

# The HUNTINGDON Journal.

"I SEE NO STAR ABOVE THE HORIZON, PROMISING LIGHT TO GUIDE US, BUT THE INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC, UNITED WHIG PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES."—WEBSTER.

VOL. 19.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1854.

NO. 2.

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If paid in advance.....\$1.50  
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If paid at the end of the year.....2.00  
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## The Unyielding Wife; or the Effects of Ill Temper.

BY A FARMER'S WIFE.

Before proceeding to the subject matter of this paper, allow me, my young friends, to exhort you to pause long and strive earnestly at self-culture and self-control, before taking a step which involves your all of earthly happiness, as well as that of the individual whom, before Heaven, you promised to honor, love, and cherish, during your sojourn in a state where mutual concessions are constantly demanded. My female friends, though the chosen companion of your life may not be all you had, in the ardor of your affection, painted him, he is still the man whom you are bound to "love, honor and obey," and to your keeping in a great degree, is committed his reputation, his usefulness in life, his social tastes and fire-side enjoyments. Mutual improvement is undoubtedly one of the ends of the institution of marriage; but any attempt at correction or reproach should be mingled with kindness of manner; if the contrary course is adopted, the desired effect is worse than lost, and frequently the seeds of good already sown in the heart, are, by harshness and severity, stifled in the germ, and the noble feelings which had begun to expand are blasted by the heat of an un-governable temper.

Years ago, when in the freshness and buoyancy of girlhood, I was about to become the bride of him who had ever striven to make me happy, I received a letter from my mother's eldest sister, earnestly urging me to spend a few days with her, as she wished particularly to see me. Accordingly I went and was cordially received by Aunt Clara and the family of her son, with whom she resided. One day during my visit, Aunt Clara told me she had heard of my intended marriage, and, feeling a deep interest in my welfare, she had determined to give me a history of her married life, believing that it might convey a useful lesson. Whether she thought she discovered the same traits in my character that caused the shipwreck of her happiness, I cannot say; but let that pass. She said on account of the sad memories and unhappy feelings it would necessarily awaken, she had reduced the narrative to writing which I might peruse at pleasure.

At an early day I availed myself of her kindness—her manuscript is here copied:

Being the oldest of six children, my parents had always been accustomed to rely on me for much assistance, which, had I been the only child, they would scarcely have considered me able to render. My mother's time was almost wholly occupied with household affairs, so that at sixteen years of age the care of two little sisters and three brothers devolved upon me. Nature had endowed me with an indomitable will and passionate love of power; which required a stronger curb than the occasional reproofs which obedience of temper called forth. Among my brothers and sisters my word was law, and when I issued a command, (and that was the form in which my issues were exercised,) I exacted the strictest obedience. I do not think the children could have loved me very much, for my passionate instructions must have engendered that fear which casts out love.

At length a change came over me—a passion took possession of my heart, which for a time overpowered all baser passions—need I say that passion was love? My whole heart was devoted to an object worthy of a better disciplined one than I could bring him.

As if to prove the assertion true that every person loves his opposite, the object of my attachment was mild with a disposition full of kindness and charity, always choosing to suffer wrong rather than contend with an antagonist.

Intending to relieve my parents from providing some of the necessary articles of house-keeping, I engaged to take charge of a district school, which was managed by a board of trustees who were authorized to employ and pay the teacher, being more or less controlled by them. Their occasional interference, to a temperamental like mine, was exceedingly irritating. One day I returned from my school in a very angry mood, asserting that I would neither submit to the dictates of the trustees or any one else, when my eldest sister said, with an arch smile:

"What will you do to love, when you are married?"

You will then have to love, honor and obey." My temper was not in the least softened by the question, and I replied very emphatically that when I was married it would be my husband's duty to make me happy, and if he did conform to my wishes, I should endeavor to make him. Foolish wayward girl as I was, to resolve in my own mind that I would abide by so absurd a determination. How little did I reflect how much influence pride and obstinacy would exert in causing me to adhere to this expression of perversity will.

Joseph and I were at length married. It

seemed to me that I had never been so happy before; weeks passed as days, surrounded by an atmosphere of love and kindness, my faults were not called out, and Joseph, in his mistaken fondness thought me all that his warm heart and noble nature could desire.

Soon after the marriage we commenced housekeeping in a neat, pretty house just suited to our wants. I was enabled nearly to furnish it with the avails of my last year's teaching, and the kind assistance of my mother and sisters. Neatness and order were largely developed in my habits, and for some time nothing occurred to mar the happiness of our daily life.

One evening I had to wait longer than usual for Joseph to come to tea, and suffered a long suppressed feeling of impatience to betray itself in the peevish tones in which I exclaimed as soon as he entered the dining-room, "the tea is all cold; why did you not come before?" "I could not, my dear, as there was no one to stay in the store," was the mild reply which should have put the subject at rest, as I knew that Joseph's business must necessarily occupy his whole time, he being head clerk in the establishment with which he was connected, expecting in the course of two or three years to be taken into partnership, therefore it was necessary for him to be active and attentive;—all this I knew, but, like too many wives, took a little interest in business affairs, and would not consider that he had any claim paramount to my conveniences.

Small matters like these should have been borne patiently, but in the absence of any greater trouble I suffered a thousand trifling things to annoy and irritate me to that degree that I threatened to "turn over a new leaf," which was but another way of saying, unless I can have things my own way I shall give my husband a lesson. He bore my oft-repeated complaints about what appears to me now to have been trifles light as air without resentment, of ferin good reasons (excuses, I called them) for not complying with my wishes.

One day, after I had reproached him with thinking more of his business than of his wife, he rose to go out, and as he did so, he turned to me with a look that should have sent repentance to my heart and fixing on me those liquid grey eyes, expressive more of sorrow than of anger, "Clara," said he, "if you find it too troublesome waiting for me, do not wait any more, but take your meals and clear away the things without regard to me." When he had gone, the temper that should have been cast behind me prompted me to take him at his word. Accordingly when the time came, I prepared the evening meal and after waiting a few moments I sat down alone, cleared away the table and took up my sewing. In a few moments Joseph came in, and without raising my eyes from my work, I told him in an unconcerned manner as possible, that he need not come for his tea, I had cleared it away. Without saying a word he turned and left the house.

I know my friend that when you read this you will bitterly reproach me for unkindness to one who loved me better than life; one, too, for whom at times, I would have laid down my life, and aught else save my will. His loss at one time would have broken my heart, but naturally impulsive, that intense love that for a time controlled infirmities of temper I had suffered them to gain the ascendancy thus dashing from our lips the cup of happiness. I allowed myself to forget that the same guard over my conduct, and the same effort was necessary to preserve the affections of the husband, that were employed to win and obtain the lover.

But to return. That night I sat up late, but my husband did not come. Ah, thought I, he thinks to frighten me into submission by staying out late, (a thing he had never done before,) but he will find his mistake. Finding that he had taken the night key, I determined to sit up no longer. I retired but could not sleep. The mild beams of the moon came softly stealing through the window, filling the room with fantastic shapes light and shade, bearing to my troubled mind a self-examination so long deferred. As the night deepened and my husband came not, I felt bitter tears of self-accusation, and in proportion to my fears for his safety did my repentance for the past, and resolve for the future to deepen and expand.

I knew the store had closed some hours before, and we had few friends, indeed none with whom he could be spending the evening. Where can he be? was the constantly recurring question. Just as the clock struck one, I heard the click of the night key and his step on the stairs. With my fears, vanished repentance from my volatile heart, and by the time he reached the door I was prepared to pour a storm of invective on his head. He paused on the threshold, and as the moon shone full on his face I perceived that he was pale and agitated, and in the moonlight presented a ghastliness that shocked me so much that I sprang from the bed exclaiming, "Joseph, Mr. Leland, what is the matter?" He stared at me an instant, and in an excited tone replied: "Don't be a fool, Clara. Go back to bed and let me alone." The truth flashed on my mind, and again I pressed my pillow, where I sought to fasten the blame on him, rather than take any share on myself. The next day nothing was said of the occurrence of the preceding day and night. In fact there were few words spoken on any subject; I felt injured and a gloom seemed to settle on the countenance and manner of my husband.

It was not until after years that I knew what I may as well mention now. When Mr. Leland left the store on the eventful night, he paused a moment on the threshold, uncertain whether to direct his steps, dreading, after the tollings of the day, to encounter the fretfulness of his arbitrary wife at home. Home—home no longer to his gentle and peace-loving spirit. Just then an acquaintance passed, and accosting him gaily, invited him to go and partake

of an oyster supper at a fashionable restaurant. Unhappily his stomach prompted him mind to accept the invitation. That night the tempting wine cup was held to his lips; a second and a third followed in rapid succession, and in that state he sought his chamber as we have already seen.

Following this, there came a succession of days and months fraught with the deepest misery to both of us. I will draw a veil over the recollections of this period, only mentioning that but a few months had elapsed before the hollow cheeks and blood-shot eyes told a tale that none who saw him could fail to read. My husband's conduct and appearance, instead of causing self-reproach and exciting pity, led me to look upon myself as one of the most injured of wives, and my selfish and wicked heart hardened towards him, till I scarcely spoke words in harshness and reproach. We had been married about two years. One morning Mr. Leland went to the store as usual, but soon returned. On looking at him, I caught my breath in astonishment. His eyes were wild and gleamed like hot coals, and he staggered across the room, and would have fallen had he not grasped a chair, into which he sank. He sat a moment, as if collecting his thoughts, then in a voice firm and solemn, while I almost felt his burning gaze, he said, "Clara, this watch I am a ruined man—my employers have watched my steps, have expatriated with me, finding it to no purpose; this day on which I should have been raised to an honorable and profitable position, finds me cast off, sick, broken-hearted, alone, without money and without friends. Trouble and disappointment drove me to the wine, then, to the food which I ate for my sorrow. I neglected by business, became involved in debt, and this is the consequence."

## Speech of Hon. John M. Clayton.

Of Delaware, in the Senate of the United States, on the character of the late Vice President, W. R. King.

I shall only pay a debt of honor to the spirit of the dead, by offering my humble testimony in addition to what has been so appropriately and eloquently expressed by others. A quarter of a century has elapsed since I became acquainted with W. R. King as a brother Senator on this floor. During the greater part of that long period I was an attentive observer of his course as a public man, and I cannot in justice remain silent when an opportunity is offered of paying a tribute to the memory of one so honorably distinguished.

That man who, dying, can be said to have passed his days without a stain upon his reputation has justly earned the honors due to a well-spent life. The Roman poet has immortalized the sentiment—  
"Nec male videtur, qui vultu moriensque fefellit,"

and W. R. King may be truly said to have passed from this world to the grave without a blot upon his name.

The chief part of his history is written upon the records of this Senate, in which his high character as a legislator and a statesman was firmly established. I would avoid the common places employed on occasions similar to the present, when speakers of great eminence are not enough to say of him that he performed his duties well as member of the Senate. He was distinguished by the scrupulous correctness of his conduct. He was remarkable for his quiet and unobtrusive, but active, practical usefulness as a legislator, and his high character as a business member of the Senate and without ostentation, originated and perfected more useful measures than many who filled the public eye by greater display and daily commanded the applause of a listening Senate. He never sought with some of his contemporaries to earn a brilliant reputation by the exercise of his splendid powers of oratory; and, to his honor be it spoken, he never exerted the ear of the Senate with ill-timed, tedious, or unnecessary debate. He preferred to be checked for silence rather than to be tasked for speech. Yet, on all occasions when great issues were before the country, calling for the exercise of manly firmness, courage, and patriotism, Mr. King was always with those who stood foremost for the safety and the glory of the Republic.

He graced that chair of the Senate longer than any other man that ever occupied it—not continuously, or by virtue merely of repeated elections as our temporary President, but often also at the request of the Presiding Officer. I think he was thus engaged in the performance of the duties of President of the Senate during the greater part of the terms of five Vice Presidents; and at last he reached the second of life in the gift of the people—an office exalted in honor only by one other in the world. To preside over such an assembly as the Senate of the United States, and to do that, as he did it was enough to satisfy the highest aspirations of an honorable and patriotic ambition. In this exalted position he was distinguished (and I may add he was never excelled) for the dignity of his deportment, the impartiality of his decisions, and the promptness and fidelity with which he executed the order and enforced the rules of this body. I can remember no instance in which he lost sight of what was due to his own self-respect or the rights of his political opponents, by the indulgence of party feeling in the chair. Presiding, as he did, upon party intrigues in torments of fire, all just men will admit that he could have been no common man who maintained his high character for justice and impartiality at such a period. A little man, at that time, would have shown his littleness by yielding himself up as an instrument of oppression to the minority. But he sought an honor as high as could be obtained without the employment of any unworthy means, or the slightest sacrifice of principle. He engaged no bribing press, no mercenary scribe to traduce others, or to trumpet his own fame. He paid respect to the feelings of others, and rightly exacted the observance of the same respect for himself. Generous as he was brave, his conduct to his opponents suffering under defeat, was always liberal and kind; and, by his inflexible truth, he won the entire confidence of men of all parties in his own unblemished honor.

Others have spoken of his services in other places, but I shall speak of nothing to which I was not a witness. While Mr. King remained in the Senate, there was still one member of the body who had served with me on this floor during the sessions of 1829-30. It is melancholy to reflect that nearly all the rest of the Senators of that period have closed their career on earth, and that not one of those who survive remain here with me to-day.

The master-spirits of the time were among the Senators of that day. I speak not of the living. But among the dead, Robert Y. Hayne, Forsyth, Webster and Livingston, the learned and laborious Woodbury, the astute Grady, the witty, sarcastic, and ever-ready Holmes, the classic Robbins, and among many others justly distinguished, the graceful and accomplished orator of Carolina, Robert Y. Hayne.

"Where words had such a melting flow,  
And spoke of truth so sweetly slow,  
They dropped like the seraphic snow,  
And all was brightness where they fell."

Oh! I could enumerate, and delight to dwell on, the virtues of them all—and then revert to him whose fame we now commemorate, as to one not inferior in integrity and honor to the

proudest among them. But these reminiscences are attended by the mournful reflection that our connections with them in this world are ended forever—

"Around us, each dissevered chain  
In sparkling ruin lies,  
And earthly hands can never again  
Untie those broken ties."

## Life in New Mexico.

A correspondent of the New York Times gives the following shady picture of Life and Manners in New Mexico Territory:

I will now give you some faint insight into the moral and religious character of the Mexican portion of the population. Inspiration teaches us that there were a number of the tribes of Israel that were lost; and if it means that they were lost to all sense of the decencies of humanity, then I am of opinion that this people is one of those tribes; and that the Lord has lost track of them, or that this Territory is not within his jurisdiction! At all events, He does not at present, and I believe He never will recognize them as his creatures, judging from the total depravity and besotted ignorance of all of them. It is but one year since the first school was established here, and that has but a sickly growth. There are very few of the men who can read or write, and to see a woman that can do either is a curiosity. They live in houses one story high, made of mud, with mud floors, and a chair or bedstead in doors, is quite as much a novelty as a plow, wagon, or scythe is out of doors. They have no knowledge of the use of tools, and notwithstanding the excellent and unbounded pasture lands, there is not a pound of butter or cheese made in the Territory, and it is seldom that I get milk enough for my coffee, for the reason that they are too lazy to milk their cows. They use no leaven in making bread, and therefore you can judge of its palatableness; they make no pastry; they never salt their meat, but cut it into thin slices and dry it by the sun, and when dry it resembles chips, both in taste and appearance. They keep large flocks of sheep, but they make no use of the wool, except for beds and pillows.

It would perhaps, amuse you to stand in my office door and look out upon the Plaza, and observe the dress and manners of the women as they pass. Their dress is composed of a skirt of common muslin, with neither sleeves nor waist, and extending to just above the ankles. In the place of a bodice, they wear a "rebosa"—a thing similar to a lady's long shawl, and when they wish to be particularly modest, they are used to cover the nakedness of their bosoms, which is not often however. Their personal habits are coarser and more deplorable than the brutes of the forest, and the women, as a mass, are without exception of condition, whether married or unmarried, the vilest kind of prostitutes. Mothers, without shame, sell the favors of their daughters; and husbands with eagerness accept the price of their wives' debaucheries from the hands of all who choose to pay the tribute. It is impossible to conceive of a state of society more degraded or self-abandoned; and, although I regret to write it, there are many American lawyers and merchants who keep their mistresses openly and without shame, disgracing not only themselves and the commercial and professional character, but debasing the Yankees in the eyes of the natives to a condition equally as base as themselves.

The religion of the country is the blackest kind, and it has been the policy of the priesthood to keep the people in a condition of the most supreme ignorance and abandoned superstition. They have been taught to sanction the vilest practices of immorality from their childhood to the close of life, and to tolerate the most heinous and unmitigated crimes, indeed, they believe that it only requires the intercession of the priest with the Almighty, to procure a pardon of the villainy that is blacker than hell; and yet, by the treaty between the United States and Mexico, these same people are made "free and enlightened citizens of the American Union." But the more I write upon this subject, the more difficult it becomes for me to give a correct idea of the extent of the native degradation, and I will close this part of the subject by quoting the remark of John Randolph, of Virginia, that the people here are a "nation of blanketed robbers and rebated prostitutes." But this is a view of the masses, of which there are occasional exceptions.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1854.  
In accordance with the provision of the Constitution, the Senate was called to order by the Speaker, John C. Kunkel, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The roll was then called, and thirty-three Senators answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Buckalew, the Senate proceeded to the election of Speaker, which resulted in favor of Gen. Maxwell McCaslin, of Greene.

Mr. Skinner, a bill regulating the gauge of railroads in the county of Erie.

Mr. Goodwin, a bill to incorporate a home for friendless children in Philadelphia.

Mr. Heister, a bill to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and neighboring States.

Eleven o'clock was fixed upon as the hour of meeting, and one of adjournment, until otherwise ordered.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This being the day set apart by the Constitution, for the meeting of the General Assembly, the House was called to order by the Clerk, Mr. Jack.

The roll being called, ninety-seven Members answered to their names, after which the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker, which resulted as follows:

Ezra B. Chase, (Dem.) received 69 votes,  
George H. Hart, (Whig) " 23 "  
Benj. F. Miller, (Native) " 3 "  
J. N. Struthers, " 1 "  
J. P. Abraham, " 1 "

E. B. Chase, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected.—He was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Hart and Struthers.

The House then proceeded to the election of Clerk, when on motion of Mr. Bigham, Whig, from Allegheny, Wm. Jack, Clerk of last Session, was unanimously chosen. W. S. Pickens was chosen Assistant Clerk. W. L. Gray, W. B. Gillis, Chas. Stockwell and R. H. Adams were appointed Transcribing Clerks.

On motion, it was ordered that the Speaker invite the Clergy of Harrisburg to open each morning session with prayer.

Mr. Foster offered a resolution that the regular meeting of the House be at 11 o'clock, and the hour of adjournment 1 o'clock, till otherwise ordered. Agreed to.

On leave granted, Mr. Ball, Whig, from Erie, read in place, a bill relating to the Erie and North-east railroads, extending the track to the harbor of Erie and for a connection with the Buffalo and State line road.

On motion of Mr. Cook, a committee of five was appointed to frame a set of rules for the government of the House. Adjourned.

## SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.  
The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Auditor General, transmitting the returns of the several Banks and Savings Institutions of the State. 2000 copies in English and 500 in German, of which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Price, Whig Senator from the city, presented a memorial on the subject of consolidating the city and county of Philadelphia.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth here presented the Governor's message, which was read by the Clerk. 5000 copies in English and 1500 in German, of which were, on motion, ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

A joint resolution was passed, authorizing a joint Committee of both Houses, to revise the rules governing their respective bodies.

## HOUSE.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.  
Prayer by Rev. Charles A. Hay, (Lutheran).  
Mr. Strong read a bill in place, a supplement to the bill incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Miller, a bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Deposit Bank.

Mr. Hillier, a bill to incorporate the Peoples' Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Roberts read in place, and presented to the Chair, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, limiting the State debt, prohibiting the subscription of stock by the Commonwealth and by municipal corporations in joint stock companies, and establishing a sinking fund for the final liquidation of the State debt.

Mr. Patterson, a bill to incorporate the Merchants' Fund.

Mr. Davis, a bill to legalize the Franklin Canal Company, and to authorize subscriptions to other railroads.

Mr. Montgomery, a bill to extend the charter of the Northumberland Bank.

Mr. Hiestand, a bill relative to the salaries of Associate Judges; also, a bill to authorize a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent.

Mr. Abraham, a bill supplemental to the Act of 1849, encouraging manufacturing operations.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth here introduced, presented the Governor's message, which was read by the Clerk, and the House adjourned.

## SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 5.  
The Senate met at 11 o'clock.  
Mr. Hamilton presented a memorial from John W. Stokes, of Philadelphia, contesting the seat of Levi Foulkrod as a Senator from Philadelphia county.

Several unimportant bills were read in place.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of officers, when all the Democratic caucus nominees were chosen by a vote of 18 to 15, as follows:—Clerk, Thos. A. Maguire; Assistant, Henry Pettibone; Transcribing Clerks, N. Weiser, W. H. Blair, and J. L. Hennerichs; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. B. Cummins; Assistants, W. R. Brady and Daniel Voneida; Doorkeeper, Wm. B. Allberger; Assistants, Wm. Ralston and Geo. J. Bolton.

The Senate then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following officers were elected:  
John Humphreys, Sergeant-at-Arms; Assistants, Charles Gibbs and Mr. McElwre; J. Horn, Door Keeper, and four Assistants; W. McBarren, Messenger.

A number of bills passed at the last session were returned by the Governor with his vetoes, which were all sustained. Among these bills were the Dillbury and Harrisburg Railroad Co.; the Trout Run Mining Co.; the Supplement to the General Manufacturing Law, &c.

Mr. Ball delivered a speech warmly commending the Governor's message as a Pennsylvania document, and endorsing the principal points.

After other unimportant business the House adjourned.

## SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 6.  
After the usual preliminary business, the Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced and submitted the returns for the election of Surveyor General and Auditor General.

A variety of petitions of a local character were presented and referred.

The Speaker presented the Librarian's report. Also, the Surveyor General's report.

Mr. Darsie moved to proceed with the consideration of the Governor's veto message.—Agreed to.

The vote on the veto bill, incorporating the Beaver Canal, Coal and Mining Company stood—Yeas 13, nays 19. Lost.

The vetoed bill relating to banks was pending when the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the usual preliminary business, the Speaker laid before the House the Librarian's report and the report of the Surveyor General.

A motion to consider the resolution for the printing of the Governor's message was agreed to.

Mr. Strong presented the following resolution: Resolved, That portion of the Lake Shore Road, from Erie to the Ohio State line, which has been constructed by the Franklin Canal Company, without right or legal authority, and in violation of the sovereignty of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby declared forfeited. And that the Canal Commissioners be directed and required to take possession of the same.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill, incorporating the Plank Road company, which was passed. Adjourned.

## SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

The following Standing Committees were announced:

Finance—Messrs. Buckalew, Darsie, Hamilton, Crabb and McFarland.  
Judiciary—Messrs. Heister, Kunkel, Quiggle, Price and Platt.  
Accounts—Messrs. Evans, Sager, Barnes, Wherry and Frick.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Hamilton, Hendricks, Crosswell, Price and Foulkrod.  
Pensions—Messrs. Barnes, Fry, Hamilton, Hoge and Ferguson.  
Corporations—Messrs. Goodwin, Darlington, Haldeman, McClintock and Mellinger.  
Library—Messrs. Jamison, Crosswell, and Kinser.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Platt, Skinner and McFarland.  
Banks—Messrs. Haldeman, Crabb, Buckalew and Hendricks.  
Railroads and Canals—Messrs. Quiggle, Sifer, Goodwin and McClintock.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Crosswell, Mellinger, E. W. Hamilton, Kinser and Sager.  
Public Printing—Messrs. Darlington, Evans, B. D. Hamilton, Mellinger and Foulkrod.

Mr. Buckalew moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next, which was agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual statement of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Veto Message of the Governor, on the bill supplementary to the act regulating banks.

Considerable debate ensued, when, finally, the question was taken on the bill, and it was disagreed to—Yeas, 13; nays, 19. So the objections of the Governor were sustained.

The Senate then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several unimportant private bills were considered and passed.

Mr. Cook offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General and the State Treasurer to communicate to the House a statement of the cost, revenue and expenses of the public works of the State. Also, a statement of the loans made to carry them on, and the amount of interest paid on such loans.

Mr. Strong presented a bill for the sale of the Public Works, one to incorporate the Hope Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and one relative to the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company.

Mr. Ziegler, a bill for a vote of the people on the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

## SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.  
The Senate met this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Clerk of the House was introduced, and announced that the House had passed an act incorporating the North Lebanon Railroad; and also, that the House had appointed a committee to confer and revise the joint rules.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Fry presented the petition of certain citizens of Lehigh County, praying the incorporation of the Mechanics' Bank of Allentown.

Mr. Platt presented one from the citizens of Wyoming county, asking the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The following bills were presented:

Mr. Price, from the Select Committee on the subject, made a favorable report on the bill submitted a few days since, providing for the consolidation of the City and Districts of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hamilton read an act to extend the charter of the Honesdale Bank.

Mr. Sifer read an act regulating the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Crabb read an act to incorporate the Six-penny Savings' Bank of Philadelphia.

Mr. Quiggle read a supplementary bill to the act incorporating the Clinton Coal Company.

Mr. Haldeman read an act incorporating the Pennsylvania Grand Junction Railroad.

Mr. Quiggle submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to confer with a similar House committee, to report a Prohibitory Liquor Bill, leaving it to the vote of the people. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Hamilton offered a resolution, that the Senate, at 12 o'clock, proceed to investigate the contested election of Mr. Foulkrod.

Mr. Quiggle rose to a point of order in consequence of the affidavits not being subscribed to.

After considerable debate the resolution was withdrawn in order to properly and lawfully subscribe to the affidavits.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Franklin and Bristol Turnpike Co.

Mr. Buckalew, in place, read a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the House of Refuge.

Mr. Darsie read a bill in place, to pay the expenses of the visit of the Maryland Legislature. Referred.

The Clerk of the House was introduced, and informed the Senate that a committee had been appointed to examine the alleged frauds regarding the passage of the Venango Railroad Bill of last session, and asked the concurrence of the Senate.

After considerable debate, a motion to appoint a committee was adopted.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

The petitions in the case of the contested seats were withdrawn, to correct an informality.

On motion of Mr. Scott, John Fullerton was appointed an additional Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Speaker submitted a statement of the Franklin Turnpike Company.

The Senate resolution, relative to colonial records and other State papers, was passed.

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