

Communications.

A writer who signs himself CLEM, sends us the following for publication, but as he persists in refusing to give his name, we cannot endorse for its originality:

I HAVE LOVED.

I have loved! and in the ecstasy of that love Spiritual thoughts have wrap'd my soul, Whistling messengers from above Dwelt in communion and control.

I have loved, amidst smiles and tears, Though that love was all in vain; Through all the bitterness of years That time can never recall again.

I have loved—drank from its stream, With hopeful thirst pursuing— A dawning ray, or a transient gleam, Was bliss to the heart-consuming.

I have loved, and fondly blended The vain illusions of the mind, That seraph joys would be extended To a heart to love itself.

I have loved! life's sweetest flowers Will bloom on, tho' time should flee, And joys may vanish with the hours, But love still dwells with memory.

CLEM.

Lewistown, February 12, 1850.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—I hope you and your readers will hear me for a few moments, and lest I be troublesome I shall be brief. My pen is unused to write, and consequently I must claim your indulgence for blunders it may make.

In looking over your last two papers I was not a little gratified to find that the lovers of order have determined that they will be no longer silent—that they will no longer continue inactive, while a band of God-defying, law-defying desperadoes are turning your once peaceful borough into a modern Sodom. Friends of order in Millin county, keep no longer silent.—Speak, and let your voice be heard. Let me assure you, the time is not far distant, if anarchy and rowdiness is winked at, as now and heretofore, when Millin county will become a byword to be spoken of in subsequent history as Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin, is spoken of by the sacred historians. Why, why should this state of things exist? An answer is at hand, and, in the language of "An Inquirer," be not startled, if I tell you that not only is Lewistown without an officer, but the entire county, or, at least, apparently so. This conclusion has not been arrived at hastily. A short residence and close observation have satisfied the writer that what he asserts is true. Let the work of reform commence in Lewistown. Elect officers that will do their duty fearlessly and regardless of favors, and let the people see that they do it; have the haunts of the vicious, the profane, the drunkard, and the licentious broken up.—Then, and not till then, may female delicacy pass along your streets unscathed; but at present, sights revolting to the more hardened sensibilities of man are witnessed even in the broad glare of the noon-day sun. Then what must night present?—The stranger fears to tread your streets! In vain does Lewistown boast, that she has more churches than sister towns of her dimensions, while she countenances the grand rendezvous, whence issue a clan of regular disciplined desperadoes, armed with Bowie knives and pistols, having no other object in view than to annoy the peaceful citizens of the surrounding country, break up meetings for pleasure or religion, &c. The reason is obvious: the violators of law and order escape. The law is good if lawfully used. Citizens of Lewistown! citizens of Millin county! do your duty! Then may you occupy that position among the counties of Pennsylvania to which your natural location entitles you. Begin now, and let success be your motto.

ORDER.

["Order," we believe, is saying too much here. We are satisfied that some of the borough and county officers are willing enough to do their duty, and were we to go to the root of the matter, it would perhaps be found that the vicious people, too often found aiding and abetting small things, have been quite as much at fault as the officers. A considerable tree, however, having grown from the acorn, there will probably be less sympathy for jail birds hereafter than has been the case, and of course a better administration of the laws.—Ed. GAZETTE.]

Correspondence of the Gazette.

Baltimore, Feb. 19, 1850.

Mr. Editor:—No inconsiderable excitement continues to prevail in regard to the contemplated repeal of the "Sunday-Law," referred to in my last. The votaries of temperance are indefatigable in exertions to prevent the "calamity," as they term it; but their adversaries are equally arduous, and I learn from a reliable source, that their labors among our legislators have not been without effect, and the probability is the law will be abolished. Some thirty tavern keepers were arraigned before the City Court yesterday for selling liquor on Sundays, and fined from \$20 to \$30 each. To-day some twenty additional cases were disposed of, making the amount of fines levied on tavern-keepers for selling liquor on that day \$2,250, one half of which goes to the informers, the other to the public school fund.

St. Valentine's Day was observed as usual, by the sexes and belles of this city. Eight thousand Valentines passed through the post office on that day, besides the immense number which were transmitted through the medium of the different despatch posts. Last year the number received at the post office amounted to fourteen thousand, thus showing that the custom of "making love" in this manner is rapidly becoming unpopular. The fact is, the custom has been of late years sadly abused. Caricatures—falsely called Valentines—which are indelicate in design and gross in execution—alike disgraceful to those who send them and insulting to the recipients—are sold by thousands. Quite a number of the heads of families in this city gave directions that no Valentines should be left at their houses, lest their daughters be insulted.

A murderous assault was perpetrated by some unknown persons on Saturday night last. A stranger, whilst passing along Charles street, was suddenly felled to the ground by two bricks, one striking him in the forehead and the other on the back of the neck, inflicting a deep gash, and rendering him insensible for some time.

Outrages of this character have become so frequent of late that strangers dare scarcely venture into the streets after nightfall. A few evenings ago, however, two villains, in making an attack, found they had "waked up the wrong passenger." A gentleman from Allegheny county, finding himself followed, prepared for resistance, and when, on coming to a place more dark and lonely than the rest, two suspicious persons rushed on him, evidently with evil intentions, he suddenly turned around and knocked one of them half way across the street and kicked the other nearly into a horse stable.—From the way they hawled out it was suspected that they conceived themselves kicked by an Allegheny county horse.

A most daring burglary was committed last week, on the premises of Daniel Fossbrenner. The robbers entered the bed-room of Mr. F. and took \$50 from a pocket book in his pantaloons pocket, and then proceeded to the room of his son, and extracted \$22 from his pockets.—They decamped without alarming any one in the house, and most singularly left a small amount of change in each pocket where they stole the money from. The pocket books were left in an adjoining room.

Since the news of the great fire, which recently occurred in San Francisco, reached us, measures have been taken to supply the Californians with fire apparatus. The old suction engine, recently in use by the Vigilant Fire Company, was completely overhauled, put in excellent order, and shipped for California.—Several hundred yards of hose were also forwarded.

On Thursday morning last, about daylight, the wagon of Mr. Shipley was stopped about three miles from the city, on the Washington road, by two villains, and a demand made of the driver to deliver up all the money he had. The driver attempted to go on, but the horse was held by the head, and a threat made to "blow out the man's brains" if he did not do as ordered. The driver still demurred, and fortunately at this moment footsteps were heard approaching, which proved to be a colored man with an axe on his shoulder on his way to a wood cutting, and the scoundrels deemed it prudent to make a hasty retreat. The rate at which that wagon travelled the remainder of the journey is said to have been by no means slow.

The Baltimore Typographical Society lately revised their old Constitution, making several very material amendments, among which was an increase of the rates of labor. The rates heretofore to be paid to journeymen are 30 cents per 1000 ems, or \$9 per week to hands employed in Book or Job offices, and \$11 to those in Daily newspaper establishments. They also adopted a resolution prohibiting employers from engaging more than four apprentices in one office. Quite a number of boys were discharged in consequence of the "strike," as several proprietors conceived they could get along with less hands under the new system. At first serious threats of retaliation were made by some of the employers, but all has again subsided to a proper equilibrium.

I observe by an official report that the number of houses erected in this city during 1849 was 1,894, being 400 more than were built in New York during the same period, and proportionally more than in Philadelphia. The buildings, too, were mostly large and elegant edifices, of Gothic architecture, some of which I think are unsurpassed, in point of beauty, in any city in the Union.

Three vessels leave our port this morning for California—one ship and two barques—laden with house frames, lumber, provisions, &c., and carrying several passengers, among whom is Mr. D. Burns and family, whose destination is Oregon.

The weather has continued pleasant for a week past, and our merchants are making active preparations for their spring trade. Several of the Iowa and Wisconsin merchants have already arrived, to make their spring purchases. Fresh shad made their first appearance in our market last week. They sell at from 37 1/2 to 50 cents each, and are rather of small size.

At the beginning of this century the wilderness was in Ohio and Indiana. Twenty-five years afterwards it was in Michigan, Wisconsin, and so forth. Last year it was in Minnesota Territory. Next year we shall have to seek it in Nebraska and around the Lake of the Woods.

Rejected Valentines, to the number of 4,000, were returned by the letter carriers to the Boston Post Office, many of them apparently very costly, in elegant envelopes. They were refused on account of the too prevalent practice of sending insulting, coarse and vulgar missives by post on Valentine's Day, and which thousands of persons have become offended at.

PEPPERMINT CULTURE.—Within the past season we have frequently rode by large fields of growing peppermint, on the openings and prairies of St. Joseph county. We are aware that it was a somewhat large business with the farmers of that county, but not to the extent returned by the assessors of the towns last year. The town of Florence has full ten per centum of the land cultivated in that town devoted to it. The returns give 962 acres of peppermint, from which was realized \$16,775. White Pigeon sent to market 1,000 pounds of oil. In New York State it appears to be a settled opinion that low lands are the only ones for its culture. In St. Joseph county uplands do equally as well.—Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The body of Mr. Benj. Shallenberger, Sr., who resided about a mile and a half above this place, was found on Friday morning last, on the bank of the Canal, between the warehouse of Wm. Patterson and the bridge. He was undoubtedly passing the bridge during the previous evening, and in the darkness stumbled over the stone wall, which is not high enough to afford sufficient protection to passers by, and fell a distance of about twelve feet, striking his head against some stones at the bottom, and cutting a deep gash in the front part of his head, which probably killed him instantly, as he was found in that position in the morning. An inquest was held on the body by Caleb Parker, Esq., and a verdict rendered according to the above facts. He was conveyed to the house of his son-in-law, Mr. John Wright, in this borough. He had recently sold out his personal property with the view of emigrating to the western country, where he had two sons, but an untimely death has terminated his earthly career.—Milltown Register, Feb. 11.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

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.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—By reference to the advertisement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it will be seen that the fare from Lewistown to Philadelphia has been fixed at \$5.

We understand that an additional passenger train will be put upon the road as soon as the Canal is in navigable order, thus offering unusual facilities to the travelling public.

The following are the Stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the distances:

Table with columns: FROM, TO PHILADELPHIA, TO HARRISBURG. Stations include Dillerville, Mount Joy, Elizabethtown, Middletown, Highspire, Harrisburg, Rockville, Cove, Duncannon, Aqueduct, Bailey's, Newport, Millertown, Tycroara, Pessyville, Millintown, Millintown, Anderson's, M'Veytown, Newton Hamilton, Mount Union, Mill Creek, Huntingdon.

Way fare, 3 cents per mile. The road is at present in operation to M'Veytown, and will probably be completed through to Huntingdon sometime in the spring.

We have Graham's and Sartain's Magazines for March, both handsomely embellished, and filled with a variety of excellent literary matter. Christ Blessing Little Children, in Sartain's, is a beautiful picture which will be highly prized by subscribers.

The Democrat calls the rejection of James Watson Webb as Charge to Austria "a good beginning." As this rejection was mainly brought about by Mr. Cass, because Webb left just before the Senate met, we hope Gen. Taylor will second the "good beginning" by forthwith recalling the son of Lewis Cass, who was appointed Charge to Rome at the eleventh hour of Mr. Polk's administration—drew his outfit, and left for parts unknown before old Rough and Ready could say whether he approved it or not. We care but little about Webb or his rejection, but what's sauce for him ought also to be sauce for the son of Lewis Cass.

DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS.—The Georgia locofocos have passed a bill re-organizing the congressional districts of that State, although they have at the present time an equal number of representatives with the whigs. Thus far, apportionment laws have been considered as binding, unless most flagrantly unjust, but the party of progress is annually making new discoveries which will soon make laws an empty name, if not a reproach.

APPOINTMENT OF MUD BOSSES,

BY J. S. MILLER, Supervisor, By and with the advice and consent of those most interested in the mud.

- John Strong, Upper Division; Wm. Chesnut, Lewistown; Henry Suloff, Narrows; John Wyke, Millin; Isaac Wright, Millertown; John Thornburg, Newport.

Elmira, N. Y., was visited by a fire last week which destroyed property to the amount of \$30,000.

In New Orleans the Picayune office and a number of other buildings were burnt down. Loss heavy, but mostly insured.

The neighborhood of Waynesboro', Franklin county, is at present infested with incendiaries and thieves. A barn has been burnt, and some other buildings fired, doubtless with the intention of drawing the people from their houses.

The Planters' Cotton Factory, at Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire on Monday last. Insured for \$60,000. An unoccupied log cabin was burnt at Hollidaysburg on Saturday last.

Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, excepting John C. Calhoun, the most brilliant and commanding politicians of South Carolina since the days of Pinckney, we regret to learn, are now in utter and hopeless imbecility and idiocy, from softening of the brain—the disease which terminated the intellectual life of Southey so long before his physical death. So we read in the New York Tribune, but we cannot but hope there is some mistake in this.

How the People's Money Goes.

Some time ago the Senate passed a resolution, calling upon the Canal Commissioners for information in regard to a sale which had been made of certain engines, to which a reply was returned, exhibiting the name of each engine sold, the name of the purchaser, and the amount for which it was sold, viz:

Table with columns: State, Amount. Includes Indiana-Wm. Dripts (\$875), Schuykill-J. B. Moorehead (\$810), Montgomery-Thomas Jeffries (\$570), Wisconsin-Dr. Rowan (\$590), Mississippi-Thomas Jeffries (\$545).

Sixty day's notice of the time and place of the sale was given. These engines which were thus sold at the value of old iron, cost upwards of thirty thousand dollars, and the Superintendent of the Columbia Railroad represented that they could be "put and kept in good running order for light business at a trifling expense!"

The reply, says a correspondent of the North American, was not considered sufficiently explicit, and more particular information has been asked for by the Senate in relation to the opinion of the Canal Board of the real value of the engines, which appear to have been sacrificed by the Commissioners, probably to satisfy the particular private purposes of some gentleman or gentlemen who are in their favor. Some disclosures may be made on the subject, if the question asked be distinctly answered by the Board; and many other revelations would be made if a similar course were pursued in regard to other transactions, the enormity of which is fully understood but by a few. The possession of the federal government is almost daily revealing the conduct of some defaulting officer; and were men to secure a majority in the Canal Board who would have no interest in keeping secret some of the mysterious transactions of the officers on the public works, many revelations would be made which would astonish the honest tax-payers of the State who do not imagine the unworthy and dishonest means used by selfish office-holders to enrich themselves at the expense of the State Treasury and the State's interest.

Another Dish of Coffee.

The recent rise in the price of Coffee gave us an opportunity of turning some locofoco artillery on that party, and from the fluttering along the Juniata apparently with some effect. The Democrat, Standard, &c., seem to have understood the drift of our remarks in using weapons heretofore employed by themselves, but the Juniata Register, being as yet uninitiated into the sublime ethics of locofocedom, "out-Herods Herod" in his virtuous indignation against this "infamous attempt at deception!" Nay more—the man is so astonished that he can hardly believe such a thing would appear in the Lewistown Gazette, and therefore has to look a second time to see if it could be it! He thinks we must have known better, and stoutly contends that the Tariff has "no more to do with it than a tariff on boot jacks in New Orleans would with the price of butter in Lewistown."

The editor then proceeds to make known the great respect he has for us, and shows it by calling us knave, fool, &c. Well, we will not retort on our friend down the river by calling him hard names, (because it is not only against our nature but against the resolution lately adopted in editorial convention,) but we must say that if Mr. Cooper don't know that his party papers—the Register included—only a few years ago told the people that the tariff of '46 had put up the price of wheat, &c., when a famine existed in Europe, he must be decidedly "green" in politics, or awfully deficient in memory.

But is there any attempt at deception in the paragraphs referred to? The first expected a rise in the Juniata from the tears of our brethren, and the other laid it down as a simple fact that if the tariff of '46 had raised the price of wheat when a famine existed in Europe, the same tariff must have raised the price of coffee also. There is certainly nothing unreasonable in forming such a deduction, and we think the readers of the Register will not be quite so hot-headed as their champion of the British tariff has been in demolishing us, after reading the quotations and the sensible remarks thereunto attached. And besides, what will they think of their editors who a few years ago taught them that this wanted tariff had put up wheat to \$2? If they believe what the Register now says, all the locofoco editors in the State, saving and excepting Mr. Cooper, must be KNAVES, FOOLS, and INFAMOUS DECEIVERS, or else they must possess the faculty in a wonderful degree, of straining at a fence rail and swallowing a barn door.

The North Pennsylvanian is the title of the new paper about to be established at Towanda, Bradford county, by Mr. Wien Forney, to oppose Wilnot.

Reform in New York.

Messrs. Loomis, Graham and Field, all lawyers of high standing, who had been appointed by the Legislature of New York to revise the codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, have submitted the result of their labors. In their report they say—

"The purpose of the constitutional provision of the statute under which this code is prepared, was to make legal proceedings more intelligible, more certain, more speedy, and less expensive. Heretofore the records of the courts have been sealed books to the mass of the people, having been sealed in them as suitors, and participating in them as jurors, they were repulsed by strange forms and technical language. If the law could have been administered with absolute certainty, without delay and without expense, yet if it had been unintelligible to them, it would not have been satisfactory. In a country where the people are sovereign, where they elect all officers, even the Judges themselves, whose education is nearly universal, it was not long possible to keep the practice of the courts enveloped in mystery.

"The commissioners have never lost sight of these considerations. In aiming at directness and efficiency, they have aimed also at diffusing a knowledge of legal proceedings; and there is, they trust, nothing in this code which any person of ordinary intelligence and education cannot understand. And although the law of rights is a vast science, the accumulation of numerous countries and ages, which it requires study and patience to learn, yet it is believed, that the practice of the courts is here set forth in such a manner, that no person need have occasion to witness a legal proceeding, read a pleading or render a verdict, the meaning of which he does not comprehend."

That the Reform devised by the Commissioners is thorough and radical, will appear from the following paragraph of their reported Code under the title of Civil Actions:—

"The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits, heretofore existing, are abolished; and there shall be in this State, but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights, and the redress or prevention of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action."

It is to be regretted that our Legislature does not take some steps to simplify the practice in this State, and bring it within the comprehension of the masses. At present suits are brought in one form, and after years of expensive litigation decided in the lower courts—they are then taken to the Supreme Court, which probably decides that another form ought to have been adopted, and the whole farce has to be enacted over again with a mere change of words. In criminal cases, indictments are drawn up with ridiculous technicalities, and if any one is omitted, or a word wrong, the whole thing is "quashed." All this, with the attending expense, might be easily remedied by adopting a practice similar to that recommended by the New York Commissioners.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The subject of slavery is still the leading topic at Washington, and we suppose will continue to be until the dog-days, when perhaps hydrophobia may leave the bipeds now infested with it and attack the canine species. In the course of the debate which took place in the U. S. Senate when the subject of the admission of California was under deliberation, Mr. Foote of Miss., who makes it a point to interrupt every Senator that attempts to make a speech, reminded Mr. Clay that he was from a slave State, whereupon the old Kentuckian responded as follows:

It is totally unnecessary for the gentleman to remind me of my coming from a slaveholding State. I know whence I come, and I know my duty, and I am ready to submit to any responsibility which belongs to me as a Senator from a slaveholding State. Sir, I have heard something said on this and on a former occasion about allegiance to the South. I know no South, no North, no East, no West, to which I owe any allegiance. I owe allegiance to two sovereigns, and only two; one is to the sovereignty of this Union, and the other is to the sovereignty of the State of Kentucky. My allegiance is to this Union and to my State; but if gentlemen suppose they can exact from me an acknowledgment of allegiance to any ideal or future contemplated confederacy of the South, I here declare that I owe no allegiance to it; nor will I, for one, come under any such allegiance, if I can avoid it. I know what my duties are, and gentlemen may cease to remind me of the fact that I come from a slaveholding State.

Several Senators have made remarks upon Mr. Clay's resolutions, all of which are in the same strain as the following by Mr. Downs:

He contended that slavery was not an evil—that the slaves all through the South were happy and rejoicing—the best fed and the best clothed people in the world. He drew a comparison between them and the factory operatives referred to in a speech made by Mr. Hale, some time since, asserting, that the condition of the slave is far the happiest and best. He alluded to the statistics of poverty in New York, and defied her Senators to show that her poor population was even equal in their condition to the much pitied slaves of the South. In conclusion he summed up the history of the slave question, from the foundation of the government to the present time, contending that the whole course of the South had been that of concession—while that of the North had been that of repeated demands and aggressions. The South had conceded everything which had been asked, and now, in the licentiousness of power, the North no longer asked concession, but asserts her right to ask a compromise—to grasp the whole. If the North persisted in this course—upon herself would rest the responsibility.

In the House, a resolution offered by Mr. Doty to instruct the Committee on Territories to report a bill providing for the admission of California as a State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with the bounds prescribed by her constitution, as communicated to the House by the President of the United States, in his special message, gave rise to quite a scene. Mr. Doty moved the previous question, and thereupon the southern members commenced making motions

to lay on the table, to adjourn, asking to be excused from voting, taking appeals, &c., until fifteen minutes after midnight, when the House finally adjourned without coming to a vote on the question.

On Wednesday, the slavery question was again the subject under discussion in both Houses of Congress. Among the speakers in the House, was Mr. Stevens, of this State. In the Senate, the debate was more animated, and the more interesting from the fact that both Mr. Clay and Mr. Cass were participants. Mr. Cass has suddenly found himself in a peculiar, and certainly not an enviable position, the Southern members hitting him right and left. He however ably defended himself.

In this storm of passion and feeling, said Mr. Cass, all reason seems to have been discarded; but he desired now to speak out plainly. He had been misunderstood heretofore, but it would not be his fault if misunderstood hereafter. The storm had passed over him and borne him down. He was here for the last time, and felt that under all the circumstances he had the right to speak. Slavery was an exciting institution, for which this generation is not responsible, and he felt that Congress had no control over it. This he had always believed and held. But if a man did not believe—as he never did and never should—that slavery was a blessed institution, wise, morally and politically, he was denounced by certain Southern gentlemen as a fanatic. On the other hand, if a Northern man is not ready to put the bayonet to the breast of every Southerner in order to free the negroes, he was denounced as a Northern dough face. It was thus that the storm passed over the Northern Representatives, and thus that they were broken down. Could not gentlemen see that such a course as this was as ungenerous as it was impolitic? In conclusion, Mr. Cass said that when Mr. Cass suggested such a thing as a peaceable dissolution of the Union, he talked of the wildest chimera ever imagined. He hoped God would give to the councils of the nation more of the spirit of justice, conciliation and compromise—that the Union might be bound together as with bars of iron.

Mr. Donce, of Iowa, defended himself, as a Northern man, against the accusations of Mr. Butler. He, as a Northern man, with several others, had voted continually, and until the last, in favor of the proposition which was intended to give law and protection to California. The gentleman from South Carolina was then ready to give to the President, who hailed from the South, the authority to spread over that country every class of officers—but now, when another President had honestly done what seemed just and proper—charges were made against him of usurpation; such charges as should impel the Senator making them—if he believed them—to seek the impeachment of Zachary Taylor: He then alluded to the distribution of political honors in California, and showed most conclusively that the people of the South had not only shared them, but that they had received nearly the whole of them. What, then had the North to fear from the admission of a State which had shown so strongly its partiality for them?

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the Senate, on the 15th Mr. Malone presented a petition praying for the passage of a law authorizing hawkers and peddlars to peddle throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr. Cunningham, six petitions praying for authority to erect a poor house in the county of Millin.

In the Senate, on the 16th, Mr. Cunningham presented four remonstrances against the erection of a poor house in the county of Millin.

The bill providing for the election of Reporter of the Supreme Court was again called up. The question was upon the reconsideration of the vote which negated the motion to transcribe for a third reading. The Senate refused to reconsider without a call for the yeas and nays. So this measure was killed, and we hope the Governor will now go on to make the appointment, the place being vacant, and relieve our locofoco friends from the intense distress into which they were thrown by his failure to make it so long as the Legislature threatened to deprive him of the right of doing so.

The following resolutions, &c., relative to the Washington National Monument, passed final reading—yeas 28, nays 3:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to cause an appropriate block of the native marble of this Commonwealth, to be conveyed to the National Capitol, to take its place in the monument to the memory of Washington, and to have inscribed thereon the State coat of arms, and these words: "PENNSYLVANIA, 1781."

BY DEEDS OF PEACE.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the foregoing resolution.

In the House, on the 16th, the bill supplementary to the act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers, came up in order for consideration; [The bill gives the Court of Quarter Sessions power to fix the place for holding elections, at the place a majority of the qualified voters may designate, and excepts the city and county of Philadelphia from its provisions. It also directs the manner of giving notice of application for a change, by publication in newspapers printed in the county,] and passed final reading—yeas 64, nays 15.

In the House, on the 18th, the bill erecting parts of Columbia county, into a new county to be called Montour, came upon a third reading; the question pending being a motion to postpone its further consideration until to-morrow.

Mr. Frick moved to amend the motion, by postponing the subject until Tuesday week; which was not agreed to—yeas 14, nays 16.

The question recurring on the motion to postpone until to-morrow, it was negatived without a division.

The bill then passed final reading by the following vote—yeas 15, nays 14.

On leave given, Mr. Brawley read in his place and presented to the chair, a joint resolution relating to the volunteers of the war of 1812, as follows:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their best efforts to procure the