



Court Proceedings.

The May term of the several courts of this County, commenced on Monday of last week. Judges Eldred, Coolbaugh and Stokes on the Bench.—The following cases were disposed of.

Commonwealth vs. Conrad Kemmerer. Case of surety of the Peace. Kemmerer was charged with belligerent intentions on complaint of George Houser, and on hearing of the case was ordered to enter into recognizance to keep the peace towards Houser, and we presume, "the rest of mankind."

Jacob Yogle for the use of Robert Nolf vs. Frederick Meckes, Adam Meckes, and Charles Meckes, terre tenants. This was a sciera facias to revive judgment. Defendants plead payment, &c. The Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff of \$75 50. Dimmick and Walton for plff., Davis for defts.

Commonwealth vs. George Kirk.—Indictment for assault and battery with intent to kill, on oath of Andrew Jackson Carver.—(Both parties colored men) A few weeks since the "darkies" had a fight, and in the scuffle the defendant took a hatchet, with which, he inflicted a severe wound on Carver's right cheek.

After the finding of a true bill by the grand jury, Kirk compromised the matter with Carver by paying him \$50. This settlement being announced to the Court, permission was granted to enter a nolle prosequi, which was accordingly done. Davis for Commonwealth, Walton and Dreher for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Jackson Carver.—Indictment for assault and battery on oath of Geo. Kirk. The Grand Jury returned this bill ignominious, and directed the prosecutor, Kirk, to pay the costs. Sentenced accordingly.

Joseph Keifer vs. John Drake and Derrick Hulick. Feigned issue to try the validity of the claim plaintiff held against his son, who made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors.—The amount in dispute was a note of \$200. Verdict for plaintiff. Dimmick and Porter for plff. Davis and Reeder for defts.

Jacob Yetter vs. John Chambers. This was an action of ejectment to compel the payment of the purchase money for a tract of land in Smithfield township, bought by the defendant of the plaintiff. The only question in this case, was, whether the defendant should pay the interest upon the purchase money, amounting to \$167 or thereabouts. Conditional verdict for plaintiff for the consideration money, and about thirty-seven dollars of interest thereon. Reeder and Barry for plff., Porter and Davis for defts.

Daniel Stroud's Executors for the use of Martha Shotwell vs. James Hollinshead. This was an action of debt upon four bonds given by defendant as part of the consideration for a Crisp Mill and Lot in this Borough. Defendant alleged that there was an interference between this Lot and the Lot of Dr. Samuel Stokes, and that the title of his Vendor to the whole of the land sold to him was not good by reason of said interference. This case occupied over two days in the trial thereof, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiffs for \$1217 10, being \$191 less than the amount of plaintiff's claim. Porter and Davis for plff., Reeder, Dimmick, Walton and Barry for defts.

Locofoco Nominations.

The Convention of our political opponents assembled at Williamsport on Wednesday of last week, nominated for

Canal Commissioner—William T. Morrison, of Montgomery county;

Surveyor General—J. Porter Brawley, of Crawford county;

Auditor General—Ephraim Banks, of Mifflin county.

Twenty six ballots were had before the first nomination was accomplished.

It was finally made on the afternoon of the third day of the Convention. The principal candidates were Ew'd B. Hubley, Nimrod Strickland, Franklin Vanzant, Seth Clorer, and Wm. T. Morrison. Vanzant received 23 votes on the first ballot, and increased to 37 on the 21st ballot. Morrison received but few votes till the 25th ballot, which gave him 42, and the next trial showed a majority for him. In the evening of the second day a great commotion was created by a member leaking out a secret—that two of the members had been bribed. The members referred to, thinking it best to make a clean breast of it, came forward and disgorged—one of them to the tune of eighty and the other a hundred dollars, which they threw down upon the table before the President, with quite a parade of virtuous indignation at the idea that they could be bribed!

The nomination of the other candidates was made without much delay.

The Convention adopted resolutions endorsing the Baltimore Platform, with a number of dissenting voices; and adjourned after 12 o'clock on Friday night.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—The Auditor General and State Treasurer make report that the revenue of the State will warrant the application of \$250,000 to the completion of the North Branch Canal, as per act making the appropriation, and still leave a surplus in the Treasury of \$26,798, after meeting the interest falling due on the public debt.

"Beat the Sheep-skin."

The Chambersburg Locofoco Organ, "Valley Spirit," rejoices in the following strain at the adjournment of the Legislature. He says:

"We understand that our Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last. Beat the sheep skin; Blow the life! Bring out the big gun made of brass, that forges July thunder, and fire it for the best thing the Legislature has done yet."

THE CENSUS FOR 1850.

The Leading Provisions of the Law.

The new law, in relation to the census, has just been published. It provides for a very detailed account of the population and resources of the country. There are six schedules in all. The first provides for a list of the free inhabitants, the dwelling houses, the profession or occupation, the color of the inhabitants, the place of birth, the number of marriages within the year, the persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write, and the number of deaf, dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict. The second provides for the names of the slave holders, the number of slaves, the age, sex and color; the fugitives from the State, and the number manumitted. The third provides for the acres of land improved and unimproved, the cash value of each farm, the value of farming implements and machinery, the live stock, the produce during the year ending June 1, 1850, and the quantity of each particular article. The fourth provides for the products of industry; the names of the corporation, company, or individual producing articles; the raw material used, the kind of motive power, the average number of hands employed, the average monthly wages for males and females; the quantities, kinds and values of the annual products. The fifth provides for the names of towns, counties and cities; the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, the amount of taxes assessed, the number and character of the public schools, the extent of public libraries; the number, class, and circulation of the periodicals and newspapers; the number of paupers supported during the year; the number of criminals, the cost of labor, the average price of board to a laboring man per week, the average wages of a female domestic per week, the average payment to a carpenter per day, the average wages of a laborer, the average wages of a farm hand, the number and value of the churches. The sixth provides for the number of persons who have died during the year—the age, sex, color and condition—whether free or slave, married or widowed, the place of birth, the profession, the disease, the cause of the death. If all this information should be carefully obtained, and faithfully compiled, the census of 1850 will, indeed, prove valuable. The tables must be returned to the Secretary of the Interior on or before the first day of November next. Each marshal or assistant must take an oath or affirmation before entering upon his duties. Each marshal must separate his district into sub-divisions of 20,000 persons, or thereabouts. With regard to compensation the eighth section says:

"That whenever the population returned in any district shall exceed one million, the marshal thereof shall be entitled to receive as a compensation for all his services in executing this act, after the rate of one dollar for each thousand persons; but if the number returned shall be less than a million in any district, the marshal thereof shall be allowed for his services at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents for each thousand persons; Provided, however, that no marshal shall receive less than two hundred and fifty dollars; and when the compensation does not in the whole exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, a reasonable allowance for clerk hire shall be made, the amount whereof shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. And provided, further, That the marshal of any district may at his discretion perform the duties of an assistant in any sub-division in which he may reside, and when he shall personally perform the duties assigned by this act to assistants, he shall receive therefor the compensation allowed to assistants for like services."

The duties of assistants are thus described: "That each assistant, when duly qualified in manner aforesaid, shall perform the service required of him by a personal visit to each dwelling house, and to each family, in the sub-division assigned to him, and shall ascertain, by inquiries made of some member of each family, if any one can be found capable of giving the information, but if not, then of the agent of such family, the name of each member thereof, the age and place of birth of each, and all the other particulars specified in this act, the tables thereto sub-joined, and the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior; and shall also visit personally the farms, mills, mines, shops and other places respecting which information is required as above specified, in his district, and shall obtain all such information from the best and most reliable sources; and when in either case the information is obtained and entered on the tables, as obtained, till the same is complete, then such memoranda shall be immediately read to the person or persons furnishing the facts, to correct errors and supply omissions if any shall exist."

Each assistant is to be allowed at the rate of two cents for each person enumerated, and ten cents a mile for necessary travel. Also for each farm fully returned, ten cents; for each establishment of productive industry, fully taken and returned, fifteen cents; for the social statistics, two per cent, upon the amount allowed for the enumeration of population, and for each name of a deceased person returned, two cents.

DEATH OF HON. F. H. ELMORE.—The announcement of the decease at Washington, of the Hon. Franklin H. Elmore, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, in place of the late John C. Calhoun, will cause deep regret. Mr. Elmore, had hardly yet got into the harness, had hardly actively assumed the duties from which death had called his predecessor, when he too is summoned away.—He was a man of brilliant intellect, and fine natural and educational endowments, but his health had for sometime been low, and even before accepting the important trust so lately confided to him, he felt the premonition of death. The whole nation will mourn with South Carolina, for the loss of two of her most gifted sons.

Pie Plant is said to have poisoned several persons in different parts of the country this season on account of the oxalic acid which it is supposed to contain.

Counterfeits.

New counterfeits upon the Doylestown Bank, of the denomination of \$10 have made their appearance. The vignette—a suspension bridge, and engraved by Rowdon, Wright & Hatch. They are badly executed and bear no resemblance to the genuine.

Bank Dividends.

The Philadelphia Banks average over ten per cent, per annum in their dividends. The Bank of the Northern Liberties is said to have cleared ten dollars per hundred on every share of stock, in the last six months.

The Duty of electing a Senator of the U. States, in place of Dr. Surgeon, will devolve upon our next Legislature.

The Duty of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania's tameness under repeated wrong, has procured for her, as a term of reproach, the name of the "Blind Giant." For many weary years have her citizens toiled unshrinkingly on, borne down with the burthens which an unwise and selfish policy has laid upon her patient shoulders. Her great interests have been neglected, and her voice silenced by the clamor of politicians. When her citizens asked that her strength should not be rendered powerless, nor her rights yielded or sacrificed, for party ends, there was "none so poor as do her severance." Her honest, toiling sons could bear much, but to be treated with scorn and contumely, was beyond endurance. In their majesty and might they rose at least, equal to the issue; and in 1848 declared, in language no longer to be misunderstood, that they would be heard and heeded. Those who had duped and wronged Pennsylvania, were hurled from power; and into other hands she committed her destinies. The dogmas of Free Trade no longer deluded her—the power of its advocates, either to frighten or coax her from her propriety was gone.

Gen. Zachary Taylor was chosen President of the United States by the voice of Pennsylvania. In his hands she felt secure. His love for his Country was a guarantee that her interests would be guarded from Foreign encroachments. His and her enemies denied that he was in favor of protecting her manufactures, and her coal. His friends had never been and could not now be deceived in him. His first official act proved that they were right; it told in unmistakable terms that he owed a debt to Pennsylvania for her confidence and support, that he would not soon forget. He called into his Cabinet one of her most able and deserving Sons. William M. Meredith was placed at the head of the Treasury. In his first Message the stern old patriot proclaimed that he would sustain that officer in any thing which would protect American Industry from a competition with the labor of the starved and oppressed paupers of Foreign Lands.

Pennsylvania's voice was heard and answered. The day of her deliverance drew nigh. The National Administration had at last taken her by the hand; and the defence of her interests was committed to her own Son. This opened to her a bright prospect in the future: her star was in the ascendant. But alas! darkness and gloom overshadow it now.

We think that the signs of the times indicate, that ruthless hands are engaged in unfastening the hold that Pennsylvania has upon the National Administration. This belief has caused the enquiry, Why is this? An answer is at hand. Since the commencement of the American system until this day, it has found no more willing and efficient champion than the Hon. M. Meredith. That which, before, was considered, intricate, and difficult to explain or understand, he has made so apparent that the feeblest capacity can comprehend and appreciate it.

The foes of those interests have aroused all their energies, and are using the appliances which power and place can furnish, to prostrate not merely the strength of our good old Commonwealth, but with her to crush the National Administration, and the system of Protection itself.

The false, and subtle argument, that "the Tariff is a tax on the consumer," was met by Mr. Meredith, shivered to atoms, and exploded. Feeling that to him had been entrusted the guardianship of Pennsylvania's interests, he exerted his strength to prove himself worthy of the trust. He showed himself fully equal to the task. He has complied and placed before the nation, in his "Report on the Finances"—incontrovertible testimony that the Tariff for Protection does not increase the price, to the people who purchase and use, the manufactured article. To illustrate this truth he furnishes tabular statements, from one of which showing the effect of American competition in the reduction of prices, we extract the following important facts: Cut nails, (of which none were imported) were supplied in 1835-'36-'37, and '38 at 6 cents per pound; in '39 at 6 1-8; in '40 at 5 1-2; in '42, at 4 3-4; in '43 and '44 at 4 1-2; in '45 at 4 3-4; in '46-'47 and '48 at 4 1-2; and in 1849 at 4 cents per pound. Thus showing that for 14 years the price had gradually fallen. Sad irons all imported prior to the Tariff of 1842, sold at 5 to 6 cents per pound. When that act enabled American Industry and ingenuity to enter the market—from 1842 to 1849—the price yearly declined, from 5 1-2 cents per pound to 3 1-4. The same result took place with axes, hollow ware, screws, butt-hinges, pins, files, &c., clearly demonstrating, that our labor, once protected not only excludes the product of foreign labor, but that as we perfect our machinery, and systematize and organize our plans of operation, our citizens are furnished with the same articles at a less price; while our own deserving sons, as a just reward for their toil, enjoy enduring competency. Similar tables, in relation to the manufacture of Cotton and Woolen Goods prove that the same result is true in that branch of industry.

Protection, therefore, is no longer a doubtful problem. The American people are made to see and understand their true interests. With such an advocate in the Treasury, Pennsylvania's great staples,—iron and coal, cannot long be neglected,—nor her rights disregarded. Her enemies feel that the right must triumph, if her power with the National Administration and the people is not weakened or destroyed. This is one of the causes of the assaults now made upon the Cabinet of General Taylor, by its enemies.

There may be, and perhaps is one other cause incident and co-operative with the preceding. A few partisan patriots who went forward to "spy out the land," have returned with an evil report. They sought, only the milk and honey which flow from office, and failing in that they join their selfish hands with our common enemy, against our dearest interests. Disappointed in their venal and ambitious hopes, they with the enemy would strike down our Administration though with it they bury the brightest hopes of Pennsylvania's prosperity. The "noise and shouting" now heard would indicate that this is an auxiliary aid in the work of detraction.

In all soberness we ask our citizens: are you willing that our national strength shall be paralyzed, and our glory dimmed because this or that man, has, or has not, received official power from the Administration. How are your rights injured? If this Administration is nobly sustained are not your rights protected and secured? What sympathy has the office-seeker with the tax-payers, and workmen of our land? None. How shall your interest be best protected, is the question for you to moot, you care not by whom! No one in ten thousand of you number ever asks office—you ask but the "privilege to toil," with a sure reward.

People of Pennsylvania, lend not your voices then, to favor any measure, that not only may, but will destroy you. Stand by your State. Her interests are yours; and he who directs a blow at the National Administration, would prostrate you with it. Speak out plainly, and boldly; and bid your presses to speak with and for you. Let the Nation know that your voice in the Cabinet councils shall not be silenced; and that you have no abler statesman—no worthier, or more faithful son, to speak for you in that council than he who fills the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

We shall continue this subject until, it is well understood should circumstances seem to demand it.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, running from Trenton to Belvidere, is said to be ready for the rails which are to be laid upon it.

Thirty-first Congress.

FIRST SESSION

May 27.—In the Senate, the bill to establish a Branch Mint in New York was discussed for a short time and then laid aside, to take up the "omnibus" or "compromise bill." Mr. Mason addressed the Senate at length in opposition to some portion of the bill. He expressed himself in favor of extending the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, opposed to the admission of any portion of California south of that line as free territory, and to the surrender by Texas of any part of New Mexico which she claims; and argued at length to show the adaptation of California to slave labor. A conversational debate ensued, and lasted for some time, between Messrs. Clay, Mason, Foote, Cass and Berrien.

In the House, Mr. Brown offered a resolution to discharge, Mr. Horner, the doorkeeper. Motion laid on the table.

Leave was asked by Mr. Cowell, to introduce a bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Refused—100 yeas to 63 nays—two-thirds being required.

The California message was debated till adjournment.

May 28.—In the Senate, the "Omnibus bill" was discussed, or rather an amendment as amended. The whole object seems to be got in a clause for the legalizing of slavery in the territories, so buried up in a mass of words as to be at present construed to suit every locality, but afterward to be made plain when slavery comes to claim its benefit.

In the House, bills relating to Oregon and Minnesota were discussed, and appropriations for public buildings in them were passed.

May 29.—In the Senate, Mr. Clay presented a petition from Berks county, Pa., asking a modification of the Tariff. He said it was idle to expect any other business to be done till the Slavery question was settled.

The bill to establish a Branch Mint at New York was discussed, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by a vote of 43 to 17.

In the House, the proceedings were in relation to Oregon, and without much interest.—The bill authorizing the President to negotiate with the Indians for their lands there, was passed. On the consideration of a bill making donations of land to actual settlers, a motion was made to confine them to whites, which was finally adopted—65 to 51.

May 30.—In the Senate, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, announced the death of his colleague, Hon. F. H. ELMORE, the successor of Mr. Calhoun. Speeches were made, the customary resolutions passed, and the Senate adjourned to attend the funeral to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

In the House, a few members met and adjourned for the same purpose.

May 31.—After the funeral of Mr. Elmore, the Senate met and transacted some business—among which was to pass the bill for a Branch Mint at New York—and then adjourned over to Monday.

The House, without doing any business adjourned over to Monday.

We are pleased to find from the following resolution, that the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society have adopted a plan which we hope will be found acceptable to the patriotic citizens of this country, and be calculated to afford aid to the great and noble object which they have undertaken.

Washington National Monument Office, May 28, 1850.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of the United States, either individually or by associations, be and they are hereby respectfully requested to take up collections throughout the Union on the approaching Anniversary of American Independence in aid of the great Washington National Monument now being erected in this city.

Papers throughout the Union will please copy.

Improvement in Blasting.

A new and valuable invention, designed to accelerate the operation of blasting rock or coal, is thus described by the Philadelphia "Daily News":

It is called the patent conical or wedge tube, and is composed of strong brown paper, and made of any length desired. This wedge-form tube is filled with powder, and sunk to the bottom of the hole or bore in the rock, and surrounded and covered with the dirt. The fire is communicated in the ordinary way. The powder being preserved in a wedge-like form the pressure against the tamping above is relieved, and nearly the whole force taking a lateral direction, performing double execution over the common mode of operating. The name of the inventor is Thomas L. Speakman. He belongs to our city, and has already distinguished himself in making several important inventions and improvements in agricultural implements.

State Road.

Among the acts passed at the last Session of the Legislature was one authorizing the construction of a State road from Merwinsburg in Monroe County, to Conynham in Luzerne County.

The road has been laid out by the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, passing down Hickory Run valley to the Lehigh, crossing the river a short distance above the mouth of the run, thence over the Brier Patch and up Sandy Creek valley to the head waters of the Susquehanna, Black Creek which it follows to the valley. The road is said to be over excellent ground and can be made with very little hill. A Bridge is to be built over the Lehigh above Hickory Run, which we are informed will be put under contract soon.

This road will be a useful one, affording as it will an avenue over which the products of Conynham valley and a large Agricultural portion of Monroe county can be brought to market, in the Lehigh Lumber Region. It will also open a direct road from M. Chunk to the Township of Kidder, which is much wanted but which in consequence of its being necessary to make a portion of the road through Luzerne County the citizens of Kidder have been unable to procure an order from the proper court to open.—Carbon Co. Gazette

Crime and Death.

A few nights since the store of Mr. Bertles was entered and robbed of various articles.—Suspicion resting upon a man named C. Drake, living below town, a search warrant was obtained. On Sunday morning the premises were searched,—the goods found,—and Mr. Drake was arrested. He escaped from the Constable and fled to the river about a mile below the borough, and ran into the water. The river being high, and the current rapid, he was soon in deep water. He was heard to call for help, but before help could be proffered, he sunk and was drowned.

The body of the deceased was found, and interred yesterday.

On the same day further search was made on the premises lately occupied by him, and various articles were found, secreted about the house.—Wilkes Barre Advocate.

How Money is Made in California.

A gentleman formerly of St. Louis, writing from California, gives the following account of how he made his first money in El Dorado.—He left the western frontier of Missouri late in the season, and, consequently, met with bad luck in his progress across the plains, having worn out twenty head of stock, abandoned wagons, and sacrificed every thing of property but clothes upon his person, before he reached the mining region. Of course he was completely destitute when he got to Sacramento. But he says:

"I pulled my watch from my pocket, and pawned it for a 'bag of beans, at one dollar a pound, and some flour, and a few other articles at California rates. These I intended for the support of my family; but the thought struck me that I might sell a portion by the pound, and replace at lower prices. With this view I spread my possessions upon an India rubber cloth on the ground, and commenced operations. I need not give you a detailed statement of my business transactions, but it is sufficient to say that in fifteen days I had made about one thousand dollars."

A Western Woman.

A correspondent of a Detroit paper describes a western woman, whose feats of industry will doubtless be regarded as fabulous by many of our delicate and do nothing city ladies. It seems that during the past winter and spring, her husband having gone to California, besides taking care of five children, the eldest a girl twelve years of age, and her eldest boy only five years old, the youngest an infant at the breast, she has woven seven hundred yards of satin and shawls; made eight hundred pounds maple sugar; cut and drawn from the forest all the wood the family needed during the winter, and chopped the same at the door; attended to her milling and trading fifteen miles from home, with an ox team, driving it herself, and taking all the care of them and her six cows and eleven sheep, when at home. As above all, she is only about thirty-five years of age, very modest and unassuming, and has no idea that she has accomplished anything more than any industrious woman may, with ordinary diligence and good health. How, in the world, can the husband of such a wife need go to California in search of wealth?

Singular Trance.

At the village of Farringdon, England, situated about nine miles from Bristol on the road to Wells, a young woman named Ann-Croner, the daughter of a master mason, now lies in a complete state of catalepsy, in which extraordinary trance-like condition, should she survive till next November, she will have been for no less than 13 years. During the whole of this extended period, she has not partaken of any solid food, and the vital principle has only been sustained by the mechanical administration of fluids. Although of course reduced to almost a perfect skeleton, her countenance bears a very placid expression.—Her respiration is perceptible, her hands warm, and she has some indication of existent consciousness. Upon one occasion, when asked if suffering from pain to squeeze the hand of her mother, placed in hers for that purpose, a slight pressure, the mother avers, was plainly distinguishable; and frequently, when suffering from cramp, she has been heard to make slight moans. About sixteen weeks after the commencement of her trance, she was seized with the lockjaw, which occasions great difficulty in affording her nourishment. The unfortunate young woman is 25 years of age, and has been visited by a great number of medical gentlemen, who however hold out no hopes of her ultimate recovery.

A poor woman, residing in Pittsburg, who depended for a living on making pantaloons for 18 cents a pair, sent her little girl, a few days since, with a receipted bill to her employer for her hard-earned wages, which the latter took from the child, kept it, and refused to pay the money. The man who would be guilty of an act like this, deserves to be chased through the world by rattlesnakes.

Cure for Bots and Chollic in Horses.

Baltimore co., March 15, 1850  
To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, I send the following receipt, which was published some fifteen years back, in the Albany Cultivator, as a cure for Bots—and I would add that many of my neighbors have used it with the most perfect success, frequently relieving the worst cases in five, and generally in less than thirty minutes; it is as follows:—

Take half a pint of good wood-ashes, carefully sifted and put them into a quart bottle, put one pint of good vinegar into a pitcher, or other vessel, from which it can be conveniently poured into the bottle, then secure the horse, with head up, mix the dose, and so soon as the effervescence takes place—which, if the articles are good, will be almost instantaneously—turn it down the throat; if it should not relieve in fifteen or twenty minutes, repeat once or twice. I have seldom had occasion to use the second dose.

JEREMIAH YELLOTT.

(The testimony of Mr. Yellott, as to the efficacy of the above receipt, should induce every owner of a horse, to preserve it with great care.)—Ed. A. F.

Forcing an Adjournment.

On the introduction into the Connecticut House of Representatives, of a bill to prohibit the catching of shad after the 25th of June, a member from Hampton objected, that to stop the shad fisheries before the adjournment of the Legislature was an infringement upon the ancient prerogative of the members of the House, who, from time immemorial, had been dignified with the title of "shad eaters." The mover of the resolution admitted the force of the objection, but explained that his object in introducing the bill was to compel an early adjournment!