

JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, May 23, 1850.

IF Among the recent confirmations at Washington, we notice that of ANTHONY E. ROBERTS, Esq. Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsyl-

Mr. James M. Power, late Canal Commissioner of this State, died at Allegheny City, on Sunday, the 12th inst.

For California.

Daniel Black, Thomas Wilson, Isaac Zane, Levi Clark and Charles Osterstock, left Easton on Sunday, the 12th inst., for New York, to take passage for California.

The Legislature.

This body adjourned sine die on Wednesday last at 12 o'clock, after one of the most protracted and stormy sessions we have had for many years .-A large amount of legislation was done, upwards of five hundred acts having been passed, most of them private and unimportant bills, and amongst them, no doubt, many of a very pernicious character. Amongst the public and most most important acts, are the following:

The General Appropriation bill.

The Apportionment bill.

The Revenue bill

The bill for the election of Anditor General Surveyor General and County Surveyors.

The bill for the election of Duputy Prosecuting

The General Bank bill-a crude and ridiculous

The bill relative to the amendment of the Constitution for the election of Judges by the peo-

These are the most important laws passed. The Apportionment Bill will be found in another

The Next Presidency.

There is no lack of aspirants on the Locofoco side of the house for the Presidential honors .-Gen. Cass, though twice defeated-once at Baltimore and again all over-is again an expectant James Buchanan has his advocates; General Joseph Lane is coming home from Oregon to be placed upon the track; Gov. Marcy is by no means averse to becoming a candidate; Gen. Wool is spoken of by some, and Levi Woodbury, though not formally proposed, is earnestly thought of .-The South, as yet, have no candidate. The most that any of them aspire to, is to "advance," as Mr. Foote did recently, toward the Vice President's chair.

The Florida Indians .- The intelligence from Tampa Bay, to the 26th ult., Gen. Twiggs and staff were about to leave for summer quarters at Pensacola. The troops were being gradually removed to more healthy points. Bowlegs and Sam Jones with their bands had fled to the Big Cypress Swamp. It was rumored that Gen. Twiggs was about to resign his command.

Mrs Frances Sergeant Osgood, well known throuhout the country by her beautiful poetic contributions to the various literary magazines, died at her residence in New York last monday evening, at the age of 40 years. She was the wife of Mr. S. S. Osgood, the portrait painter who had recently returned from a visit to California, and the daughter of Mr. Locke, a Boston merchant.

The Way Mayor Barker does it.

In Pittsburg, on Wednesday last, two sisters were brought before Mayor Barker, in a beastly state of intoxication. The Mayor sent for the man who sold the liquor, and imposed upon him two \$5 fines.

Great Trout Fishing.

The Sussex Herald states that it has received a despatch from "Squire Vandegroff," in which he says that "on the 17th of April, he took off the Wawayanda Double Pond, in Vernon, N. J. 14 trout of the following dimensions: one of them measured 22 inches, weight 4 lbs. 9 ounces, one do. 18 inches, weight 3 pounds 11 ounces; one do 2 pounds 10 ounces; the balance none less than a foot,"

Election of Officers.

A meeting of the Delaware and Rariton Canal Company was held on the 10th inst., at their office at Princeton Basin, when an election for officers was held, with the following result; Preident, R. F. Stockton; Treasurer, James Neilson; Secretary, John R. Tompson; Directors, Robert F. Stockton, Richard Stockton, Garriet D. Wall, James Parker, James Neilson, Jas. S. Green, James Potter, John R. Thompson, John C. Stevens.

Look out.

We have been shown an altered note, purporting to be issued by the Farmers' Bank, at Wantage, N. J. The execution is bad. The word "Farmer's" is evidently substituted, as also the word "Wantage." The signature, date, &c, are clumsy, and stamp the writer as too illiterate for his "profession."

ITP Our opinion is that the President is daily gaining ground in the confidence and affections of the Whig Members of Congress, the Whig party, and the people generally. They knew him before as brave and honest; they be- that this passage refers to the ceremonial lawhere him now to be capable and wise. No matter what elections may seem to indicate in the present cross-ses of slavery perplexity, we believe Gen. Taylor grows stronger in the publie confidence daily .- Tribuue.

Law.

A publication has been made, giving, as far as can be ascertained, the name, residence and post office of every practising lawyer in the United States. The earliest list shows that there are nineteen housand five hundred.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

Education.

We have said that the social and moral evils of society grow out of a wrong system of education -out of an incomplete development of man's physical, intellectual, and moral nature. We must look to the cause of the evil for its remedy-to a right system of education to correct the evils of the wrong. Men often say "The world is full of errors-the foundation of society rests on an entirely wrong basis -- and needs reforming, but where shall we begin our reformation !" Nature teaches us that the tender sapling can be easily trained into a perfect tree; while the "auld gnarled oak" that lifts its giant arms on high, and strikes its roots deep into the heart of the earth, must wither in its proud deformity, unless blasted at once by the lightnings of Heaven. Deeply rooted prejudices cannot be easily overcome, but one valiant champion of Light, Truth, and Love, God aiding, can vanquish a thousand Demons of Darkness, Terror, and Force; two put ten thousand to flight; and three drive a hundred thousand from the field of battle.

"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." Of course then begin with the young, who are capable of appreciating and practising the most ex-

Again, we cannot blame our Creator, for God has pronounced all his works perfect: the fault then must be in man.

We, in these United States, all know that the governments of the earth are not suited to man's nature, as a progressive, free agent. Monarchs check freedom of speech, and the liberty of the press: do all they can to keep their subjects in ignorance; trammel them with a national religion, which begets intolerance, superstition, bigotry, and a long train of the greatest evils; and grind them to dust with tithes and taxes to support the few who live in luxury, idleness, and splendor. Of course the force principle must keep such a people in subjection.

We all believe, at least the people of this country, that a Republican form of government only is adapted to man's nature, as a progressive, moral being. Here, freedom of speech and the liberty of the press-the bulwarks of a Republic-are enjoyed. Here, aer religions are tolerated now ; each person can worship God, as he thinks right. He is not now obliged to make himself a hypocrite -to swear to what he believes a lie-in order to obtain civil or ecclesiastical preferment. Republican governments contain the germ of universal freedom. Their principles must overturn tyranny, superstition, intolerance, and bigotry, till the whole world is entirely revolutionized, and mankind learn to live and act as brethren.

"Freedom! Freedom! is the answering shout of Nations, starting from the spell of years." And when this shall be realized, the miserable serf of Philadelphia City, Russia will become an equal with the present haughty lord of the soil; and then, in a word, will Montgomery, all civil oppression cease.

Again, are the same civil and criminal laws suit- Bucks, ed to governments so entirely antagonistical in their nature as Monarchies and Republics !

Our glorious Republic has already solved to the wondering and admiring world-to the terror of Monarchs, and to the joy of their subjects-the great problem of self-government. Capital punishment is no better adapted to our present advanced state of society than Judaism-it is a law of force-it had its origin in a barbarous condition of society, and was the mode then best adapted to the comprehension of an unenlightened people for redressing Wrong--as was the Religion of the same people, of the kind they could appreciate,

literal, but typical of a pure and spiritual worship. Centuries having rolled round, and men's minds having become better adapted to a higher, purer worship, the Creator, "sent the brightness of his own glory, the express image of his person" to reveal to man his increased moral obligations; and Christ's whole mission from the time when all heaven rang with hallelujahs of "Glory to God in the highest," and the angelic hosts responded. in a grand chorus, "Peace on earth! good will to men!" to the latest moment of his agonizing death, was a mission-not of terror and force--but of love and mercy. Christ's death was the grand climax -not only of the sublime and eternal law of progress, but also of the Love principle-Love to God and man." Is a Christian Community governed by the Love principle when it requires "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"-and life for life? No. it overcomes evil with the increased evil of murder and revenge; and consequently presents further motive for the commission of crime. As the punishment, in itself, is not adapted to the condition of man as a moral being, it is a violation of a moral law. Men conversant with the subject know that crime has advanced in society in an increased ratio with the number of victims. The reason is obvious; the remedy is not adapted to the disease, and of course, the result must prove fatal. Moral remedies, and moral remedies alone, are adapted to moral diseases. Should we not think it a great absurdity, were a physician to try to cure a fever by whipping his patient ! And is it not equally absurd to think that moral evils can be cured by physical punishment? Shall a Christian community, who profess to be governed by the laws "That ye resist not evil; love your enemies; do good to them that hate you; be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good," go back to Judaism for such laws as require "blood for blood." Let those who are everlastingly ringing in our ears Genesis 9th Chapter, 6th verse, to prove that it is right to kill a man who has "shed man's blood," turn to Ezekiel, 20th chapter, 25th verse. But says one this refers to the ceremonial "statutes" of the Jews only.

that to the moral; that this was given expressly to the Jews, and that for the government of all mankind in all future ages-that this is abolished, and that is binding on all mankind; for without such authority from the Book itself, we are willing to be governed by the Laws of Christ-that is, the Love principle. "Old Death" in the song

"And if I sometimes act with such powerful sway Over man in his bad-feeling mood, As to prompt him to murder, to take life away, 'Tis because that my trade's understood.

Then another I have, for poor silly man, Translates justice "an eye for an eye ;" But the spirit of justice their verdict o'erran In dooming the culprit to die.

have many co-workers-court, falchion, and slug, Cause me coffins to order, and graves to be dug.

I noticed, Mr. Editor, in your paper of two weeks since, the following apt hit, taken from the Paterson Intelligencer, "A man will be chocked to death in this town next Tuesday, by authority of the community; and we see no special objection against announcing a fact like this before its actual occurrence."

Again, Corporeal punishment in our navy is another crying wrong to man. Brute force applied to man, as a punishment, cultivates his animal, not his moral nature. I see that in the statistics of one of our best conducted naval ships, during two years' cruise, the number of lashes had increased, each month, through the whole voyage, in a four-fold ra-

Flogging men-our noble, gallant Tars who peril thir lives for the honor and glory of our country-and to supply us with the comforts, and luxuries of life-is too outrageously barbarous, to mention with the last degree of allowance!

For our benefit, " High on the slipp'ry bending mast

They wreathe the snow-white sail They fear no angry, threat'ning blast The lightning or the gale."

There are many other crying sins which must be corrected before man's social and moral improvement will keep pace with his advancement in the arts and sciences; but the progress of a new system must always be slow. Mind can not break away at once from old associations. It is only by acquiring confidence in the operation of new principles, that it will be prepared to take another step

Here, good and evil are never disjoined; old views will mingle with the new; old ideas, which we wish to banish, will adhere to the old words to which they were formely attached; and the sudden and entire eradication of long-rooted errors would be equivalent to the creation of a new intellect; but Truth is mighty and must ultimately prevailed over Error; then, and not till then, will the Love principle, instead of the Force principle, stand acknowledged by, and govern all mankind. " Quod scriptum, scriptum." (I have written, Chinese say, "my thanks shall be immortal."

Apportionment Bill.

P. S. W.

Senators. Taxables.

The following is the Apportionment Bill, as passed by both branches of the Legislature. We annex to the Districts the number of taxables in each for future reference :

County

Chester and Delaware,

Derks,	. 1	16,26	
Bucks,	1	13,15	
Lancaster and Lebanon, Dauphin and Northumberland,	2	28,555	
Northampton and Lehigh,	1	12,338	
Carbon, Monroe, Wayne and Pike		16,19	
Adams and Franklin,	1	14,003	
York,	i	13,060	
Cumberland and Perry,	i	12,009	110
Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre & Clinto	on. 1	13,449	
Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon,	1	13,408	
Luzerne, Columbia and Montour,	1	17,619	
Bradford, Susquehanna & Wyomin	g, 1	17,827	
Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clear	-		1
field and Jefferson,	1	13,934	
Mercer, Venango and Warren,	1	14,099	* 1
Erie and Crawford,	1	16,564	
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence,	1	17,658	
Allegheny,	2	28,547	
Washington and Greene,	1	14,476	-
Bedford and Somerset,	1	11,210	
Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion, Juniata, Mifflin and Union,	1	16,703	
Westmoreland and Fayette,	i	11,634	
Schuylkill,	1	19,229 12,867	
REPRESENTAT	TIVES	12,007	
Adams,	1	5,619	
Allegheny,	5	28,547	
Bedford and Cambria,	2	9,928	C 1871-19
Berks,	4	16,262	
Bucks,	3	13,151	
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence,	3	17,658	ı
Blair and Huntingdon,	2	9,766	-
Bradford,	2	8,569	1
Chester, Cumberland,	3 2	14,769	1
Centre.	1	7,551 4,946	1
Clearfield, Elk and McKean,	î.	4,729	1
Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson,	3	13,795	1
Columbia and Montour,	1	6,721	1
Dauphin,	2	7,683	1
Delaware,	1	5,267	15
Erie,	2	8,434	1
Washington,	2	10,029	1
Greene; Franklin,	1	4,447	1
Indiana.	2	8,386	1
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter,	2	5,530	0
Lancaster,	5	9,080 22,844	a
Lebason,	1	5,708	f
Lehigh and Carbon,	2	11,028	(
Luzerne,	2	10,898	V
Monroe and Pike,	1	3,985	I
Mercer, Venango and Warren,	3	14,199	1
Crawford,	2	8;130	1.
Mifflin,	1	3,172	1
Montgomery,	3	13,516	8
Northampton,	2	8,908	C
Northumberland, Perry,	1	4,655	1
Philadelphia City,	-	4,455	t
Philadelphia County,	11	22,730	S
Somerset,	1	54,554 4,924	Į.
Scuylkill,	2	12,867	10
Susquehanna, Sullivan & Wyoming,	2	9,027	h
Tioga,	ĩ	5,237	
Wayne,	i	4,385	W
Westmoreland and Fayette,	4	19,239	a
Union and Juniata,	2	8.462	a
York, my	3	13,060	C
MARKET A PROPERTY OF THE		NOW RESTRICT	F
Mummies.		HPANES.	ti
	Table 1	The second second second	

The Boston papers announce that Mr. Glid-But we demand your authority for declaring don is about to unwrap in that city the celebrated Egyptian mummy in his possession. He places its commercial value at \$1,500, and has issued 300 tickets at \$5 each, to remunerate him for the mummy, as the unwrapping destroys its principal value. The mummy is the body of a high priest of Thebes, who lived more than 3000 years ago, or about the time of Moses. Mr. Gliddon expects to find in the Sarcophagus the funeral ring, and the papyri containing the hieroglyphical book of the dead. The mummy is to be unwrapped in the presence of the most distinguished Savans of Bos-

MANUAL PROPERTY

INVASION OF CUBA.

Correspondence of the Pa. Inquirer.

Washington, May 12, 1850. The account in yesterday's New York Sun of the departure of the expedition against Cuba from New Orleans has caused a good deal of conversation here. The Sun, however, does not state the matter precisely as private letters received in this city give it. From reliable authority I learn that four vessels full of armed men have actually cleared the provisions of the Constitution," has received from New Orleans-their destination being Cuba; and that Gen. Quitman is the Commander in Chief of the forces-Gen. Lopez being second in command.

Of course this force is wholly inadequate to make, by itself, any serious demonstration upon Cuba, but General Lopez, when in this city, some weeks ago, expressed the utmost confidence that not only all the creole population would immedi-

I am acquainted with the several gentlemen from this city, who it is said, have sailed with the expedition. Whether they have or have not, one Round Island affair, and have left here for the South within a few weeks.

The expedition has been conducted with the the South are more or less privy to it, and have aided it pecuniarly. The great object of the South is to try and have Cuba ready to enter the Union at the same time California does, and thus keep up the "balance of power."

Point, and is a highly scientific military man. He, however, positively refused. Gen. Worth was not broken off for want of funds, as has been staof military science.

lesss Gen. Lopez is correct as to the disaffection ferocity of the cruel Spaniards. Spain has now congregated in Cuba the whole strength of her army and navy, commanded by her ablest general. What possible chance can a few hundred, or even groes, as is contemplated by the Spanish Government in that case, and a scene of terror presents itself too frightful to contemplate. The horrors of San Domingo would be re-enacted.

More of the Cuba Expedition. OUR GOVERNMENT MOVING.

Letters from Washington states that the Government have transmitted orders by telegraph to New York, Mobile, and New Orleans, to send expresses at once to the Gulf squadron, 13,516 directing these forces to capture the Lopez expedition, which has sailed for Cuba.

A despatch to the New York Express says: -"The Spanish Minister, Don Calderon de la Barcaron, demanded the interference of the Government to prevent the arming of men and the fitting out of expeditions against Cuba .-The Minister is convinced that the rumors in the main are true,-that vessels have been fitted out, and that five or six thousand men are engaged in the expedition, rendezvousing at the Island of Lobos. General Taylor has responded to the call of the Ambassador, by forwarding despatches to the Culf Squadron, to see that the flag of the country is not violated .-Many distinguished men of the South are charged with conniving at this expedition, but it seems impossible that neutrality should be thus viola-

A Washington correspondent of the same pa-

I have seen a letter to-day from Bridgetown, (Parbadoes,) from an official source, which throws a flood of light on the myterious manœuvres of the so colled Cuba expedition.

If the statement in this letter be true, this affair will be more extensive and comprehensive than you are aware of, and so I think you will be ready to acknowledge it before long.

The writer says:

"Cuba, Barbadoes, Jamaica, and Hayti are, beyond all manner of doubt, destined to change their rulers, and ere another letter from me may reach you, the terrible work (for terrible it will be) will have commenced.'

The Compromise.

The Report of the Committee of the U. S. Senate, appointed to digest a plan for the settlement of the vexed questions, which is supposed to be alienating the feelings of the people of the North and the South, and nourishing the seeds of disunion, has been published, and the leading points are just now attracting a considerable degree of public attention. For the benefit of our readers we subjoin a summary of the Committee's scheme of Compromise. The views and Recommendations contained in the Report are briefly these

1 The admission of any new State or States formed out of Texas to be postponed until they shall hereafter present themselves to be received into the Union, when it will be the duty of Congress fairly and faithfully to execute the compact with Texas by admitting such new State or States.

to the Union, with the boundaries which she has proposed.

3. The establishment of territorial governments. fault of bail, to undergo a trial before Court. without the Wilmot proviso, for New Mexico and Utah, embracing all the territory recently acquired by the United States from Mexico not contained in the boundaries of California.

4. The combination of these two last mentioned measures in the same bill.

5. The establishment of the Western and Northern boundary of Texas, and the exclusion from her jurisdiction of all New Mexico. with the grant to Texas of a pecuniary equivalent. And the section for that purpose to be incorporated in the bill, admitting California, and establishing Territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico.

6. More effectual enactments of law to secure to withdraw his bill. the prompt delivery of persons bound to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, MTA Lawyer on his death bed, willed all his

who escape into another State. And 7. Abstaining from abolishing Slavery trade in the District of Columbia

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL. Message of Gov. Johnston--- His Reasons for Approving It.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. GENTLEMEN:-The Bill entitled an "An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives and form the State into Districts in pursuance of my approval, and, therewith, become a law.

I have signed this bill with great reluctance, and feel that a brief statement of the peculiar circumstances in which I have been placed will fornish satisfactory reasons for my action thereon.

The constitution requires the apportionment of the State to be made by the present Legislature; ately rise, and join the "Patriots." but that four that duty was the most important devolving upon fifths of the army would declare in favor of the your honorable bodies, and its omission would have been a gross wrong to the people whose confidence in your wisdom and patrioism had induced them to invest you with the powers and trusts thing is certain, that they were connected with the of Representatives. A failure to perform this oath-bounded obligation would have produced wide spread excitement and alarm, and would, if greatest secresy. Nearly all the leading men of the voice of passion and prejudice was heard and obeyed, have resulted in great outrage to the peace and prosperity of our beloved commonwealth.

It is fair to presume, that for some valid reason, a bill for the purpose of districting the State was Efforst were made, when the expedition was delayed in its presentation to me until the 4th day first thought of, to try and procure the services of of April last, being a period of three months and Senator Jefferson Davis, of Missippi, as comman- four days after the meeting of the Legislature .der in-chief. Mr. Davis is a graduate of West This bill I could not approve, and to prevent any unnecessary delay in the transaction of the public business, within five days, to wit, on the 9th of then applied to, and the agreement concluded- April. I returned the same to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objected-Gen. Worth's death of course, upset this ar- tions detailed, in as succinct a form as it was posrangement. When Gen. Worth died, Gen. Quit- sible for me to put them. From that time until man was solicited to take the command, and I un- the 14th day of May, being a period of more than forward in the noble cause of Human Improve- derstand, he has done so, and sailed with the ex- one month, no other bill for a similar purpose was pedition. He is a brave man, but no knowledge presented to the Executive department. At four o'clock yesterday evening, within less than 24 The expedition is fraught with danger, and un- hours of the time fixed by both branches of the Legislature for final adjournment, the act now under of the troops, and in which I place but little faith, consideration was presented to me, thus allowing must be regarded as Quixotic in the extreme .-- the Executive less than half a day for the consid-The handful of men who have engaged in the en- eration of a measure to the deliberation and conterprise will, I am afraid, fall an easy prey to the struction whereof a co-ordinate branch of the government had devoted, among other less important

measures, upwards of four months. I was thus suddenly called upon either to approve the bill presented to me, or by refusal, perthousand, undisciplined men have in a conflict mit the great constitutional injunction, requiring with such a powerful and well organized force as the apportionment to be made at this session, to be they will have to contend against. Add to this neglected and disregarded, or, as an extreme what I have written.) To you, Mr. Editor, as the the horrors which must ensue, even if the 'patriots' measure, to call together the Assembly by Procare partially successful, from the arming of the ne- lamation, to enable them to perform a constitutional duty, the obligation whereof they knew existed at the time of their adjournment.

I believed that a refusal to sign the bill might be productive of great injury to the Commonwealth, disturb the peace of the community, spread confusion and outrage over the land, and possibly do violence to the great charter of our liberties. The re-assembling, by Proclamation, of the present Legislature might, and most probably would, have resulted in the adoption of no practical measures: while the moneys of a tax-burthened people would

be unnecessarily consumed. I had most distinctly informed the Legislature of the inequalities of the former bill. I had suggested doubts of the constitutionality of its provisions, and had expressed a decided disapprobation of the policy of connecting counties in forming Representative districts : then, as now, believing that it was anti-Republican in its conception, and well calculated to remove the just responsibility of the Representative, a fatal error in a Republican Government. That these suggestions had no influence upon the Legislature is apparent by the unnecessary connection, by the present bill, of the counties of Fayette and Westmoreland, of Armstrong. Clarion and Jefferson, and many others that might be enumerated. It is equally manifest that the remarks in relation to counties created since 1790. have produced no impression.

In that message, without the slightest wish to regard the preponderance of political parties, my views of a fair and equitable apportionment were given to the Legislature. From the apparantly entire disregard of my suggestions in the construction of the present bill. I could not expect to find. from a continuation of your session, any change in the opinions of members, and hence was forced to believe that all efforts, on my part to carry into effect the spirit of the constitution, as I understood it, would prove abortive in reconciling the dissimilar sentiments entertained upon the subject.

Impressed with the conviction that it was unsafe to have no legislation on the subject, and that the continuation of your session or your re-assemblage would result, for the seasons stated, in the enactment of no more equitable law than the present, 1 have felt it to be better, under the circumstances, to give my assent thereto, and although it is far from being such legislation as I could have desired, it is infinitely preferable to the infliction of the wrong upon popular institutions that might, and most probably would, have resulted from your separation without the passage of any law on the sub-

In my humble judgment so gross an infraction of the Constitution would leave the lives, reputation and property of the citizen without the protection and safety guarantied by a faithful observance of

This statement is submitted, that my fellow-citizens may know the reasons, that have influenced me to sign a bill which, I feel is not equitably just to all sections of the State, and which does injustice to the great party with whom I have the honor to concur in political partialities.

WM. F. JOHNSTON. Executive Chamber. Harrisburg, May 15, 1850.

Hawkers and Pedlars.

By a recent act of the Legislature, Hawkers and Pedlars of any arricle of merchandise, are prohibited from making sales in the county of Schuylkill, whether they have a licence or not. 2. The admission forthwith of California in under severe penalties. Persons offending against this act, can be arrested at the instance of any citizen, and must be committed, in dewhere, if found guilty, the penalty cannot be less than fifty dollars for each offence. We call the attention of the public to this act, that its features may be understood, and carried out. Miners Journal.

> There is such an enormous amount of Legislative stupidity at the present time, that it is really refreshing to meet with a specimen of as good Legislative wit as the following :-

"A wag in one of our Southern Legislatures, perceiving a musquiro alight on a neighor's hand, immediately arose, and addressing the chair, requested that said musquito have leave

property to the Lunatic Asylum, saying as a reason for so doing that he wished his property but under a heavy penalty, prohibiting the slave to return to the liberal class of people who patronised him to be large white grants of months