

Cor. of the Balt. Republican and Argus.
Important from California.

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, Oct 10, 1847.

Expected Attempt of a Reconquest of New Mexico—The Fleet gone on an Expedition to take Certain Ports—The Troops at Monterey—Their Labors—A Pestilence at Monterey—Deaths of Troops—Death of Lieut. C. J. Minor and Feeling Notice of the same—Dark-eyed Maid of California, a Ministering Angel to him—California fast becoming Yankeeized—Vast Quantities of Wheat raised—Mission Stations becoming Cities—Emigrants pouring in from America and all parts of the World—A Great Country—Execution, &c.

DEAN ARAGO:—I have the chance of sending you one more epistle from the far West. There has been a rumor afloat that Gen. Castro has raised 1800 men in New Mexico, and is approaching this country for its reconquest, and a courier has arrived with despatches from Col. Stephenson, Com't. at Los Angeles, informing the Governor of the reports, that this force has already crossed the Colorado, and have 14 pieces of Artillery with them, but no reliance is as yet placed in the rumor.

The Fleet, consisting of the Frigate Congress, Razez Independence, Sloop-of-War Portsmouth, Cyane, Dale and Preble, under the command of Com. Shubrick, (whose broad pennant is on board the Independence) have sailed for the purpose of taking the ports of Mazatlan, Acapulco, San Blas, and all other ports of any consequence on the Pacific coast; and by the next mail I hope to be able to inform you of the result. As for us poor devils, we have been placed here as a kind of Police party, with no hope of signaling ourselves as braves of the battle-field, or for chivalrous deeds of arms.

During the past summer the troops, Comp's. F, 3d Art., and Comp's. I, New York Vol., have built a sufficiency of permanent Fortifications to mount 20 24 pd. guns and 4 mortars, and erected two 2 story log buildings, 90 feet by 20, and an Ordnance store, 80 by 30—besides an enormous share of drill.

Monterey has been visited by a pestilence for the last three months, which has carried off a great many of the hardy sons of America. Our troops have suffered severely from it—more than two thirds have had the disease and eight of them have died. They have sunk into the grave not unmourned nor unwept! But there is one who has left our ranks that all have mourned—for whom particular regret is felt—the young and noble Lieut. C. J. Minor, of Co. F, 3d Ar. He died on the 17th day of August, after a short illness, of this withering and beseeching disease. Every attention was paid him by his brother officers, and all who knew him: the dark-eyed maid of wild California was by his side also—in his wild deliriums of fever, when he called for his mother, his sisters, and all the fond ones of youth, she, kind, gentle woman, was there to soothe his troubles and bathe with water his parched lips!

California is fast becoming Yankeeized; the American modes of agriculture and living of every kind is taken up by the natives, and their Egyptian modes abandoned. There has been immense quantities of Wheat raised during the past year. Monterey and San Francisco, which were nothing more than Mission Stations a few months ago, have spread out into Cities. More than five hundred houses have been built during the past summer, and many more commenced that will not be finished before the rainy season or winter commences. Emigrants are pouring in every day, not only from the States but from every part of the world, and by the time our old Uncle claims it for himself, we will ask to be admitted into the Union as a State. We have several of the white hat gents among us, whose where toms and where-froms we know not—and taking all things together this is a great country. The usual mode of public execution in this country has been by shooting—we will, on Friday next, teach them the civilized mode of hanging two Indians for the murder of a New York Volunteer. The Bowie-knife and Pistol are ornaments worn by all, and are entirely indispensable at present. More by next mail from yours,

Most respectfully, J. H. C.

Late from Texas.—Indian Warfare.

Bloody Fight between the Delawares and Camanches—Twenty-five Delawares Killed—Defeat of a Marauding Party of Camanches. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31, 1848.

The Overland Express that arrived here this morning, brings New Orleans papers of the 25th inst.

The steamboat Globe arrived at New Orleans on the previous day from Galveston, bringing dates of the 22d. A war had broken out between the Delaware and the Camanche tribe of Indians, and a bloody fight had taken place, in which the former were defeated with a loss of twenty-five warriors. The cause of the war is attributed to the Delawares having encroached upon the hunting grounds of the Camanches.

The loss of warriors will probably excite the Delaware Nation to revenge, and they will probably raise a large force to carry on this new Indian war.

A party of Camanches had stolen twelve horses from the camp of Capt. Gillette, on the Seio, some time since. Lieut. Cozzens, with twelve men, followed in pursuit, and after nine days' travel, overtook the party and routed them completely, killing seven and recapturing the horses stolen, and seizing a large number belonging to the Indians.

It is rumored that several tribes of Indians have volunteered to carry on the war against Mexico.

The War between the Camanches and the Delawares.

The Texas papers mention the origin of the war between the Camanches and the Delawares to be the encroachments of the latter upon the hunting grounds of the former. As they are remarkably skilful hunters they have destroyed immense numbers of buffalo and deer, and game has become so scarce in some portions of the Camanche country that the Indians are compelled to feed on horses and mules. The Camanches have also become exasperated with the Delawares because they have sided with the whites whenever hostilities have existed between them and the Indian tribes of Texas. The Delawares have but a few lodges in Texas, and can at present muster scarcely 200 warriors there; but they can easily induce hundreds of warriors to join them from their settlements in Missouri, and it is probable that the Shawnees will make common cause with them against the Camanches. The Delawares and Shawnees are better supplied with firearms, and more expert in their use, than the Camanches; and it is quite probable that they will drive the latter from a large portion of their present hunting grounds, if the war should become general.

The Houston Telegraph has the following particulars of an

INDIAN FIGHT.—We learn from Mr. Bromond, that a thieving party of Camanches, who were probably returning from the frontiers of Mexico, stole twelve horses from the camp of Capt. Gillette, on the Seio, a few months since. Lieut. Cozzens, with twelve men, went in pursuit of the Indians, and after following them nine days, overtook them near the head waters of the Nences. They sought shelter in a thicket, but the gallant Cozzens charged directly into the thicket, and after a short but desperate contest hand to hand, completely routed them. Seven of the Indians were killed, one severely wounded, and the remainder, supposed to be five or six, escaped. Two of the rangers were killed, and another severely wounded, and Lieut. Cozzens was dangerously wounded with an arrow in the side. He also received a severe wound in the arm. All of the stolen horses were recaptured, and eight or ten horses that belonged to the Indians were also captured. This is certainly one of the most brilliant exploits that has occurred on our western frontier since the desperate fight of Col. Hays with the Camanches on the San Saba.

In the same number of the Telegraph, we find the following paragraph:

The Indian tribes that were hovering along our northeastern frontiers, a few months since, have nearly all disappeared. Scarcely any large parties of Indians have visited any of our trading posts or frontier settlements east of the Colorado, since the last council was held. It is rumored on the frontier that a large number of the warriors of the Ionies, Caddoes, Cherokes, Keachies, Camanches, Towaccanies and Seminoles have volunteered to carry on a war against Mexico. The Indians that have for the last two or three months been devastating the country around Durango, San Luis Potosi and Perras, probably belong to these tribes; and if they should return laden with spoils, there is reason to fear that the war fever will be communicated to the great tribes of Cherokes, Choctaws, Seminoles, &c., of Arkansas. The young warriors of these tribes would, doubtless, delight to display their prowess in the new field of glory that has recently been opened in Mexico; and if they should ever combine under such a leader as Cotacosh, of the Camanches, or the Wild Cat, of the Seminoles, they might overrun the northern provinces of Mexico, as easily as the bands of Attila overrun the southern provinces of Europe.

The Revenue of Mexico.—A long and minute report appears in the New York Herald, upon the revenue of Mexico for 1844, said to have been sent by Gen. Scott to the government at Washington for its guidance. The gross amount of nominal revenues is put down at \$25,905,348, as follows:—Duties on exterior commerce, \$7,083,720; interior commerce, \$4,161,128; tax on real estate and industrial professions, \$2,809,405; rents administered for account of government, \$2,388,045; and revenues and balance of accounts, \$114,069; extraordinary resources, chiefly loans, \$6,280,624; deposits, \$2,501,533. The actual revenue was only \$16,543,511, the loans and some other items having to be deducted. This is the annual receipt into the treasury for fourteen years. This amount, it is estimated, might be increased to \$22,000,000 by a more efficient system of administration and collection. It is said that no source of revenue has been so productive as that derived from foreign commerce, and the duties to which it is subjected. But the national treasury has never received more than one half, or perhaps more than one third, of the duties which might have been collected under a better system of imports administered by well selected and well behaved officers. Under the new American tariff, the amount of Custom House receipts will not be less than \$12,000,000 per annum, all collecting charges to be deducted—consumption duties to be collected in the sea ports and frontier custom houses, at the time that the goods are forwarded to the interior. These would be fixed at twenty per cent. on the amount of the import duties payable, which would give a net revenue of \$2,400,000.

CHLOROPHORM.—The perfect success with which this agent operates to produce insensibility to pain, says the Spirit of the Times, was manifested on Wednesday last, when one of the most painful operations known in surgery, was successfully performed upon Mr. Murdoch, the tragedian, while under its influence, by Dr. L. A. Sayre, of New York.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, February 5, 1848.

V. H. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 2d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, S. E. Corner Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, corner of Third and Dock Streets, Sun Buildings, opposite Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Democratic Central Taylor Committee.

- Hon John C. Bucher, of Dauphin county
- Hon John M. Reed, of Philadelphia city
- Hon Richard Vaux do do
- Robert Allen, Esq. do do
- Andrew Miller, Esq. Philadelphia county
- Samuel D. Patterson, Esq. Montgomery county
- Franklin Vanant, Esq. Bucks county
- Joseph J. Lewis Esq. Chester county
- Dr William Gray, Delaware county
- Henry W. Smith, Esq. Berks county
- Hon Ellis Lewis, Lancaster county
- Charles W. Higgins, Esq. Northumberland co
- Hon John Snyder, Union county
- Col James Burnside, Centre county
- Robert J. Fisher, Esq. York county
- Oliver Watson, Jr. Esq. Lycoming county
- Gen J. K. Morehead, Allegheny county
- Col Israel Painter, Westmoreland county
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- James Peacock, Esq. of Dauphin county
- Hon William Dock do
- Gen Simon Cameron do
- Benjamin Park, Esq. do
- Gen Christian Seiler do
- Philip Dougherty, Esq. do
- O. Barrett, Esq. do
- Francis C. Carson, Esq. do
- James Brady, Esq. do
- Edward A. Lesley, Esq. do

The editor will be absent for several weeks, which will account for the dearth of editorial in our columns.

ERROR.—Dr Spratt was appointed postmaster in Snyderstown, and not Rer Spratt, as we erroneously stated last week.

FIRE.—On Monday evening last, Mr John H. Parry's store-room, in this place, was discovered to be on fire, a short time after the store had been closed. The timely discovery of the fire and the active exertions of our firemen, prevented its further outbreak. About 1200 dollars worth of dry goods, however, were consumed, which, we understand, had been insured. The fire, it is supposed, was communicated by a spark from a candle.

We noticed at the fire, that the firemen suffered great inconvenience from the want of buckets. It is obvious that when the flames are confined to the interior of the building, the only means to extinguish is by the introduction of water by hose or buckets, as the stream from the pipe would be of little effect. Our firemen have not sufficient hose to reach far into a building, and are forced to depend on the buckets which the citizens are required by a law of the borough to provide. Some years ago, almost every house-keeper had strong leather fire buckets hanging in some safe and convenient place, and as soon as the alarm was given, conveyed them to the scene of action. Now, there is scarcely one of these useful articles to be seen, and in their place, at every fire, are a mongrel collection of horse, sloop, milk and water buckets of all descriptions. After the danger has passed, the owner is obliged to wander over half the town in search of his property, and in many cases fruitlessly. We would respectfully suggest to the Burgess and Council, that it would be an excellent idea for them to enforce the law requiring citizens to provide themselves with fire-buckets. While we are on this subject, we would also suggest to persons who are not connected with the fire department, the propriety of permitting the officers of the companies to have the direction of their own apparatus. They are the proper persons to command; and those who wish to assist the firemen, can do much more service by obeying than directing, and thereby prevent the confusion which necessarily arises from the interference of those not in charge of the apparatus.

JOHN M. READ, Esq.—A writer in the City Item speaks in high terms of the forensic eloquence of John M. Read, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mr Read is not only a sound lawyer, but a sound statesman.

THE UNION MAGAZINE.—We have before us the February number of this magazine of Literature and Art, edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, and published by Israel Post, 140 Nassau street, New York. This magazine possesses a greater variety than any of the magazines of the day. The engravings are excellent and the illustrations numerous. The typography and paper are such as to reflect credit upon the enterprising publisher. The terms are \$3 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.—A letter from F. K. West, dated Holidaysburg, January 19, says: "I have just returned from a tour along the damaged portion of the canal east, and I think I can speak with confidence, when I say that there is no doubt as to the canal being ready for the Spring navigation as early as the weather will permit."

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.—We have received the February number of this excellent work, issued monthly by Geo. B. Zieber & Co., of Philadelphia, at 25 cents per number or \$3 per annum. The number before us contains thirteen songs, among them: A new song "The men of Chirubusco," "Black-eyed Susan," "Rory O'More," "The Battle of the Kegs," "Angels' Whisper," "Old Dan Tucker," "Home, sweet Home," besides twenty-eight illustrations or pictures to match. Among the illustrations are the portraits of Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and others. It is a cheap publication, and the manner in which it is got up is creditable to the enterprising publishers.

BUTTER.—It is a fact well known to all makers and consumers of butter, that during the winter season this article does not possess as rich a flavor as that manufactured in the spring and summer. Indeed, we rarely can procure any butter now, except that white, cheesy looking stuff, the sight of which destroys our appetite. We beg leave to call the attention of all makers of this necessary luxury to the annexed recipe. By following the process described in it, you will have, instead of the cheese-like stuff which is usually made in the winter, rich, pure, sweet and yellow butter, that will delight both the eye and palate:

"TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER IN WINTER.—We often hear the complaint that butter made in winter is poor. Ours was so for several seasons. It was very slow in coming, and frothy, white, and sometimes bitter; while butter made from the same kind of milk in the warm season was good. I devised many plans for improvement, such as throwing in salt, warm milk, scalding cream, &c. but to no purpose. At length I scalded my milk when brought from the cow, afterwards setting it in either a cold or a warm place, as was most convenient. I mean I communicated a sufficient heat to destroy the effect which frosty feed has in autumn, or dry feed in winter upon it. Since which time we have made, with 15 minutes churning, purer, sweeter, and more yellow butter than we ever made in summer—and sometimes from the frozen cream gradually warmed. And were it not that the increase of manufactory, the pursuit of fashion, and other causes combined, render helping hands in a dairy room now-a-days very scarce, I should be at the trouble of scalding my milk before setting it during the summer, as well as in the winter; for surely, butter made in this way possesses a delicious richness and dryness which cannot be found in any other."—Cultivator.

LATE FROM THE BRAZOS.—A gentleman, arrived at New Orleans from Monterey per steamship Fanny, brings the intelligence that a train of 86 pack mules, belonging to Dr. Wilkinson and a Mexican, was attacked near Cerrillo, by forty Mexicans, and all the mules driven off. Major Norvell, of the 16th infantry on being informed of this attack, halted, and taking six American citizens, who volunteered for the purpose, started in pursuit. They soon overtook the Mexicans, and after a slight skirmish, in which one of the marauders was killed and two wounded, the mules were recovered and restored to the owners.

HON. ARNOT LAWRENCE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American says that among those gentlemen who favor the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, as the best adapted to the present situation of the country, there is a very considerable influence inclined to the Hon. Arnot Lawrence for the second office; and that he is also the choice of others who prefer different candidates for the Presidency. The writer remarks:—

However we may differ in our preferences or our views of policy, there can be no difference among the Whigs of the Union as to the fitness, the character and the ability of Mr Lawrence for this or for any other station for which his friends would nominate him. As a statesman, a philanthropist and a noble illustration of the American citizen, in his most elevated capacity, Mr Lawrence possesses the confidence and appreciation of the whole country, without respect to party. He has lived to raise his own monument, and to see his virtues, his patriotism, his charities, and his integrity inscribed upon it by the approbation of society at large. No public honor could elevate him higher than he now stands; and if just ambition seeks the applause of the good, he need not aspire to political station to find his reward or his appreciation. It will be a happy day for the Republic when men like ARNOT LAWRENCE are selected to administer the Government, who have no motive to take office but to serve their country, and no purpose to gratify but that of leaving an example worthy of emulation.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The meeting of the Whigs of the two Houses of Congress, last week, in reference to a National Convention is referred to in a letter in the New York Tribune, which says it was numerously attended. Senator Berrien, of Ga., presided, and among other Senators present were Messrs. Mangum, Webster, Corwin, Green, Baldwin, &c. There was a great deal of enthusiasm manifested, and a great confidence in the approaching triumph of the Whig party.

LUCKY MAN!—The Washington correspondent of the Evening Bulletin, says that Senator Cameron, of this State, has realized some \$300,000 by the sale of his lands in Virginia to some English company.

Reports prejudicial to the Erie Bank are in circulation. The Erie Gazette says the institution is one of the soundest and safest in the country, and no fears need be entertained for its solvency.

GEN. HARRISON'S CARRIAGE.—The family of the late Gen. Harrison advertise for sale the splendid carriage presented him shortly before his death by the Whig young men of Baltimore. It cost over three thousand dollars.

Appointments by the Canal Commissioners.

On the 25th the Canal Commissioners proceeded to make appointments on the Pennsylvania Improvements, when the following appointments were made.

- COLLECTORS.
- A B Cummings, Philadelphia
- Wm Gamble, Paoli
- Robert Lavery, Parkersburg
- John F. Houston, Columbia
- John R. Manderfield, Portsmouth
- A Stewart, Swatara Aqueduct
- Samuel Marquart, out-let lock, Portsmouth
- Samuel S. Rigler, Harrisburg
- George Ziegler, Duncan's Island bridge
- John Shoemaker, Juniata Aqueduct
- Wm R. M. Coy, Lewistown
- J. M. Cunningham, Huntingdon
- Obad Edson, Johnstown
- James A. McCulloch, Freeport
- Benj. Dike, Freeport Aqueduct
- Levi G. Clover, Pittsburg
- J. H. Morrison, Northumberland
- Jan S. Campbell, Berwick
- James A. Dunlap, Easton
- Jacob Hibbs, Bristol

- WEIGHMASTERS.
- Jared Ketcham, Philadelphia
- J. P. Duchman, Lancaster
- A P. Maderwell, Columbia
- G. L. Mytinger, Portsmouth
- George Potts, Weigh Scales
- James Shurtan, Weigh Scales, Johnstown.
- Geo A. Kuntz, Pittsburg
- Jacob G. Chesney, Northumberland
- Chas E. Weygant, Easton

SUPERVISORS.

- John Maglanchlin, Eastern Division
- James Turner, Lower Juniata
- James Ross, Upper Juniata
- William M. Pherson, Upper Western
- George Blattenberger, Susquehanna
- Thomas Bennett, West Branch
- Wm K. Huffnagle, Delaware Division.

THE EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"It is estimated, by those who keep 'the run' of such things, that the whole amount of silver and gold shipped to France and England, beginning with September last, is from ten to eleven millions of dollars. The outward current seems now to have ceased except for the passing off of things already started. The London Packet this week to \$100,000, and a small amount will probably go by the next steamer. But this coin was purchased before the decline in bills, and is sent forward because it cannot be disposed of here, without loss. The exchanges all over the South and West are in our favor, with the exception of Philadelphia, which somehow continues to keep us in debt in spite of free trade, which was to have been our ruin. Within the last four days three or four hundred thousand dollars in coin have been received here, and large sums in American gold have been deposited in the Banks for want of a better market."

During a recent snow storm in Utica, the operator in the telegraph office was knocked off his seat by a discharge of electricity.

THE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF IRON IN ENGLAND, news of which was received by the late arrivals, will undoubtedly operate injuriously on the iron interests of this country under the present low Tariff. We learn that railroad iron has been offered by the English agents in the Atlantic cities at from \$50 to \$55 per ton. Delivered, and other iron in proportion. Large orders have been sent out already by the last steamer, and we will now, no doubt, very soon reap the benefits of that admirable British Tariff of 1846. Several rolling mills and iron establishments in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia and vicinity, have stopped operations or are about doing so; and we fear the worst for our own immediate neighborhood, which so entirely depends upon the successful state of the iron trade.—Daniels' Democrat.

A VOLUME OF TREASON.—General Pierce, in his speech at Concord, N. H., last Wednesday, on the occasion of his public reception, stated that on entering the national palace of Mexico, our soldiers discovered a bound volume of extracts from the different papers throughout the United States opposed to the war. These extracts were taken indiscriminately from all the opposition papers, and were used by the Mexican government to produce the impression amongst the people of that country that the people and press of the United States were opposed to the war.

FROM UPPER CALIFORNIA.—A recent letter from Monterey, California, to the Journal of Commerce, announces that Com. Shubrick intended to take possession of San Blas, Acapulco, and Tehuantepec, in addition to Guaymas and Mazatlan, whose surrender has been already announced. When this is accomplished, Mexico will not have possession of a single port worthy of the name, on either ocean. Emigrants have arrived in great numbers, and the writer of the letter says this would have settled the fate of California without any declaration of war with Mexico. He says it is impossible ever to recede that country to Mexico. They don't care a fig how Congress figures it out, they have settled the matter for themselves, and as a territory independent of Mexico, it will be admitted into the American Union. Mr. Colton, formerly of this city, is still the Alcalde.—The citizens would not let him resign.

The Duke of Devonshire has an income of \$1,850,000; Louis Philippe is said to be worth \$150,000,000; Sir Robert Peel \$50,000,000; and John Jacob Astor \$30,000,000.

A FRENCH DISCOVERY.—Fires in chimneys, in France, have recently been prevented, by placing three frames of wire work one foot above each other, near the base of the chimney; no flames will pass them.

(Correspondence of the Public Ledger, Legislative Proceedings.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Small presented a memorial Kensington, signed by 1,200 citizens in favor of the ten hour system.

Mr. Forsyth reported, with amendments bill to prevent the employment in factories children under twelve years of age. Bills read in Place.—Mr. Smith, to incorporate the American Telegraph Company.

Mr. Middlewarth, to incorporate the L. burg Bank.

Pennsylvania Railroad.—The Senate res on second reading, the consideration of the bill to amend the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The third section was negatived, and Mr. Small moved to amend by adding a section: "The provisions of the mechanics' lien law, work and labor done, materials furnished, but the section was rejected—yeas 6, nays 10. The bill was then read a third time and, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brenner, Black, Bri Crabb, Darsie, Harris Johnston, (Army) Jordan King, Lewis, Matthias, Middle Rich, Richards, Sanderson, Smith, Synse rett, Williamson, Speaker—19.

Nays—Best, Creacraft, Forsyth, Gillis, Gou, (Eric) Mason, Overfield, Potteiger, S Small, Streeter—11.

HOUSE.—Bills Reported.—Mr. Eshelman presented to the act to reform the penal Code of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Fox, in relation to the lien of mechanics on buildings, as committed.

Mr. Lyburn, relating to preservation of wills and testaments, with a recommendation that it be negatived.

Mr. Frick, relative to the collection of probate fees, with a recommendation of negatived.

Mr. Ives, a supplement to the act to incorporate the Lykens Valley Canal Company.

The Ten Hour Bill.—Mr. Ferron, of Select Committee, reported the bill to the hours of labor, with amendments.

The bill is rather an extension of read in place by Mr. Ferron, which was read in the Ledger some days since. It prohibits minors from being employed in furnaces, mills, factories or workshops more than 10 hours in every 24; it likewise its the employment of children under years of age, under a penalty of forty dollars every offence; it also fixes ten hours a day's work over the State. This last part of the bill does not prevent an adult from more than ten hours if he please so to prevent the exaction of more than ten labor to satisfy a contract.

The penalties provided in the bill a the regulation and abridgement of the hours of apprentices and other minors facturing establishments and workah;

SENATE.—Bills read in place.—John a supplement to the act relating to warrants and manumissions.

Mr. Crabb, for the regulation of the department of Philadelphia City and Co so, for the protection of the property Women.

Mr. Creacraft relative to the amendment of Sheriff's deeds.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hollowell, of Montgomery, offered the following resolution, which table one day:

Resolved, That the Standing S mittees of this House be instructed to versely to all petitions and bills wh referred to them, when authority is the subject-matter of the petition been conferred upon the courts of this wealth.

Mr. Ball, a supplement to the act State debt, and to incorporate the P Railroad and Canal Company, and t much of said act as allows money to be taxed for county purposes.

Mr. Benedict, a bill to establish Banking law; made the order of Monday next, and 500 copies of the ed to be printed.

Mr. Fox, a supplement to the creation of a new county out of part ing, to be called Sullivan.

Mr. Evans, of Chester, respecting and providing for an abridged form.

Mr. Kerr, a supplement to the ac arbitrations and proceedings in court

SENATE.—Bill read in Place.—M of Armstrong, to secure to marrie use of their property; also, to property from executors levied property of their husbands; also, to right of choice made under last will ments.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF OHIO.—Th the Ohio Secretary of State upon t Schools, gives 6,156 as the number districts in the State; 876 as the traditional districts; 4,882 as the common schools in the State; 2 number of male, and 2,577 as the n male teachers, and 33,232 as the male, and 30,026 as the number of lars reported. Twenty-seven c made no report of the number of sc —thirty-four counties have made the number of schools—thirty-two report of the number of teachers county have returned the numbe The amount paid teachers of com from the common school fund, in fit tion, is, for male teachers, \$132, for female teachers, \$50,292 81. been appropriated and apportioned real questions for purposes of commu ring the past year the sum of \$250,