...ow dealt with to the punishment of our captives. They were not quite sobered. Their feet were unbound but their arms were still securely tied. We marched them into the woods off the road, and having used them as regulators are wont to use such delinquents, we set fire to the cabin, gave all the skins and implements, to the young Indian warrior, and proceeded well pleased towards the settlements.

During upwards of twenty-five years, which my wanderings extended to all parts of our country, this was the only time at which my life was in danger from my fellow creatures. Indeed, so little risk do our travellers run in the United States, that no one born there ever dreams of any to be encountered on the road; and I suppose the inhabitants of the cabin were not Americans.

Reader will you believe that not many miles from the place where this adventure happened, 28 years ago, no inhabitation of civilized man was expected, and very few ever came, large roads are now made, cultivation has converted the woods into fertile fields, taverns have been erected, and much of what we Americans call comfort is to be met with. So fast does improvement proceed in our abundant and free country.

Oriental Punishment.

T. T. Meadows, Esq., translator to H. B. M.'s consulate in China recently read a paper before the Asiatic Society of London, upon executions in China. In the course of this paper an account is given of the execution of thirty-four "rebels or banditti." The scene occurred at the ordinary place of execution, at Canton, where it is stated that more than five hundred human beings have been put to death within the past eight months; that Mr. Meadows was accompanied by two English residents at Canton; and that he found in the place, which he entered by a strongly guarded door, a few of the lower officials, but no visible preparations of any kind, except a cross at which the thirty four criminals were to be cut up, and a fire of fragrant sandal wood burning before the shed where the Mandarins sat to superintend the executions, in order to conceal what is described as the "horrid effluvium" "arising from the decomposed heads remaining there."

"After waiting (says the account,) a considerable time, all the criminals were introduced, most of them walking to their places but some carried in baskets and tumbled out on the spot appointed for them, where they lay powerless, either from excess of fear or from treatment inflicted during trial and imprisonment. A man stood behind each criminal, and placed him in a kneeling position, with his face towards the ground, holding him in his position by grasping his hands which were bound behind his back. In case of resistance, which happens very rarely, the criminal's queue is held by a second assistant, and dragged forward by force, so as to keep the neck extended. When all the criminals were placed in the required positions, the executioner seized a sabre with both hands, and proceeded to his work. In the present instance the man was a mild looking soldier selected from the ranks of the army. The sword was a common sabre of three feet in length; and one of those employed on the occasion was laid on the Society table. It appears that there is no official weapon required; for the officers of the army anxious to "flesh their swords," send them for the purpose to the executioner, who has thus a sufficient supply for his most extensive operations. The number decapitated on the occasion described was thirty three; and the executioner took up a fresh sword as soon as he felt the edge of the one employed becoming dull, which was usually the case after cutting off two or three heads.

When all was ready the man stood firm with his legs somewhat apart. On hearing the word 'pan' pronounced by the officer superintending, and after a sharp order to the criminal, 'Don't move,' he raised his sword straight up, and brought it rapidly down with the full strength of both arms, giving additional force to the blow by dropping his body perpendicularly to a sitting posture. The horrid task was soon done; after cutting off the head of one victim, the man threw himself by a bound, into a position by the side of the next; and in somewhat less than three minutes, the whole thirty-three were headless—the head in every case but the first being completely severed at one blow. In three or four cases, where the criminals retained their full strength, the bodies after decapitation, rose quite upright; and Mr. Meadows is satisfied that unless restrained by the man behind, they would have sprung into the air. When this part of the tragedy was over, the more horrible work of slow death was carried into effect upon the remaining criminal, who was bound to the cross mentioned above. He was a strongly built man, apparently forty years old, who had escaped in the first instance, but who had voluntarily surrendered himself to certain death, in order to save from torture his wife and family, who had been seized by the Chinese government with the cruel policy usual on such occasions. In this instance the flesh was cut from the forehead, breast and extremities of the sufferer with a short knife which was on the table before the meeting; the body was immediately taken from the cross and the head cut off. The duration of the punishment was about four or five minutes. The bodies were then packed up in coffins and carried away.

A Rich Chase.—Some years ago an Irishman was knocked down and robbed. He accused a man of having committed the robbery; in due time the case came up for trial. The Irishman being upon the stand, was cross examined after having sworn positively to the guilt of the prisoner, by one of our keenest lawyers, and something like the following was the result:

"You say that the prisoner at the bar was the man who assaulted and robbed you?"

"Yes."

"Was it moonlight when the occurrence took place?"

"Devil the bit of it."

"Was it starlight?"

"Not a whit; it was so dark that you could not have seen your hand before you."

"Was there any light shining from any house near by?"

"Devil a bit iv a house was there any where about."

"Well then, if there was no moon, no starlight, no light from any other house, and so dark that you couldn't see even your hand before you, how are you able to swear that the prisoner is the man?—How did you see him?"

"Why, yer Honor, when the spalpeen struck me (may the devil fly away wid him) the fire flew out iv my eyes so bright you might have seen to pick up a pin, you could be jabers."

The court, jury, counsel and spectators exploded with shouts at this quaint idea, and the prisoner was directly after declared not guilty.

The Susquehanna Register.

JOHN C. MILLER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, March 18, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

[Subject to the ratification of the People.]

New Post Offices.

The P. M. General has established a new Postoffice in Choconut township, in this county, with the name of "St. Josephs," Francis Quinn, P. M.

Also one at Montrose Depot, with the name of "*Montrose Depot*," J. B. Salisbury, Postmaster.

Aid to the Governor.—Gov. Bigler has appointed H. W. Nicholson, Esq. of Waverly, Luz. co. one of his aids. If the Governor always bestows his complimentary honors with as much judicious taste, he will have a splendid guard of honor.

Forwarding Line.

We invite attention to the advertisment in our columns of the line established at Montrose Depot for the forwarding and sale of butter and other produce. The business here and on the road is in the hands of experienced and safe persons. And the sales at New York will be made by a competent salesman. Those who have buisness of this kind with New York markets will do well to entrust their business with this line.

County Conventions in Pennsylvania for Gen. Scott.

Schuylkill County held its Convention and passed resolutions in favor of Gen. Scott for the Presidency. The Bradford Whigs met on the 10th ult. and passed resolutions of a similar import.

The Whigs of Montgomery county met on March 3d. The resolutions state, that "the administration of Millard Fillmore, characterized as it has been by wisdom and prudence, is entitled to the regard of the Whigs of the Union." Gen. Scott is "the man of the times," and they hail with delight the unbounded enthusiasm which proclaims him the next President.

In Dauphin county the Whig Convention of March 10th passed resolutions endorsing the administration of Fillmore, and instructing the delegates to vote for and support Gen. Scott for the Presidency.

The Whigs of Adams met on the 20th and instructed their delegates for Scott, "believing not only that his distinguished and patriotic services have well merited the highest honors which a grateful public can bestow—but that he possesses the confidence of the people in such a degree as to ensure for him, if nominated, a triumphant election."

The Whigs of Franklin co. have elected Wm. McLellan Senatorial delegate, and James Crawford and D. F. Robinson representative delegates to the Whig State Convention. The Convention also adopted resolutions approving of the administration of President Fillmore, and instructing the delegates to support Winfield Scott for President, and James C. Jones for Vice President.

The Lebanon Whig County Convention has selected John W. Killinger Senatorial delegate to the Whig State Convention, with instructions to vote for Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and James C. Jones, of Tenn. for the Vice Presidency.

The Whigs of the 3d Congressional District of Phila. have elected a Delegate to the National Convention, and instructed him to support General Scott for the Presidency.

Other counties have expressed their preference that the old veteran should be nominated. The Press of the State seems to be pretty generally in favor of him, and the probabilities have been reduced nearly to a certainty, that this State will send a delegation almost unanimously instructed to vote for him. And in this we are not alone. Maine has declared thro' a State Convention, for Scott. So have Indiana and Delaware. New York has as yet elected but two delegates, one from the Genesee district, and one from the Oneida—but both Scott men.

That he will be the candidate we can now have but little doubt. The Webster movement, in some places, is a compliment, and will result in nothing more.—As a compliment to his eminent abilites and pre-eminent public services, it is deserved and proper. But that it will result in giving him any considerable number of votes in the Convention we cannot believe. The only danger to Scott from this source, is that districts will be carried for Webster, which Fillmore could not get, and these eventually given to Fillmore. But these all with Fillmore's southern strength, will hardly be sufficient to defeat Scott. Although we are not as sanguine of his nomination as many, yet we confidently hope and believe that such will be the result of a Whig National National Convention.

Changing Names.

The bill which has passed the House of Representatives of this State authorizing the Courts of Common Pleas to change the names of persons; provides that the Court designated shall have power to do so, upon the payment of $10, of which sum $2 shall go to the Prothonotary, and $8 to the State, and after the decree is made, the Court shall order its publication for four successive weeks, in two newspapers published in the County of the residence of the person having his name so changed.

☞ *Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine* for February is received.

CONTENTS.

The Duke of Marlborough,
My Novel, or Varieties in English Life. Part XVIII.
A canter to California.
Struggles for Fame and Fortune. II.
Longfellow's Golden Legend.
Bull Fights, in Pictures and Prose.
Cupid in the Cabinet, an attic Legend.
The Old Soldier—in three campaigns.
Results of Revolution in Europe.

Reprint by Leonard Scott & Co. N.Y. $3 per annum.

☞ In the Ohio Legislature, on the 5th inst., a resolution to refer the Maine Liquor Law to a vote of the people, was indefinitely postponed by yeas 44, nays 28.

☞ The Louisiana Democratic State Convention was held at Baton Rouge on the 10th inst., and declared Gen. Cass to be the first choice of the Democracy of Louisiana, for President. The vote stood for Cass, 101; Douglass 72. Buchanan's name was withdrawn.

Map of Montrose.

Mr. P. Nunan, a Surveyor of celebrity, is in town and proposes to publish a map of our beautiful village. He is engaged now in making some preliminary surveys, and will publish the map provided sufficient inducements are offered. If it should be published it will make a beautiful ornament, and be useful as a matter of reference. The design is to embrace the borough limits, and it will designate accurately all the streets and show the location of every building and building lot with the owners name attached. It will be ornamented by finished views of such of the prominent buildings as can be agreed upon by the owners and publisher. The price of each map will be three dollars, payable on delivery. Mr. Nunan has recently published maps of Cape Island, Carbondale and Honesdale, which he will willingly exhibit to those who may call upon him. His rooms are at Searle's Hotel. We hope a sufficient number of our citizens will subscribe to enable him to publish the map.

The Bradford Reporter, Rampant.

The last *Reporter* is particularly abundant in editorial comments upon the proceedings of the late performance at Harrisburg. We would like to insert the whole of the editorial, but must be content with selections.

We are of that class who perhaps are somewhat blinded by party prejudice, but can see nothing but fraud and corruption in the management of the public works. Our assertions are in the following remarks sustained by a good, sound Democrat. Speaking of the Canal Commissioner, the *Reporter* says:

"It is a matter of fact that the nominations for Canal Commissioner for the last few years, have not been the result of any confidence in the honesty and integrity of the candidates, but have been brought about by the most shameful bargaining. The officers of the Commonwealth have been prostituted for the purpose of purchasing Delegates who had gained admittance into a Democratic Convention, for the sole object of procuring some situation upon the Canal, or of being rewarded for giving their votes, by a contract upon the unfinished improvements. While this is so notoriously true, what chance does an honest and upright man stand of receiving a nomination? Why, the very fact that he would endeavor to manage public affairs honestly, would bring down upon him the whole band from Simon Cameron downwards; or if be by chance was nominated, would ensure his defeat at the polls. Why was Wm. B. Foster defeated, and who were the cause of it? Because he was an honest man, and had at heart only the interests of the Commonwealth, and consequently was not available in the hands of the greedy crew of thieves who had already grown rich off the Commonwealth. This band of robbers is extended and powerful—it has members in almost every county of the Commonwealth, and especially where there are lines of public improvements.—Wielding considerable political power, and banded together by a common tie—"the cohesive power of public plunder"—they view the Commonwealth as lawful plunder, and are willing to resign all other offices, to secure the Canal Commissioner.—Heretofore they have been successful, and we see no hope that they will not continue to fasten like leeches upon the Treasury, until the tax ridden public rise up in their strength and shake them off. The sooner that is done, the better for the interests of the State, and for the condition of the public treasury.

Yet with all the desire which was manifested to do justice to the North, the Convention nominated Wm. Searight, of Fayette county. We know nothing more of Mr. Searight than the company he keeps. It may be that the members of the Convention were not versed in the geography of the State and mistook Fayette for a Northern county. On our map it is located in the extreme south west. If elected the Canal board will consist of members from Bucks, Clarion and Fayette. The entire North with its grand public works will be unrepresented. This may be justice, it may be sound policy, but how long the North will submit to be the mere appendage, that is sometimes being slighted, but there are "some cranks which will draw fire from ice." The endurance of her voters, we are satisfied will not last forever."

Discoursing in another article upon Buchananism and the Scott Protest, the *Reporter* holds forth in the following language, which we would think unmistakable:

And if the Democratic party, and press of the State expect to cast off the harpies who have stolen the livery of democracy for dishonest purposes, who have turned the temple of our faith into a den of thieves, the time has come when they should rend up the chaff of dishonor, and any pretext will be a prepared exact. It is well enough to protest but words will not answer. The tyranny must be met, and the issue made to

FORDHAM'S Monitor, Nov. 24, 1851.

"Blackwood" and Reform.

The gentlemanly and talented member of the Legislature from Lancaster, says the *Daily News*, has prepared a bill which will enact, if passed, that the County Commissioners of each county shall subscribe for and file, at least two papers, published in their county, which, at the end of the year, shall be bound and preserved as a part of the records of the county. This suggestion, long since adopted in our own county, is one of very considerable importance, as it frequently happens in the interior that advertisements are wanted for legate purposes, when it is impossible to find a copy of the paper in which they were inserted. The publishers of newspapers, at least, ought to thank Mr. Sheaffer for the presentation of this bill.

An act to authorize the County Commissioners of this Commonwealth to subscribe for and preserve two or more newspapers published in their respective counties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the County Commissioners of the several counties in this Commonwealth shall hereafter subscribe for two or more newspapers published therein, being those in which the advertisements of the County officers are published, and shall cause the same to be preserved and bound into volumes of convenient size and deposited for preservation in the offices of the prothonotaries of the respective counties.

Plain Democratic Talk.

The Pottsville *Emporium*, a Locofoco newspaper, has a long indignation article under the above head, from which we take the following extract, to show the trouble brewing in the ranks of the Opposition in reference to the recent Gubernatorial and Canal Commissioners' appointments:

A growing dissatisfaction is evidently prevailing among the staunch Democracy in every part of the State, with the appointments to office of mere *pretended* Democrats, to the exclusion of men who have always been faithful, firm and reliable. Even our estimable friend Gen. George W. Bowman, the indefatigable Editor of the "Bedford Gazette," a gentleman who has never faltered in the good work of Democracy, and who has adhered to the men and measures of the party through good and evil report, has taken the alarm, and speaks out in a tone that cannot be misunderstood. He says, and with great justice too, that

"Men who devote their whole time and means in sustaining the organization of their party are turned aside to make room for miserable *leeches*, who feel as much at home in one party as the other, and are always ready to betray their party the moment they fail in obtaining office. The fellow who goes to work and amalgamates with the opposite party to which he professes to belong, creates disorganization, and defeats "the ticket," frequently receives the very best offices in the gift of the appointing power. This demoralizing state of affairs is to be found in all departments of the Government, both State and National."

The Virginia Claim.

Mr. Brodhead has made a very able and satisfactory report upon the curious and mysterious claim of the State of Virginia to be reimbursed $120,000, which she claims to have advanced towards the construction of the public buildings in Washington, during the last century. Mr. Brodhead, in his report, shows that the advance of $120,000 was a donation in consideration of the establishment of the seat of government on the Potomac, after it had been agreed to locate it in Pennsylvania, at Germantown. He shows that Virginia offered the advance as an inducement to bring the transfer to its present site. He shows that Pennsylvania and Maryland had offered about the same amounts respectively, and that Maryland actually did pay over $72,000 as her part of the consideration. He shows that Pennsylvania and New York accommodated the federal government from 1775 to 1800 with public buildings, without any charge at all, therefore that if the Virginia demand for the return of her consideration is a good one, then there ought to be paid according to proportion, $100,000 to Pennsylvania, $20,000 to New York; and $72,000 to Maryland, all with interest. These claims, therefore, with interest accrued, would be New York, including 75 years interest, about $110,000
Pennsylvania, " 64 " 500,000
Maryland, " 52 " 288,000
Virginia, " 52 " 480,000
$1,378,000

Gen. Winfield Scott.

We find in the apendix to the Life of General Scott, by E. D. Mansfield, Esq., recently published by Barnes & Co., a letter, which has never before been published, upon a subject which was one of great interest a few years since. The letter was in reply to one from W. E. Robinson, Esq., and is as follows:

Washington, May 29, 1848.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your kind letter of the 8th inst., I take pleasure in saying that, grateful for the too partial estimate you place on my public services, you do me no more than justice in assuming that I entertain "kind and liberal views towards our naturalized citizens." Certainly it would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude them from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our Republican laws and institutions.

It is true, that in a season of unusual excitement, years ago, when both parties complained of fraudulent practices in the naturalization of foreigners, and when there seemed to be danger that native and adopted citizens would be permanently arrayed against each other in hostile factions, I was inclined to concur in the opinion, then avowed by leading statesman, that some modification of the naturalization law might be necessary in order to prevent attacks, they avow, and restore harmony between the different classes of our people. But later experience and reflection have entirely removed this impression, and dissipated my apprehensions.

In my recent campaign in Mexico, a very large proportion of those under my command were your countrymen—Irish, Germans, &c. I witnessed with admiration their zeal, fidelity and valor in maintaining our flag in the face of every danger, vieing with each other and our native soldiers, in the same ranks in patriotism, constancy, and heroic daring. I was happy to call them brothers in the field, as I shall always be to salute them as countryman at home.

I remain, dear sir, with great esteem,
Yours truly, Winfield Scott.
Wm. E. Robinson, Esq.

ITEMS.

——The "*Act to provide for the Registration of Marriages, Births, & Deaths*," having been presented to Gov. Johnston on the 14th of April, 1851, being within ten days of the close of the session of the Legislature, and not having been "sent back within three days" of the meeting of the present session has become a law, and is officially published, as such in the Harrisburg papers.

It will go into effect on the 1st of July next.

——The problem of suspension of life by freezing seems to be accumulating data. Perch and Mullet, Professor Lathrop states, have been brought from Lake Champlain this winter, frozen perfectly solid, and on being put in a tub, have came to life, "as lively as ever." Our readers will remember that a female convict in Sweden is now in ice, on experiment, and that a man was found lately in Switzerland who gave signs of life after having been frozen for nine months. The power of stopping while the world goes on, may be the next wonder. Ice-houses may soon be advertised, with comfortable arrangements for skipping an epoch, or waiting for the next generation.

——A Pair up 'em.—One of our exchanges says: "One of the Representatives from Westmoreland county, to the Pennsylvania Legislature, on his documents writes West Newton, thus: "wes nuting."

And our "Colonel" member, when he *documents* his con-sti-tu-ents, writes Thomas, thus: "Tomes." They are a pretty pair, and should be daguerreotyped for the State Library, as specimens of learned and enlightened legislators.—*Norristown Herald.*

——The beautiful workings of our *ad valorem* Tariff are strikingly exhibited by Mr. Weed of *The Albany Evening Journal*, in a letter from Marseilles, France, in which he states that large cargoes of Rose Blankets are shipped from that port to the United States. Our Consul found these blankets invoiced at five francs a pair. This, by weight, gives a duty of about 12 cents a pound, while the wool of which they are manufactured is worth 30 cents. The Consul has been quarreling with the importers, consignees, &c., for more than a year, and has finally got their valuation up from five to sixteen francs. This is a specimen of the manner in which we are swindled by the tariff, which Mr. Walker, greatly to the delight of John Bull, has been glorifying in England. Go it Free Traders.

——A long debate on a law similar to the Maine Liquor Law was concluded in the New Jersey House of Representatives on Wednesday. Finally the question was put and the bill was defeated—yeas 13, nays 46. The Trenton American says the bill was amply discussed, but was "decided to be unconstitutional, impracticable, fraught with mischief and out of its latitude."

——Philadelphia County.—The Whigs of this county have elected the following gentlemen as Delegates to represent the county of Philadelphia, in the Whig State Convention which is to assemble at Harrisburg on the 23d of March—Wm. F. Hughes, Joseph Reeves, Wm. Moran, Isaac Taylor, Jonathan Bullock, Samuel Loyd, Leonard Myers, Abel Lukens, Thomas Ironside, Wm. Linker, Christopher W. Stark, John Dyer, C. Thompson Jones, William E. Wagner.

April 27, 1851. HENRY CLEMONS. Montrose, Oct. 16, 1851.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Senate, March 3.—Mr. Kunkel read in place a bill to incorporate the Middle Coal Field company; a supplement to the act incorporating the Susquehanna coal company; and a bill supplementary to an act relating to executors and administrators, passed in 1824.

Several other private bills were introduced and some unimportant reports made from committees.

Mr. Matthias offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of selling, for a reasonable price, the railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, and report by bill or otherwise.

Two or three private and unimportant bills were introduced; when

The bill to repeal the fourth and sixth sections of the law of 1847, came up in order on second reading.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Muhlenburg, as amended by Mr. Crabb, which repeals all but the first, second and seventh sections of the law of 1846.

Mr. Carson offered an amendment, which recites part of the law of 1789, which he proposed to have engrafted upon the bill.

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Carson, Muhlenberg, Kunkel and Buckalew until the hour of one, when the Senate Adjourned.

They held an evening session, and passed a few private bills.

House of Representatives, March 3.—The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Henderson, a bill relative to appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hill, joint resolutions relative to the navigation of the Ohio river.

The supplement to an act relating to the commencement of actions, &c., passed in 1851, was taken up and passed finally. Also

The bill providing for the election of the State Librarian. Adjourned.

Senate, March 4.—Petitions presented and referred.

Mr. M'Farland from the Select committee to which was referred petitions in favor of a new county to be called Ligonier, out of part of Westmoreland, reported by bill.

Mr. Myers read in place a bill supplement to an act incorporating the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad company.

Mr. Crabb, a bill to prevent fraud in the sale of dry goods.

Mr. Kunkel, a bill supplementary to an act exempting property to the amount of $300 from levy and sale on execution. Adjourned

House of Representatives, March 4.—Numerous petitions were presented, many of which were in favor of the Maine liquor law.

Mr. Rubicam offered a resolution that after the reading of the journal on to-morrow, the House will adjourn until Monday.

Which was pending when the House Adjourned

Senate, March 5.—Petitions on different subjects were presented.

Mr. Kunkel, (Judiciary,) reported with a negative recommendation, a bill supplementary to an act of the 14th of April, 1798, limiting the time during which judgments shall be a lien upon real estate, and during which suits shall be brought against the sureties of public officers.

Mr. Muhlenberg, a bill providing for the punishment of tresspassing on lands.

The amendment made by the House to the bill providing for the election of State Librarian, which reduces his salary from $1000 to $800, was non-concurred in—yeas 15, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. Myers, the Senate took up joint resolutions from the House, relative to the establishment of a navy yard, depot and dry dock on the lake frontier, and passed them finally. Adjourned.

House of Representatives, March 5.—On motion of Mr. Rubicam, Senate resolution relative to Smith O'Brien and his associates in exile, were taken up, read twice and passed finally—yeas 70, nays 3.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, the further supplement to the act relating to the lien of mechanics and others against buildings, approved 26th June, 1836, was taken up, read twice and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. Broomall, the bill for the protection of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., was taken up, read and then postponed, and the House Adjourned.

Senate, March 6.—Mr. Carothers introduced a bill to authorize the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad company to extend their road into the Commonwealth.

Mr. Slifer, a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Susquehanna railroad company. Adjourned.

House of Representatives, March 6.—The bill appointing three commissioners to investigate the conduct of the officers and concerns of the Northampton Bank, was taken up, read twice, debated at length by Messrs. Bonham, Jackson, Lilly, Laury, Gillis and Flanigan, and defeated—yeas 21, nays 52.

A number of bills were read in place, and one or two passed, but all of a private and unimportant character.

The bill providing for a final adjournment; was taken up, debated and not disposed of, when the hour of one having arrived, the House Adjourned.

Senate, March 8.—Mr. Muhlenberg read a bill in place, to incorporate the Pennsylvania military institution of Reading; and a bill supplementary to an act concerning divorces.

Mr. Sherrard, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in certain cases.

Mr. Malone introduced a resolution calling on the Canal Commissioners for information relative to debts due on the Delaware division of the canal; which was adopted.

The bill requiring the New York and Erie railroad company to fence their road in Pike county, was discussed and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Matthias, Messrs. Matthias, Buckalew and Kunkel, were appointed a committee to inquire into the propriety of requiring all railroad companies to fence their roads through cultivated regions.

A few private bills were acted on. Adjourned.

House of Representatives, March 8.—Several members read bills in place, all local; when

The apportionment bill, being the special order of the day, was taken up, and after an amendment to the first district was voted down.

Mr. Gillis moved its further consideration be postponed for the present, which was discussed at length, and finally negatived.

The bill was still pending when the House Adjourned.

Senate, March 9.—Mr. Crabb moved that the bill on the file of the Senate, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in the State, be committed to the Judiciary Committee.

This motion was resisted by Messrs. Sanderson, Carson and Carothers, as intended and calculated to stifle the bill, when the motion to commit was disagreed to—yeas 13, nays 20.

Mr. Kunkel introduced a bill supplementary to an act relative to agents of foreign insurance companies.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor, returning with his objections the bill incorporating the Pittsburg and Erie railroad company.

The veto was discussed by Messrs. Evans, Kunkel and Packer, when the bill being again before the Senate, it was negatived by the following vote: yeas 16, nays 17.

The bill providing for the better regulation and management of the public works, came up in order on second reading.

Mr. Fernon offered an amendment to the first section, providing that the first election shall take place in 1853, instead of 1852, as required by the bill, which was not agreed to—yeas 14, nays 18.

Mr. Frailey offered an amendment, substituting a new bill, and entirely altering the features of the one which was before the Senate.

The bill and amendment were discussed by Messrs. Muhlenberg, Evans, Forsyth and Frailey, when the amendment was disagreed to, by yeas 13, nays 20.

The first section of the bill was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Barnes, Carothers, Carson, Crabb, Darlington, Guernsey, Hamilton, Haslett, Kinzer, Kunkel, M'Caslin, M'Murtrie, Malone, Matthias, Mulenberg, Myers, Robertson, Shimer, Slifer and Walker, Speaker—21.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Evans, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Fulton, Hamlin, Hoge, Jones, M'Farland, Packer and Sanderson—12.

Several of the remaining sections were agreed to, when the hour of one having arrived the Senate Adjourned

In the House of Representatives the entire morning session was consumed in the discussion of bill No. 116 Senate file, "A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven railroad company," which was still pending when the House Adjourned

Senate.—There was a very large number of petitions presented from all parts of the State, and signed by over 30,000 names in favor of the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law.

The Committee of Conference upon the amendment of the House to the bill providing for the election by the Legislature of a State Librarian, reported that they could not agree upon the subject of salary in dispute. [The Senate had fixed upon $1000, which the House struck out, and inserted $750.] The report was accepted.

Mr. Buckalew then introduced a bill similar to the other, providing for the election of a State Librarian, and fixing the salary at $850.

The bill for the better regulation and management of the public works of the State, was taken up on its final passage, and after some further debate, passed, yeas 19, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Barnes, Carothers, Carson, Crabb, Darlington, Guernsey, Hamilton, Haslett, Kinsey, McMurtrie, Malone, Matthias, Muhlenberg, Myers, Robertson, Shimer and Walker—19.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Evans, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Fulton, Hamlin, Hoge, Jones, McCaslin, McFarland, Packer and Sanderson—13.

House.—The House, after the presentation of numerous petitions, resumed the consideration of the special order, being the Congressional Apportionment Bill, and after a lengthy speech from Mr. Speaker Rhey, it was passed to a second reading and then postponed—yeas 82, nays 10.

Senate, March 12.—The Senate, after the usual morning business, pr ceeded to the consideration of various bills, and the following were passed:

To incorporate the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad and Coal Company.

The select committee appointed on that subject reported a resolution authorizing an investigation into the conduct of Levi G. Clover, late collector of Pittsburg.

The bill authorizing a loan of $850,000 for the immediate completion of the North Branch Canal, was then taken up, and a long discussion ensued upon several points of order raised. Pending the question on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

Another Accident on the Erie Railroad.—As the train on the Erie Railroad was going West on Thursday morning last, and when it had arrived at a point near Hawkins' station, about thirty-two miles below Port Depost, the whole train, with the exception of the baggage car and the engine, ran off the track and rolled down the banks of the Delaware, a distance of about twenty-five feet. The passenger cars were turned bottom side up, and a scene of confusion ensued. Fortunately no one was killed, although many were slightly injured—some severely.

Westmoreland Delegates.—The Whigs of Westmoreland held a meeting on the 23d ult to appoint delegates to the Whig State Convention. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That W. H. Maths, Esq., and Joseph Lippencott are hereby appointed Representative Delegates to represent this county, and that G. W. Clark Esq., be the Senatorial Delegate in case Fayette county did not wish to send one.

Monitor, August 20, 1851.