

# GENEAL BELLFONTE, MARCH 5, 1861.

BELLEFONTE, MARCH 5, 1861.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### CORWIN'S PROPOSITION ADOPTED.

Report of Peace Conference Rejected.

### The Crittenden Resolutions Lost.

## THE INAUGURATION!

IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.

## THE INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The Senate continued in session till after day light. After the rejection of various amendments to the House Committee's (Corwin's) joint resolutions, a vote was taken and it passed, yeas 24, nays 12.

The Peace Conference resolutions were then voted on and rejected, yeas 7, nays 28.

The Crittenden resolutions were then rejected, yeas 18, nays 20.

At 7 o'clock the Senate then took a recess till 10 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock the Senate then took a recess till 10 o'clock.

The Speaker concluded his address by announcing that the House is adjourned sine die. With much good humor, the members separated.

The city is filled with strangers from all sections of the country, who have come to witness the inaugural ceremonies. The weather was delightful, and the civil and military pageant was one of the finest that has ever occurred in the city of Washington.

There was no disturbance whatever to interrupt the ceremonies, which transpired in accordance with the arranged programme.

The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the admission of Senators, and others, who, by the arrangement of the Committee, were entitled to admission.

They entered as follows: Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents.

The Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, and Ex-members of either branch of Congress, and Members of Congress elect.

Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, had received the thanks of Congress.

Governors of States and Territories of the Union, and Ex-Governors of States. Assistant Secretaries of Department, and the Assistant Postmaster General; the Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges, and.

The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the reporters in the Senate.

All of whom were admitted at the north door of the Capitol.

The families of the Diplomatic Corps entered at the north door of the Capitol, and were conducted to the diplomatic gallery.

Seats were placed in front of the Secretary's table for the President of the United States and the President elect; and, on their left, for the Committee of Arrangements.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court had seats on the right of the Chair.

The Diplomatic Corps occupied seats on the right of the Chair, next to the Supreme Court. Heads of Departments on the left of the Chair.

Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, had received the thanks of Congress; Governors of States and Territories of the Union, Ex-Governors of States, Assistant Secretaries of Department, and the Assistant Postmaster General, Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown on the right and left of the main entrance.

Members of Congress and Members elect, entered the Senate by the main entrance, and occupied seats on the left of the Chair.

The galleries were filled with ladies, who entered the Capitol from the terrace, by the principal western door of the central building.

The rotunda was closed and the passages leading thereto kept clear.

The other doors and entrances to the Capitol except those opened under the arrangement were kept closed.

Next in the rear of these were the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court on the left, and the Vice President, Secretary and Members of the Senate on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps occupied the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court. Heads of Departments, Governors, and ex-Governors occupied a position in the rear of the President elect.

Ex-members and members elect of the House of Representatives in the rear of the members of the Senate.

All being in readiness, the oath of office was administered to the President elect by the Chief Justice; and on the conclusion of the President's Address, the Members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, returned to the Senate Chamber and the President accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, proceeded to the President's House.

THE INAUGURAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:—In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection; it is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you.

I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

Those who expect to receive the benefits of free government must be prepared to support it. Every citizen must be prepared to support the Government, and to obey its laws, and to be true to its Constitution.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the new Administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which consistently with the Constitution and the laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, and in all the States, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

There is much controversy about the delivering of fugitives from service or labor. The clause in our Constitution is as plainly written as the letter of the law.

No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the lawgiver is the law.

All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution to this provision as much as to any other.

To the proposition then that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause and shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one.

If the slave is to be surrendered it can be by but of little consequence to him or to others, by which authority it is done, and should any one in any case be content that his oath shall be unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept.

Again, in any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced so that a freeman may not be in any case surrendered as a slave. And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the provisions and immunities of citizens in the several States.

I take the official oath to-day, with no mental reservations and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypocritical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution, during that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have, in succession, administered the Executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils and generally with great success, yet with all this scope for precedent I now enter upon the same task for the brief Constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty.

A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formally attempted. I hold that contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution of the United States is perpetual; perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all national governments.

It is safe to assert that government, properly ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to exclude all the express provisions of our National Constitution and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action

not provided for in the instrument itself.—Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it. One party to a contract may violate it, break it so to speak, but does not require all to lawfully rescind it.

Descending from these general principles we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetually confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly pledged and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778.

And finally, in 1787 one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union, but if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be a lawful possibility, the Union is less than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity; it follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

And therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it as best I may, and in every case will neither affirm nor deny, but if there be such, I need affirm no word, to those, however, who really love the Union. May I not speak before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, all its benefits, its memories, and hopes; would it not be wise to ascertain precisely what are due; will you hazard so separate a step while there is any possibility of uniting in a common effort to preserve the Union? Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think if you can of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right it might, in a moral point of view, justly be regarded as a usurpation; and, if such a right were a vital one, but such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them, by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them; but no organic law can be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length, contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our Constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the government must cease.

There is no other alternative for continuing the government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide or ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuse to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it. All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession?—Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy; a majority hold in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments is the only true sovereignty of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible. So that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism in some form, is all that

is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other Departments of the government and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for others, and better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal; nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges; it is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute; the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced perhaps as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the legal obligation in both cases and a few break over in each; this I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before.

The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered, would be surrendered to all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate, we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when you make truce, you cease fighting the identical terms are again upon you. This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended. While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under exciting circumstances, favor either as a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add that, to me, the Convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of permitting them to take or reject a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid a misconception of what I say, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to be now implied as constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people and he has conferred none upon him to make terms for the separation of the States, which the people themselves can do this also if they choose, but Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it, his duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people, is there any better or equal hope in the world?

In our present differences is either party without fault of being in right if the Almighty Ruler of nations with his eternal truth and justice be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people by the name of the Government under which we live; this same people have wisely given their servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance no administration by any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years. My countrymen one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject; nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are dissatisfied still have the old Constitution, unimpaired, and on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute; there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulties.

In your hands my dissatisfied countrymen and not in mine is the momentous issue of civil war; the government will not assail you; you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. I am both

to close. We are not enemies but friends.—We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle field and patriotic grave to every loving heart and hearthstone all over this broad land will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely as they will be the better angels of our nature.

## FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

(Correspondence of the Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

There is an understanding to-day that the cabinet has been finally fixed upon by Mr. Lincoln. He will hear no further conversation on that subject, and has peremptorily refused to listen to any suggestions in regard to any of his other appointments until after the inauguration. This resolution gives Mr. Lincoln time fully to digest his inaugural address, as well as affords him some small share of repose to invigorate him for the burdens and excitement which will attend his position after Monday next. The cabinet will be composed of the following gentlemen:

Secretary of State—William H. Seward, N. Y.  
Treasury—Solomon Chase, O.  
War—Simon Cameron, Pa.  
Navy—Montgomery Blair, Md.  
Interior—Caleb Smith, Indiana.  
Post Master General—Gideon J. Wells, Conn.  
Attorney General—Edward Bates, Mo.

The great contest was for the Treasury Department, and had it not been for the courtesy of General Cameron in complying with the urgent request of Mr. Lincoln, much embarrassment might have arisen from the struggle for this position. It was a well known fact that the President elect had tendered the Treasury Department to Gen. Cameron, who had the tender under consideration, and the struggle which grew out of this circumstance on the part of those who opposed Gen. Cameron rather strengthened Mr. Lincoln's predilection for than against him. I know this to be a fact, and I also know that Mr. Lincoln scorned to give credence to any of the silly slanders which were put in circulation in this city for the purpose of damaging the character of Gen. Cameron. The great difficulty which embarrassed Mr. Lincoln for a few days, was the position which Mr. Chase, of Ohio, has always assumed and maintained towards him. For many years the most cordial intimacy has existed between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase.—Professionally, politically and socially, the friendship has been unabated and the devotion firm and sincere. With the reminiscences of such an intercourse and alliance, it is not strange that Mr. Lincoln became embarrassed by the contest for the Treasury, from which he was only relieved by the withdrawal of the name and claims of Gen. Cameron. At the urgent solicitation of the President elect, and after he had made a personal appeal Gen. Cameron withdrew his name, and then was induced to accept the War Department. This acceptance was insisted on by Mr. Lincoln, who frankly declared that he would not consider his administration a permanent success without the support and counsel of Gen. Cameron. The fact, too, that the success of the Tariff during the late session of Congress, fixes the policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration, makes it a matter of little difference who is in the Treasury Department. Without the present Tariff, Gen. Cameron would scarcely have been willing to give up his claims. With our revenue laws fairly adjusted he can grant to the administration of Mr. Lincoln with the fullest confidence that the great industrial interests of the country are entrenched behind that just protection which has so long been their due.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator elect from Pennsylvania has been in the city for several days, and to-day was on the floor of the House, receiving the congratulations and compliments of his Republican friends. He has created a very favorable impression on all with whom he has come in contact, both for the courteous dignity of his demeanor and brilliant conversational powers. His debut in the Senate is anticipated as a success, while his more intimate and personal friends predict for him a highly useful and brilliant career. Mr. Cowan is certainly a man of rare attainments and powerful intellect. His knowledge is all of a practical and scientific order, while his tastes run in channels of real use and beneficence. After a few months' acquaintance with the business of legislation, and a more extensive intercourse with public men, than Mr. Cowan has had the opportunity of enjoying while in the practice of his profession, he will prove himself equal to his position in every respect.

INQUIRY.

MORALITY IN YORK COUNTY.—The "red demon of the nursery," scarlet fever, and typhoid and catarrhal fevers, have been quite prevalent for some time past in the neighboring county of York. We are informed of one case, or rather a house full of cases, of typhoid character, now under treatment in Lower Windsor township, under peculiarly distressing circumstances. Six persons in the family of Mr. Jacob Hertzler, are at present prostrated with that disease, and one other member of the family died a short time since, leaving a young wife and infant.

A MISTAKE.—We observe that a number of our exchanges are under the impression that the bill for the suppression of fortune telling (which includes a penalty for practicing spiritual rapping) has become a law. This is a mistake. The bill has only passed the House of Representatives, and has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

THEIR TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.—The editor of the Chester County Times, (Mr. Capron), and assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, publishes a full list of the trades and professions of the members of the House, which we extract as follows:

NAMES.	TRADES OR PROFESSIONS.	NATIVE STATES.
Mr. Abbott,	Farmer,	Mass.
" Acker,	Merchant,	Penna.
" Alexander,	Railroad Contractor,	"
" Anderson,	Physician,	"
" Armstrong,	Lawyer,	"
" Aschom,	Machinist,	"
" Austin,	Merchant,	"
" Ball,	Farmer,	"
" Barnsley,	"	"
" Bartholomew,	Lawyer,	"
" Biesl,	Merchant,	"
" Bixler,	Farmer,	"
" Blair,	Tanner,	"
" Blanchard,	Lumber Merchant, Ohio,	"
" Bliss,	Physician, Conn.	"
" Boyer,	Lawyer, Penna.	"
" Bresler,	Iron Manufacturer,	"
" Brewster,	Merchant,	"
" Brodhead,	"	"
" Burns,	Farmer,	"
" Butler, (Carbon) Lawyer,	Md.	"
" Butler, (Crawf'd) Merchant,	N. Y.	"
" Byrne,	Lawyer,	Ireland.
" Caldwell,	Dyer,	"
" Clark,	Farmer,	Penna.
" Collins,	Lawyer,	"
" Cope,	Farmer,	"
" Cowan,	Editor & Printer, N. Y.	"
" Craig,	Farmer, Penna.	"
" Davis,	Iron Manufacturer,	"
" Disant,	Farmer,	"
" Divins,	"	"
" Dunley,	"	"
" Douglass,	"	"
" Duffield,	Lawyer,	"
" Dunson,	Merchant,	"
" Dunlap,	Coach Maker, Va.	"
" Eilenberger,	Merchant, Penna.	"
" Elliott,	Architect,	"
" Frazier,	Farmer, Conn.	"
" Gaskill,	Clerk, Penna.	"
" Gibboney,	Manufacturer,	"
" Goehring,	Horticulturalist,	"
" Gordon,	Lawyer,	"
" Gratiem,	Farmer,	"
" Happer,	"	"
" Harvey,	"	"
" Hayes,	Merchant,	"
" Heck,	Physician,	"
" Hill,	"	"
" Hillman,	Coal Merchant,	"
" Hood,	Farmer,	"
" Hodus,	"	"
" Huhn,	Powder Manufacturer,	"
" Irvin,	Tanner & Farmer,	"
" Kline,	Farmer,	"
" Koch,	"	"
" Lawrence,	Engineer,	"
" Lichtenberger,	Editor and Printer,	"
" Lichtenwallner,	Farmer,	"
" Lowther,	"	"
" M'Donogh,	Cooper, Ireland.	"
" M'Gonigal,	Merchant, Penna.	"
" Manifold,	Farmer,	"
" Marshall,	Lawyer,	"
" Moore,	Carpenter,	"
" Morrison,	Tin Smith, England.	"
" Mullin,	Lawyer, Penna.	"
" Myers,	Farmer,	"
" Ober,	Wheelwright,	"
" Osterhout,	Merchant,	"
" Patterson,	Gentleman,	"
" Peirce,	Ag. Imple't Manuf'r	"
" Preston,	Manufacturer,	"
" Pugh,	Coal Operator, Wales.	"
" Randall,	Lawyer, Penna.	"
" Reiff,	Farmer,	"
" Reilly,	Physician,	"
" Rhoads,	"	"
" Ridgway,	Iron Manufacturer, N. J.	"
" Robinson,	Lawyer & Farmer, Ireland.	"
" Roller,	Farmer, Penna.	"
" Schrock,	Merchant,	"
" Seitzer,	Physician,	"
" Shafer,	Merchant,	"
" Sheppard,	Moulder, N. J.	"
" Smith (Barks),	Farmer, Penna.	"
" Smith (Phila.),	Victualer,	"
" Stehman,	Farmer,	"
" Stoneback,	Powder Manufacturer,	"
" Strang,	Lawyer, N. Y.	"
" Taylor,	Physician, Penna.	"
" Teller,	Farmer, N. Y.	"
" Thomas,	Merchant, Penna.	"
" Tracy,	Farmer,	"
" Walker,	Merchant, N. Y.	"
" White,	Coachmaker, Mass.	"
" Willey,	Merchant, Penna.	"
" Williams,	Lawyer,	"

It will be seen by the above list that we have in the present House of Representatives 31 Farmers, 14 Merchants, 1 Railroad Contractor, 7 Physicians, 13 Lawyers, 1 Lumber Dealer, 3 Iron Manufacturers, 1 Dyer, 2 Editors and Printers, 2 Coachmakers, 1 Architect, 1 Clerk, 1 Manufacturer, 1 Horticulturalist, 1 Coal Merchant, 1 Coal Operator, 2 Powder Manufacturers, 2 Tanners, 1 Engineer, 1 Cooper, 1 Carpenter, 1 Tin Smith, 2 Wheelwrights, 1 Gentleman, 1 Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, 1 Moulder, 1 Victualer.

Of these 67 are natives of Pennsylvania, 2 of Massachusetts, 1 of Ohio, 2 of Connecticut, 1 of Maryland, 6 of New York, 1 of Virginia, 2 of New Jersey, 4 of Ireland, 1 of England, 1 of Wales, and 1 of Germany.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Last Friday night, about quarter past eleven o'clock, a shocking accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Arch street and Powelton avenue, in West Philadelphia, just beyond the Market street bridge.—The through express train coming west ran over a man, cutting off his head and one foot, and mutilating him in a shocking manner. The body was conveyed to the West Philadelphia Station House, where the remains were recognized as those of Clement L. B. McClosky, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman of that name, who resides at Thirty-sixth and Hamilton streets, Twenty-fourth Ward. The deceased was about 25 years of age. He was a law student in the office of Theodore Cuyler, Esq. It is not known how the deceased got upon the track, or how the sad accident occurred.

WILD DUCKS.—The Susquehanna for the last few days has been teeming with wild ducks to the great delight of our sportsmen who "bag" a number of them daily.