
of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished
excellence a most important place in the science
of the English language; and as such, we can
warmly recommend them to the Teachers of
Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous
of attaining correctness and precision in their native
tongue."
Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at **JOSEPH & JAMES
CRUKHANKS** book store, No. 87, Market Street.
December 1. 31aw2w.

NOTICE.
All persons concerned are hereby notified,
that the subscriber intends to apply for a
renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of
Stock in the Bank of the United States—He for-
warded them under cover of a letter addressed to
John Anley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, c. p.
George, which left this port in June last for Lon-
don. But that ship having been captured on her
passage and sent to France, the above letter and in-
closures have failed in their destination.
Three certificates, viz.
Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for
four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and
issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tot-
tenham Higherofs, Great Britain.
ZACCHAEUS COLLINS,
Philadelphia, November 8. 2aw6w.

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7.
From late LONDON PAPERS.

The following is taken from an account given
by an illustrious English Traveller in Ger-
many and Turkey.

"I have already passed a large part of
Germany, have seen all that is remarkable
in Cologne, Frankfurt, Wurtzburg, and
Nuremberg. It is impossible not to observe
the difference between the free towns, and
those under the government of absolute Prin-
ces, as all the little sovereigns of Germany
are. In the first there appears an air of
commerce and plenty. The streets are well
built, and full of people, neatly and plain-
ly dressed. The shops are loaded with mer-
chandise and the commonalty are clean and
cheerful. In the other, you see a sort of
shabby finery, a number of dirty people of
quality tawdred out; narrow nasty streets,
out of repair, wretchedly built in inhabitants
and above half of the common folk alking
alms.—I cannot help fancying one under
the figure of a clean Dutch citizen's wife,
and the other like a poor town lady of plea-
sure, painted and ribboned out in her head-
dresses, with tarnished silver-laced shoes, a
ragged under petticoat, a miserable mixture
of vice and poverty.

"The journey we made from Belgrade
to Adrianople, cannot possibly be passed by
any out of a public character. The desert
woods of Servia are the common refuge of
thieves, who rob fifty in a company, so that
we had need of all our guards to secure us;
and the villages are so poor, that only force
could extort from them necessary provisions.
Indeed the Janissaries had no mercy on
their poverty, killing all the poultry and sheep
they could find, without asking to whom
they belonged! while the wretched owners
durst not put in their claim, for fear of be-
ing beaten. Lambs just fallen, geese and
turdies big with egg, all massacred without
distinction! I fancied I heard the complaints
of Meliboeus for the hope of his flock. When
General Officers travel, it is yet worse.
These oppressors are not content with eating
all that is to be eaten belonging to the peas-
ants; after they have crammed themselves
and their numerous retinue, they have the
impudence to exact what they call *teeth money*
a contribution for the use of their teeth,
worn by doing them the honour of devour-
ing their meat. This is literally and exact-
ly true, however extravagant it may seem;
and such is the natural corruption of mili-
tary Government, their religion not allowing
of this barbarity any more than ours does.

"The Government here is entirely in the
hands of the army. The Grand Signior,
with all his absolute power, is as much a
slave as any of his subjects, and trembles at
a Janissary's frown. Here is, indeed, a
much greater appearance of subjection than
amongst us; a Minister of State is not spoke
to, but upon the knee; should a reflection
upon his conduct be dropt in a Coffee-house
(for they have spies every where), the house
would be razed to the ground, and perhaps
the whole company put to the torture. No
huzzaing mobs, patriotic pamphlets, or pub-
lic debates about politics; none of our
harmless calling names!—but when a Minis-
ter here displeases the people, in three hours
time he is dragged even from his master's
arms. They cut off his hands head and feet
and throw them before the palace gate, with
all the respect in the world; while the Sul-
tan (to whom they all profess an unlimited
adoration) sits trembling in his apartment,
and dare neither defend nor revenge his fa-
vorite. This is the blessed condition of the
most absolute Monarch upon earth, who
owns no law but his will.

"I cannot help wishing, in the loyalty of
my heart, that the parliament would fend
hither a ship load of your passive and obedi-
ent men, that they might see arbitrary go-
verment in its clearest, strongest light, where
it is hard to judge, whether the Prince,
People or Ministers are most miserable. I
could make many reflections on this subject;
but I know your own good sense has already
furnished you with better than I am ca-
pable of.

"Much has been said concerning the in-
fidelity of the Turkish women, belonging to
families of quality. During my stay at Pe-
ra, I heard of but one circumstance. A
young Venetian served in the shop of an Ap-
othecary at Constantinople, whom a Tur-
kish lady, attended only by her slave, came
to consult, and was shewn into another room
leaving the apprentice and the fair Circassian
alone. It is said that nothing then passed
between them. In a few days returning
with her mistress, and the same opportunity
recurring, she opened her heart, proposed
elopement, and promised much treasure.
She kept her word, and they disappeared
without subsequent detection. Upon disco-
very, the punishment of these lovers would
have been horrible: he would have been im-
paled alive!!!—and she drowned in a Jack!!!

"Infidelity or licentious women, is a sub-
ject of the severest censure amongst the
Turks, and their punishment of it is not hin-
dled than gross barbarity. That branch of
police is under the jurisdiction of the Cap-
tain of the Guard, and many inferior officers.
When any of these miserable girls are ap-
prehended, for the first time they are put to
hard labour, and strictly confined; but for
the second they are recommitted, and many
at a time tied up in sacks, and taken in a boat
to the Pir-point, where they are mercifully
thrown into the sea!!!

"One shudders to relate how many of
these victims are taken out into the sea, at
the dead of night, and committed to the
deep.

"The greater part of the wretched suf-
ferers, as may be well imagined, become
raving mad before reaching this last inhu-
man act of the shocking tyranny; and such
of them as unhappily have it strength and firm-

ness of nerves to retain their senses till the
horrible catastrophe, are only reserved to
experience more acutely, in the most dread-
ful lingering convulsive agonies the bitterness
of a thousand deaths, from the horrors sa-
vage inflicted on these ill-fated helpless fe-
males, under the sanction of this diabolical
government."

The following case of a trial on the Tole-
ration act, which occurred last sittings for
the county of Surry, is of sufficient im-
portance to justify us in giving it to the
public at some length.

THE KING v. WILLIAM YEOMAN.
The indictment charged the defendant
with maliciously and contemptuously coming
into a congregation of protestant dissenters,
lawfully assembled for religious worship, and
unlawfully disturbing and disturbing them.
Mr. Gurney conducted the prosecution.

He stated to the jury the act of parliament
on which the indictment was founded (the
Toleration Act); that the dissenting con-
gregation, who were the prosecutor, were
under the necessity, from the frequent dis-
turbances they had experienced, of profes-
sing some one individual, and they had there-
fore brought the defendant before a jury to
answer for the offence of which he had been
guilty.

The law protected dissenters in the ob-
servance of that mode of worship which was
agreeable to their consciences, provided
they complied with all the requisites of the
law, and that in this case the congregation
had done so.

That on the fourth of December last they
were engaged in religious worship, when
the defendant thought fit to disturb them
in a very gross and indecent manner, the
particular account of which the jury would
receive from the witnesses, and if they be-
lieved those witnesses they could have no
hesitation in pronouncing the defendant
guilty.

That the congregation were not actuated
by any vindictive motives; they had no re-
venge to gratify, and therefore when the
jury had taught the defendant by their ver-
dict that he must not persist in this sort of
conduct, they would be content with an ap-
ology from him, and unless he should a-
gain offend, they would not exact the puni-
ishment which the law had denounced.

Two witnesses proved that a congrega-
tion of protestant dissenters were assembled
for religious worship, at a meeting-house, at
Ryegate, in Surry; that while the minister
was preaching, the defendant employed
himself in muttering loud enough to dis-
turb those who were near him, and after do-
ing so for some time, he got up and walked
towards the door, when, turning round, he
said, in a loud voice, to the minister, "damn
your eyes; go to hell you b—, I never
knew a dog go to hell without barking yet."
Upon being cross-examined they proved
that no provocation was given by the mi-
nister to the defendant.

Mr. Knowles then addressed the jury for
the defendant, but called no witnesses.

Mr. Justice Buller.—Gentlemen of the
jury, this is an indictment founded on a
statute which passed in the reign of king
William and queen Mary, and known by the
name of the Toleration Act.

"The object of this statute was what
every man in his heart must commend, to
leave every man to worship God in his own
way; to follow the dictates of his own con-
science, and to observe them in such a man-
ner as he thinks right, he not doing mischief
to any other member of the community.—
It is undoubtedly to be wished that an indul-
gence should be granted to all ranks of men.

"The ground of this prosecution is, that
when this dissenting congregation were met
for the purpose of worship, the defendant,
Yeoman, thought fit to go into this con-
gregation, disturb them in that worship, and,
according to the evidence, to insult and a-
buse the minister to a great degree.

"To be sure there cannot be more insol-
ent or more abusive conduct, than that
proved on the defendant. It is said by his
counsel that he did not mean to disturb the
congregation. Disturbing the minister, who
was then performing his duty as the minis-
ter of that congregation, is the greatest in-
sult that could be offered to the congrega-
tion. The others, who were silent, were
not the object of abuse, the most likely ob-
ject of abuse was the minister in the act of
preaching.

"It is proved that there were no words
used on the part of the minister that should
give him any provocation. But it should
be remembered that when people assembled
together in a place of worship for the pur-
pose of paying their duty to the Divine Be-
ing, a man, who does not agree in opinion
with them; is not at liberty to go into that
assembly and quarrel with the minister be-
cause he does not happen to utter the doc-
trine which is agreeable to his mind. The
object and purpose of their being allowed to
have such a meeting-house is, because they
do not agree with the regular church; they
have ideas peculiar to themselves, and they
have as much right to be pleased with their
mode of worship as we have with ours, and
they are protected by the law in wor-
shipping God in their own way as much as
we are, if they comply with the requisites
of the law. Then these people were doing
no more than by law they had a right to
do, when this man chose to go into this
chapel, insult the minister, and disturb the
congregation in the manner, you have heard.

"I am bound to tell you the evidence
brings this man's offence clearly within the
act, and if you believe the evidence it is
your duty to find the defendant guilty."

The jury almost immediately found the
defendant guilty.

Mr. Gurney then said, that the offer he
had made in his opening he was now ready
to fulfil; he believed the defendant was in
court, if he would now make an apology for
his conduct the prosecutors would not call
him up for judgment, unless he repeated the
offence. That the congregation had not
been hasty or vindictive in prosecuting, for

this defendant had disturbed them once be-
fore, and had been forgiven.

Mr. Justice Buller said the conduct of
the congregation did them great honor,
and the defendant was a fool if he did not
accept the terms they offered him.

Mr. Knowles said the defendant was not
in court, but he should certainly advise him
to do so.

For the honour of humanity, may it stand
recorded, that towards the relief of the
Bristol infirmity, the merchants and trades-
men of that city have subscribed the sum
of 8000l. At the same time that this dis-
plays the wealth of the inhabitants, it shews
that they know how to use it; and when
gold is thus applied to the necessities of our
fellow-creatures, we shall cease to stigmatize
it as "the root of all evil."

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.
DIED, on the 29th ult. at Derby, in the
63d year of his age, after a long and pain-
ful illness, **JOSEPH WRIGHT, Esq.** an ar-
tist whose works have already procured him
the highest eminence in various branches of
his profession. He was a pupil of Hudson,
who, though an indifferent painter himself,
had the honor of instructing three of the
most eminent painters of the age, viz. Sir
Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Mor-
timer. Mr. Wright's early Historical Pic-
tures may be considered as the first valuable
productions of the English School, because
at the time his Gladiator, Ortery, Air
Pump, Hermit, and Blacksmith's Forge,
were painted, nothing of any consequence
had been produced in the historical line.—
His attention was afterwards directed for
some years to Portrait Painting, and from
the specimens he has left, there can be no
doubt that he would have stood in the first
rank in this branch of the art, had he cho-
sen to pursue it; but his genius was not to
be circumscribed within such narrow limits,
and therefore at a mature age he visited It-
aly, to study the precious remains of art
which that country possessed:—His fine
drawings after Michael Angelo, (which
have scarcely been seen except by his parti-
cular friends) and the enthusiasm with which
he always spoke of the sublime original, e-
vinced the estimation in which he held them,
and from their extreme accuracy, they may
be considered as faithful delineations of the
treasures of the Capella Sestina, and such as
have never yet been exhibited to the public.

During his abode in Italy, he had an op-
portunity of seeing a very memorable Erup-
tion of Vesuvius, which rekindled his in-
clination for painting extraordinary effects
of light, and his different pictures of this
sublime event, stand decidedly Chief D'O-
uvres in that line of painting—for who but
Wright ever succeeded in Fire or Moon
Lights! His late Pictures have been chiefly
Landscapes, in which we are at a loss, whe-
ther most to admire, the elegance of his
outline, his judicious management of light
and shade, or the truth and delicacy of his
colouring, but of these the greatest part
have never been exhibited, as they were al-
ways purchased from the Esail by amateurs
who knew how to appreciate their value;
a large landscape (his last work) now at
Derby, being a view of the Head of Ullin-
water, may be considered amongst the finest
of his, and deservedly ranked with the most
valued productions of Wilson, or even Claude
himself.

In the historical line, the Deal Soldier,
which is now known by Heath's admirable
Print, would alone establish his fame, if his
Edwin, (in the possession of L. Milnes, esq.
of Wakefield, who has also his destruction
of the Floating Batteries off Gibraltar, and
some of his best Landscapes,) the two pic-
tures of Hero and Leander, Lady in Cos-
mus, Indian widow, and other historical
subjects, had not already ascertained his ex-
cellency. His attachment to his native
town, added to his natural modesty, his
severe application both to the theory and
practice of painting, prevented his mixing
with promiscuous society, or establishing his
reputation by arts which he would never
descend to practice; his friends long urged
him to reside in London, but his family at-
tachments and love of retirement and study
were invincible, and he fell a victim to his
unwearied attention to his profession. His
pictures have been so much in request, that
there is scarcely an instance of their ever
having come into the hands of dealers, nei-
ther have his best works ever been seen in
London—a strong proof of their intrinsic
worth, and that no artifices were necessary
to insure their sale.

It is with pleasure therefore we record,
that his pecuniary circumstances were al-
ways affluent, and shew that the world had
not been unmindful of his extraordinary
talents; and also, that, as a man, he en-
joyed the friendship and esteem of all who
had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

IMPORTED
IN the ship Aurora, from Hamburg, and for
sale by the Subscriber.
Bed ticks, 84, 94, and 104.
A quantity of Tapes, No. 13 and 25.
And on Hand,
German black Ribbon, No. 3 and 4.
George Pennock,
November 21. 3aw2w.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
167, Arch-Street.
TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.
HARPER.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has
now ready for sale, a few of his new inven-
ted, and much admired flat board Piano Fortes,
with Pedals, patent swell, fenopahant and French harp
stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of
tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the
superiority of which he flatters himself, a single
trial will convince the most judicious.—As they
are manufactured under his immediate inspec-
tion, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on
reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired,
tuned, &c.
N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in ex-
change for new.
no. 21st 12. 2aw2w.

C O N G R E S S.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY—DECEMBER 6.

Mr. DEBT presented a memorial from
fundry inhabitants of St. Mary's county,
in the state of Maryland, stating that by the
late regulations made in the establishment of
Post-Roads, they were deprived of the op-
portunity of receiving news-papers as usual,
which as they have a direct tendency to pro-
mote an increase of knowledge, they consid-
er as being deprived of a blessing, and pray
for an extension of the road, that the evil
they complain of may be remedied.—Refer-
red to a select committee.

Mr. REED presented the petition of Si-
meon Dunbar, stating that he possesses con-
tinental Securities; that he never heard of
the act of limitation, before the limit was
expired, and prays that they may notwith-
standing be funded.

A motion to refer this petition to the
committee of claims, occasioned some de-
bate upon the propriety of reference of a
petition, which acknowledged the claim to
be barred by law. It was, however, at length
agreed to; when

Mr. WILLIAMS said, he believed there
were many just claims undischarged, owing
entirely to the ignorance of the persons
holding the securities, with respect to the
law of limitation; for persons living on the
frontier of the country, who were probably
the best entitled to compensation, had no
means of becoming acquainted with the laws.
He therefore proposed the following resolu-
tion:

"Resolved, that a committee be appoint-
ed to enquire into the expediency or inex-
pediency of designating certain claims to be
excepted from the operation of the act of li-
mitation, and that they report by bill or o-
therwise."

Mr. DWIGHT FOSTER said, that a mo-
tion of this kind had been made in the last
winter session, and the committee of claims
on the 24th of February, had made a lengthy
report thereupon, which for want of time
had not been acted upon, and which was
mentioned in the report of unfinished busi-
ness. He supposed, if the gentleman moved
this report to be committed to a commit-
tee of the whole, his object would be at-
tained.

After a number of desultory observations,
this motion was put and carried, and made
the order of the day for Friday.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition from
fundry inhabitants of New-Hampshire, com-
plaining that there was no direct post from
Exeter to Concord, and praying that such
a post may be established.—Referred to a se-
lect committee.

Mr. D. FOSTER said, he was instructed
by the committee of claims, to ask leave of
the house to be discharged from the farther
consideration of the petition of Mr. Maury,
consul of the United States at Liverpool,
in order that it might be referred to the
committee appointed to take into considera-
tion that part of the President's speech
which related to the consuls of the United
States.—Agreed; and the petition referred
in the way proposed.

Mr. HARPER then called for the order of
the day on certain resolutions which he had
offered to the consideration of the house on
the subject of taking evidence in cases of
contested elections.

The motion was agreed to, and the house
accordingly resolved itself into a committee
of the whole on that subject, Mr. DEBT in
the chair. The resolutions were as follow:

"Resolved, that the method of taking evi-
dence to be adopted, in the trial of contested elections,
for this house, shall, hereafter, be as follows:

"1st. The party intending to contest an election
shall give notice of such intention to the parson re-
turning. If it be an election in the usual course, their no-
tice shall be given at least
seven days before the day when the said person is to take his seat; if not in the
usual course, but to fill a vacancy, then the notice shall be
given within
three days after the persons ap-
pointed to hold the election shall have made known
publicly the date or the poll. The notice shall be
delivered in writing, at the usual residence of the
person returned; and if he be absent, shall be left
there open.

"2^{dly}. That the party intending to take exami-
nation, shall then apply to some justice or judge of
the courts of the United States, or some chancellor,
justice or judge of a superior or county
court, or court of common pleas of any State—or
some mayor or chief magistrate of a town or city,
and shall obtain a notification, under his hand and
seal, directed to the opposite party, and requiring
him to attend by himself, or his attorney duly au-
thorized, and cross-examine the witnesses. This
notification shall state the time and place of exami-
nation, and the names of the witnesses; and it
shall be served on the opposite party, or his attorney
duly authorized, as either may be nearest to
such place; provided either is within one hundred
miles of it. For attendance—after receiving the
notification, one day, exclusive of Sundays, shall
be allowed for every twenty miles.

"3^{dly}. In all cases where either party shall give
notice to the other, of his having appointed an at-
torney, for the purpose aforesaid, it shall be neces-
sary to serve the above-mentioned notification on
the attorney.

"4^{thly}. Every person deposing, shall make oath
or affirmation to testify the whole truth, and shall
subscribe the testimony by him or her given; which
shall be reduced to writing only by the magistrate
taking the deposition, or by the deponent, in his
presence. The deposition, so taken together with
a certificate of the notices, and proof of the ser-
vice of them, shall be filed up by the magistrate
who took it, and transmitted to the speaker of the
house.

"5^{thly}. That the examination of witnesses, taken
in this manner, and no other, shall hereafter
be admitted on trial of contested elections.

"6^{thly}. That copies of any papers recorded in
any office of record, provided these copies be at-
tested under the hand and seal of the recording of-
ficer, shall be admitted at all such trials, in the
same manner as the originals would be, if produc-
ed. In like manner, copies of any other papers of
a public nature, and remaining in the possession of
a public officer, shall be admitted, when attested
under the hand and seal of that officer.

"7^{thly}. That copies of these resolutions
shall be forwarded forthwith to the executive of
every State, with a request that they will cause the
managers of every election in their respective States
to be furnished with at least one copy."

Mr. HOSMER moved to amend the first
resolution, by adding after the word "elec-
tion," in the eighth line, "or to canvass
the votes."—Agreed.