

DINNER TO MR. MONTELIUS.

At the dinner given by the citizens of Millinburg to John Montelius Esq. the representative from Union county, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in honor of the patriotic course which he pursued during the late difficulties at Harrisburg, a large number of democratic citizens from all parts of the county attended. After the cloth removed on motion.

Mr. Montelius was called to the chair by Samuel Wilson, Joseph Stilwell, Samuel Maclelland, Capt. Jacob Hummel, George Slear, Thomas Hummel, Abbot Green, William Forster, Stephen Drescher, Jacob Ready and Wm. Kleckner were appointed Vice Presidents, and Francis Frank, Jacob Reichly and D. G. Fitch, Secretaries.

After the President had taken the chair, he stated in a brief, but very able manner some of the late events at Harrisburg, and took occasion to illustrate the noble and honest course pursued by our representative, Mr. George Driesbach read several toasts which were received with acclamation by the company.

The applause having subsided, Mr. Montelius arose and addressed the company in substance as follows:—

He said, he rose to return his sincerest thanks for the honor which had been bestowed on him. He said he disclaimed it, however, on any other ground than that of having done what he conscientiously felt to be his duty. He asked permission briefly to refer to some of the circumstances which had occasioned this assembly, and the expression of the sentiment just offered.

He said it was known to all present, that he was elected their representative by a party, to which many, if not most of them have been opposed. However desirous he may have been to carry out the principles, which he had conceived to be the characteristics of that party, he could not consent to go with them in a measure, which he could not look upon in any other light, than that of a most flagrant violation of the constitution and principles of our republican institutions. Although elected by a party, yet he felt that he was bound to be the representative of all, and as such to do his duty to his country and his God—disregarding the trammels of a party, when that party was about to tarnish its reputation by a most glaring usurpation of power.

He had no sooner arrived at the seat of Government, and mixed with his party friends there, than he discovered that great intrigue was going on. The object was, by forcing the Whig candidates from the county of Philadelphia into the House of Representatives, to have the control, for a time at least, in that House. To effect this object projects were proposed in his presence, during the first and second days, the iniquity of which struck his conscience with horror. Upon a mutual interchange of opinion, he said, he found that the two members from Luzerne county, Messrs. Butler and Sturdevant, entertained the same feelings he did. That they immediately left the meeting of their party, and gave them notice, that, in order to do justice to our beloved commonwealth, and to save her citizens from the horrors of, perhaps, a civil war, they felt themselves bound to retrace their steps.—That they stated their willingness to go into the Hopkins House—to propose a new election for Speaker, and compromise the matter as speedily as possible—conceiving themselves to have been clearly in the wrong. But the rest of them expressed their determination to make no concessions—not to yield an inch, with a view to effect a compromise. That they then kept the balance between the parties for seven days, (neither having a quorum of undisputed members without them,) using their utmost endeavors, in the mean time, with the hope of settling the difficulties. But all was of no avail. The war-cloud he said was hovering over their heads, threatening every moment to burst upon them with all its appalling consequences. They could see no other alternative, than to lay aside party spirit and step out as patriots, to save our beloved country from ruin. They therefore came to the resolution that the Government should be preserved and law and order maintained.

He said, in order that they may understand his situation the better, and more duly to appreciate his feelings, as well as his motives in the course he took, he would state some circumstances which he had not intended to refer to, but they seemed necessary to give some idea of the character of the proceedings he was accessory to, as well as the motives of some of their advocates.

He said he had received letters from some of the leading men, who took an interest in the proceedings identified with the Cunningham House, some time before he started for Harrisburg, requesting him without fail to be at Harrisburg a few days before the 4th of December, stating that such request was made because measures of importance to the party were to be submitted to the members previous to the organization of the Legislature. After they had assembled in caucus it was proposed and agreed upon, that they should organize the House without any reference or regard to the action of the other party; that for the purpose of despatch, in effecting an organization, Mr. Cunningham the person agreed upon for Speaker, was to procure himself a small pocket Bible and have it in his pocket, in order to swear the members, which he accordingly did. He said he soon discovered that all was not right, and began to state his doubts

proceeding of the kind. No sooner did this come to the knowledge of the leaders, than he was beset wherever he went, and importuned, and threatened in various ways. All the heads of Department either came to him personally or sent for him, informing him that the party now depend on his going with them—that he dare not think of holding back now. One of them would write to his district and have him broken down. After they left off meeting at No. 40, at Wilson's, and met in one of the committee rooms, several took hold of him one morning, and attempted to force him along into the room. He said he told them he could not—that his conscience told him that it was not right and would not permit him to go with them. On one occasion, he said, when he made the same remark to Mr. Stevens, he, (Stevens) replied that he must go with them, and should let his conscience go to Hell: or words to that effect. He said he called on the Governor one day, to talk with him about it, when there, Mr. Stevens had come in also—or perhaps had been there before. In conversation with the Governor, as to what was going on, Stevens observed, alluding to him as he supposed, that there were some doubts as to some of their party going with them. The Governor replied, that if any one did give way he ought, or he hoped he would be damned: or words to that amount.

This, he said, was summary of the proceedings so far as he was concerned in them. For the course which his conscience had dictated to him to pursue, he had been denounced in a most shameful manner, by a party whose principles he had supposed purer than to permit, much less perpetrate, such an outrage upon the rights of the people. He had charity enough to believe that there might be an honest difference of opinion with respect to political measures. So far he was willing to go with a party, which entertains the same opinion he did, as to maintain it as long as it is honestly entertained and by honest means. But when a party proposes measures, which are in fact admitted to be wrong by the very men who propose them, and which are most obviously unjust, then he must protest, he said, against going with that party any further.—Let them denounce him as they pleased, his conscience should be his guide as to the course he should take as their representative. He held that "honesty was the best policy" for any party, and that, when that principle was laid aside for the purpose of obtaining mere party ends, it was time for every honest man to withhold his co-operation.

In conclusion he said he must beseech his fellow citizens, that they would hereafter curb party spirit, and prevent it from rising as high as it had done of late. He said, you have just witnessed a fearful example of its pernicious effects. Our heretofore peaceful commonwealth was on the eve of a revolution. How far he had any agency in averting this dreadful disaster was for them to Judge. To know that he had done what his conscience told him was right, was consolation enough for him. He hoped that the All-wise God, who had hitherto so bountifully blessed our country and government, would always keep under the control of men, whose conscience would not suffer them knowingly to commit a wrong act, and all would be well.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

The London Morning Chronicle of November 22d contains the following important article in relation to this vexed question:

"Settlement of the Boundary Question. We have heard today, in quarters where information on such matters especially may be fully relied upon, that the question of boundary between the possessions of Great Britain in North America and the United States, is on the eve of being formally adjusted, and in a manner, it is said, which will give satisfaction to the public on both sides; and be in accordance with the views of the two Governments.

"It is, in fact, stated that communications for some time past have been going on between Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, and our Government upon this point, and that it has been determined to appoint a commission to decide upon the question, the Government at the same time recommending mutually for their adoption, that the river St. John should form the separating line between the two countries, whereby that portion of the province of Maine, which the Americans have always claimed, will be ceded to us; and as an equivalent, the coast and territory lying between the rivers St. Croix and St. John, equal in size to what is given up on the other side, will be made over to America.

"By this means Maine will possess almost an entire water boundary, and the country between Nova Scotia and Canada will be laid open to us, a point in itself of the very utmost importance, more especially at the present moment; and there can be little doubt that the railway which has often been proposed from Halifax to Quebec, but as often put off in consequence of the state of the boundary question, will soon be carried into effect, by which means it is needless to say a most important and favorable change will be effected in our Canadian trade."

A million of Mummies, it is stated, have been discovered in the environs of Durango,

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Watts announced the presence of 14 members elect who had not yet been qualified, when they presented themselves and were qualified.

A message was received from Gov. Ritner with his objection to the bill postponing the election of State Treasurer, and the bill to postpone the sale of the Nicholson lands.

The Speaker then announced the standing committees of the house.

After the presentation of a large number of petitions for various purposes,

Mr. Love submitted the following resolution, which was read a second time, considered and adopted.

Resolved—That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill making it a penal offence for any inspector, judge, or clerk of elections held within this commonwealth to make out fraudulent returns thereof, and requiring the judges of each district to prevent any person or persons from voting, who are concerned either directly or indirectly in bets on the result of any election.

On motion of Mr. Hill the house took up the bill in relation to the postponement of the election of State Treasurer, which, after some discussion, was passed by the constitutional majority of two thirds.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from Francis R. Shunk, resigning the situation of clerk of the house.

Mr. Smith, of Franklin, submitted the following resolution which was read a second time, considered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved that the thanks of the members be tendered to Francis R. Shunk for the able and faithful discharge of his duty as Clerk of the house.

The Speaker then laid before the house a letter from Jacob Seiler, soliciting the appointment of Clerk of the House.

On motion, the house proceeded to the election of a Clerk, and the votes being taken it appeared that

Mr. Seiler,	had	53	votes.
Mr. Shook,	"	11	"
Mr. Foster,	"	5	"
Mr. Ramsey,	"	12	"
Mr. Boon,	"	4	"
Mr. Buehler,	"	1	"
Mr. Hastings,	"	1	"

Jacob Seiler having therefore, received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared duly elected, and appeared, took the requisite oaths and entered upon the duties of the office.

Thursday, January 17.

Mr. Colt presented a petition from citizens of Columbia and Schuylkill counties, praying for the erection of a bridge over the Susquehanna river.

Mr. T. S. Smith presented the petition of James P. Espey, praying that he may be compensated, in case he succeeds in producing rain in time of drought, referred to a select committee.

Mr. Colt one for the erection of an academy in Columbia county.

The Speaker presented a letter from Gov. Porter, informing the house that he had appointed F. R. Shunk Secretary of state.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Franklin, in the chair, for the continuation of the North Branch division and Erie extension of the Pennsylvania canal.

This bill appropriated \$150,000 to the Susquehanna line, \$150,000 to the Tioga line, and \$200,000 to the Erie extension.

Mr. Butler, who had reported this bill, explained that it had been reported before the standing committees were appointed, and before the canal commissioners report had been laid before the house, with a view of carrying on the work until the regular appropriations were made. The appropriations were intended merely to carry on the work which must stop if they were not immediately made; and he hoped the bill would pass speedily, as the funds for carrying on these works was entirely expended, and the contractors were carrying on the work on their own means.

Mr. T. S. Cunningham thought the appropriation for the Erie extension was entirely too small. From the last information he had been able to obtain, \$300,000 would be needed to carry on this division to July next, and that month would arrive before any means could be provided for the work by the general appropriation bill. He therefore moved to increase this appropriation to \$300,000.

After a brief discussion as to the propriety of having this bill referred to the internal improvement committee,

Mr. Laverty moved to add \$350,000 for the Sinnamahoning extension.

Mr. Spackman then moved that the committee rise, with a view of having the bill referred to the committee on internal improvements, which motion was agreed to, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and it was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Friday, Jan. 18.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal so much of the act in relation to election districts as annexes part of Franklin to Adams, which, after some few remarks by Mr. Smith of Frank-

lin, it was passed to a third reading by a vote of 86 to 3.

The resolution from the Senate providing for the appointment on the 24th of State Treasurer, was concurred in.

Saturday, Jan. 19.

Mr. Park, from the committee on accounts, made a report accompanied by a resolution for the payment of a number of persons employed by the Sergeant at Arms during the first weeks of the session to preserve peace and order.

The names of the persons employed, together with the term of their service, was read by the clerk.

A long and animated debate arose in the house upon the subject of this report, in which Messrs. Spackman, Pray, M'Elwee, Speaker Hopkins; and several others, took part. The whole grounds of the late difficulties at Harrisburg were gone over.—The house adjourned without coming to a decision.

The Harrisburg Reporter of Tuesday says:—The Senate yesterday, was engaged the whole day, in committees of the whole, on the bill to repeal that portion of the act of last session, regulating Election Districts which annexes a portion of Franklin to Adams county. The debate was not confined to the merits of the bill, but digressed into a discussion of the cause and effect of the late excitement in Pennsylvania. Mr. Penrose made several speeches, in which he attempted to defend the conduct of himself and friends, and attributed the defeat of his party, in the late Election in the Adams Senatorial district, to the inclemency of the weather. He was replied to in an able and triumphant manner by Mr. Brown of Philadelphia county. Mr. B. said that the Senator from Cumberland paid but a poor compliment to his (Mr. P's) political friends when he accused them of apathy on such an occasion. Was it the snow storm, asked Mr. B. that gave the Democratic candidate a majority of 41 votes in the borough of Carlisle, the residence of Mr. Penrose? The vote was a full one, yet the Democratic majority had been more than trebled since the October election, and that, too, in a borough where in 1837, Mr. Penrose himself had received a majority of 150 votes. Mr. B. also referred to the fact that at the Governor's election, Joseph Ritner received near 1100 majority in Millerstown district. Adams county, whilst at the late Senatorial election the Federal candidate received a majority of only about 340. He denied that the Federal defeat was caused by the snow storm, and showed conclusively that it was the effect of a higher cause—a settled conviction on the public mind that the late excitement throughout the State resulted from the unjustifiable conduct of those who had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the people of their rights.

After the termination of the debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

In the house of Representatives, yesterday, several bills were reported. Among them one authorising a loan on behalf of the State of \$1,200,000.

The debate was resumed on the resolution to pay the individuals employed by the Sergeant-at-arms to prevent any improper occupation of the Hall at the commencement of the session. The report and resolutions were recommitted to the committee on accounts, for the purpose of striking off the names of several individuals who refused any compensation—they having obeyed the request to serve without any intention of receiving a remuneration.

The following nominations for State Treasurer were made by the house.

By Mr. Hill, of Westm'd,	Daniel Sturgeon,
" Mr. Watts,	Benj. Weaver,
" Mr. Morton,	Jos. Henderson,
" Mr. Penniman,	J. B. Butler.

Mr. Smith, of Franklin, was appointed Teller on the part of the house.

Evan O. Jackson, Esq. of Berwick, has been appointed a Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.

Showing the Boys.—A Mr. James Nalch residing in Jacksonville, Illinois, had sold some powder crackers to some boys on the 29th ult. and in showing them how to fire them, he took one, fired and threw it over his head; a spark from it falling into a keg of powder, sitting on the floor behind him, open. The front of the building was blown out. There were several persons in the house at the time, but no one was severely injured. It is a pity that all stores in which crackers are sold to boys, do not get thus blown up. The vendors would then get a specimen of the inconvenience such traps in children's hands occasion the public.

MEXICO.

The news from the Gulf is important; although some doubt is thrown on the correctness of the capture of the town of Vera Cruz by the French.

By an official letter received at Tampico on the 15th December, from Victoria, it seems that that place had declared "Federalism," and that 1000 men were in readiness to join General Urrea at any time.—Little hope appeared to be left for the Government party. No American vessel of war had been there since Nov. 14—when the Erie looked in, but soon left, owing, it is believed, to the orders given by Generals Cos and Piedras (the former since fled, the other shot) that no American officers should come on shore. There is published a correspondence between the federal General, Urrea, and the Government chief Canaltzo; from which it appears that both parties in Mexico are equally resolved to resist aggression or invasion from France. From Vera Cruz we learn that Santa Anna was stationed within three miles of the city; and had 10,000 men under his command. He had issued a proclamation to the effect that he would support the government at all hazards; and put down the French. The mails were stopped, and no communication with the towns in rebellion.

Since writing the above, the combat at the town, defeat of the Mexicans, wounding of Santa Anna and narrow escape of the Prince de Joinville, have all confirmed.—Also, that all the French residents had been ordered out of the Republic of Mexico, at too short a notice to enable them to secure their property. Santa Anna and his army were still within three miles of Vera Cruz.

TEXAS.

Advices from Texas to Jan. 1, inform us that a union between the adjoining Mexican States of Coahuila; and Tamaulipas, and Texas, may be no impossible result of their juxtaposition. The Mexicans along the frontier have manifested lately friendly sentiments, and having cast off the central authority of the capital, these States have no disposition for hostile relations with Texas, but are interested on the contrary in enlisting the aid of the young republic in the probable conflict to which their position towards the parent government will subject them. Such an array of power as the union proposes will set at defiance any attempt of Mexico to resume her possessions in that quarter. We learn too, that complete tranquillity has been restored to the North Eastern frontiers of Texas, the late theatre of Indian depredations, and the families have returned to their homes. It is in agitation to remove the seat of Government from Houston, but it seems difficult to bring about an agreement as to where it shall be transplanted. The Texas Journals speak warmly of the necessity of reducing the tariff laws. Policy and expediency, says the Telegraph, require that our ports should be thrown open to the commerce of the world. It is probable that the tariff duties will be abolished by degrees. With regard to a national bank, an institution recommended by the President in his inaugural—it is justly regarded as a question of extreme importance and to be viewed with the deepest solicitude.—Saturday Chronicle.

I will give you my experience and opinion upon the manner of keeping hogs in health while they are fattening. I have lost in years back a great many hogs—and others sick and languishing, so that they would not fatten—and have been obliged to turn them out of my pen. I always observed that when I did so they either died immediately, or if they lived, in a few days got well. I always observed too, that my hogs in the pen would eat all hard substances, with eagerness, such as peach stones, bones, and even small stones; and that they were particularly fond of coals, such as had by accident got from the fire into their food. I had also observed, that whenever I let a sick hog out of my pen, he would go to eating such things, even the ground itself. I then thought of trying the experiment and collected a peck of coals from my ashes, and then put them into my pen. They were immediately devoured. I gave them more until my hogs had eaten at least two quarts each. I thought it did them good, and continued to supply them daily with them. I have since that time (two years ago) fattened more than fifty hogs, and never had a sick one, nor one whose pork has been measly or affected with any disease. I believe it to be an effectual remedy for a very serious difficulty with farmers. My neighbors to whom I have communicated my plan, and have tried it with the same success, and if you please you may give it a place in your paper.—Penn. Farmer.

No man spirits were ever hurt by doing duty. On the contrary one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conscience sake, will prove cordial for weak and low spirits beyond what either indulgence or diversion of company can do for them.