



LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

Bloomington.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860. John C. Breckinridge, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Charles R. Buckalew, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR. HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. GEORGE M. KEIM, of Berks County. RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.

- 1. FRANK A. BREWER. 2. Wm. C. BREWER. 3. JOHN COCKETT, JR. 4. JOHN O. BREWER. 5. W. JACOB. 6. CHARLES KELLY. 7. GEORGE F. JAMES. 8. DAVID SCHEIN. 9. JOHN L. LIGHTNER. 10. H. R. BAKER. 11. THOMAS H. WALKER. 12. S. S. WINDRETT. 13. JOSEPH LUDWIG. 14. JACOB RECHNER. 15. GEORGE D. JACKSON. 16. JOHN A. ARL. 17. JOHN B. DANNEB. 18. JOHN R. CRAWFORD. 19. H. N. LEE. 20. J. B. HOWELL. 21. N. F. PETERSEN. 22. PAVEN MARRIALL. 23. WILLIAM BOON. 24. BYRON D. HARRIS. 25. GUYTON CURRICE.

On Monday morning, a steamer laden with seven hundred bales of cotton was burned opposite Carrollton, Indiana.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned sine die on Friday; but Governor Stewart immediately issued a proclamation calling an extra session to consider the railroad bill.

The Paris Patrie publishes a letter from Turin, stating that the question of the annexation of Savoy to France has been definitely settled. The Patrie also states that the negotiations in regard to Tuscany are in a fair way of coming to a conclusion.

Governor Houston, of Texas, not having received the expected military aid from the Federal Government, has ordered Colonel Johnston immediately to raise a large force of rangers, and drive the Indians from the northern frontier. He will take no steps against Mexico pending the gratification of the treaty.

John E. Taylor, Esq., a native of Philadelphia, where he was well known as an accomplished and skillful shipmaster, died January 27, last, in the fifty-third year of his age, at Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, where he was acting in capacity of American consul.

The Constitution states that information has been received at the Department of State that the Cass-Herran treaty between the United States and New Granada, providing for the adjustment and payment of the claims of our citizens on account of injuries received in the riot at Panama in 1856, has been ratified by the New Granadian Government.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—The Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime, manufactured by Messrs. BAUGH & SON, of Philadelphia, is a most excellent fertilizer for fields and gardens, as has been fully proven by experienced agriculturists, who have tested its merits. The manufacturers formerly resided in Chester co., and are well known and reliable men. Farmers and gardeners are recommended to purchase of them. See advertisement.

Mexican Affairs.

In the Senate on Friday, a message was received from the President, in reply to the resolution of inquiry, relative to the operations of the navy in the Gulf of Mexico, and the instruction under which it acted. The documents show that the instructions given to Captain Jervis were, that he should at all times afford protection to the citizens of the United States and their property, and, if occasion should arise, to protect any American vessel from search or detention by the vessels of other nations on the high seas. The Secretary of the Navy says that, upon the facts stated in the official reports that have been received, the Department approves of the conduct of Captain Jervis and Commander Turner.

County School Superintendent.

By the advertisement of Wm. Burgess, Superintendent of Common Schools for Columbia county, it will be seen, that the triennial Convention of School Directors, will be held in the Court House, on the first Monday of May, for the election of a County Superintendent. This is a convention of the utmost importance, as the success of the school system in a great measure depends upon the judicious selection of this official. The County Superintendent should be a man not only of unquestioned educational fitness, but also should be enabled to impress upon all connected with the schools the importance of so sustaining this right arm of the government, that in all essentials, it may impart its blessings to posterity. With the view

The Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned finally on Tuesday, April 3d, at 1 o'clock. The closing scenes of the session furnished ample proof that it was terminated hastily, without allowing time for the consideration and disposition of measures of the greatest public importance. The general appropriation bill was not agreed upon by the Houses until within fifteen minutes of the time fixed for final adjournment, and only then under the greatest pressure. The Committee of conference appointed to adjust the differences between the Houses, made a report on Monday night, which was adopted by the Senate and rejected by the House of Representatives. Yesterday morning the vote on this question was reconsidered in each House, and the subject re-committed to the committee. The objectionable features of the first report, which caused its rejection in the House, where the increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and a proviso to one of the sections graduating the pay of County Superintendents of Common Schools according to the number of schools in each district, and the labor required of the Superintendent. Upon their second meeting, the conference committee agreed that the Senate should recede from this last proposition. The salary of the Supreme Judges was compromised in the first report, it having been fixed at \$3,400 for each Judge. The bill as it originally passed the House made the salaries \$3,200 each. This was increased by the Senate to \$3,600, and finally compromised by the Committee at \$3,400. The second report of the committee was adopted by both Houses, and the bill passed and became a law by the signature of the Governor.

The Sunbury and Erie company succeeded in boring their bill through on Monday night, after it had been repeatedly rejected. It stays proceedings upon the mortgage given to the State to secure the payment of the purchase money of the canals, for one year, and makes the claims against the road for work done and materials furnished, to the amount of \$600,000, a priority to that of the State.

Robt. M. Palmer, of Schuylkill county, was elected Speaker of the Senate during the recess, he receiving the votes of the Opposition Senators. The Democrats voted for Geo. W. Miller, of Washington county.

A Powerful Document.

In to-day's paper, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, will be found an admirable, dignified and manly message addressed to the House of Representatives by President BUCHANAN, on Thursday last, in reply to the resolutions of inquiry adopted some time ago by that body, at the instance of Mr. COVODE, a Black Republican member from Pennsylvania.

The position assumed by the President in his reply, viz.—that Congress has no right nor power to arraign the President in the manner proposed by the Covode resolutions; that the only method known to the Constitution, by which an inquiry can be made into the official conduct of a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, is by impeachment, when the accuser and the accused shall meet face to face, and when the facts shall be elicited, not by an ex parte or Star Chamber procedure, but through the well known and established rules of evidence—is so strong, convincing and overwhelming, that we do not wonder that Congress was taken by surprise, when this bold attempt at usurpation, on the part of a partizan majority in Congress, was met by the Chief Magistrate by an indignant refusal to comply with a demand unknown to the Constitution, unsanctioned by any law or known usage, and repugnant to the good sense of the age or the dignity of manhood.

The protest of the President is a paper of great power, and replete with that manly and high toned sentiment which alone becomes the position he occupies. Had he done less, he would have proved recreant to the high trust and confidence reposed in him by the American people, and lent a helping hand to the ignorant herd of partizan bigots, who disgrace the Halls of Congress by their presence, and seek to bring down to their own degraded level not only the office of Representative, but that of the Executive, whose first duty is to the power that placed him at the head of the Government—the people—next to the Constitution, which he is sworn to support.

We commend all of our readers to give this important State paper a careful perusal.

Late Foreign News.

By the arrival of the steamer Aradta at New York on Friday, we have three days' later intelligence from Europe, embracing news of much importance. The British House of Lords have concurred in the resolutions of the House of Commons approving the French Commercial Treaty. The British Government has been informed by France that the annexation of Savoy to her dominions is absolutely necessary. Switzerland has protested against this proposed arrangement, and the announcement has also called forth from the English press some bitter denunciation against Napoleon and his policy. The full returns of the late voting in Italy show an over-

A Just Rebuke.

However men may differ in opinion respecting the policy, justly says the Journal of Commerce, in a political view, of the President's protest transmitted to the House of Representatives on Thursday last, there is very little room for doubt as to the soundness of the principle laid down in that communication. The action of the House of Representatives is an unwarrantable interference with the functions and prerogatives of a co-ordinate branch of the Government,—prompted, we are compelled to think, by political partisanship, and set on foot in the hope of gaining party capital. It seeks to explore the mysteries of a political campaign long since closed, (in which there was corruption, both political parties were responsible for it,) and is designed to cast political odium upon the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, without any intention of exercising the only legitimate mode of procedure, by preferring articles of impeachment against him.

There is something disgusting and offensive in the proceedings of the majority of the House of Representatives, upon the question under consideration. Reeking with political corruption in many instances, fresh from conflicts in which money has been improperly used to secure their election, perfectly cognizant of the machinery by which elections are influenced through the use of pecuniary means—they put on a virtuous air, express a horror of intrigues and influences not consistent with the principles of honor, and grossly and impudently assail a co-ordinate branch of the Government, in a manner at once disrespectful and improper. Not one of them is ignorant of the customs of political parties in contested elections; not one, we venture to assert, is more innocent of wrong in the appliances brought to bear upon such questions than the President, while many, if tried by the rule which they seek to apply to him, would stand disgraced before the country.

Whatever wrong has been committed in the executive office since the organization of the government—and we think it has been singularly exempt from even the suspicion of corrupt action—as compared with the villas which have run riot in Congressional Halls, it is worthy of all commendation. There is a coolness and audacity in this attempt to involve the President in difficulty, characteristic of many of the men who aspire to leadership in the Republican party, seldom equalled in legislative bodies. We think the President might well have treated the subject with silent contempt; but since he has chosen to speak, it is well that he has done so in language at once dignified and appropriate. The rebuke administered is well deserved.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Charles E. Sinclair has resigned his position of Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court for Utah. Judge Cradlebaugh, of that Territory, is now in Washington. It is not known that any of the Federal officers, excepting Governor Cumming and Surveyor General Stambaugh, are now in Utah.

The House Post Office Committee have nearly unanimously agreed to recommend the restoration of the mail contract to the steamship Isabel, and the Committee of Ways and Means will, there is little, if any doubt, report an appropriation of \$50,000 per annum for her mail service between Charleston and Key West, in addition to the Ocean postage between Havana and Key West.

Senator Hunter emphatically denies the truth of the despatch from St. Louis, charging that he had written a letter to Springfield, Illinois, urging the Cook Delegates to attend the Charleston Convention, and intimating that their expenses would be paid.

If the proposed amendments to the Pacific Telegraph be adopted by the House, there is reason to believe that the line will not be built for years to come, as the capital to insure its construction will not be supplied. It will cost properly from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000, besides a large sum annually to keep it in working order.

The Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4, midnight.—Thirteen towns give Wm. Sprague, Dem. candidate for Governor, 3808 votes. And Seth Palford, Rep., 3692. These returns are mainly from the Republican stronghold. Sprague will be elected by 1500 majority!! The Republican majority last year was 5392!! The returns for members of the Legislature are also against the Republicans.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES. We have numerous and gratifying evidences, from all sections of the country of the growth of an active National public sentiment. In Milwaukee on Tuesday, the Democrats elected their Mayor and other city officers by 1,000 majority. In Cincinnati the entire Democratic ticket was elected by over 700—which is a large Democratic gain.—In Elmira, N. Y., the entire Democratic ticket was elected. In Portland, Me., the Democrats elected their Mayor by 48 majority.

Julien, the great musical conductor and composer, died lately in a lunatic asylum at Paris. His recent unsuccessful en-

The Tariff—Once More.

We published last week, an article from the New York Evening Post, one of the leading organs of the Republican party, insisting that Republicans were not protective tariff men. In connection with that, and as a post-script thereto, we append hereto, the call for the Black Republican National Convention, in order to show that the Post speaks by the card, when it asserts that the Republican is not a tariff party. It is a curious and significant fact, that in this call, to every possible color and shade of parties, the idea of a tariff or of protection to industry does not occur; that in fact the whole thing is silently but positively ignored.

We should not have troubled our readers with anything more on this subject at this time, were it not for the blowing that is kept up by some papers in this vicinity. With such notorious free traders as Wilmot and Reeder and Banks, and the New York Post, the newspapers of this country can never make the people believe that the Republican party is in favor of a tariff.—Now read the call for the Black Republican National Convention. The call for a national convention recently issued by men assuming to represent-but twenty States of the Union, is a remarkable document. It is so curious in all respects, and bound to be so useful in the coming Presidential canvass, that we transfer it to the columns of the Democrat, and thus give it wide Democratic circulation:—

Black Republican National Convention.

A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock (noon), for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election.

The republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to co-operate with them in support of the candidates who shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present administration; to the extension of Slavery into the Territories; to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the re-opening of the African slave trade; to any inequality of rights among citizens; and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the federal administration to a system of rigid economy, and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and of dividing the soil of every State and Territory from loathsome invasion; and of preserving the integrity of this Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principles as established in this government at the expense of its existence, are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional District and four delegates at large to the Convention.

- Edwin D. Morgan, New York. Joseph Bartlett, Maine. George G. Fogg, New Hampshire. Lawrence Brainerd, Vermont. John Z. Goodrich, Massachusetts. Wm. M. Chase, Rhode Island. Gideon Wells, Connecticut. Thomas Williams, Pennsylvania. George Harris, Maryland. Alfred Caldwell, Virginia. Thomas Spooner, Ohio. Cassius M. Clay, Kentucky. James Ritchie, Indiana. Norman B. Judd, Illinois. Zachariah Chandler, Michigan. John H. Tweedy, Wisconsin. Alexander H. Ramsey, Minnesota. Andrew J. Stevens, Iowa. Asa S. Jones, Missouri. Martin F. Conway, Kansas. Lewis Clephane, District of Columbia.

We compile from official sources, the following list of Post-offices in Pennsylvania, which yield a net revenue to the Government of more than a thousand dollars, or of which the compensation of the Postmaster exceeds \$1,000.

Annual compensation to Postmaster.	Net proceeds.
Allegheny City, \$1,499	\$1,268
Allentown, 1,231	2,264
Altoona, 1,917	1,110
Bethlehem, 1,186	1,327
Carlisle, 1,706	2,193
Chambersburg, 1,273	1,229
Columbia, 1,082	872
Danville, 1,116	878
Easton, 1,945	3,282
Erie, 2,000	126
Germantown, 1,120	1,050
Harrisburg, 1,000	11,631
Hollidaysburg, 1,973	1,045
Kingsington, 2,000	3,416
Lancaster, 1,965	3,948
Lebanon, 1,004	1,107
Lewisburg, 1,012	903
Lewistown, 917	1,005
Meadville, 1,438	1,358
Newcastle, 1,088	844
Norristown, 1,237	1,929
Philadelphia, 2,000	188,085
Pittsburg, 2,000	22,839
Pottsville, 1,952	2,679
Reading, 2,000	4,029
Seranton, 1,612	2,065
Washington, 1,180	1,364
West Chester, 1,753	2,047
Wilkesbarre, 1,404	1,723
Williamsport, 1,497	1,670
York, 1,844	2,275

Adjournment of the Legislature.—A resolution to adjourn sine die on Tuesday next, the third of April, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

GONE.—The "Republic" and the "National Era," two Black Republican organs at Washington, have died out, as the owl said, for want of breath.

Message of the President.

To the House of Representatives: After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much and careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th instant, and published in the Congressional Globe on the succeeding day. These clauses are in the following words:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose: First, of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; and second, also to investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof.

I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution, because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in the post offices, navy yards, public buildings, and other public works of the United States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and House, as incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and provide appropriate legislative remedies for any abuses which may be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them at present is to mark the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution over the first or accusatory portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body, whilst over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

It is solely in reference to the first or impeaching power that I propose to make a few observations. Except in this single case the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President.—In all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of the Government he is their equal. Indeed, he is the only direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them and them alone, is he responsible, whilst acting within the sphere of his constitutional, and not in any manner to the House of Representatives. The people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible, and dignified office in the world; and the individual, however unworthy, now holding this exalted position, will take care, so far as in him lies, that their rights and prerogatives shall never be violated. In his person, but shall pass to his successors uninspired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent. He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt, come from what quarter it may, to abridge the constitutional rights of the Executive, and render him subservient to any human power except themselves. The people have not confined the President to the exercise of executive duties.

They have also conferred upon him, in a large measure, legislative discretion.—No bill can become a law without his approval as representing the people of the United States, unless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two thirds of both Houses. In this legislative capacity he might, in common with the Senate and House of Representatives institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts which ought to influence his judgment in approving or vetoing any bill. This participation in the performance of legislative duties between co-ordinate branches of the Government, ought to inspire the conduct of all of them in their relations towards each other with mutual forbearance and respect. At least each has a right to demand justice from the other. The cause of complaint is that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President. The trial of an impeachment of the President before the Senate, on charges preferred and prosecuted against him by the House of Representatives, would be an imposing spectacle to the world. In the result not only his removal from the Presidential office would be involved, but what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character, both in the eyes of the present and of future generations might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would in some degree be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial, it declares that the Chief Justice shall preside. This was doubtless caused the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice President might be biased by the fact that in case of a removal of the President from office the same shall devolve on the Vice President.

The preliminary proceedings in the House in the case of charges which may involve impeachment, have been well and wisely settled, by long practice, upon principles of equal justice, both to the accused and to the people. The precedent established in the case of Judge Peck of Missouri, in 1831, after careful review of all former precedents, will I venture to predict, stand the test of time. In that case Luke Edward Lawless, the accuser, presented a petition to the House, in which he set forth minutely and specifically, his causes of complaint. He prayed that the conduct and proceedings in behalf of the said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made thereon as to your wisdom and justice shall seem proper. This petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make similar investigations. It is a standing committee supposed to be appointed without reference to special case, and at

from different portions of the Union, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings, and whose habits of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task. No tribunal, from their position and character could, in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the committee itself, with the view to ascertain the truth of the charge.

They were cross examined by him, and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of complaint. In view of this precedent, and what is of far greater importance, in view of the Constitution and principles of eternal justice, in what manner has the President of the United States been treated by the House of Representatives? Mr. John Covode, a representative from Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the President. Instead of following the wise precedents of former times, and especially that in the case of Judge Peck, and referring the accusation to the Committee on the Judiciary, the House have made my accuser one of my judges.

To make the accuser the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I am to appear before Mr. Covode, either personally or by a substitute, to cross examine the witnesses which he may produce before himself, to sustain his own accusations against me, and perhaps even this poor boon may be denied to the President.

And what is the nature of the investigation which his resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it. The Committee is to inquire, not into any specific charge or charges, but whether the President has, by "money, patronage or other improper means, sought to influence"—not the action of any individual member or members of Congress, but "the action (of the entire body) of Congress itself, or any Committee thereof." The President might have had some glimmering of the nature of the offence to be investigated had his accuser pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or defeat by the employment of "money, patronage or other improper means."

But the accusation is bound by no such limits. It extends to the whole circle of legislation; to the interference "for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory." And what law does not appertain to the rights of State or Territory? And what law or laws has the President failed to execute? These might easily have been pointed out had any such existed. Had Mr. Lawless asked an inquiry to be made by the House whether Judge Peck, in general terms, had not violated his judicial duties, without the specification of any particular act, I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body in favor of the inquiry. Since the time of the Star Chamber and of General Warrants, there has been no such proceeding in England. The House of Representatives, the impeaching power of the country without consenting to hear a word of explanation, have endorsed the accusation against the President, and made it their own act. They even refused to permit a member to inquire of the President's accuser what were the specific charges against him. Thus in this preliminary accusation of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against a co-ordinate branch of the Government, under the impeaching power, the House refused to hear a single suggestion even in regard to the correct mode of proceeding; but, without a moment's delay, passed the accusatory resolutions under the pressure of the previous question.

In the institution of a prosecution for any offence against the most honorable citizen—and I claim for myself no greater rights than he enjoys—the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States, require that he should be informed, in the very beginning, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, in order to prepare for his defence. There are other principles which I might enumerate, not less sacred, presenting an impenetrable shield to protect every citizen falsely charged with a criminal offence. These have been violated in the prosecution instituted by the House of Representatives against the Executive branch of the Government. Shall the President alone be deprived of the protection of those great principles which prevail in every land where a ray of liberty penetrates the gloom of despotism? Shall the Executive alone be deprived of rights which all his fellow citizens enjoy? The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise and great men who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the Government was to the aggrandizement of the Legislative at the expense of the Executive and Judicial departments.

I again declare emphatically, that I make this protest for no reason personal to myself, and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving as a member for five successive terms. I have lived long in this goodly land, and have enjoyed all the offices and honors which my country could bestow. Amid all the political storms through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity, and this as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country, I feel proudly conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name. I do not fear even this, because I cherish an humble confidence that the gracious Being who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice, will not desert me now, when I can declare before God and my country that no human being with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonorable proposition, and, until the recent developments, it had never entered into my imagination that any person, even in the storm of exasperated political excitement would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now however exclaim in the language of complaint, employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that "I have been abused" in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could

Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT. HARRISBURG, April 3. SENATE.—The vote of last night on the report of the Committee of Conference on the general appropriation bill, was, on motion of Mr. Finney, reconsidered, and the bill recommitted to the Committee.

Pending the motion to reconsider, an amendment was moved, instructing the Senate Committee to recede from the Senate amendment relative to the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, but it was lost—yeas 9, nays 17. After a short time, Mr. Finney, Chairman of the Senate Committee of Conference on the Appropriation bill, made report, recommending that the Senate recede from the proviso relative to the graduation of the salaries of County School Superintendents. The report was adopted. The bill to incorporate the South Pittsburgh Coal Company, which had been vetoed, was passed over the veto. The bill giving Justices of the Peace power to try certain actions of a criminal character, with a jury of six persons, which had been vetoed, was taken up, and the veto sustained.

The Senate then went into an election for Speaker, which resulted in the choice of Robert M. Palmer, of Schuylkill (Republican). The Democrats voted for Mr. Miller, of Washington.

Mr. Francis, in retiring from the Chair, delivered a most able address. Mr. Palmer assumed the Chair on being declared elected Speaker, and the oath having been administered, delivered an eloquent speech of thanks to the members for the honor of being chosen their presiding officer. After resolutions of thanks to the officers, &c., the Speaker declared the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.—Mr. Huse offered a resolution tendering the thanks of members to the Hon. Wm. C. Lawrence, Speaker of the House, for the eminently just manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the body. The resolution, on motion, was postponed for a short time. Mr. Ellmaker moved to reconsider the vote, disagreeing to the report of the Committee of Conference on the general appropriation bill, and stated his object to be to obtain the recommission of the bill to a new Committee.

The motion to reconsider was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Williston moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee, which was agreed to. Mr. Williston asked to be excused from serving on the Committee, which was not agreed to.

The Governor returned with his objections the bills to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and to incorporate the Acrated Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia. Both vetoes were sustained. The veto of the bill relative to the Allentown School Districts was also sustained. The bill to incorporate the Commercial Guarantee Company of Philadelphia, was reconsidered and passed finally. Mr. Strong, from the Committee of Conference on the General Appropriation bill, made a report, stating that the Senate had agreed to recede from certain amendments relative to the salaries of County School Superintendents, but insisting on their amendment touching the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The House adopted the report of the Committee; yeas 51, nays 41. Mr. Huse's resolution of thanks to Mr. Speaker Lawrence was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Achenbach offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to the Chief Clerk which was agreed to. Resolutions of thanks were also voted to the clergy of Harrisburg, and the various officers of the House.

A committee of two was appointed to wait on the Governor, in conjunction with a like committee of the Senate, to inform him that the two Houses of the Legislature would adjourn sine die at 12 o'clock. Mr. Jackson offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee of two, to inform the Senate that the House was ready to adjourn, and Messrs. Jackson and Hoffus were appointed the Committee. Mr. Thompson then rose and delivered a farewell address to the members, amid the most profound silence, which strangely contrasted with the bustle and confusion that had till then prevailed. Mr. T.'s address was a masterly effort, although entirely extempore. A message was received from the Governor, informing the House that he would present them with the appropriation bill at 10 o'clock, P. M. The House, on motion, took a recess until 1 o'clock. Upon reassembling, at ten minutes before 1 o'clock, a message was received from the Governor, communicating his approval of the general appropriation bill. Mr. Thompson, Speaker pro tem, and