



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1858.

The Lecompton Constitution has passed both Houses: the Senate by 20 to 22; the House by 112 to 103.

The original position of the Administration party was to pass Lecompton without submitting it to the people for their ratification. But that plan of making Kansas a slave state could not receive a majority of votes in the Lower House.

A conference was then resorted to by the Administration party, which conference was composed of a majority of Administration democrats, and the conference reported a bill to the following effect:

If the people of Kansas will vote for the Lecompton Constitution, which will make Kansas a Slave State, they shall immediately thereafter be admitted into the Union with a population of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, and shall receive a donation of 3,500,000 acres of public land.

But if they vote against making Kansas a Slave State, they then shall stay out of the Union until they have a population of about 95,000 inhabitants, and shall receive no public land.

Why not submit it fairly to them without a penalty for voting against it? That would have been the true democratic doctrine, and a doctrine to which we most heartily subscribe.

But the only answer is, that this weak slave driving Administration is so fully bent on making Kansas a Slave State, that it has resorted to this contemptible shift, believing that the people of Kansas have been so long and so much harassed and imperiled, by constant agitation, that they will eagerly grasp at any opportunity that may offer to free themselves from their territorial condition.

But we trust that Buchanan and Libbetters will be mistaken in this their last trick to make Kansas a Slave State; for we think that this bribe will be rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Philadelphia Election.

The Municipal election for the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, the 4th inst., for Mayor, Solicitor, Controller, Receiver of Taxes, Commissioner, members of Council, and Ward officers, resulted in the election of the People's ticket. Henry, the People's candidate, has about 4000 majority.

Fire.

On Tuesday last, the Tavern and dwelling house of Mr. Melchior Dupue, in Middle Southfield township, was destroyed by fire together with nearly the entire contents. The fire occurred about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and is supposed to have originated from the stove-pipe running through the kitchen roof, attached to the main building. Mr. D. and family, we have been informed, were in the house at the time, but the flames spread so rapidly that they were unable to save any articles of value, except the library of Dr. Cushing, who was residing with the family, which was saved.

Mr. D.'s loss is estimated at \$3,000.—No insurance.

ANOTHER.—On Sunday morning last, Thomas Quin and wife, residing in the shanty, at the lower end of the Forge Cut, near this place, on the D. L. & W. Railroad, left their two children in the building, the eldest aged 2 years and 2 months, and the other aged about six months, and engaged in making garden, and while at work, the shanty took fire and burned to the ground. The youngest child was rescued from the building in time to save its life, but horrible to relate, the other was burned to death.—When recovered both legs were burned off as far up as the knees, one arm off at the shoulder and the other at the elbow. The origin of the fire not known. Mr. Quin lost all his household furniture, in fact, everything he had, except the clothing himself and wife had on.

The population of some of the principal cities of Ohio are as follows: Cincinnati 200,000; Cleveland 60,000; Columbus 25,000; Dayton 16,000; Toledo 14,000; Zanesville 12,000; Steubenville 10,000; Chillicothe 10,000; Sandusky 10,000; Springfield 8,000. No other city has more than 5,000.

Since the Mayor's police squad of New York have broken up the leading lottery and bogus gift swindles in the city, 4,202 letters have been taken from the post office, directed to their assumed proprietors. In these letters was enclosed over \$20,000. The letters, as fast as they are taken from the post office they are forwarded to Washington, to be remailed to their writers.

At the late municipal elections Cincinnati polled 15,984 votes. St. Louis 13,286. Chicago, 16,424, and Milwaukee 7,020.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN. BE INDUSTRIOUS. Addressed Particularly to Children.

MY LITTLE FRIENDS: You all know what it is to be industrious;—it is to be always busy. Now it is the duty of every body,—grown men and women,—to be industrious, as it is yours, but I wish to address this article especially to you because your habits are now forming, and you can be more easily persuaded to do right than those who are older.

Those traits which are to accompany you through life, and lead you on to happiness or misery, are now being moulded and stamped indelibly upon your characters, it is now in your power to become almost any kind of men and women that you determine to be. If you are idle, careless, and indolent, you may be sure that, unless some miraculous change takes place in your characters, you will be useless members of society, when you grow up. You will live and die, and be forgotten,—the world will not be benefited by your having lived in it, and will therefore forget you; you will not accomplish the purpose for which you are created, your existence will be a blank, a void and finally you will be summoned before the great Judge of all, to render an account for those talents you will have misemployed, for that time and those opportunities you will have squandered.

But if, on the contrary, you are industrious in the pursuit of good;—if you exercise discrimination in selecting the highest and noblest objects of ambition, and perseverance and indomitable resolution until you attain those objects; then you will be meeting the ends of your existence, and though you may not all be distinguished in public life, yet rest assured that you will be honorable and respected citizens, and great and good examples, even though your influence extend not beyond the boundaries of your native hamlets.

All of the greatest and best characters,—those most deserving of admiration,—that ever figured before the world, have been distinguished for Industry and Perseverance, and for sound moral principles that turned their efforts to good account.

For though the first mentioned qualities are very desirable in themselves, yet if they are perverted to bad purposes, they only render their possessor more dangerous in proportion as his power for mischief is increased. Have a care then, that you are not only industrious and energetic, but also that your energies be applied for the promotion of good, for the benefit of the whole human race. This will be serving the highest purpose of your creation,—you will be happy yourselves, and you will be making others happy.

There is one other thing to which I wish to call your attention; Never undertake to do but one thing at a time, and whatever you are engaged in, endeavor for the time being to excel in that particular thing.

If you are at school, give your strict and undivided attention to the means provided for your education; rest not satisfied with anything short of a first class place in the school to which you belong. Be industrious until you attain that place, and then be industrious in order to retain it.

If you are at work, whatever that vocation may be, provided it be useful, work with your whole heart and understanding. Endeavor to excel all others in your particular department.

If you are at play, if the amusement is calculated to benefit your mind or body, and if you indulge in it at a proper season,—give that your special attention, and exercise all your faculties to become proficient in the game. It is better to be a first-rate player even at Ball or Marbles, than an indifferent one.

Finally whatever your hands find to do that do with all your might, and never rest nor sleep while you are counted only a medium scholar, or a medium mechanic, or a medium player even.

Lord Chesterfield,—an accomplished scholar, and a polished gentleman,—in his valuable "Letters to his Son," admonished him while at school in the strongest language, and threatened him with his serious displeasure, if he fell short of being the first in his class; and at the same time, assured him that it was an object also worthy of his ambition, to play at Cricket better than any other boy of his age. The principle is a good one, and if fully carried out by you all, will result in your possessing well cultivated minds and vigorous and athletic bodies.

Let your motto be: "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well!" and be assured that a long continued system of judicious industry, will raise you up to be ornaments of the present, and brilliant examples for all coming generations.

SCRIPTOR.

Dr. Goldsborough, a practicing physician of Denton, Md., was stabbed a few days since, and died soon afterwards.—The quarrel which terminated so sorrowfully originated about the pronunciation of a word. In Maryland, it seems, one must mind their P's and Q's.

The English Iniquity Successful.

In Saturday's Telegraph we chronicled the passage of the English bill; and to-day we present a full analysis of the vote by which this unjust and wicked scheme has been foisted upon the people of Kansas and the whole country. This is a dark and fatal deed of profligate politicians, and will stir the moral sense of the country to its profoundest depths.

But the contest is not over, only now to be transferred to Kansas, and to the people of the Free States. A GREAT WRONG, A GREAT INEQUALITY, A GREAT INJUSTICE has been inflicted upon the Free States, and they will never submit. The WRONG is in bribing the people of Kansas with 3,500,000 acres of land—to have it if they accept Lecompton; and not to have it if they do not. The INEQUALITY is in making 35,000 or 45,000 population only necessary to a Slave State, and 100,000 necessary for a Free State. The INJUSTICE is in keeping Kansas out of the Union, choosing to be Free, and admitting, only on condition that she be Slave.

The shameful Lecompton Constitution was sent to Congress with an ordinance claiming a grant of 23,500,000 acres of public lands. The Committee on Territories, in their report in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, said:

"The Committee does not approve the ordinance accompanying the Constitution, and report against its allowance; but they do not regard it as any part of the Constitution."

The English bill puts in the 3,500,000 acres which the Crittenden bill gave at once to Kansas adopting any republican constitution—but, if the people take the land they must take the Lecompton Pro-Slavery Constitution. No "Lecompton" no land! No land, no admission into the Union! The Bribe, therefore, is the land to take in Lecompton. Mr. Crittenden gave the lands to Free State or Slave State. Mr. English gives the lands only to Slave State.

The anti-Free State discrimination is the next great outrage in the bill. The English Bill admits Kansas with the Lecompton (Slave) Constitution into the Union, with its present population of 35,000 or 40,000,—but forbids its coming into the Union, if it persists in being a Free State, until it has the usual representative population, which is now 93,000, and under the next census will be over 100,000—it may be 125,000.

Then the Judges of Election—that is, the Judges upon the acceptance of the Land Ordinance—in English's Bill, are simply the old Calhoun frauds and contrivances again. Under the Crittenden-Montgomery Bill, the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, and the presiding officers of the two branches of the Territorial Legislature—the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives—were made a board of commissioners to carry out the Act of Congress, to make the arrangements for voting upon the constitution, and to determine and announce the result. Mr. English has quietly added to these officers the United States District Attorney, placing in the board of commissioners a majority of Federal officers—creatures of the Administration—with full power to take any measures needed to secure a nominal adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. When we recollect the enormous frauds perpetrated in Kansas, it is not clear almost that the Crittenden bill was thus purposely changed to count out the "AYES" on the Land Ordinance, without any reference to the number of people voting in Kansas. Indeed, what is the use of elections, if there can be no fair count? or what better are they than the primary box-stuffing elections in our cities, which have been the scorn and hiss of all honest men?

But we have no rejoicing over a common slave. We have no words of congratulation at an event which inflicts disgrace upon our common country. The more we deliberate upon the record of the last fourteen months, the more do we feel that a blow has been struck at the very heart of our institutions, from which we may never recover. The battle goes now to Kansas, and to the Free State.—We predict, it will return to Washington next winter, spectre-like, to gibber and squeak before, and to haunt the authors of all this WRONG, this INEQUALITY, this INJUSTICE, this FRAUD!—Daily Telegraph.

"The Horrid Creatures."

A Sicilian bark has lately arrived at Philadelphia, bringing a cargo of oranges and lemons, intermingled with cockroaches from two and a half to three inches in length. The reporter of The North American says: "Some of them are called 'scorpion back,' and carry under a style of shell that crunches under one's boots like a remarkably tough egg-shell. These fellows are very queer looking. They are dark brown in color, and when running, look like a strip of highly varnished mahogany under great excitement."

The Official Journal of the Two Societies publishes a complete list of all the victims of the earthquake at Naples of Dec. 16, 1847. The total number of dead amounts to 9,350, and the wounded to 1,359. It appears that the number of dead has greatly exceeded that of the persons more or less seriously injured.

Mr. G. P. Lowry, who was Reeder's Secretary in Kansas, has formed a partnership in the practice of the law with John W. Ashmead, for eleven years U. S. District attorney in Philadelphia.

A South Carolina gentleman writes from Edgefield, that the wheat and other grain crops never looked better, or fairer for a large yield, than they do at present.

The Fall.—Accounts from different sections of the country, South and West, state that the fruit has been seriously injured by the cold weather of last week.

The Glorious Uncertainty of the Law.

An incident has occurred in our Court which has been the occasion of much lively discussion and remark, as well as no small merriment at the expense of the Legislature.

It will be recollected that the house of Representatives, at the last session, prepared and passed a bill for free trade in selling liquor—to take from the Courts all discretion in the granting of licenses, and to make it obligatory on them to grant to every applicant whose papers were in due form, without inquiry into the necessity of the house for the accommodation of the public. The Senate demurred to this feature of the bill, and amended, so as to allow an inquiry into the necessity of the license, but, by the pertinacity of the House, was compelled to yield the point, and the free trade bill of the House became a law.

On Friday last a number of new applicants came up and were confidently presented upon the ground that their necessity for the accommodation of the public was not to be considered—that having complied with the forms of the law, they were entitled to their licenses as a matter of course, and that the Court could not refuse them. Gov. Reeder, however, who was adversely employed, took the ground that the Legislature were entirely mistaken as to the meaning and effect of the law they had passed—that it had no such operation as was generally ascribed to it, and that in fact, the Court was bound to inquire, as under the old law, whether the tavern proposed was necessary for the accommodation of the public, and if, in their opinion, it was not so necessary, they must reject the application.

The matter was argued on Friday evening, (we learn from the disinterested members of the bar,) and Saturday morning, and that Gov. Reeder so clearly and conclusively established his position that there can remain no doubt upon the subject. Nearly, if not quite all, the members of the bar, as we learn, concur in the opinion that the argument cannot be answered, and all the citizens we have heard speak on the subject are of the same opinion. It is confidently expected that the Court will adopt and act upon it. We shall give their decision to-morrow.

Singularly enough, the counsel for the applicants was Mr. Geopp, who was chairman of Judiciary Committee in the House, and has the reputation of having prepared the bill. He is certainly an able lawyer and a clear headed, logical man, and yet, we are told, he was unable to meet the position taken by Gov. Reeder, and argued the question in such a manner as to convey the impression that he was convinced against his will. We are not learned in the law, but we understand that the position is based on the legal operation of a proviso in the sixth section of the new law, and also upon the argument that by the repeal of a repealing law the third section of the act of 1834 was unexpectedly revised. It is generally considered here a capital joke upon the Legislature.

P. S.—Since putting the above in type the Court have given their opinion upon the application—referred to, and decline giving any license to the parties applying, except in the case of Charles Dawes, which has been held over, under advisement, until June 4th.—Daily Times.

A New Home.

The Union announces officially that Surveyor General Calhoun is to have a new home. Owing to the condition of the Surveyor's health, we suppose, the climate of Nebraska Territory is recommended to him by the president. He will return—not to Kansas—but to Nebraska. He is still to be surveyor General of Kansas, it seems, for the Union remarks, "This latter site, being immediately on the Missouri river, is more acceptable than the present location of the office in the interior of Kansas!" Does the Union mean that "the latter site" is more acceptable to Calhoun, or the people of Kansas? And would it not have been as well to give the reason for this strange procedure; which is, that Mr. Calhoun's conduct in Kansas has been such, that he is afraid to go back among his old neighbors.—Nat. Era.

Prof. John Wise, of this city, extensively known for his aeronautic voyages, left Lancaster yesterday for Washington city, to make preparations for a series of the most extensive and interesting balloon experiments ever witnessed in our country. Mr. Wise has been engaged to make these experiments for the Smithsonian Institute, with instruments provided by it for the purpose. One of the experiments will consist of a squadron of balloons in the shape of a balloon regatta.—In another one he will cut loose from the balloon, when two miles high, leaving the balloon in charge of a companion, and descend with a canvass air conductor.—Mr. Wise expects to establish the practicability of guiding balloons along the lines of telegraph, and by other means, so as to be able to steer for and arrive at a given point, with as much certainty as ships are made to navigate the ocean and carry on commerce with the world.—Lancaster Times.

A Young Girl Lost.

A young girl about 13 years of age, strayed from home near Caldwell, yesterday morning. She is rather short for her age, of a light complexion, full forehead, large blue eyes and brown hair.—She had on either a brown calico or red merino dress, a buff hood or a green shirred silk hat, and a plaid red and green woolen shawl; she had also a small basket in her hand. Any information regarding her will be thankfully received by her afflicted parents, if left at this office or No. 141 Market street. Editors and others will please extend this notice.—Newark Mercury.

Blessed is he who blows his own horn; for whoever bloweth not his own horn, the same shall not be blowed.

What bar is that which often opens, but never shuts?—Crowbar.

Terrible Whirlwind in Alabama.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says: On the 20th inst., we learn, a terrible whirlwind visited Tuskegee, in Macon County. It destroyed, totally, only the house of Joshua Willis, Esq., though several others were injured. Five or six persons were badly injured. A negro was blown a considerable distance in the air, and was killed. He was in a carriage house, near Mr. Willis' house. Mr. Willis, his wife and child, were all badly injured, though there are hopes of their recovery. The scope of the tornado was not more than from sixty to one hundred yards wide.

The Tuskegee Democrat says: "There were in and about Mr. Willis' house at the time, eight or ten persons in all, and how they all save one, escaped death, seems nothing short of a miracle. All were hurt, and some of them severely.—Soon after the wind had abated, the neighbors hastened to the relief of the sufferers, whom they found to be so paralyzed as to be unconscious of what had occurred. Several of them had their arms broken and their faces badly bruised; and Mr. Herbert, who was present at the time is thought to be dangerously hurt in the spine.

A little child of Mr. Willis received a contusion on the forehead, which is considered quite dangerous. Mrs. Willis and Mr. Herbert are also bruised and have each a broken arm.

One negro man, the property of Mrs. Patterson, was found dead at the distance of two hundred yards from where the house had been. Another negro the property of J. E. Reese, was blown to a great distance and severely hurt, but not dangerously. A negro infant was found in its cradle, buried in the rubbish, entirely unharmed. The rest were unharmed. The family were just sitting down to dinner when the awful crash came upon them.—It was all the work of a moment, giving them no time to make their escape.

The hurricane then passed the house of Mr. Bilbro, doing some little damage, and next that of Mr. L. Johnson, which it unroofed, severely hurting two negroes, one of whom will likely die. It then passed the residence of Gen. B. Graves, which is damaged to a great degree, killing horses and blowing down all the fences and timber in its way. A perfectly new carriage, belonging to the latter gentleman, was so torn to pieces that no two parts were found together. We are still hearing of further destruction to the distance of ten miles from this place, but have not learned the particulars.

Information Wanted.

John Moore, son of the undersigned, residing in Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, ran away on the 21st of February, 1855, in company with two other boys. The latter returned in a few days afterwards, and the last that was heard of my son was, that he had engaged himself to work at a farm about two miles from Lewistown, Mifflin county, but, upon close search, no trace of his whereabouts could be found. I now call upon every person, to whom this notice may come, to give me information of the whereabouts of my son, if in his power.—He is now in his nineteenth year, was small for his age when he went away, had a light complexion, light hair, and a rather pleasant countenance. Address the undersigned at Danville, Montour county, Pa. JOHN R. MOORE.

The Mormon Rebellion.

St. Louis, May 4.—The Leavenworth Ledger, just received here, says that a despatch from Utah was received at the Fort on Monday last, asking for reinforcements, and giving accounts of a skirmish between a Guerrilla party of Mormons and a body of troops under Capt. Anderson, in which three fourths were killed on both sides. A company of light and heavy artillery and a company of dragoons were immediately despatched from the fort. The statement is discredited here.

Yield of Maple Sugar.

The Montpelier (Vt.) correspondent of the Boston Traveler writes that the maple sugar, season is about over, the crop being a full average one, or a trifle less than three pounds to the tree. Last year was an extraordinary season, the yield being over five pounds to the tree, or nearly enough, if equally distributed and all kept for home consumption, to have supplied every family in the State.

The Crops.

The journals in the Western States speak without a single exception of the coming crops, and we have seldom or never had a year in which the promise thus early in the season was as good as now. The same accounts come to us from England and the continent of Europe, and causes a continued fall in prices at nearly all the grain marts.

Sublime description of an Escape from a Mad Bull:—The bull roared like the rolling thunder, and I ran like the nimble lightning; and springing over the fence with the swiftness of a star falling from the firmament, I tore my trousers assunder with a crash as loud as if the globe had been shivered by a comet.

ANGRY DEBTOR.—"Here's your money, dolt! Now tell me why your master wrote eighteen letters about that paltry sum? Simple Shop boy—"I'm sure I can't tell, sir, but if you'll excuse me sir, I think it was because seventeen letters did not fetch it."

Some one asks, "is it lawful to hang clothes on Mason and Dixon's line?"—Just as lawful as planting beans around the north pole.

Resurrection.

The bodies of Anderson and Richards, hung at Lancaster, have been exhumed by the doctors. Anderson disappeared from his grave on Saturday morning, and Richards was not cast a day or two later.

Counterfeit \$2 bills on the Cheung Bank, New York, were put in circulation at Mauch Chunk last week.

New York Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1858. FLOUR.—14,000 bbls. Wheat flour at \$4 a \$4 20 for ordinary to good State; \$4 22 1/2 a \$4 35 for extra do.; \$4 a \$4 20 for superfine Indian and Michigan. Rye flour is in fair demand and quite steady; sales of 160 bbls. at \$3 a \$3 50. Corn Meal is heavy; sales of 100 bbls. Jersey at \$3 50.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 800 bushels Southern Red at \$1 05 a \$1 12; White do. at \$1 20 a \$1 22; White Michigan at \$1 25. Rye is easier and in fair demand; sales of 5,000 bush. at 65 a 66 1/2 c. and small lots at 67 c. Oats, Jersey at 40 a 43 c. Pennsylvania at 42 a 45 c. and Western at 46 a 48 1/2 c. Corn at 66 a 67 c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork \$14 62 1/2 a \$14 75 per barrel; \$17 90 a \$18 for thin Mess; \$19 50 for Clear; \$18 25 for Mess, and \$16 75 for prime Mess. Shoulders 6 a 7 c. Ham 8 a 10 c.

AN OLD FABLE REALIZED.

A cook in the family of an old citizen of Augusta, Ga., in cleaning a fowl, a few days since, found a cone shaped piece of gold, valued at five dollars in the gizzard. We have had recently occasion to remark several instances of good fortune emanating from the State of Georgia. The above is another to be added to the list. We have constantly to record the never ceasing run of good fortune that flows from a small risk in the legalized lottery of S. Swan & Co., which draws every Saturday in Augusta, Ga. The holder of a fortunate ticket will be entitled to the capital prize of \$70,000, which draws next month; while the possessor of a half or a quarter will secure a proportionate share of the same. Tickets \$10, 5 and 2 1/2.

Borough Ordinance.

Be it enacted by the Chief Burgess, and Town Council of the Borough of Stroudsburg, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the side or foot walks on the several streets hereinafter named, be graded, curbed and paved—viz: West side of Franklin Street from the South side of Main Street to North side of Ann Street—and the East side of same street from the North side of Main Street to the Court House square—also the side or foot walk in front of Charles Traub's stable on the west side of said Franklin street between Main street and the Court House square—North side of Ann street from the East side of Green street to the West side of Franklin street—and the South side of same street from the East side of Green street to the West side of Centre street—Also Sarah street on both sides from the West side of Centre street to East side of Franklin street—the said grading, curbing, and paving to be done by the first day of September next, under the direction of the Town Council, and in accordance with the surveys, (as to height and width,) made by the same. All of the above side or foot walks to be curbed with good stone and paved with good hard bricks. Provided that the foot walk on the West side of Franklin street in front of Charles Traub's stable as aforesaid, may be paved with hard brick on edge, or good flat stones. And if any person or persons owning property fronting on the several streets above named, should neglect to have the side or foot walks in front of the same, graded, curbed, and paved, in accordance with the above enactment and within the time therein specified, then the Town Council will have the same done at the expense of the said property owners, according to the provisions of the Act of General Assembly, passed April 3, A. D. 1851, ("relating to Boroughs,") in such case made and provided.

Approved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SAMUEL MELICK, Chief Burgess. Attest—JACKSON LANTZ, Sec'y. May 6, 1848.

Borough Ordinance.

Be it enacted by the Chief Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Stroudsburg, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the side or foot walk on the South side of Main (or Elizabeth) street from the present termination of the pavement in front of Samuel Emery's blacksmith shop to the West end of John Palmers lot on said street, be graded, curbed and paved with good curb stones, and good hard bricks, the said grading, curbing, and paving to be done by the first day of September next, under the direction of the Town Council, and in accordance with the survey, (as to height and width,) made by the same.—Provided that the said pavement in front of improved lots shall be of the width of thirteen feet, and in front of unimproved lots of the width of seven feet. And if any person or persons owning property fronting on the street above named should neglect to have the side or foot walks in front of the same graded, curbed and paved in accordance with the above enactment, and within the time therein specified, then the Town Council will have the same done at the expense of the said property owners, according to the provisions of the Act of General Assembly, passed April 2, A. D. 1851, ("regulating Boroughs,") in such case made and provided.

Approved the 3d day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SAMUEL MELICK, Chief Burgess. Attest—JACKSON LANTZ, Sec'y. May 6, 1858.