



An apprentice to the printing business will be taken at this office, if application be made soon. A boy from the country, of from 15 to 17 years of age, of industrious and moral habits, desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the "art preservative of all arts," will do well to give us a call.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.—There will be service in this Church to-morrow, (Thursday 25th) commencing at 11 o'clock.—The communion will be administered.

There has been no change in the markets since our last, with the exception of a slight downward tendency in the price of Wheat and flour.

We invite the attention of all to his communication in to-day's paper, entitled "New Counties." It is from the pen of one who earns his bread by his daily labor. The writer is a man possessed of a strong mind, (as will readily be perceived by reading his article,) and exhibits the pernicious effects upon society of cutting up our State into small counties, in its strongest light.

By reference to our Congressional news, it will be perceived that some of our U. S. Senators appear to apprehend a war with England. We regret that our space prevents us from giving the debate at length. The position of Mr. Cass, the mover of the resolutions, may be seen by the conversation which took place between that Senator and Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky. Private advices from Washington say that the impression there is, that war is inevitable. We hope this difficulty may yet be amicably adjusted. Yet, if diplomacy fails, and the President and his Cabinet determine to give England a brush, they may rest assured that the people will be found, when the trial comes, rallying as one man around the glorious stars and stripes of our country.

We publish on our first page a brief sketch of the life and public services of the late Commodore ELLIOTT, taken from the Philadelphia North American. We do this for the gratification of the numerous relatives of the deceased residing in this county, as well as in justice to the memory of this old veteran of the Navy. It will be found interesting to all.

It will be seen by reference to a report furnished for this paper, that the society to which we alluded in our last, has been organized in the form of the U. S. Senate. The selection of officers are good, (barring the Speaker) of whom modesty forbids us to speak. The Executive ranks are one of the ablest Lawyers in this section of country.

"Democracy."

The "Carlisle Volunteer," which is vouched for by the "United States Journal" as "one of the ablest democratic papers published in the Keystone State," has a long article on "Democracy," from which we extract the following paragraph:

"The people of this State have been plundered, and that too by those professing to be their best friends—by those who kept the word of promise to the ear, but broke it in the hope—plundered by the Log-rolling legislation—plundered by all sorts of monopolies, shapes and sizes—plundered by faithless and profligate public officers, elected by Democrats, sustained by Democrats, and almost re-elected and again sustained by Democrats."

We rarely hear Locofocos talk so plainly and pointedly about the raceability of their own party. Talk like the above is often heard coming from the lips of Whigs and in Whig papers; and wherever uttered it is corroborated and confirmed by history. Poor deluded, violated and bleeding Pennsylvania has been plundered ways without number in the name of Democracy! The professed friends of "Equal Rights" have engaged in log-rolling legislation, and inflicted monopolies of all shapes and sizes upon their deceived and betrayed constituents. Anti-bank demagogues gained the ear of "the dear people," and repaid their credulity with "iniquitous bank charters." Public officers elected by Democrats robbed the public treasury, and Democrats re-elected and again sustained these faithless and profligate public officers. All this, we are told by a "democrat," has been done in the "democracy" of Pennsylvania—and the greatest beauty of the story is, its strict truth.

It is even so—the people of this State have felt the evils of Locofocoism—felt it in their pockets—felt it in the hot blush of shame which crimsoned their cheeks on hearing the story of her lost honor and her broken faith—they felt it in days gone by, and they feel it now in the incubus of a debt of forty millions.

But the democracy have not learned wisdom by past experience. They are yet as easily as ever deceived by the "word of promise," and they are not on their guard against "wolves in sheep's clothing"—they cannot yet distinguish honesty from knavery. A few more Polks, it is hoped, will knock the scales off their eyes—if not, then woe to the prosperity of the State and farewell to the glory of the Nation.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: "The President is understood to be balancing between the appointment of Judge Woodward, and Mr. Gilpin, former Attorney General of the United States, for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Pennsylvania Circuit."

The Hon. WILLIAM SMITH has accepted the office of Governor of Virginia, and thus put an end to all rumors as to his assuming the ermine laid by for Senatorial advancement by Mr. Pennock.

Arrival of the Acadia.

We received last evening an extra from the North American office, Philadelphia, containing the news brought by this vessel. She arrived at Boston on the evening of the 19th inst.

The money market is tight. Wheat and flour have slightly declined since the 19th of November; 2,000 barrels U. S. flour had been sold at 31 shillings per brl. The price of Iron has receded under the embarrassment which has overtaken the speculative world. Scotch pigs were as low, in Glasgow, a short time back, as £3 15s; in Liverpool, they stand at £4 to £4 10s; common bars £9 to £9 5s; hoops £11; sheets £12. For boiler plates and for rails the demand, notwithstanding the prevailing depression, is considerable, and the quotations for those articles are tolerably well supported.

The threatened famine continues to occupy the public mind. In the belief that something will yet be done by the ministers, the food markets are in a state of transition. There has been frequent ministerial meetings. Parliament has been prorogued pro forma until the middle of Dec. There is a general depression in business. Lord John Russell has addressed a letter to his constituents, the citizens of London, in which he condemns the Sliding Scale and goes for free trade. The free trade party by this aristocratic accession, it is said, are now in a position to assume the reins of government. It is stated that the people of England care little in what way the Oregon question is settled. The London Times declares that the people of England would be satisfied to divide the territory at the 49th deg. The same paper confirms the rumors of the preparations making in the Dock-Yards of England, and is not aware of the cause.

In some of the French provinces alarm exists in regard to a deficiency in the supply of food. The price of bread in Paris has slightly risen. We shall give further extracts from this news in our next. Want of room forbids more to-day.

Oregon.

Attention is invited to a letter on our outer page from the correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, familiarly known as "Oliver Oldschool," on the subject of the Oregon question. It was intimated a few days since in some of the papers that the negotiations, as the suggestion of Mr. Packenham, were about to be resumed. On this subject, in a late letter, the same writer remarks—"My information leads me to believe that many of the rumors that have been put afloat within a few days, in regard to a renewal of the negotiation of the Oregon question, of Mr. Packenham having made a new proposition, &c., are groundless. There are writers here, and papers elsewhere, that seem to be ever anxious to keep the public on the qui vive and for that purpose often manufacture rumors and set them afloat, as boys make soap bubbles with a pipe and toss them off into the air. They are continually bursting, but new ones are as continually supplied. I have uniformly, as you are aware, expressed my conviction that we should have no war, that conviction is now strengthened by information that it is not anticipated by those who have the means of judging whether it is likely to ensue or not. The measures intended to be adopted in regard to Oregon are such as will not contravene the convention of joint occupancy, and to which Great Britain cannot object—such as, in my opinion, are entirely proper and called for by the situation of that country, the intervening territory, and the safety and convenience of emigrants. They will be presented in due time, to the House, and meet with little or no opposition.

C. J. McNULTY.—This gentleman, who, it was stated in our last paper, had absconded while on his way to Washington in custody of his bail, it appears has found his way to that city, by his own road, and is now upon his trial for embezzling the public money, while acting as Clerk of the House of Representatives. On the subject of this trial, "Oliver Oldschool" says—"I learn that Mr. McNulty, now on trial in this city, is likely to get clear, not from any want of proof of his having embezzled the public money, but from the fact that the law under which he has been prosecuted does not apply to his case. The law is a part of the Sub-Treasury Act, which applies to all persons embezzling money which may be in their hands in pursuance of law; whereas, the money in his hands was there by usage, or resolution of the House only, being a part of the contingent fund of the House.

For the Huntingdon Journal.

Mr. CLARK.—I observe in the last Hollidaysburg Register, that some one over the signature "Justice," complains that the good people of that borough cannot get their causes tried in Judge Wilson's Court. If Mr. Justice will request the Lawyers of Hollidaysburg to attend to their causes and have them tried, instead of continuing them by request, from term to term for two or three years, Justice will make his complaints in the right quarter. There are several causes on the trial list for January, 1846, which were brought to August Term, 1845, and which will undoubtedly be tried at the next January Term, unless the lawyers or the parties shall get them continued. Judge Wilson declared, on the adjournment of the last Court, that the Huntingdon list shall be cleared off.

FAIR-PLAY.

The election of Printers in the United States House of Representatives, is a beautiful commentary upon the practice of a profession of the Locofoco party, on the subject of economy. Ritchie & Heiss, of the Union, the President's organ, were elected Printers to the House in the face of the fact, that Jesse E. Dow & Co., of the United States Journal, Democrats of the first water, offered to do the work TWENTY PER CENT. LESS than the amount which Ritchie & Heiss are to receive for the same!!! What will the people say to this open, barefaced system of voting away thousands upon thousands of their money to sustain the President's official organ; and that too, by a class of men who are always mouthing "Retrenchment and Reform" in the expenditures of the Government? Out upon such base hypocrisy!!!—Urbana Gazette.

THE TARIFF.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"A letter from a Whig member of Congress to his friends in this city in answer to enquiries, says the fate of the present tariff is sealed."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1845.

SENATE.

The following resolutions submitted by Mr. Cass on a former day, were then taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the national fortifications and of their armaments, and whether other defensive works are necessary; and into the condition and quantity of the military supplies; and into the state of the means possessed by the Government for the defence of the country.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the present condition of that great branch of the public service, and into the state of the militia laws; and that they be further instructed to report such changes in the existing system as will give more experience and efficiency to that arm of defence, and will place it in the best condition for protecting the country, should it be exposed to foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the navy of the United States, and into the quantity and condition of supplies now on hand, and whether an increase of them is not necessary to the efficient operations of the navy; and to its preservation and augmentation; and, generally, into its capacity for defending our coast and our commerce, and for any service the exigencies of the country may probably require.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. CASS addressed the Senate at some length in their favor, stating that a war with England on the Oregon Question was almost certain.

Mr. MANGUM, of North Carolina replied.—We give a portion of the remarks of this talented Whig Senator. Mr. M. said—"What could these resolutions bring forth? The report of the committee, the effect of which must be to expose our impotent condition. Would this not be to invite aggression from an enemy? If, on the contrary, our resources were abundant, the inquiry would be wholly unnecessary that we should exhibit to the enemy, if enemy we have, the actual state of our preparedness. He would greatly prefer, if any stimulation was necessary, that it should come from that branch of this government who holds in his hands the negotiations. If the negotiations were closed, and if no hope remained for a pacific adjustment—if war was inevitable, as the Senator seemed to apprehend, he would say for himself, and he trusted he might aid for every gentleman with whom it was his good fortune to be associated in that body, that if ten, twenty, fifty, or even a hundred millions of dollars were requisite to maintain the national honor and national rights inviolate, that matter would still be honorably and amicably adjusted. It was decidedly wrong, however, to raise an unnecessary and uncalled for excitement, and to inflame the public imagination. In this country, no excitement was required, no stimulation was wanted to arouse the passions of the people. He desired that the President should conduct this matter on his official responsibility, and, in the event of this great and stupendous evil being unavoidable, that he should lay his budget before Congress, and that the matter should be investigated with closed doors, and his life upon it, the patriotism of the two Chambers would uphold the honor and the interest of the country.

It would be remembered by the Senator that during the political dynasty of a late illustrious administration, of which he was a distinguished member, we were amused by the ingenious edicts of the heads of that administration on the subject of Banks. That great man—for, however opposed in his political views, he would be the last to detract from his merits, he was a great man—issued his edicts, and the Banks fell. And, continued Mr. M., in the late parathetical administration there were divided opinions on that very head; for, with the amiable purpose which we read of in the good book "not to let the right hand know what the left hand doeth," what he recommended on the one day, he gloried in vetoing on the next.

Sir, I do not regard the present Executive in that light. I regard him as a gentleman of personal honor, and God forbid that I should withhold from him his just merit of personal praise; though differing as I do in political sentiment, yet believing in his personal integrity, I would have him to be the responsible agent in this matter. He knows the state of the question, and if war is to come, let him justify it in the face of the world. Let him make his just propositions, and they will meet with support on all sides.

For myself, I will not follow the Senator from Michigan in his long harangue. I have been called up wholly unexpectedly, and desire to say at least enough to exhibit my own position. Nor do I know the opinion of my own associates. But let us stand ready in advance, if necessary, to strengthen his hands, that when the blow falls it will strike upon the very censorious of the enemy, where it will be most felt.

Sir, when the gentleman tells us that Great Britain is the mistress of so many millions—I beg pardon for using a vulgar phrase—I will outbrag the Senator. If she was mistress of the world, and trampled upon our rights, she should be humbled. Sir, that was a deep reproach in the present day that a war should be promoted between two enlightened nations. It cannot be justified; and in my humble opinion, if war should occur, Oregon question will be nothing more than a pretext. The world is now agitated, heaving and struggling with two great contending principles; the whole of christianendom is shaking to its centre, between republicanism, where the power rests with the people, and monarchy in its varied forms, absolute and qualified. When the struggle comes, you will find the people of this country united as one man. It will not be a sectional war. Thrones will tremble and totter, and Christendom itself be shaken to its very centre.

Why should the Senator advert to the unprotected state of our country—to the ten thousand miles of frontier exposed to the assaults of the enemy? I pray God the contest may never come.

for no one can estimate the amount of evil to the whole civilized world that must result from it. Yet rather than suffer dishonor, let it come; and if we are in that unprepared state that the Senator represents us to be, and if Great Britain be prepared to strike a blow that will desolate our coasts like a sirocco—if we are to suppose all this, yet, in my opinion, it will only serve to rouse the national spirit to the achievement of heroic deeds.

Sir, the power of this country is prodigious, and if put in requisition, Great Britain, with all her military and naval resources, though she might sweep the coast, yet she would find to her cost that it would be no child's play. Again, sir, I feel as much offended by the diplomatic interference of foreign Powers in reference to the annexation of Texas as any man in the country.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Allen and Archer up to the time of the adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rowlin endeavored to obtain a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill to extend our laws over Oregon, but failed—only 14 rising in the affirmative, where two-thirds were necessary.

Mr. Rockwell complained that certain resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, in regard to Texas, offered by him, the House had not ordered to be printed. Mr. Boyd then moved that the resolutions lie on the table and be printed, which was agreed to.

The remainder of the day was occupied in receiving petitions, memorials, etc., a large number against the admission of Texas as a slave State being presented.

SENATE.

December 16, 1845. Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, rose and gave notice of his intention to introduce to-morrow a resolution for giving notice to Great Britain that the treaty for the joint occupancy of the territory of Oregon must be annulled and abrogated.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Cass.

Mr. NILES addressed the Senate in favor of the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. CRITTENDEN next took the floor and addressed the Senate. He saw nothing objectionable in the resolutions themselves: he was quite ready to vote for appropriations necessary for the defence of the country. Mr. C. dwelt at some length upon the importance of the assertions that came from Mr. Cass, and desired to know whether he, Mr. Cass, considered war inevitable.

Mr. CASS observed that he did not wish to convey any other idea than that he very much feared war would ensue because he believed that England would persist in her pretensions.

Mr. CRITTENDEN now understood the Senator to say that he believed England would persist in asserting her claim to the whole of the Oregon territory.

Mr. CASS. That is it. Mr. CRITTENDEN. Well, after the speech of the Senator of yesterday, that is something of a retraction.

Mr. CASS. I do not retract a single word. I will repeat what I said. [Mr. C. here procured a copy of the report of his speech as prepared by himself for the Union, and read the passage referred to.]

Mr. CRITTENDEN. Now I am totally at a loss. Does the gentleman mean that if we give the notice, and he thinks we ought to give it, war will necessarily follow.

Mr. CASS. If, at the expiration of the year, England persists in her claim; I cannot say what she will do, but I believe she will persist.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. The Senator then at length, instead of announcing an inevitable inference, makes his inference contingent upon the happening of other events—upon the concurrence of other circumstances. His conclusion, to be complete, will require various other facts such as that Great Britain will, at the end of the year, take hostile possession of the whole territory. It might be very fairly inferred that such a course on the part Great Britain would lead to a war, and if the Senator desired to make out a case somewhat stronger, let him suppose that Great Britain should land her forces and take possession of the city of Charleston, or Norfolk, or Baltimore. In short, the meaning of the Senator, after all, was that war would inevitably take place, provided the grounds for war were hereafter supplied. He had at first feared that the announcement made by the Senator would have the effect to create a false alarm; and this effect he thought the more likely to be produced by reason of the high character and standing of the Senator; not from his personal and private character and standing alone, but from the intimate and confidential relations which he was supposed to bear to the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. It would be very naturally supposed that declarations of so momentous a character would not be made without a knowledge of the sentiments entertained by the Administration. Taking all these considerations together he was somewhat under the impression that the authority given so apparently in earnest must be set down as an evidence that there was to be war.

Sir, (continued Mr. Crittenden.) I do not myself believe, speaking with all due deference for the distinguished Senator, that we are to have a war. I have never been able to realize to my mind that a war could possible grow up between two such nations as the United States and Great Britain, out of such a cause. It is possible that we cannot settle the boundary of a distant strip of territory of no great value either, without a war? Cannot the diplomacy of the country settle a question of this sort without imbruing the hands of the two nations in blood? What is their wisdom worth—what is their diplomacy worth—if this be the case? Sir, it ought to be settled; it is a discredit to the two Governments that it is not settled. There is no question of insulted honor, no question of national character involved. This is but a question regarding some portion of a distant, frozen, barren territory, that has been in dispute for thirty or forty years. I have more confidence in the wisdom, humanity and intelligence of the two Governments, than to suppose it possible that out of such a cause war can arise. And while I say this I will add that I perfectly agree with the sentiments expressed by the Senator from North Carolina, and the Senator from Virginia, yesterday, that if war should come, I believe we shall see the whole Union rally round the national standard, united as a single man. Before the actual occurrence of war we may battle among ourselves, but when it comes there is no neutral ground to stand upon. But who is there that desires a war? None I trust. All say it is to be deprecated and avoided, and I trust that every thing will be done on our part that honor and policy permits to be done to avoid it.

The Senate was further addressed by Mr. Webster and others, when the question was taken, and the resolutions unanimously adopted, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Breeze, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Greene, Hannegan, Heywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Jenness, Johnson, of Louisiana, Levy, Lewis, Mangum, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Semple, Bever, Simmons, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, Upham, Webster, Westcott, and Woodbridge—45.

NAYS—None. Mr. HAYWOOD gave notice that on to-morrow he would move to take up the order of the day, and would not agree to any postponement, unless there was an actual declaration of war.

The Senate then adjourned.

The House of Representatives were occupied up on the joint resolutions, which took up the whole day. A motion was made at first to lay them on the table, which was negatived, yeas 52, nays 142. The previous question was then demanded and sustained, and the resolutions read second time. Various motions to adjourn, etc., were made, but the majority moved on. Mr. Rockwell, however, found an opportunity, after the previous question was spent, by third reading of the resolutions, to address the House and move their re-commitment with instructions, that the Constitution formed by Texas being inconsistent with the terms of the resolution of annexation, inasmuch as she had not restricted slavery to the territory south of latitude 36 deg. 30 min., but had established it over the whole territory, she could not be admitted as a State. Upon this the previous question was demanded and sustained. But the question arose, what was the main question?—The Speaker having decided that the motion to recommit was the main question, and not the passage of the resolutions, his decision was over ruled by the House, and the vote taken upon the passage, which stood, yeas 141, nays 56. As far as the House can abrogate its own act, therefore, it has done so, by sanctioning slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, when the resolution of annexation expressly limits slavery to the territory south of that line.

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This subject will probably call forth warm debate in the Senate, inasmuch as the previous question is never used in that body to silence debate.

The joint resolution for the admission of Texas, passed by the House, was sent to the Senate, read first and second time and referred.

You will observe that the P. Q. gag was applied, so as to cut off debate in the House upon the Texas resolutions. The only speech made was one squeezed in by Mr. Rockwell, of Mass., which took them by surprise. The door was immediately shut, or rather the gag applied, to stop further debate. This is freedom of debate with a vengeance.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1845.

THE SENATE, this morning proceeded to fill up the remainder of its standing committees. After which,

Mr. ALLEN asked leave to introduce his resolution giving the twelve months notice to Great Britain relative to Oregon. Objection being made by Mr. Haywood, leave was not granted.

The Resolution to proceed to the election of a printer to the Senate was adopted, and Messrs. Ritchie and Heiss elected by 27 votes—Messrs. Gales and Senton receiving 20 votes—and Jefferson & Co. 1.

THE HOUSE was occupied during its entire session by a discussion, which arose upon a motion to refer the Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, in favor of an amendment of our naturalization laws, to a select committee. Messrs. Levin, Giddings, Broadhead, Rathbun, Winthrop, Darragh, Campbell, and others, took part in the discussion; but without coming to a decision, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18.

SENATE.

The Senators set themselves seriously to work to-day, cutting out business for the session. Numerous memorials and petitions were presented and referred, and resolutions of instruction to committees were passed.

Several memorials on the subject of the French Spoliations prior to 1800 were presented, and after much debate, referred to a Select Committee by a majority of one. The Select Committee consists of Messrs. Fairfield, Drayton, Dix, Mangum and Sturgeon.

Mr. UPHAM was excused from acting as chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and Mr. Johnson of La. was appointed in his place.

Mr. BENTON offered a resolution that the salary of the late Sergeant-at-Arms be paid to his family up to the time his successor was elected.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON submitted a resolution directing an inquiry as to the propriety of erecting fortifications on the Delaware Breakwater, and also in reference to erecting them upon the Pea Patch Island. Adopted. Also a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of erecting a Light House on the stone pier near Port Penn. Adopted.

Mr. LEVY, a resolution calling for information relative to the amount paid agents, etc., for preserving the live oak timber. Adopted.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON, resolution that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for improving the harbor of New Castle, Port Penn, &c., adopted.

Mr. SEVIER resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of establishing a new Judicial District, to consist of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

The Senate held a short executive session, and adjourned over till Monday.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature, in regard to election frauds, upon which the members, says Oliver Oldschool, let off an uninterrupted strain of mere declamation such as was never before listened to in that body. The resolutions are not yet disposed of.

For the Huntingdon Journal. New Counties.

It is an observation of an old writer, "that whoever sets about to persuade people that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want plenty of attentive hearers;" and for want of something better to give employment to their leisure hours, some persons have set themselves to work, in various parts of Pennsylvania, to convince our fellow citizens that their condition would be greatly improved by dividing this Commonwealth into a multitude of small counties, such as we find in Virginia and Kentucky. As these attempts at making small counties are not confined to any particular portion of the State, but are put in motion in every place where one or more individuals may happen to desire to convert portions of good farm land lying in large counties, into town lots, it seems proper to give a passing consideration to a subject which is agitated, not by very many people, but by discontented individuals in many places. It seems, at first blush, surprising that any property holder, in any large, respectable, and wealthy county, should wish to change the location of his estate and the residence of his family, to a small and comparatively poor county. The advantages of holding property and residing in a large, populous, and wealthy county, are so obvious that they need scarcely be enumerated.—The character of the county in which people live, gives tone and bearing to the personal character of the inhabitants—property is intrinsically worth more in a large and wealthy county than in a small and poor one—there is more general intelligence amongst the people of a large and populous county than amongst the inhabitants of a small community—the human intellect is sharpened and rendered more acute by frequent collision with the intellect and ideas of strangers.—In the administration of justice, the advantages of large and populous counties over small counties, with few inhabitants, is immeasurably great. In a large county, with an extended territory, the administration of justice is equally administered to all men, the poor and the rich alike.—The poor man, when he comes into the court house to contend with his rich and powerful neighbor, feels himself secure in the impartial judgment of a jury called from distant places, who are alike strangers to them both; and hear, for the first time, of the parties or the subject of dispute, after they have been sworn in the jury box. Far different is frequently the case with the poor, and the ignorant, and the timid, when they happen to be wronged by the rich, the great, or the powerful, and the cause has to be tried in a small county, before a jury who all live near together, and are more or less under the influence, (as some of them will always be,) of the powerful party.

Let all poor and honest men beware how they give any aid to the cutting up of the Commonwealth into small counties. Such counties always have been, and always will be, governed and controlled by the combination of a few crafty, wealthy, and dishonest men. In such a county the poor man and the stranger can have no hope of justice—his cause is judged and decided against him before the jury is sworn, and he has no redress but a patient submission to his wrong. Nor is the effect produced upon the value of property by small counties less to be deprecated. Who is not aware that an acre of land in Berks, Lancaster or Chester county, is worth at least five dollars more than it would be, were it in a county of inferior character? A man who lives in a small county, lives and dies a stranger to the world. If he goes once in three months to attend the Court, he sees no one there but the Judges and the same neighbors that he has seen at church every Sunday since the last term. If a cause is to be tried, he knows beforehand how it will end, for he has heard it tried twenty times before he came into the Court House; to see whichever of his parties happens to be poor, or unpopular in his neighborhood, offered up as a peace offering upon the altar of ignorance, corruption and prejudice. His fate is certain, and is known beforehand—the jury is only sworn to register the decree of the multitude outside of the Court walls—and from this mock trial he has no escape. He cannot get an impartial jury of strangers, coming from a distance, to try his cause, and decide his right to his property, his fame, or his life—it is his cause to live in a small county.

Nor is the moral effect of small counties less baneful. All the persons connected with the administration of justice, in a small county, must necessarily be small men, because men of enlarged minds and solid education, and lofty attainments, will not attach themselves to the miserable Court of a small county. The consequence is, that the people of a small county, in addition to all their other misfortunes, are persecuted by a small clan, of small Pettifoggers, located around every small Court House, who not being able to live by the small fees that they may receive in the regular course of their profession, betake themselves to shaving, sharpening, cheating their clients, as well as others, and disgracing the name of the law.

For the truth of this picture, I appeal to the experience of every honest man, who has resided seven years in a small county.

A MECHANIC.

HEALTH OF Mr. CLAY.—The Albany Evening Journal of Tuesday contains the following letter from N. R. Child, Esq., dated Danville, Ky., Nov. 24:—

"I sat with Mr. Clay about half an hour. He has been suffering lately from the effects of a cold. He told me that he was going next week to New Orleans, and that he would probably spend the winter in Cuba for his health."