PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA. BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Wednesday , Morning, Alarch 14, 1819.

YOUTHFUL HOURS.

Oh, gone forever are the hours. The sunny hours when life was new, And every path led on through flowers Of sweetest scent and loviest hue-When every little cloud that flung Its transient shadow from the sky. Was sure to have a rainbow hung Upon it as it journeyed by!

And who shall chide us if we shed A tear to day, though shed in vain, O'er so much joy and beauty fled, That never can be ours again ? For now it is, we see how bright Were those young hours we have resigned, Now, when we've reached another height, And turning sadly look behind!

Oh, had we seen them then, as now We see them through the lapse of years, How fleeting had they seemed, and how Replete with smiles and free from tears! How gladly would we have delayed, If possible, their rapid flight. And kept them with us till we made Them double all their sweet delight!

But they are gone, oh they are gone, They never can again be ours, Those sanny hours that led us on In gladness through the blooming flowers. With onward march and dark array, The sterner years have come at last, And pushed our little friends away, Away into be solemn past.

And now, with many a sigh and tear, As we move up the rugged hill, At every step they will appear more enchanting still! Like sparkling founts and shady groves With all their coolness and their bloom, To him, who having left them, roves Still deeper in the desert's gloom.

(Translated for the Boston Olive Branch ! THE GOOD CONSCIENCE FROM THE FRENCH.

A band of robbers had secretly introduced themseves, by night, into a provincial city; several houses had been entered, services of plate stolen, and secretaries forced. The robbers had executed their project with such skill and success, that, although some noise had been heard, the suspicion of none had been awakened. They had directed themselves to the houses of the richest persons; they had selected the most favorable hours for the execution of expected accusation. their design: They had entered at an earlier hour, the houses of those who retired at an early hour, and awaited a more advanced hour, to enter the houses of those who retired later.

It was clear that they had been well instructed, and well directed and that their entrance of, and departure from, the town, had been facilitated by was the same day that Benoit was arrested.—They the windows and roofs of some houses bordering asked if it was he who had opened his window upon the ramparts and in this place they observed traces of their passage.

In one of these nouses lived a carpenter, by name readily, because Benoit, little known in the town, if he suspected any one. He replied that as they having lived in it but a short time, had inspired in had arrested him on suspicion, his suspicions might all a sort of dislike on account of his gloomy coun- cause another to be accested, who deserved it no tenance, his dark eye brows, and a large scar more than he, and even if he had any, he would which crossed his countenance. He hardly ever not disclose them. In fact, he answered truly to spoke, even to his wife, to whom he was in all re- all questions which were proposed to him, but withspects, a good hustland, but in whom, nevertheless, out adding anything which might inculpate Trappe. he had inspired a little fear by his tacitumity, and the habit he had, if not liking to repeat the same than a second tim would not permit him to disobey him, and althohe was only seven years old, he was obliged to he had heard when crossing the court yard. work; and the fittle boys who saw that, when Sylvester perceived his father at a distance, he ran away quickly from among them, in order to set himself at work, ca the wasked Benoit. Besides, they knew he had would, had met with many adventures; and since he but never mente ned any, they interred that he

1 ... 1 ... 1 ... 1 8 950 at an end of Color age 80

and the first temperature. 2000 to the window at eleven o'clock at night, con evening on which the robbery took place. chad seen the door of Benoit's granary, which was always shot at hine o'clock, half open, altho! here was not any light in the workshop. Finally, hey went on to examine the place through which the robbers had passed, and they found there a silver spoon which they had let fall, directly under Benon's window. They observed hear the window, the end of a rope, which had probably served to attach a ladder; they even distinguished where the ladder had been placed against the wall, which it had a little depressed, and they saw on the winlow the mark of a man's foot.

After all this, they arrested Benoit and put him in prison. He let himself be conducted thither with coat tranquility, for he was innocent. But we must "Volain was had previously happened. An old soldier, named Trappe, a comrade of Benoit, had ome, a short time since, to establish himself in the mn as a hair dressor. He had Cormetly saved the life of Benoit, on one occasion, when they were hard pressed by the enemy, so that Benoit received um in a friendly manner, although he did not like his character.

The evening of the robbery. Trappe came to him, ching him that two of their old comrades, who had "ived in the same regiment had arrived in town, and that he must come and drink a boule with hem. He, at the same time, recalled to him, that was the anniversary of the battle in which ile "No." he would say, "I well know that you

had saved his life. After this, Benoit could not re- have a tad opinion of me: it is necessary that you | Proceedings of the XXXth Congress. sist the invitation; be even wished to bear the ex- | should see clearly that I do not deceive you." pense, but this they would not allow. They endeavored to make him drink-to make him con-

They hoped to obtain from Benoit some informaat all events, to make him drunk, in order that he might not know what would take place in his house, or, at least, that he could not be in a condition to oppose them. Benoit, however, neither spoke much or drunk much; only he incline, his head a little heavily, and slept sounder than usual.

The nex. morning, he perceived that the door of him, for he was sure of having closed it. He went up to the granary, and found the window open he had also shut this. He also perceived that a sack of beans had been removed from the place where it had been not.

He said nothing to any one, for he was not accustomed to speak of things for which he could not account, but he thought deeply of all this. Going out to his work, he found rumor busily at work in the town; nothing was spoken of but the robbery which had been committed during the night. They raid that they had seen, in the evening, suspicious looking men in the taverns; they particularly de eignated that in which Trappe and the two others had drunk.

He soon perceived that they began to avoid speaki g before him, and that they looked upon him with an evil eye. He called to mind that the preceding evening, Trappe, departing from the tavern, followed him home, jesting, bottle in land that he had gone up into the chamber where his wife and son were, and laughing, forced them to drink two glasses of wire, apparantly to intoxicate them; he recollected also, that having gone to the window after Trappe had descended, he was as tonished not to see him depart, and believed that he had already departed.

From all this he concluded, that Trappe had con cealed himself in his house, and that it was he who had opened his door and his window to the robbers. He went to find him, and so id to him,

"It is you who have opened the window of my granary, and the door of my shop,"

Trappe pretended not to understand him, and to assume anger, but he was discontented at the un-

"You have saved my life," said Benoit to him, I will not denounce you; but if you have committed this crime, depart, and never let me see you again, or I shall not refrain from denouncing vou "

The next morning Trappe disappeared. This and his door; he answered in the negative.

He was asked if he knew who had opened them : est man." he said that he did not know; for in fact he was uspicion fell, so much the more not certain that it was Trappe. They asked him

After having investigated this affair, as they had no proof against him, they were obliged to set him ; so that the neighboring gos. at liberty, but they remained firmly convinced that as pried Madame Benoit very much. He had it was he who had opened to the robbers. He per not been seen to punish his son Sylvester, but he ceived this from the manner in which they announced to him that he was free, and from expressions

He appeared not at all moved. In entering his house, after having embraced his wife, who was transported with joy on seeing him again, he emne to fear Benoit, and call him braced his son and said to him calmly:

"Sylvester, you will hear it said everywhere, been employed in various occupations, that he had that although I have been acquitted. I am not less all the information possible in relation to law matbeen a soldier, that he had travelled much in the guilty, and that I opened to the robbers; but be not liters. He propounded many questions, and among disturbed, for this will not always last."

not believe him and departed to receive the con-Were low on to turn a suspect total, aftery col- granulations of her neighbors. Some turned their bench could could be their cus. backs not her without saving anything; others "I Bear it, who rever went booked at her with an air, of pity, shrigging their as case on the might of the shoulders, as if to say, poor, woman! it is not her was a line and and constant. Others even declared what they thought of

Lie was arrive with two it. After having suffered these insults from three by what it not belong to me or four, she re-entered her own house weeping and to prepare some delicacies for the repast and resobbing loudly, saving " that they could no longer neighbor also declared that, having recident. Here in the to an, that it was absolutely necessary to leave it."

> "It I go," said Benoit, "nothing but my bad repntation will remain."

"Of what use will it be to stay ?" asked his wife. "To establish a new one," he replied. "You will lose your custom."

"No, for I will be the best workman in the lown. "There are other good workmen in the town-

how will you become better than they." "When things are difficult there is nothing to be

done but to take more pairs." Benoit had work which he had commenced be

fore his arrest: it was necessary that he should be permitted to finish it. He did it with so much promptness, so neatly, and in so good season, that those for whom he had done it, continued to employ him, although they had not a very good opinion of him. He arose two hours earlier, and retired later, and labored still more assidously than usual, in order that not being obliged to employ workman so often, he might work cheaper than others, although he promised better work and exe cuted it better.

Thus he not only preserved all his former custom, but obtained still more. He saw plainly that they examined his accounts with a sort of distrust; but he took care to have them so clear and so de tailed that they sometimes ended by telling him that he made them more so than was necessary.

A house took fire and threatened to set fire to the next house. Several workman had endeavored to GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BOTH HOLSES verse: for Trappe and his two companions formed cut off the communication; but at length they gave a part of the band which were to enter at night into up the attempt, on account of the dangers with which it was attended. Benoit arrived at the door of the threatened dwelling: he saw that the domestion which might of service to them, and wished, ties did not dare to let him enter without the permission of their master, who was not their at the

"Ah!" said he, ertering in spite of them, "the point is now to save your house; you will afterwards find whether anything is stole or not.

He ascended alone to the top of the house, which every one else had abandoned. In crossing a chamhis workshop had been opened; this astonished ber he saw a watch left by the chimner: he nut is in his pocket for fear others should take it; but Houses disagreed. thinking afterwan's that he might perish in the nodertaking, and that, if they found him with the watch they would take him for a robber, he concealed it in a hole in the wall. He climbed to the | ical corps. place whence the fire was approaching, stationed humself on the part which had begun to burn, cut it off by blows of the hatchet, interrupted all the communication, and afterwards descended. He met the master of the house and showed him where he had concealed the watch.

"I concealed it," said he to him, "because it might have been taken, and then you, would have thought it was I."

So many marks of probity and sincerity and the regular conduct of Benoit, continually exposed to Donglass, Butler, Rusk and Hamlin, after which the the gaze of every one, at length began to make an year and nays were ordered on the motion to take impression in his favor.

A rich man came into the country in order to rect three extensive buildings, which he intended for a manufactory. He inquired for the best car- Webster in support, and by Messes. Allen, Hunpenter: it was impossible not to point out Benoit as the best, and he employed him. He was so will satisfied with his intelligence, his zeal and his probity, that he declared that Benoit was an honest man. As he was a man of great influence, this produced a good deal of effect.

The reputation of Benoît as a skilful workman. extended itself throughout the province: he was entrusted with extensive enterprise; he was even enabled to undertake some, though less extensive, on his own account. This occasioned him, necessarily, to transact business with a great many persons, and all those with whom he transacted any tormed a favorable opinion of his character. He was no longer watched; nevertheless he was and windows were found open for the passage of the robbers. Many believed that he knew it. The rich man who had employed him in the building of his manufactory, and who felt interested in his welfare, told him one day that he ought to endeav or to explain this matter.

"It will be useless," said Benoit, "when I shall have entirely established my reputation as an hon-

They at length ceased to think of this matter, in which they felt sure he had no part. One of the robbers was taken several months after in the country, and made full confession of the whole transaction. Benoit was congratulated that the robber had at length been discovered, and that he had been freed from all suspicion.

"This did not disturb me much," said he: "I well knew that an honest man could not always pass for a rogue."

ANECDOTE OF PATRICK HENRY.-We heard an needote of the celeblated Patrick Henry, a few days ago, which as it has never been made public, we proceed to lay before our readers.-Henry, it appears, was accustomed to walk sometimes twenty and thirty miles to attend court; and on one occasion, as he was truzzing along towards Winchester. Va., for that purpose, he was overtaken by a young lawyer who had recently been admitted to the bar,--Having heard of Henry's great success as a lawyer, he naturally wished to procure from him others, he inquired, "What is the most important His wife was terrified at what he said, but would thing in conducting a spit?" "The most important thing in conducting a spit," said Henry with the greatest gravity imaginable, "is evidence?" The young lawyer who was well aware of this fact as Henry himself, concealed his disappointment, and, as they were nearing a village, invited Henry to dine with him, saying that he would pay all the expenses. Having arrived, he requested "mine host" quested Henry to do the same. An excellent dinner was soon placed before them and everything passed of most pleasantly.—The meal finished, the young lawyer settled for only one half of the expenses, and told him to look for the ballance to Henry, "What?" said the renowned lawyer in great astonishment, "did you not say that you would pay all the expenses !" " Did I ?" was the reply; "but where is your evidence-evidence, you know, is a most important thing!" Henry was so well pleased with the wit and readiness of the young fellow, that he immediately took him under his especial care, and he afterwards became one

of the most distinguished lawyers in Virginia. Coor.-If you see your creditor at a distance valk boldly up to him and as you go by hope his rheumatism is better; if he is about to stop you, eem to stop him, and before he can remind you that you faithfully promised to pay him three weeks ago, hint to him that he has neglected to send in your account and that you must have it by the twenty-fifth or next month. Tell him to call for the amount on the day. You need not be at home, for he won't come;

Spenon - Articular speech is peculiar to man, and is universal. No race hath hitherto been discovered in which colloquial intercourse is not thus main-

Trough Awardood An Irishman, after being distanced on a foot spee, at length succeeded, when he exclaimed Well, I am find at last, but I was in any methode of think in an

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION! COLLISION OF MEMBERS!

Washington, March 3, 1849. Senate.
After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Atchinson preented the credentials of Moses K. Norris, Senato

elect from Maine. A report from the Secretary of the Treasury wa submitted, communicating information called for in relation to the tonnage duties on Spanish vesse's The bill previously reported, providing for the coinage of gold dollars and double earles, was tak-

en up, considered, amended and passed. On motion of Mr. Jefferson Davis, a committee of conference was appointed on an amendment to

The hill relating to running the Texas boundary line came back from the House with an amendment, providing that a commissioner and surveyor be appointed by the President from the Topograph-Mr. Hannegan moved that the Senate disagree

The question was discussed by Messrs, Baldwin and Allen, and both bill and amendment were laid on the table. A committee of conference was appointed on the

Naval appropriation bill. The joint resolution authorizing the compilation and translation of such laws as were in force in New Mexico and California at the time of their acquisi-

tion by the United States, was passed. Mr. Douglass moved to take up the House bill for the establishment of a territorial government in

up, and stood yeas 25, nays 28. On motion of Mr. Underwood, the Senate took up the bill creating the Home Department. The bill was discussed by Mesars Jeslerson Davis and

ter. Ni es and Mason in opposition.

Pending a question on an amendment, Mr. Mason moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table, and the yeas and nays being ordered the motion was negatived by a vote of year 22, nave 31. The debate was then resumed, when Mr. Culhoun spoke in opposition, and Mr. Foote in support of

Mr. Hunter rose to speak on the same subject, but gave way to Mr. Atherton who wished certain House amendments to the Fortification bill consi dered. This was done and the bill passed.

Evening session —On re-assembling, the debate of the Home Department bill was continued. Mesers Webster Berrien and Downs spoke in its favor, and Messrs, Mason and Dickinson opposed tt. The bill was reported to the Senate, ordered to:

third reading and passed. The committee of Conference on the Naval and still sometimes asked how it happened that his door Army Appropriation bills made reports, which were The credentials of Mesers. Soule of Louisiana,

and Cass of Michigan, were presented. Mr. Cass took the oath and occupied his seat for the rest of the session. At twenty-five minutes past 11 o'clock, the Senate

went into Executive reasion. The doors were re-opened at ten minutes before 12 o'clock. The Senate was occupied with private bills til 12 o'elock. Mr. Webster remarked upon the importance of

passing the general appropriation bill and contended that Congress had the right to sit until 12 o'clock at noon. The general appropriation bill was received from

ise with amendments. Mr. Webster moved to concur and Mr Hunter to ulhere.

An exciting debate occurred in connection with this sui ject between Messis, Cass, Turner, Borland Mr. Foote protested against proceeding as the

term had expired.

Mr. Cameron raised a point of order during the discussion, when Mr. Foote walked up to him. Warm words were passed between them, when Mr. Foote shook his first in the face of Mr. Came-

ron, and the latter struck him. The parties were here separated by Mr. Fitz patrick and other Senators. About 4 o'clock Mr Bright moved that the Senate recede from its original amendment and thus get rid of all its difficulti Mr. Webster said that the only question in orde

ras on the concurrence with the House. The debate was continued for some time, when Mr. Atherton moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendment and recede from the amendment before made by the Senate.

Mr. Webster having withdrawn the motion to con-

cur for that purpose the Chair ruled that the motion to concur having been withdrawn the question recur red on Mr. Bright's motion to recede

The debate was further continued, and atten miunter past five a vote was taken on the motion to recede from the Senate amendment and decided in

On motion of Mr. Dix the Senate took up the bill to extend the revenue laws over California, which led to an animated debate in which Mesrss. Yolce, Davis of Massachusetts, and others partici-

nated The bill then passed final reading. A committee was then appointed to inform the House that the Senate was to adjourn. At 7 o'clock, this (Sun lay) morning, on the mo-

ion the Senate adjourned House of Representatives. The Speaker called the House to order at 6 clock, and laid before them a statement, that the bids for Printing had been examined, and the following found to be the lowest bidders:

For the third class, John Trenholm For second, fourth and fifth classes, James Belt and that these persons have entered into, satisfacto ry bonds for the performance of the work, the conacts had been signed.

For the first clase, J. T. Towers:

A resolution was adopted that the Clerk of the House and Recretary of the Senate be authorized to contract for such engraving as might be necessary efore the meeting of the next Session.

A message was received from the Senate requesting the suspension of the 16th joint rule to allow the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate 10 deduct prorate or reject printing inferior to the sam-

eb was agreed The Committee of Conference on the Naval Abpropriation bill-reported in favor of the House re eding from some and the Senate from others of their amendments. The Ayes and Noes were ordered on agreeing to the report, and it was agreed b by Aves 122, Noes 65.

The Speaker having left the Chair during the time the Aves and Not- were being called. Mr. Howell Cobb of Ga, occupied it pro ten. and ter the vote had been announced.
Mr. McDowell of Va. offered a resolution

"That the thanks of this House are due; and are able, impariish and dismissed manner in which he has discharged the dulies of Speaker the present Congress." hereby presented to Hos. Robt. C. Winthtop for the

The Speaker protein, was putting the question upon the resolution; when

Mr. Andrew Johnson of Tenn, rose and saked if

lgtica were amendable. ie resolution were amendable.

The Speaker replied that it was,

Mr. Jalinson moved to amend by striking out

the word ... impartial." He was proceeding to make some remarks, when
Mr. A. H. Stephens of Ga. interrupted him and aked teave to make a report from a Committee of

Conference.
Mr. Johnson lisving given way, Mr. Stephens made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, recommending the House to recede from some, and that the Senate recede from others, of the

mendments. He asked the House at once to act upon it. ... Mr. Wentworth of III, objected and called for the nmediate consideration of the pending resolution. Mr. Johnson then proceeded to make a speech,

Me Stenhous of Ga moved the Previous Over tion, which was seconded and the Main Question The Ayes and Noes were called for apon the

Only 28 rose in layor of them. The Chair decided that not to be a sufficient

mendment

number. Tellers were called for upon the Ayes and Noes are ordered, and they were 75 for calling the Ayes and Noes and 105 against it. The Ayes and Noes therefore, were ordered and resulted-Aven 15:1 Noes 161. The resolution was then agreed to.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Army bill was then taken up and agreed to. Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Conference, Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Conference, on the proposed that the Committee of Conference, on the Civil and Di domatic Appropriation bill had been chair, and called for the Ayes and Noes, unable to come to any agreement, and asked to be to the committee of Conference, on the Civil and Di domatic Appropriation bill had been chair, and called for the Ayes and Noes.

The speaker said upon reflection it would per-

Mr. Ashum inquired of the Speaker if the House hand allow the question to be taken on the adjournhould fail to insist (which he moved) what would

oe the position of the bill? The Speaker said the House could recede from te disagreement, and the Senate amendment would then be open to amendment, and a new Committee

of Conference could be had. Mr. McClemand of Ill. asked it it would not be first in order to move to recede.

The Speaker said it would. Mr. McClemand made that motion. Mr. Wentworth of Ill. moved to tay that motion

on the table, and called for the Yeas and Nays, and further moved a call of the House, and called for the Yeas and Nays on that.

Tellers were ordered on the Ayes and Noes on he motion for a call of the House, and there were 34 to 152; not being one-fifth in favor they were not ordered.

The call of the House was refused. The Speaker said the motion to lay the motion to recede on the table was not in order.

The Ayes and Noes were called and ordered on the motion to recede, and the vote was declared—Ayes 111, Noes 106.

yes 111, Noes 106.

Mr. Morehead of Ky. among about a hundred outestants for the floor, was awarded it by the Speaker, and moved as an amendment to strike out of the Senate amendment the words "West of the Rio Del Norte," and insert a proviso, that nothing in the act should be construde to effect the boundary of Texas. He moved the previous ques-

Tellers were demanded on seconding the Pre-rious question, and it was seconded by 107 to 101. The Ayes and Noes were then demanded and ordered, on the question: Shall the Main Question

ind wones Mr. Jacob Thompson of Miss, inquired what

the Main Question to be put. The Speaker replied that the bill would be in the ame position as if the Previous Question had not

been moved. Mr. Toombe asked, however, if in that case the bill would not go over unhi to-morrow. The Speaker replied it would

Mr. Duer inquired if that rule could not be susended as well as other rules.
The Speaker replied that it could Mr. Pettit inquired whether the Previous Ques-

ion extended anything farther than to cover the amendment pending.

The Chairman replied that it did not. Mr. Cobb of Ga. very adroitly wished to make appear that Mr. Morehead had moved to agree

to the Senate amendment with an amendment and that the Previous Question covered the whole. The Chair said that Mr. Morehead had not made that motion, but had simply moved to amend. At this time there was a meledy of questions and

inswers, making confusion worse confounded. It was finally ended by the vote being called on orering the main question, which resulted, Aves 110. Noes 101.

Mr. Cobb of Ga. made a point of order that the question to be voted upon should be "upon agree

ng to the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Speaker said, upon examining the amend ment he was of opinion that the gentleman from centucky-had no right to offer the amendment in the form he had done. It comprised in fact two separate and distinct amendments. It had, nowerer, been entertained, and the main question ordered. The question now was upon agreeing to the

amendment to the Senate amendment. Mr. Cobb of Ga. appealed from the decision of he Chair, but after a few words from Mr. Iversor and Mr. Toombe he withdrew his appeal.

The Ayes and Noes were called for and order d. and the rote declared Ayes 186, Noes 20. Another burst for the floor, and the Speaker Mr R. W. Thompson of Ind. who gave way for

he Speaker to sign some emplied bills. Mr. Ashmun moved a reconsideration of the las Mr. Cobb of Ga. made a point of order u.at. Mr. Ashmun could not take the floor while it had been

assigned to Mr. Thompson.

The Speaker said Mr. T. could state his motion.

Mr. Thompson rose to offer an amendment to the le amendment as amended.

Mr. Bayle of Va. rose to a point of order that the previous question was not exhausted.

The Speaker decided that it was. Mr Bayly appealed from that decision.

Mr. Wentworth moved to lay that appeal upo the table, and called for the Ayes and Noes, Mr. Burt attempted to convince the Speaker, h ras wrong.

cessary to debate that. Mr. Burt still proceeded.

The Speaker said if anything had occurred to change the opinion which his had previously expressed it would not be fair to the House for him to change it now, but he would add that he seen neth-

ing whatever to change his opinion; on the con-The Speaker stated the question to be on the anpeal from his decision, a motion being made to lay that out the tables on which the Ayes and Noes

A sufficient number of Mambers rising to order the Ayes and Noes.

Mr. Bayly withdraw, his appeal has he said he erceived the object was to commune time.

Mr. R. W. Thompson offered his amendment,

which was read, but could not be heard at the go-Here points of order, making "confusion worse

Lowanda, Wednesday, March 11 18

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confounded," were piled, one upon the other, and all it was unterly impossible to understand what was The Speaker having restored something like order, aske : the gentleman from Indiana it ha insisted upon his deliminal for the previous Coestion.

Mr. Thompson said he dad.

Mr. Wentworth moved a call of the House, and on that called for the Year arit Wate. Tollers were demanded on the Yeas and Navs.

They reported 88 in the affirmative.

The roll was called. While the was progressing there was observed to be a crowd in a particular part of the House, and some slinking of fists, and Mr Bayly of Va. with some excitement, cathed upon the Speaker to oblige Members to take their own seats, as a Member (said to be Mr. Giddings) had come over there to insult his colleague (Mr.

Mende).
The speaker called to order, and required Mem-

bers to take their seats,
The calling of the roll was then proceeded with
and the vote announced—Aye- 13, Noes 193. The question then recurred on seconding the

previous question.

Mr. Collins, of N. Y. moved that the House, adjourn, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Vinton. Mr. Petit moved that the House adjourn, and eafter for the Ayes and Noes.

The speaker decided that the motion to adjourn

was out of order, as it would be adjourning without the consent of the Senate for more than three days. Congress expired by limitation at 12 o'clock to

haps be bester to withdraw the decision thus made,

The Ayes and Noes were called, and Tellers upon that.

The Tellers reported 18 in the affirma ive, which

was not a sufficent number. The question was put on the adjournment, and it was lost. The Ayes and Noes were called for mon order-

ing the main question on Mr. Thompson's amendment. The Ayes and Noes were ordered, and the vote declared; Ayes and Noes 55.

Mr. Petit, of Ind., moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole, and called

for the Ayes and Noes, which were, however, re-fused, and the motion defeated. Mr. Hall, of Mo. moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous amendment had been passed and lay that on the table.

Mr. Petit colled for the Ayes and Noes on this but they were not ordered, and the motion was carried.

The question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Thompson of Ind. on which the Ayes and Noes were ordered and resulted Ayes 111, Noes

Mr. Pettit moved then to reconsider the vote by which the last amendment had been adopted and proposed to debate that motion, Several Southern members endeavored to choke

off Mr. P. by points of order, but without avail.

Mr. Pettit then' proceeded to speak, and comsenced by calling attention to the fact that the hand of the clock had been stopped and supposed he would be entitled to speak his hour by that clock. The speaker, however intimated a different opin-The clock marked a quarter past 11, and had

been stopped for upward of 15 minutes.]

Mr. Pettit proceeded to oppose the to attach provisions for Government to the Civil and Diplomatic bill. He strennously apposed all Gov-Sinments which should in any wise allow the exis-

ence of Slavery in any other State than those where it already existed. Mr. McClernand of Ill. twice endeavoied to put Mr. Pettit down by points of onler. The Speaker decided that he was in order

Mr. McClemand took an appeal, and the House,

contrary to every rule of order and practice as a ted upon in the House from time immemorial resing to order. Mr Washington Hunt of N. Y. moved to lay the the motion to reconsider on the table

were ordered and the motion was laid upon the The question then recured on the Senate amendment as amended. At this time it wanted 7 minntes to 12, by the Senate clock.

Mr. Pettit called for the Ayes and Noes, which

The Ayes and Noes were demanded and ordered on this, and the vote was declared-Ares 110. Noes 104. Noes 104.

Mr. Penit rose to a question of privilege—That the term for which the House had been elected.

had expired. A motion to reconsider to vote just taken was laid upon the table, Mr. Vinton moved that the House recede from

all the disagreeing amendments except the one just voted upon which was agreed to.

Mr. Edwards of Ohio moved to take up the bill the prevent the patenting of Medicines. The rules were suspended and it was taken up and passed.

A great number of motions, of all sorts; were made pour passer le temps, but nothing of importance was done. While, however the time was being thus idled away, about 21 o'clock, a diversion was suddenly occasioned by some blows, understood to be between Mr. Johnson of Ark, and Mr. Ficklin of Ill. Immediately after this quiet was restored. Mr. Thompson of Miss, moved that the House

lo now adjourn sine die. The Ayes and Noes were ordered on this and resulted Ayes 22, Nocs 142. Motion after motion followed again, and finally a motion was made that a committee be appointed to wait on the Senate and inform it the House was ready to adjourn. The vote was taken by Tellers.

and the House was found without a quorin.

Mr. Pettit then moved that the House a hourn. Mr. Henley raised a point of order that the medion ras not in order without a message being first sent to

The chair ruled it was in order.

The motion was lost: The motion to send a Committee to the Senate was

adopted at 31 o'clock.

After a number of other motions a diversion was finally created or Mr. Wentworth moving a reconsideration of a bill granting pre-emption rights to lands of the right of way for a railroad through Hillnois, on which.

Mr Gentry made a most abusive speech against the Free-Soilers, for having deleated Mr. Walker's amendment which created considerable excitement and elicited remarks from Mr. Starkweather of N.

Y. Mr. Turner of Ill. and Mr. Hauly of Ind. Just as the later gentleman closed. A message was brought in from the Senate stating that they had disagreed to the House amendment and recoded from their owner saff

In this action the House immediately concurred it being now 25 minuets past 5—the bill being already entitled was signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate. At twenty minutes of seven princks the Ho

was informed that the President had signed the General Appropriation bill; when Mr. Winthrop made a beautiful address, and the House adjourned.