

Communications.

For the Gazette.

There are spots on earth where the heart of man is mellowed into those feelings which a celebrated writer describes as consisting of less of earth than Heaven; where the surrounding scenery, though neither grand nor sublime, acts with a strange power on the imagination. A hallowed peace seems to pervade its precincts; the mind goes back to halcyon days, when neither care nor sorrow wrang the brow; the events of life pass rapidly before the vision; and the eye then rests upon some sequestered spot, sheltered by an evergreen pine, or hemlock, a sturdy oak, or mayhap a cluster of laurel, with a secret wish that there might repose his mortal remains when death shall have ended the turmoils of life. The Episcopal burying ground, on the banks of the Kishacoquillas creek, near this borough, seems to be one of these favored spots, and several already repose in its quiet shades, who, while living, expressed the wish that "WHEN I AM NO MORE, HERE LET ME REST." Without any pretensions to writing poetry, I send you some lines, expressing a desire like that spoken of, which were suggested to my mind by the realization of such a wish by one who sometime since took his departure for another world.

HERE LET ME REST.

When the last throeb of life from my frame shall depart,
Beneath some evergreen pine—the spot of my heart—
Where Kishacoquillas comes murmuring by,
Oh! then let me rest, with the dreams of my youth,
Till the last sleep of earth shall be broken—
With the Kalmia's sweet-scented blossoms, like Truth,
Of a bright happy future the token.

I know not, I care not, what earth's scenes may disclose,
Whether tempest and storm o'ershadow my lot,
But welcome be death, when in silent repose,
I can lay me to rest in that cherished spot—
Where lov'd ones with flowers my grave shall bedeck,
And moisten the plants with sweet memory's tears,
Or weep that thus early, there is but a wreck
Of fond hopes crush'd, in the bloom of my years.

Oh! oft have I gazed at the steep of yon wild-wood,
Where the evergreen pine rears its tow'ring head,
And look'd at the shades, where in gay happy childhood,
On flowing greensward I pillow'd my head,
Oh! then here let me rest, with the dreams of my youth,
Till the last sleep of earth shall be broken;
With the Kalmia's sweet-scented blossoms, like Truth,
Of a bright happy future the token.

T. P.

For the Gazette.

DANCING.

We all know how prone the human mind is to acknowledge error; how difficult to avoid that which the judgement condemns, while the inclination approves; and that it requires a strong mind to break from even the most trilling habit, if indulged in for a series of years. Hence, the tobacco-chewer pleads habit—the snuff-taker that it clears the head—the opium-eater that it is a pleasant sensation for a moment, (though a "devil" afterwards)—the idler that he has nothing to do, though employment may be had for the asking—the profane swearer because he thinks such abominable language, delivered with swaggering air, genteel—and the drunkard quotes holy writ, with a smile, "that a little wine is good for the body." When excuses are thus framed for so many habits, is it wonderful that there should be those who consider balls and public parties, composed of a promiscuous assemblage,—good, bad, and indifferent—as a proper place of amusement for the young? Not at all. They may honestly believe they are doing nothing wrong—allege that their fathers and mothers did so before them, and no evil resulted from it; and yet, if properly and temperately examined, they may come to a different conclusion.

Is there a father who plays cards for even small sums of money, who would take his children along with him and initiate them into the first scenes of gambling? Hardened as many are to all the better feelings of human nature, I believe the most degraded man who games away much that ought to go to the support of wife and children, would pause ere he took his little son by the hand and led him to a table for the purpose of learning him to play cards for a penny a game. Yet there is in reality no harm in playing a game of cards for amusement—not a whit more so than dominoes, fox and goose with corn, or numbers of other plays in which youth takes delight; but there is an innate monitor within, the "still, small voice of conscience," which tells that father he would be taking his son to the threshold of gambling, and he feels that he would be violating his duty to God, to the partner of his bosom, to the child himself, and to the community, by exposing him to such a temptation.

Such has also been the case with liquor. Years ago the first act of hospitality was setting a bottle out for the visitor, and it was nothing uncommon to have a bottle of whiskey or brandy daily on the dinner table, and every round in the harvest field was toasted by all hands with a dram.—But it was found that many children who had not the power to resist the temptation, became intemperate before arriving at years of maturity, and pang upon pang has been sent to the heart of more than one father and mother who had first placed the cup to a blooming youth, now perhaps an irreclaimable drunkard. It may perhaps be said that intemperance still exists in as great a degree as ever. In some communities probably it does—it may be even in our own—but if there is, the love of it is no longer inbibed at home. That spot, so sacred and hallowed to the memory of all who can look back into the vista of the past as the one most dear on earth, can no longer be pointed at by the drunkard as the

place where he was first taught to love the then nauseating draught.

And now, a concluding paragraph, and I have done with my young friends who still make merry at public balls. They will bear me witness that my writings "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," and what has been said, is more of an offering as food for reflection than censure. I am not one who would curtail your reasonable enjoyments. I would not have you set down as demure as a deaf and dumb assembly, but make your pleasures moderate, sensible and rational. Ask yourself, then, whether the enjoyment of a night at such a gathering, with its usual accompaniments of drinking, and too often rioting, with its demands on the mind, the body, and purse, is worth the cost? Surely, you cannot persuade yourself that it is. Are three, four, five, or six dollars so easily earned that you can afford to throw away that amount in one night when one-half, considerably used, would procure more than the same amount of rational enjoyment? Ask yourself, too, whether you are not at that high road which will lead you to place but little value on money, procured perhaps by hard labor, and that by pursuing this course you may arrive at the stage when every dollar in your pocket has an itching restlessness that will urge you on to spend it. However incredulous you may look, rely upon it, my friend, there are such people in the world, and not a few in number. Habit, engendered in youth and grown with years, has created an ambitious feeling in their bosoms to have it said that Messrs. So and So were at such a ball, at a cost of five or ten dollars, though their means may be far from sufficient to justify such extravagance. Gradually they acquire that itching of which I speak for spending money, and the result is, they will soon become as much the slave of it as is the drunkard to the liquor first taken from the same motive. Though apparently industrious, when such persons enter into the bonds of matrimony with one who has derived her ideas of life in the public ball-room, a few years suffice to roll them backwards, broken hearts, and a life of privation—in other words, love flies out of the window while poverty enters in at the door. It is often remarked by well-meaning persons, Mr. and Mrs. A. are hard-working people, but somehow cannot get along right. Ill-health and other causes at times contribute to produce this result, but how often is it brought about by the pocket-tick!—The husband earns money enough to live comfortably and lay by something for a rainy day, is punctually paid, but somehow it gets out of his pocket, and when rent-day comes round, he is astonished that he has hardly the shadow of cash wherewith to pay it! He has forgotten that on one evening he treated half a dozen of old friends—another day he purchased more of some article than could well be used—another bought this, that or something else, of no earthly use to him, and with such a routine, week after week, is it wonderful that he is not "well-to-do?" The attendant of public balls, in my opinion, is on the spendthrift's broad and inviting road, in the same manner as is the youth who indulges in frequent potations on that of drunkenness, or the penny card player on that of gambling—and hence, I have called attention to it, because it is better at all times to avoid evil than to court temptation, and in the hope that some who have thus far thought lightly of the subject, may be brought to view their career in true colors.

S. W.

For the Gazette.

The attention of the borough officers is respectfully requested to the following intertrogatories, which, it is presumed, will meet with a willing and cheerful response in the next Gazette, viz:

Is there a borough ordinance requiring the snow to be removed from the pavements? If there be such an ordinance, whose duty is it to enforce it? If there be no such ordinance, should not one be passed without delay?

Ordinances of this kind, it is believed, are common in other boroughs, and have proved to be very salutary. It is, with great respect, submitted to the wisdom of the borough officers, whether it would not be better to have no such ordinance, than to have one daily and hourly broken and disregarded.

AN INQUIRER.

For the Gazette.

Accidents on the Railroad.

The recent accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad will naturally call attention to this subject for some weeks to come, as the citizens of this part of the State are not yet used to have their necks and bones broken in this new fashioned way. Careful agents, who would rather wait a week than run the chance of a collision, might do much to prevent such occurrences, if those having the power would employ them. In the meantime, as the lawmakers are in session, how would it answer to inquire into the expediency of passing a supplement compelling either the Chief Engineer, an Associate, an Assistant, or one of the Directors, to set in front of the engine on each train, say on the cow-catcher, or an arm-chair might be provided for the occasion? It is generally believed that such a regulation would most effectually prevent collisions of all kinds, and the passengers could feel "quite at home" in the cars.—Something of this kind I think was at one time suggested in England, and resulted in placing gates on the road, with keepers, as much to keep cattle from it as to prevent foolhardy conductors and engineers from risking the lives of those under their charge.

ANTI-BROKEN BONES.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. T. Tanyhill, JACOB FRY, of Berks county, Pa., and Miss MARY ANN KIMMS, of M'Veytown, Millin county.

On the 6th instant, in Oliver township, by George M. BOWMAN, Esq., GEORGE HOFFMAN and Miss BARBARA MILLER, all of Oliver tp.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1860.

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
IN ADVANCE.

For six months, 75 cents.
All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance. If the paper is continued, and not paid within the first month, \$1.25 will be charged; if not paid in three months, \$1.50; if not paid in six months, \$1.75; and if not paid in nine months, \$2.00.

Notices of Advertisements.

Mr. Spotswood desires to close his accounts in the book concern.

The Lewistown Water Company will hold an election in February.

John Haman cautions persons against interfering with property left in the hands of Wm. Erwin.

J. Dickson publishes an Auditor's Notice.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

Mr. MURRAY, of the firm of Judd & Murray, Lancaster, has opened an assortment of Books in the store-room formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & J. Milliken, embracing various standard works on Architecture, Arts and Sciences, Literature, Law, Theology, History, &c., among which we noticed an elegant edition of the Queens of England by Agnes Strickland; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; several works of great utility to mechanics; some splendidly bound Bibles and Prayer Books; a variety of Annuals for 1850; the Drawing Room Scrap Book; Albums of different sizes; Pocket Diaries, three or four kinds, &c., &c. This establishment is well worth a visit by ladies and gentlemen who wish to procure handsomely bound books, at low prices, as Mr. M. is determined to sell cheap while he remains here. Give him a call and examine his stock.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

We are authorized to say that a reward of \$50 will be paid by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lewistown for such information as will convict the miscreant or miscreants who cut the hose at the fire on Friday evening of last week; and a similar reward will be paid for the conviction of any person or persons cutting the hose at any fire hereafter.

In accordance with the general wish of our citizens, we learn that the Town Council has appointed a committee to procure four hundred and fifty feet of new hose, together with a new Reel; and also appointed another committee to examine into the practicability of repairing the old engine, which is said to be constructed on the most approved principle; or if it cannot be rendered fit for service, to purchase a new one.

The Burgess and Town Council recommend to the citizens to form two Hose Companies and one Engine Company, and upon evidence of a proper organization, we have no doubt the several apparatus will be delivered into their hands.

Some of our editorial brethren contend that if each subscriber of their respective papers would procure an additional name, their present list would be doubled! Now we should like to see this experiment tried on the part of our subscribers. What say you, friends? Will each one volunteer to do his part towards testing the philosophy of this calculation? Just call upon your neighbor—tell him to send a dollar, either privately or by mail, and he shall have the Gazette for a year.

A large quantity of grain was brought to town within the last few weeks, farmers in all directions having taken advantage of the fine sleighing. Since Wednesday morning, however, the snow has been in a melting mood, and is disappearing rather faster than desirable. Yesterday a considerable quantity of rain fell, which will no doubt raise the river to a high stage.

Senator Hopper has also taken advantage of the weather to make "hay" while the sun was shining, and has ice enough now to keep most folks cool during the next summer.

The Huntingdon folks are talking of constructing a plank road to M'Alavey's Fort, and calculate, if extended to Centre county, it would secure most of the travel now coming to Lewistown. Doubtful.

The Democrat takes exception to our article in last week's paper on Post Office Robberies, and says there is some "probable apology" for its publication because both the President's and Governor's Messages appeared together! If the facts stated in that article are not true, why not deny them? Our neighbor well knows that for every postmaster removed the cry of "Proscription," "Another Victim," "the Guillotine," &c., is raised by his political adherents and occasionally by himself. If then those whom the leniency or the mistaken policy of the administration at Washington has retained in office commit depredations, let them, as locofocos, bear the blame; if whigs, ditto.

FIRE.—On Friday evening of last week our citizens were again alarmed by the cry of fire, which was found to proceed from a stable in an alley between Market and Third streets. The fire originated in a stable jointly occupied by Mrs. Shaw and Mr. M'Ewen, and spread rapidly to Mrs. Criswell's, Mrs. Marks's, (filled with hay), and J. W. Shaw's, (occupied by Mr. Frank.) all of which were in whole or part consumed, with a considerable quantity of hay, straw, &c. The gable end of Mr. McClure's barn was rapidly burning at one time, but the strenuous exertions made by several of our young men who ascended the roof, aided by those below in furnishing water in buckets, fortunately succeeded in arresting it, as had this building burnt, a long row of barns and stables would inevitably have shared the same fate. Zerbe's carriage making establishment, although at different times in imminent danger, was saved by the hose, aided by a number who exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner.

Mr. M'Ewen's cow was unfortunately burnt. The property consumed was worth perhaps \$1000 or \$1200—Mrs. Marks, we believe, being the only one insured.

The fire is variously attributed to accident, carelessness, and design, but with no definite information to fix it upon either; although cutting the hose would seem to indicate the last mentioned.

Collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

At the time of our going to press on Friday of last week, fears were entertained that a serious accident had occurred on the railroad, as the cars due on the previous evening had not arrived at that time (2 o'clock, P. M.) These apprehensions, we regret to say, were fearfully realized.

The passenger train from M'Veytown left Lewistown a little after nine o'clock on Thursday, and proceeded on its way east at the rate of 25 miles an hour. At a place known as the "Poor Man's Spring," near Baileysville, in Perry county, where there is a considerable curve round the mountain, the western burthen train was seen approaching, but at so short a distance that it was found impossible to stop either train. The result may well be conceived. A most terrible collision took place, demolishing both engines, tenders, two burthen cars, breaking the baggage car, and somewhat injuring the passenger cars. F. K. Heisley, of Harrisburg, supervisor of the road, was on the tender, making efforts to reach the baggage car when the collision took place, and was so much injured that he died shortly afterwards. Joseph Hahn, the conductor of the passenger train, had a leg broken and his left foot crushed. Henry Hull, the engineer on the passenger train, was scalded about the legs and feet, but not dangerously. He is said to have exhibited much presence of mind, having reversed his engine the moment he saw the other train coming round the curve, ran over the tank and jumped on top of the baggage car before the collision took place.

Mr. Cook, the baggage master, was slightly hurt. The passengers escaped serious injury. The conductor, engineer, and fireman of the burthen train all jumped off in safety—and the first named, a Mr. Beale, of Juniata county, to whom, if we are correctly informed, the accident is attributable, at once fled into the mountains. The dead and wounded were taken to Harrisburg. The loss to the company cannot be less than from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

It is said that the burthen train, which ought to have remained at Duncannon, was within three minutes of making the station at Bailey's; and what is remarkable the two trains met on the very spot more likely to create a fatal collision than perhaps any other between this place and Harrisburg.

When the Central road was put in operation, we entertained hopes that a long time would elapse before we would be called upon to chronicle so sad a disaster as that given above, or if any occurred, that it could be one of those which no human ken could foresee. In this respect, we must confess, we have been grievously disappointed, and we also believe that the public has been equally so. The lives of passengers ought not to be placed at the mercy of every reckless conductor or engineer who may choose to jeopard their safety, by taking upon himself the responsibility of proceeding from one station to another when passenger trains are due; and the company owes it to the travelling community, as well as those residing along the line who now have no other mode of conveyance than the railroad, to inquire whether its agents are such persons as may be trusted—in whose judgement and discretion the public may rely. If this is not done, or unless some one is authorized to exercise sufficient authority at the different stations to prevent trains from proceeding when others are due, less than a prophet can predict that the end is not yet.

Franking by Postmasters.

The information contained in the following letter from the second assistant postmaster general, written in reply to an inquiry from H. Fuller, editor of the *New York Mirror*, as to the power of deputy postmasters to frank letters to publishers, is explicit on that point, and important to the public in general, and to newspaper publishers in particular. We trust it will relieve all deputy postmasters from any further "conscientious scruples" in regard to franking remittances for newspaper subscriptions:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, Dec. 31, 1859.
Sir—The postmaster general, after careful consideration of the question as to the right of postmasters, that have the privilege of franking, to frank letters to publishers of newspapers covering money for subscriptions or the names of subscribers, has decided, that when the postmaster is agent for the publisher, he has the power to frank such letters, and his agency will be presumed from the fact that he franks them. As no postmaster has any authority to frank these communications but when he is such an agent, it is proper to regard him as acting in that capacity when he so conducts, until information is received to the contrary. In doing this business, the postmaster must be regarded as entirely the agent of the publisher and not of the department. Very respectfully, &c.,
FITZ HENRY WARREN.

We hereby authorize every Postmaster in Millin county to act as agent for the Gazette, and on all sums of \$2 and upwards to retain 10 per cent. for their trouble. This will pay quite as well to obtain subscribers for the Gazette as for city papers.

We learn that the Canal Commissioners have directed passengers to be carried over the State road hereafter at the uniform rate of 3 cents per mile. Should the Harrisburg and Lancaster Company come into this arrangement, the fare from Lewistown to Philadelphia will shortly be \$5, and from M'Veytown \$5.37.

We have heard it mentioned that Mr. Mowry, of the Engineer Corps stationed here for a year or two, has been appointed Supervisor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in place of Mr. Heisley, deceased. This is an excellent appointment, Mr. M. having always been noted for a careful and attentive discharge of his duties.

JAIL BURNT.—LOSS OF LIFE!—The jail of Adams county, Pa., was entirely consumed by fire on Monday. Two human lives were lost by the catastrophe—Isaac Musselman and John Toner, both insane, and confined for safe keeping.

State Treasurer's Report.

The State Treasurer, in his able report, adverts to the foreign notes in circulation in this State, and particularly through this region, as follows. He says—

The inquiry may be very properly made—'Why is this currency here?' Because the State refuses to furnish a better. The neglect of the legislature to provide a currency adequate to the wants of business, invites among us; hence the losses are incurred by our citizens, while those of other States pocket the resulting profits. By her policy, the Commonwealth secures to sister states a monopoly of the banking business, denying her citizens a share in its benefits. This policy drives from us capital—other states invite its investment. The banking capital of Pennsylvania has been reduced, within the space of a few years, from near sixty millions of dollars to about seventeen millions. In addition, the discriminations against revenue by the onerous tax levied on money at interest has driven away millions more, which, when here, entered into business in the form of permanent loans.

And while this state of things exists in Pennsylvania, the banking capital of adjoining States has been increased. The effect of this great diminution in our capital caused a demand for money. The energies of a people proverbial for their thrift and industry, long accustomed to the excitement and activity of business, could not remain dormant for such a cause. Money, in some form, as the representative of bulky values, and as the medium of exchange—without which business stagnates and trade languishes—they must have; and as the General Assembly, in this emergency, failed to provide a currency equal to the wants of business, they very naturally sought relief by importing the currency authorized by other governments.

Bank paper, governed by the laws of trade, flows where it is most wanted, for there the best price is paid. Pennsylvania for some years has wanted and still continues to demand it. And in consequence, the paper currency of our sister States and the Canadas, is not only tolerated but invited here to supply the demands of enterprise and the wants of trade. To stop the millions of small notes, that from this cause, have flown in upon us, is impossible. As well may you attempt to stop, on the borders of the State, by legislative enactment, the air that, sweeping over our mountains and through our valleys, imparts health and vigor to all, as to stop the paper circulation of other States, invited and retained here by the demands of business. Such is the force of public opinion upon this subject, that your law officers have not the hardihood to attempt the enforcement of prohibitory statutes.

Mr. Ball adverts strongly to the facts, that Massachusetts, with a population of 900,000 souls, has a healthy banking capital, carefully guarded, of \$33,255,000; but that Pennsylvania, with a population 2,500,000 souls, has a banking capital of only \$17,700,000. Comment, he says, is unnecessary—that the millions of small notes, that from this cause, have flown in upon us, is impossible. As well may you attempt to stop, on the borders of the State, by legislative enactment, the air that, sweeping over our mountains and through our valleys, imparts health and vigor to all, as to stop the paper circulation of other States, invited and retained here by the demands of business. Such is the force of public opinion upon this subject, that your law officers have not the hardihood to attempt the enforcement of prohibitory statutes.

THE HOME JOURNAL, published by MORRIS & WILLIS, New York, commenced a new series on the 1st instant. If there are any of our readers who desire a journal devoted to sound literature and edited with distinguished ability, let them enclose \$2 to the above direction. It is beautifully printed on good paper, is free from the "trash" found in so many purporting to be literary papers, and contains an abundance of matter that can be read with pleasure and profit by all classes.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On the 2d inst., the House proceeded to elect officers, viz: William Jack, Clerk; John Platt, Sergeant-at-Arms, with Messrs. Hemphill and Grider as assistants; Isaac Beck, Doorkeeper; Henry Huff, Messenger—all locos.

In the Senate on the 3d, Mr. Cunningham read in place a bill to incorporate the Presbyterian Church, in Newton Hamilton.

S. W. Pearson, whig, was then elected Clerk; John Patrick, loco, Assistant; Samuel Martin, loco, and Isaac H. McCauley, whig, Transcriber Clerks; Wm. S. Millinger, whig, Sergeant-at-Arms; Daniel S. Rissel, loco, Assistant; John L. Morris, loco, Doorkeeper; Geo. W. Palmer, loco, Assistant; Andrew Young, whig, Messenger; Samuel Peterson, loco, Assistant. This medley of officers was produced by the vote of the Speaker. Wm. P. Brady was subsequently retained as an assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

A message was received from Gov. Johnston, nominating Joseph Buffington, to be president judge of the 18th judicial district, composed of the counties of Venango, Jefferson, Clarion, Elk and Forest; Robert Woodward, to be an associate judge of the county of Armstrong; William Leech, to be an associate judge of the county of Mercer; Jacob Bear, to be an associate judge of the county of Lawrence; Jere Adams, to be an associate judge of the county of Bradford; and Edmond Taylor, to be an associate judge of the county of Luzerne.

Another message returning with the Executive veto, the bill entitled 'An act to authorize certain persons named therein, to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna river, between the Nanticoke dam and the New York State line, and giving to them the right to navigate the same with steamboats.' To lay out a State road from Cannonsburg in Washington county, to a certain point in Fayette county, and to establish telegraphic communications on the Columbia railroad.

Another informing the Senate that during the recess, the Executive signature had been affixed to a number of bills passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

Another enclosing a series of resolutions upon the subject of slavery, adopted by the Legislature of Vermont, and a report made by a committee of the same Legislature, relative to the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture in the department of the interior at Washington.

In the House, on the 3d, the Clerk announced that he had appointed Messrs. A. S. Brewster, W. L. Gray, and W. J. Allison, as Transcribers.

Mr. Gibbons, read in place a bill relating to a tavern license in Millin county, which bill was taken up and passed final reading.

In the Senate, on the 4th, the Speaker announced the standing committees. Like the officers, they are divided in politics. Mr. Cunningham is Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, and is on the committees on Militia, Vice and Immorality, and Private Claims for Damages.

During the session Mr. Packer arose and delivered himself of an abusive speech because the Speaker had not placed him at the head of the Apportionment Committee. Mr. Crabb and others very properly contended that the Senator from Lycoming had no right by a party move to have his name placed at the head of that committee, where he might frame districts to suit himself.

In the House, Mr. Gibboney was appointed on the Committees of Agriculture, and Roads and Bridges.

In the Senate, on the 5th, a paper from the Governor was read, in which he informed the Senate that no less than 23 bills for divorce had become laws during the last session, and urging a more rigid scrutiny in regard to the same, thereby saving the time of the Commonwealth, and guarding the morals of the people.

In the House on the 7th, Mr. Gibboney presented a petition for a law to prevent the use of the public works on the Sabbath.

In the Senate on the 8th, Mr. King offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Auditor General be requested to communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession, relating to the defalcation of Jacob Sallade, late Surveyor General of the Commonwealth—and also to furnish the Senate with a statement of the several payments to the said Jacob Sallade, on account of his salary, during the years 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1842.

The resolution was agreed to.

Both Houses adjourned, after passing resolutions relative to the Battle of New Orleans, of which this day is the anniversary.

In the Senate, on the 9th, Mr. Cunningham read an act, to incorporate the cemetery of the Methodist Church at Lewistown.

BRIDGE ELECTION.—The following officers were, on Monday last, elected by the Stockholders of the Lewistown and Tuscarora Bridge Company to conduct its affairs for the present year: President—Hon. A. S. WILSON. Managers—John R. Weeks, Abraham Blymyer, Hon. Chas. Ritz, James Burns, Lewis T. Watson, John A. Sterrett. Treasurer—Francis McCoy.