

W. C. ALBERGER has resigned the superintendency of the B., N. Y. & P. R. W. He was presented with a handsome silver tea-set by the employees of the road, upon his retirement. Now, if the new superintendent, whoever he may be, will change the names of some of the stations, whether he ever gets a silver tea-set or not, he will earn the thanks of a large portion of the people in this section. To particularize, Emporium was formerly known as Shippen, and to this day is almost as well known by the one name as the other, yet the R. W. Co. have named the first station this side of Emporium, Shippen, thereby causing much confusion and inconvenience. We never have heard any good reason given why Forest House should be called Keating Summit; and we hope yet that the good sense of the company will re-christen these two stations at least, change Shippen to Prestonville, and Keating Summit to Forest House.

Died, March 25, MARY L. JONES.—So has passed away one very lately as bright and gay as any of our fair young girls. Too eager, too energetic, she overtaxed her strength and health, and a year ago closed her year's teaching in our graded school a little before the time, too much exhausted to finish. She rallied from this sickness, was married in June, and moved among us cheerfully and happily for several months, but the severe winter has been too much for her, and she has passed away.

She loved teaching, loved her little scholars, and they of course returned the affection warmly. Some weeping little ones could not sleep last night because of the sad word that she was gone.

She has won and worn one of the sweetest crowns of a good life—the being kept in the hearts of the little ones.

Peace be to her and to all that mourn for her.

CONSTITUTION HALL,
Philadelphia, Mar. 17, 1873.

DEAR JOURNAL: Since my last, the Convention, in committee of the whole, has made good progress, and has committed itself to some very important reforms.

The article reported from the committee on Legislation has been under consideration for a week. The article as reported, with slight amendments, has been approved in all its important provisions. This article, should it become a part of the Constitution, will wholly eradicate the evils of special and hasty legislation. It has been thoroughly discussed, but every idea of the committee has been sustained by handsome majorities.

Among many other wholesome provisions this article prohibits the legislature from making appropriations to charitable or educational institutions not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth except by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House, and prohibits entirely any appropriation to sectarian or denominational institutions or to communities for charitable purposes.

These two propositions were erecely assailed as narrow, illiberal and unfeeling, but the delegates who thus attacked the propositions are not men of very large ideas, and were answered by some of the ablest and best minds of the Convention, and a large majority of the delegates sustained the restrictions very wisely as your correspondent thinks.

A flood of petitions have been coming in, asking for clause in the Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks.

The Committee of Legislation, to whom these petitions were referred have recommended the adoption of the following section;

"No license shall be granted to sell vinous, spirituous or malt liquors or any admixture thereof, or any other intoxicating drinks, and any sale of such liquors except for medicinal or sacred purposes, shall be a misdemeanor."

This section has not been reached, and therefore I have no means of knowing what decision will be made when it comes up for consideration. But there are a good many delegates warmly in its favor.

A majority of the delegates have at last settled to hard work, and are making good progress. But there are at least forty absentees during every session. This is a great drawback to the proper working of the

Constitution, and is discreditable to the absentees.

The discussions of the Convention for the last week have been able and interesting, more so than any other week of the session.

Potter County's First Temperance Society.

A friend has given me an account of what is believed to be the first temperance organization in this County, and I write it out for the Journal.

Forty-two years ago a number of families from the East, whence all population comes at first, moved into the township of Ulysses, near where the village of Lewisville now stands. They put up small log houses, but the trees were so dense that these were not in sight of each other, and when there had grown to be a number of them, each was wholly isolated from the rest. Of course they helped each other in every neighborly way, and, as the custom was in those days, whenever a bee of any kind was held among the men, liquor was provided and drunk.

Once all were gathered together to put up a large house. It was a rainy, sleety day, the barn stood on rising ground with one corner, where the ground was lowest, supported.

By the time they came to put up the logs they were slippery with ice, and the men—owing perhaps to the cold and exposure—had drunk more than usual, and were not quite steady. No one could be induced to take the lower side where the height was so much greater, except a young man, brave and strong, thought slight of figure, who did not drink.

He took that place, but other arms were not steady enough; the log slipped, came down, but happily did not hit him bodily. He went home that night determined never to be thus exposed again. He called on a neighbor who saw the evil as he did, and they talked it over. Each had a building to put up, but though he felt it was right and necessary, the other gentleman thought he could not be the first to refuse to provide strong drink. So our young friend prepared for his raising. He invited the neighbors, giving notice that there would be no whiskey. Some grumbled, several said they would not come, they could not lift without the stimulus, etc.; most seemed dissatisfied, and the prospect for the barn looked pretty blue. But finally they all came.

An excellent dinner was provided, such as had not been seen before in the new settlement, several of their wives came to assist indoors, and the whole affair was made a festival, with which all were pleased and satisfied. The other gentleman's raising came next, and others followed on temperance principles, to the great benefit and safety of all concerned. Here was good seed sown, and a good example set, that three years afterward when a temperance lecturer visited the place, ripened into a society comprising nearly all of those old neighbors. If any one knows of an earlier temperance society than this, let us hear of it.

POTTER.

THE Christian at Work of March 8 seems to be a better number than usual, and one of the best things in it is "Tat's Charity Lesson."

There is an article on "The State Charities' Aid Association," organized in Bellevue Hospital, which is very valuable and interesting.

It originated with some women, who, regularly visiting the hospitals, saw the need of more skillful and efficient nursing, and have established a training school for nurses, "so that in time, not only the whole hospital, but all the hospitals, even private houses and the poor, will be supplied with trained nurses."

It seems like a wonderfully beneficial scheme, and it is hoped it will meet with great encouragement.

"Donations may be sent to the treasurer, H. C. Stebbins, 50 Exchange St., New York."

The Congressional Apportionment Bill.

The House Apportionment Committee have completed the bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts. The following is an abstract of that bill:

First District.—The First, Second, Seventh, and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.

Second District.—The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Twentieth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Third District.—The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards.

Fourth District.—The Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twentieth wards.

Fifth District.—The Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards, and all that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Sixth District.—Chester and Delaware.

Seventh District.—Lancaster.

Eighth District.—Berks.

Ninth District.—Montgomery and that portion of Bucks not included in the Tenth District.

Tenth District.—Northampton and Lehigh, and the townships of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Haverock, Nockamixon and Tinicum, and the borough of Quakertown, in Bucks county.

Eleventh District.—Pike, Monroe, Carbon and Wayne, and the townships of Bucks, Bear Creek, Blakely, Carbondale, Corryington, Jefferson, Madison, Roaring Brook, Spring Brook, the borough of Blakely, Dunmore, Goldsborough, Gibsonburg, the city of Carbondale and the Twelfth ward of Scranton.

Twelfth District.—That part of Luzerne county not included in the Eleventh district.

Thirteenth District.—Lebanon and Schuylkill.

Fourteenth District.—Dauphin, Northumberland, Perry and Juniata.

Fifteenth District.—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Columbia and Wyoming.

Sixteenth District.—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron, Lycoming and Montour.

Seventeenth District.—Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.

Eighteenth District.— Snyder, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Columbia.

Nineteenth District.—York, Cumberland and Adams.

Twentieth District.—Union Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk and Forest.

Twenty-first District.—Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette.

Twenty-second District.—City of Pittsburgh and townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stone, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin, and Jefferson and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and West Elizabeth, in the county of Allegheny.

Twenty-third District.—All of Allegheny county not included in the Twenty-second district.

Twenty-fourth District.—Washington, Beaver and Butler.

Twenty-fifth District.—Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

Twenty-sixth District.—Lawrence, Mercer and Crawford.

Twenty-seventh District.—Erie, Warren and Venango.

The New York Evening Post.

The proprietors of the Evening Post are taking measures to secure for that journal an establishment worthy of the position it has always occupied in the highest class of metropolitan journalism. The site chosen for the new building is one of the best in the city. It is in the centre of business, in all respects the liveliest in traffic and in travel and within a stone's throw of the Post office on the one hand and our chief telegraphic depot on the other. The property consists of sixty-three feet on Broadway by one hundred and sixty on Fulton street, being the southeast corner. The publishers intend to erect a building that, for solidity, convenience and tastefulness, shall not be surpassed by any other of the kind. The public will rejoice at these evidences of prosperity in a journal which has always commanded their esteem and which has steadily held its own for nearly three-quarters of a century. The Post was founded in 1801. William Cullen Bryant became a contributor in 1828, and since that time, though it has passed through many storms, its course has been onward and upward.—Amer. News-Reporter.

A Possible Remedy.

The Lockport Journal puts forth a suggestion that the salaries of members of Congress and some other Federal officials shall be fixed by an amendment to the Constitution. Fearing that Congress would not propose an amendment of the purport above specified, the Journal makes the further suggestion that Congress may be compelled to call a convention on the application of two-thirds of the State Legislatures.

The Constitution says such a convention shall be called by Congress, "on the application of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several states." We suppose it means of, but if Congress wanted to escape calling a convention it might make use of this technicality. Perhaps, however, the whole power of the press and pulpit brought to bear on a lot of fresh Congressmen who have still something to hope from the people, might produce the result the Journal desires.

As to the merits of the proposition, it is not long since we should have said that the question of salaries was one of general legislation, which ought to be determined by Congress according to varying circumstances, and should have scouted the idea that the representatives of the people could not be trusted to fix their own pay. We have quit scouting such ideas. We are decidedly of the opinion that the representatives of the people cannot be trusted to say how much money they will take from the National Treasury.

We are strongly inclined to favor the Journal's proposition. It may seem strange to call for a constitutional convention on account of a single act of Congress, but that act shows that Congress cannot be trusted. It takes nearly a million dollars yearly out of the Treasury; and besides there is no knowing how soon another lot of retiring Congressmen may vote another increase to

their successors in order to get a big back-pay steal themselves.

As to the salaries of Executive and Judicial officers, Congress has never shown any inclination to make them too large; consequently there is no particular necessity for limiting them and nothing should be put into a Constitution but what is absolutely necessary.

The matter is one of great importance, and we hope to see the press discuss it thoroughly. If the unconscionable character of the late transaction should cause the people to take away the power so scandalously used by Congress, the Great Back-pay Steal of 1873 may be as fortunate as the Nebraska Bill of 1854, which, though planned to promote the indefinite expansion of slavery, caused its final overthrow.—Buffalo Express.

The fact that Hon. Schuyler Colfax, late Vice President of the United States, was welcomed home to South Bend with unusual demonstrations of affection and esteem, and that his old neighbors, without distinction of party, who have known him all his life, expressed their unshaken confidence in his integrity, ought to make men hesitate to believe that he has been guilty of the grave crimes of bribery and perjury so freely charged upon him by some of the newspapers. The assassination of character for political or sensational purposes is one of the great evils of our time.

Hemlock Bough Tannin.

The Williamsport (Pa.) Register says that from a private letter from Messrs. Johnson, Goodell, & Co., whose process of manufacturing extracts from hemlock boughs has created such a sensation in Michigan, we learn that their representative, W. H. Bartram, (former editor and publisher of the Midland Times where the business was first introduced, and to whose efforts the enterprise owes much of its success,) will visit Williamsport this week with a view of remaining here sufficiently long to awaken the same interest, here, in this important enterprise, that is now felt in Michigan. From those who have investigated the matter, we learn that the profits connected with the business are sufficient to satisfy any one who is seeking for a profitable investment. The Register says: It is claimed that a hemlock forest will yield as many tons of boughs as it will cords of bark; that the former is as rich with tannin as the latter; that a ton of boughs will produce as many pounds of extract as a cord of bark; and that the extract is far more valuable to the manufacturer of light stock than any other tannin agent now known to the trade. It does not possess those properties that will make it valuable to the great manufacturers of sole leather in the forests of our State, but they can utilize the boughs now wasted, and, by constructing a factory in close contiguity to their tanneries in the bush, they can convert what has hitherto been destroyed and wasted into a source of profit and wealth, of greater proportions than their tannery material, they can produce and forward to the light stock tanneries around Philadelphia, Newark, New York and Boston, an article of tannin that will enable them to manufacture a better quality of upper leather than they are now able to produce. This industry will thus recommend itself to all who are interested in the vast forests of hemlock with which Northern Pennsylvania abounds, and in fact, to all who are interested in developing the resources of the State.—Independent Republican.

The Republicans of Hartford, Conn. District have renominated General J. R. Hawley for Congress.

It is noteworthy that this, the first Republican convention held since the passage of the amendment raising the salaries of Congress, passed resolutions unequivocally condemning that measure.—Montrose Republican.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives having passed an Appropriation bill increasing their salaries to \$1500, the Senate Finance Committee on the 18th inst. reported the bill with salaries reduced to \$1000, and the appropriations in all reduced nearly 1,000,000.

Another Honest Man.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter of New York published the following card yesterday morning:

To the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.—SIR: I have your letter of yesterday, enclosing me for counter signature the Speaker's warrant for my increased pay, \$5000, less tax, as member of the Forty-second Congress. I favored the late increase of salaries of the President, Judges and Cabinet officers, and a relative increase to not beyond \$6500 a year however in Congressional salaries, but I thought

the increase should in no case apply to existing terms of service. I am aware that Congress is by law judge of the compensation of its own members, and that in all former instances increased pay has been extended to the members of the existing Congress, and I do not presume to judge for nor seek to influence any one else, but for myself I do not feel willing to receive this increased compensation for a service rendered in no expectation of it, and I therefore return you unsigned the warrant sent me for the same, and remain
Your obedient servant,
CLARKSON N. POTTER.

WASHINGTON.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.—Washington, March 24.—The Vice President laid before the Senate the following letter:

March 24.
Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States:

SIR:—I do hereby very respectfully notify you, and through you the Senate of the United States, that I have resigned and do resign my seat in that body as Senator from the State of Kansas, and that I have forwarded by mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the chief executive officer of that State, at Topeka, Kan., a resignation in the following form, to wit:

"U. S. SENATE CHAMBER,
24th March, 1873.

"His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas.

"SIR:—I hereby respectfully tender you my resignation as Senator of the United States from the State of Kansas, to take effect immediately.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

I have also delivered in person to Hon. Thomas A. Osborne, Governor of Kansas, now in this city, a duplicate of the paper forwarded, whose acknowledgment of the receipt thereof is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

Washington, March 24.
Hon. A. Caldwell, Washington:

SIR:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day resigning your seat in the Senate of the United States as Senator from the State of Kansas.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
THOS. A. OSBORNE,
Governor of Kansas.

Mr. Wright inquired whether the Senator from Indiana, Mr. Morton, proposed to take any further steps in the case. Mr. Morton replied that it was not competent for the Senate to expel a man not a Senator, or declare a seat vacant; therefore he considered his duties as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections at an end.

Mr. Fenton said he had intended to make a speech on the Caldwell case, but as it had been disposed of by the resignation of that Senator, it would not be pertinent now to do so.

Mr. Wright moved that the Senate take up the Clayton case.

Mr. Clayton remarked that it was due to himself and to the State which he represented or misrepresented that his case be now called on. After some debate the case was taken up by a vote of 36 yeas to 14 nays, and the following resolution came before the body:

Resolved, That the charges made and referred to a select committee of the last Congress, affecting the official character and conduct of Powell Clayton, are not sustained.

The Philadelphia Press has an article on the "Harrisburg steals."

The biggest steal we know of is the one for which the Press blows the hardest, to wit: the million Centennial job.—Warren Mail.

An animated debate took place in the State Senate on Wednesday, the 19th inst., on the following resolution:

"THE HEATHEN CHINESE"

MR. WALLACE called up Senate bill No. 1096, entitled Joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to introduce and vote for a bill to prevent the introduction of Chinese laborers into the United States.

With slight amendment it was passed.

MR. MORTON offered the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States has received with joy the intelligence that the Republican Government of Spain have abolished slavery in the island of Porto Rico, and raised the colored people in that island from the condition of slaves to the rights and privileges of citizens of the Spanish Republic.

Resolved, That by this act the people of Spain have given new assurance to the world that in establishing republican institutions they are actuated by genuine love of liberty and the sincere regard for the natural rights of all men, and that it will be accepted as an omen of power and perpetuity of the Spanish Republic.

MICHIGAN AGAINST THE EXTRA SALARY BILL.—Lansing, Mich., Mar. 19.—Both Houses of the Legislature adopted resolutions condemning the action of the majority of the late Congress in voting to increase their pay during the expiring hours of the session,

and applauding all those who opposed the measure.

PUT down a long credit mark for the large-minded Mikado of Japan, who has issued an edict proclaiming the toleration of Christianity throughout the Empire and throwing open the whole country to foreigners. Now, then, walk-up John Chinaman, if you don't want your enterprising neighbors to get a thousand years start of you. Japan is constantly winning the respect and admiration of the nations by her amazing progress in Western civilization and by the bold policy of her rulers.—Buffalo Express.

Very well, but if John Chinaman is to "walk up and not let his enterprising neighbor get the start of him," what shall we do who oppress and jeer at John Chinaman, in spite of our christianity and regard for foreigners. Suppose we "walk up" a little.

THE weather is so remarkable of late that it seems well to note it for future reference. Our six or eight inches of snow on this stormy 26th of March seems to have been equalled in the West yesterday, as the following notices show:

CHICAGO, March 25.—The snow storm which began here last evening and continued during the night and to-day, culminated to-night in one of the worst storms of the winter. The wind blows a gale from the northeast. At least eight inches of snow have fallen and there is no abatement of the tempest. Street railway travel is entirely suspended on some routes, and on others four horses to a car are necessary. The railroad trains are delayed in every direction.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—A heavy snow storm has prevailed here all day and night. The storm is the most severe of the present winter.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 25.—The cold weather for the past two days has strengthened the ice in the Hudson and crossing by teams with heavy loads of freight has been resumed.

ICE JAM.—We hear that there is an ice gorge about one mile long, up the river between Kinzua and Corydon and near the mouth of Sugar Run, which forces the water over the adjoining flats. Other gorges are also reported below Warren, but high water will doubtless clear the channel.—Warren Mail.

NOTICES.

THE Galaxy for April appears with its usual supply of good things, as we so often read; and as usual we find the best relish in the latter part. "Wanderings" by Lady Blanche Murphy, is a very interesting description of Roman Festivals. The first article of "Drift-wood" tells one of those saddest of all sad stories, of the torturing of little children in order to make them expert beggars. There is a good little article on the "New-born Republic" saying what most of us feel. In the Scientific Miscellany is an account of an investigation into the origin of the "Plague" that for the last two years has been raging in Persia and Kurdistan. Whether this is the same disease that used to be called by that name, the article does not say, but says it came from the opening of some caves where had been buried forty years before, those who had died of this disease.

DEMOREST'S Young America is an interesting little magazine. The April No. seems to be an improvement on those before it. \$2.00 per annum, 838 Broadway, New York.

AMONG notices of April magazines, will it be allowable to say a word of the Atlantic for March. "The Madonna of the Future," shows such a new kind of life—it seems to bring Florence and pictures and Italian art nearer, and make them more visible than anything else we have read. Being indebted to Theobald we must recommend others to read this article.

Scribner's has an article on that most interesting of all historical subjects "An Ancient American Civilization," the old story of Manco Capac, and Manco Oella; but gives no new discoveries, nor new thoughts upon it. It has also in the "Nature and Sciences" the following description of the remains of an ancient city in Arizona. It is surrounded by a wall of sandstone neatly quarried and dressed, was 12 feet thick and originally 15 or 20 feet high. Within are the walls of houses, temples and markets, all of solid stone, and showing excellent masonry. These walls are covered with hieroglyphics cut deeply into the stone. The whole of the ruins, like most of those of the Orient, and more particularly those of Arabia and Assyria, are more or less buried in sand. This city is some 90 miles from the boundary between Utah and Arizona. It is close to the desert, and is surrounded by extensive sandy plains. Price \$4.00 per annum, Scribner & Co., New York.

THE NEW YORK Independent sends an unusually good number: more like its old self than it has been for some time. \$3.00 a year, Henry A. Bowen, P. O. box 2787, New York City.

"The Cradle of the New World," with its instant thought of infancy and greatness, opens Harper's April number with a vivid portrayal of the first view by Columbus of Santo Domingo, that splendid tropical island that so charmed the discoverers. It gives a map of Samana Bay—so recently acquired by Americans; and many illustrations of places in that country. "Sea and Shore" is a wonderful article—explaining the various depths of the bed of the sea—its channels, currents, waves, storms etc., with many interesting illustrations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Spain.—MADRID, March 23.—The Assembly met yesterday with the understanding that a vote should be taken on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. A resolution was adopted at the beginning of the sitting, that the Chamber would not adjourn until the subject had been disposed of.

Senor Figueras announced that the ministry had decided to stand or fall with the measure. Contrary to general expectation the House resolved not to continue the debate, and subsequently by a unanimous vote passed the bill for the immediate emancipation of slaves in the island of Porto Rico. The announcement of the result was received with cheers. The bill declares that the Republic of Spain will preserve the integrity of the Spanish dominion, and provides that emancipated slaves in Porto Rico shall enjoy all political rights decreed to a citizen of Spain. The Government took ample precautions against any disorderly demonstrations in the city.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Fish today received the following dispatch, dated Madrid, March 22:

"The immediate emancipation law for Porto Rico passed to-night unanimously. There was great enthusiasm in the Assembly.

(signed) SICKLES.

MADRID, March 23.—The Assembly is considering a resolution for the appointment of a permanent Commission composed of members of the House to watch over the Government after the adjournment of the Chamber.

France.—Paris, March 23.—The French and German Governments have exchanged ratifications of a treaty for the evacuation of France.

Pen and Scissors.

NEW JERSEY has beaten the monopolists at last. The general railroad bill giving an open field to competition, was passed by the Senate at Trenton yesterday morning, by a unanimous vote. The bottom of the railroad ring dropped completely after the recent defeat of Senator McPherson, who had previously been the leader of the Scott party.—Buffalo Express.

GENERAL HAWLEY is the next man who takes no back-steadings. He drew only the pay honestly due him and declined the share of plunder that fell to him. What is more, he didn't proclaim his virtue from the housetops by writing a letter about it. Well done, General! The next!

ILLINOIS has 102 counties and a railroad in every county but seven; which fact is quoted as evidence of her prosperity. But if, as the Illinois farmer says, "the railroads are sinking their nails," then of course the more they are of these corporate savages the worse for Illinois.

THE Northwestern Farmer says: "A California correspondent, who has eaten wheat bread at supper the material for which was standing in the field at sunrise, says that when the grain is ripe it is often cut, threshed, and put in the sacks the same day. Instead of the reaper, the "header" is now generally used. It cuts the straw midway, and its swath has a width nearly double of the reaper. With two headers and five wagons a large threshing machine is kept running, and in this way forty acres of 1500 bushels of wheat are harvested in a single day.

THE lower branch of the Illinois Legislature has adopted a resolution censuring the members of Congress from that State who voted for the increase of salaries, by a vote of 103 to 4.

A BILL has passed the Tennessee Legislature amending the tipping law of the State, leaving the question to the vote of the people of the different districts, wards, etc., on the first of June, whether they will allow tipping houses in their respective localities. The bill will be signed by the Governor.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS, editor of the Utica Herald and Congressman from the Onondaga District, has refused to receive the back pay voted by the recent majority. Good for the press.

The following is found in the Keystone Good Templar:

Bayeux Tapestry, is a roll of linen cloth 214 feet long and 20 wide, and represents, in embroidery, the events of the Norman invasion of England. It contains 623 men, 20 horses, 55 dogs, 505 other animals, 37 buildings, 41 ships and boats, and 49 trees, in all 1512 figures. It was all executed with the needle by Matilda the queen of William the Conqueror, and by her presented to the Cathedral of Bayeux.