

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

DOMESTIC.

GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

WHEELING, FEB. 15.
It falls to our lot to-day to record the most extensive and destructive flood which has occurred in the history of this country. The Ohio river commenced rising at this place on Thursday last. On Friday, soon after 12 o'clock, it began to overflow its banks. The water rose at the rate of 12 inches an hour till Saturday morning, when it began to rise less and less rapidly till 8 at night when it came to a stand and soon after began to fall. The precise height of the river above low water mark has not yet been ascertained. It is known to have risen higher than it has risen since the memory of the oldest person now living; it being from 5 to 6 feet higher than it was at the memorable floods of '84 and '13. The destruction of property occasioned by this calamity is beyond calculation. The whole valley of the Ohio from its source to its mouth, within the reach of this tremendous freshet must present one uninterrupted scene of waste, desolation and distress. The farms on the rich bottoms have been swept of the fences, and dwellings, barns, corn and meat-houses with their contents, and the stock. All the towns and villages along the river have been wholly or in part inundated, and many of the buildings with all they contained have been carried away. All the low part of our town has suffered severely. It is impossible at this time to estimate the loss of property—42 houses, we are informed, mostly small frames, have been swept away from South Wheeling. The bridge over Wheeling Creek is gone—35 houses were counted passing by on the river from Saturday morning till 12 o'clock. A large ware-house, filled with flour, lodged on the upper point of the island. The river is now even with the banks. In our next we shall be able to give more particulars. [Times.]

The Baltimore American says—"A gentleman who came up the Ohio from Louisville to Wheeling, and reached this city on Saturday night, confirms the statements made, that almost every town and village on the river was more or less injured by the overflow of the waters. He states that he counted two hundred houses which had been carried off, and were floating down with the current."

THE FLOOD.

WHEELING, FEB. 18.
We mentioned in our last that the river was, on Friday at noon, 36 feet above the low water mark. It continued rising until Saturday evening, and was then forty-nine feet above low water mark, and four feet 10 inches higher than the celebrated flood of 1813. The effects of this great freshet are calamitous beyond description. All the low bottoms on the river were overflowed, and houses, barns, fences, cattle, stacks of hay and grain, &c. &c. were swept off. We can only give a few particulars:
The lower part of this town was inundated; the water was within two inches of the first floor of the Warehouse of Messrs. Forsyth, Dobbin & Co.

In South Wheeling the water was several feet deep in most of the houses, and there being a powerful current, 15 or 20 frame dwelling houses besides some other buildings were swept off.
It affords us much satisfaction to state that relief has been promptly extended to the sufferers in every way practicable. The Female Benevolent Society has been particularly active in administering to their wants. The ladies are always foremost in relieving the unfortunate.
The destruction of property in other places along the river has been much greater than with us.

At Warren, a village at the mouth of Short Creek, Ohio, which contained about 60 buildings, two-thirds of them are gone, including three ware-houses, which contained 6 or 700 barrels of flour.

Wellsburg was entirely overflowed, but we understand, the inhabitants have not suffered much, comparatively, in any way. They generally occupied the upper stories of their houses during the time of high water.

We expect shortly to hear melancholy details of disasters below.

It was reported by the passengers on a steam boat which arrived here in the early part of the week, that at Marietta the water was up to the eaves of the houses. They observed in different places, on the sides of the hills, people employed in erecting temporary huts with such materials as could be collected.

This great flood has been occasioned principally by heavy rains on the head waters of the Alleghany. The Mendocino paper of Saturday last, says that copious rains on Thursday and the night preceding had filled the streams to an unusual height, and had done much damage to the canals at that place. The Monongahela was not so high as it has been at several other periods. [Gazette.]

Casualty.—ALFRED P. WILSON, Esq., a highly esteemed and useful citizen of Morgantown, Va. was drowned at Brownsville on Friday the 10th

inst. He was descending the river in a flat boat loaded with iron, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of that day, it being very dark and the river high, an attempt was made to land. The hands got on shore with the cable, which broke, and Mr. Wilson was left alone in the boat. At day light the boat was found lodged about a mile below, but Mr. W. was missing. It is supposed he was drowned in attempting to get on shore. His body had not been found on the 13th inst. [Ibid.]

From the Norfolk Herald of Feb. 13.

Most Distressing Occurrence.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mrs. SARAH G. PIERCE.—The circumstances attending which are truly heart-rending, and particularly illustrative of the uncertainty of human life. Mrs. P. had, but a little more than a week before, been bereft of a beloved sister, whose two infant children she had taken under her maternal care; it was while affectionately caressing one of these dear little ones, in her bed chamber, on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, standing with her back to the grate, that her dress (of light calico) caught fire, and before she was aware of it the flames had ascended to her neck! Literally stunned with fright, her presence of mind entirely forsook her; she rushed to the bed and threw herself upon it, but only communicated the flames to the bed clothes without extinguishing that in which she was enveloped. She then rushed down stairs.—In the mean time her screams with those of the children, had been heard at the next house, the master of which ran in and met the unfortunate lady at the foot of the stairs; he seized her in a moment, and throwing her down and wrapping the carpet around her, immediately extinguished the fire, which had by that time nearly consumed her entire clothing! A physician was immediately called in, but she was past all hope of recovery; and after remaining in the most excruciating agony till 11 o'clock next day, she expired.

COCKSACKETS, (N. Y.) Feb. 8.

Melancholy Death.—A young man by the name of Barber, living with Mr. John Griffin, of New Baltimore, was found hanging in the cider house of Mr. Griffin on Thursday morning last, and was dead; although it was presumed he had hung but a short time. It is supposed by the family that Barber did not intend to commit suicide; that it was entirely accidental. He had been known by the family at various times to alarm an idiot lad, residing in the same house, by threatening to hang him, and would put a rope round his own neck, and go through the ceremony of hanging, to show the lad how he would serve him. At this time they were in the cider house together, and the idiot came into the house and repeated several times—he hangs, he hangs; the family took no notice of it, supposing that Barber had again alarmed him by repeating his threats. It is thought the young man had fastened the cord round the beam while standing on a stick of wood, and that his feet slipped, and he was immediately strangled.

Distressing Fire.—On the night of the 9th inst. the dwelling-house of Mr. James Lewis, of Suffield, Connecticut, took fire, which had made such progress before discovered, that its inmates, 18 in number, had not time even to save their clothes; they were compelled to travel about a quarter of a mile, to their neighbors, in their night clothes, and barefoot, during which time the most of them had their feet badly frozen. The following circumstance, which probably was the means of saving many of the inmates from destruction, is worthy of notice. The family had retired to bed and were in a sound sleep, when the dog, either to make known the danger, or to be relieved from suffocation by smoke, jumped against the bed-room door of Mr. Lewis, and howled, so as to awaken the family, just in time for them to make escape. [Hartford Times.]

Combustion.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday last, says—Just as the southern mail was leaving this city for the north, this morning, the mail bag was discovered to be on fire. It was immediately opened, fears being entertained that some hot political papers of opposite opinions, had got together and were consuming each other up, somewhat after the manner of the Kilkenny cats. Several packages were burning, and one quite in a blaze. It is supposed to have arisen from unextinguished sealing wax—or perhaps from spontaneous combustion. Conjectures as to any other cause are, to use the ordinary parlance, "shrouded in mystery."

The Imprisoned Missionaries.—The case of the Missionaries now imprisoned in the State Prison of Georgia, will, (according to a letter received by the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, from Washington) come on for argument in the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, the 20th of February inst. It is to be argued in behalf of the missionaries by Messrs Jno. Sergeant and Wm. Wirt, both of whom are now at Washington.

VARIETY.

The Slave Insurrection in Jamaica.—We learn from a passenger on board the brig Montilla, at New York, which left Kingston on the 27th January, that the insurrection among the negroes in that island had in a great measure subsided. Nearly 150 plantations had been burned, and the destruction of property was immense. The number of blacks killed during the disturbance in different parts of the island, was about two thousand. [Jour. of Com.]

Mr. Canning.—Mr. Monroe—and the South American Republics.—In the London Metropolitan for January, received by the Hannibal, we find an article of so much interest to the American public, that we lose no time in laying it before our readers. It is founded on a review of a recent work by Mr. Stapleton, (who is understood to have been the confidential secretary of Mr. Canning,) in the Foreign Quarterly for October; and reveals the important fact, that the famous passage in President Monroe's Message of 1823, against the interference of the Holy Alliance in the affairs of the American Continent, was sent forth to the world by virtue of a full understanding between him and Mr. Canning; that the ground assumed was to be maintained, if necessary, by the combined force of British and American Arms. [N. Y. Jour. of Com.]

The frigate of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal may be gratified by witnessing the launch of a Boat of the largest size, which has been built as a Specimen of the freight boats to ply on that Canal. She will carry 1000 barrels or 40 cords of oak wood, and can be drawn by two horses at the rate of 24 knots per hour.

The boat will be launched on Friday (19th) morning, at 8 o'clock, from the lot immediately below the Stone Warehouse, corner of G and 27th Street, West, on the Potomac below Georgetown.—[Nat. Int.]

A great Public Meeting was held at Philadelphia on Monday evening 13th inst. to sustain the Senate of the U. States in its rejection of Mr. Van Buren, as Minister to the Court of St. James. Daniel W. Cox, Esq. was called to the chair, John H. Powell and John P. Wetherill were appointed Vice Presidents, and Samuel Brashears and Henry C. Corbit, Secretaries.

The Adelphi Theatre, in Baltimore, was mobbed on Monday night the 13th inst., in consequence of the appearance of Mr. Anderson, an English performer, who had rendered himself unpopular by some unguarded expressions in relation to the American character, which he used on ship-board, before his arrival in this country. The following is an extract from a detailed account of the transaction, given by the Baltimore Gazette:—

Just about this time, the boys, after a few attempts, succeeded in demolishing the fence on Saratoga street, which gave them free admission to the rear of the building, when a shower of stones coming through the windows admonished the audience of the necessity of retiring for self protection, and warned the performers of the approach of their enemies. After a few moments, entire possession of the Theatre was gained, when several parts of the scenery, together with the orchestra, lamps, &c. were demolished, and a search for Mr. Anderson, who had left the Theatre and returned to his lodgings in safety—and thus ended the scene, which must convince Mr. Anderson of the entire hopelessness of his reception by the American people with any other feeling than that of disgust.

It was nothing but the magic of Mr. Booth's name that rescued the building and its contents from entire demolition, as the persons who were engaged in destroying the interior, when told that the property belonged to him, immediately desisted.

Mr. Anderson, for the same offence, was pelted from the New York and Boston theatres, a short time since.

CANADAIGUA, Feb. 8.—Casualty.—A singular instance of self-destruction occurred in this place on Monday evening last. Samuel W. Journey, a lad about 12 years of age, was discovered hanging by a rope suspended from the ceiling, by a person who was at the same time busily employed in the same room. He had been amusing himself with the rope, and while at play, remarked that he intended to hang himself. The person who was present paid no attention to his remarks, until some minutes afterwards, when she happened to look round, she observed the boy lying with his neck across the rope but a few inches from the floor, a perfect corpse. An inquest was called by Robt. Royce, Esq.—verdict, accidental, excited by ardent spirits.

A letter from Port au Prince, under date of the 11th January, published in the New Orleans Bee, says—"A commercial treaty has just been concluded between this (Hayti) and the United States Government. Commodore Elliot, commanding the frigate, was entrusted with the management of the negotiation."

CONGRESS.

REMAINS OF WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16.
In the House of Representatives, the Speaker announced that the Vice President and himself, in fulfillment of the joint resolutions of the two Houses, in relation to the Centennial Anniversary of the Birth Day of George Washington, addressed a letter to Mr. John A. Washington, and to Mr. G. W. P. Custis, requesting their consent to the removal of the remains of George Washington, and Martha Washington, and had received their answers, copies of all of which he laid before the House, and which are as follows:

WASHINGTON, FEB. 14, 1832.
SIR: The Senate and House of Representatives have passed a Joint Resolution to celebrate the Centennial Birth Day of GEORGE WASHINGTON, authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, to make application to you for the remains, to be removed and deposited in the Capitol at Washington, in conformity with the resolution of Congress of the 24th December, 1799.

We have passed another Joint Resolution, authorizing us to make application to you and Mr. G. W. P. Custis, for the remains of MARTHA WASHINGTON, to be removed and deposited at the same time with those of her late consort, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

We herewith enclose copies of these Resolutions, and in the discharge of the duty imposed on us, have to request that you will give us as early an answer to this application as may be practicable.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, Your obedient servants,

J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President, and President of the Senate.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. John A. Washington, Mount Vernon.

A similar letter to the above was addressed to G. W. P. Custis, Esq.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1832.

To the Hon. the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and the resolutions of Congress to carry into complete effect that which was adopted in Dec. 1799, for the removal of the remains of George Washington to the Seat of Government.

I have received with profound sensibility the expression of the desire of Congress, representing the whole nation, to have the custody and care of the remains of my revered relative; and the struggle which it has produced in my mind between a sense of duty to the highest authorities of my country and my private feelings has been greatly embarrassing. But when I recollect that his will in respect to the disposition of his remains has been recently carried into full effect, and that they now repose in perfect tranquility, surrounded by those of other endeared members of the family, I hope Congress will do justice to the motives which seem to me to require that I should not consent to their separation.

I pray you, gentlemen, to communicate these sentiments and feelings to Congress, with the grateful acknowledgments of the whole of the relatives of my grand-uncle, for the distinguished honor which was intended to his memory, and to accept for yourselves assurances of my gratitude and esteem.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

ARLINGTON HOUSE,

Tuesday Night, Feb. 14, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: The letter you have done me the honor to write to me requesting my consent to the removal of the remains of my venerable grand parents, from their resting place, to the Capitol, I have this moment received.

I give my most hearty consent to the removal of the remains, after the manner requested, and congratulate the Government upon the approach of consummation of a great act of national gratitude.

I have the honor to be,

With perfect respect, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

To the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States.

ANDREW STEVENSON,

Speaker of the H. of Representatives

SATURDAY, FEB. 18.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution from the committee on the Public Buildings, for the execution of a marble statue of Washington, to be placed in the Rotundo of the Capitol was taken up and passed by a vote of 114, yeas 50. Various private bills were reported and acted on, after which, the House, on motion of Mr. Carson, went into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Spaight in the chair, to compensate Mrs. Decatur, for the destruction, by the gallant Commodore Decatur, of the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli. The consideration of this well known case, occupied the House during the residue of the sitting. The bill appropriates the sum of \$100,000 for this purpose, and provides for its distribution among Mrs. Decatur, the widow of Commodore Preble, and the officers and crew of the U. S. schooner Intrepid, or their legal representatives. Mr. Carson addressed the committee in support of the bill, and Mr. Tracy proposed an amendment to distribute the sum according to the provisions of the prize law, but the amendment was negatived. Mr. Pearce moved a further amendment, that \$10,000 of the \$100,000 allotted in the bill to Mrs. Decatur, should be paid to the neices of Commodore Decatur.—Upon this a long discussion ensued. Before any decision was arrived at, however, the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday the 14th instant, Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to procure the execution

of a full length portrait of Gen. Washington, to be placed in the Representative Hall.

THE LEGISLATURE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RICHMOND, FEB. 17.

As the time for closing the session approaches, a greater disposition for the despatch of business is manifested—and the clerk is consequently enabled to read a large number of bills, upon which no debate ensues.

On Monday, more than twenty bills were passed—amongst them, one authorizing money to be raised by lottery for the construction of a Road and Academy in Bolivar; for building a Free Bridge across the Shenandoah at Harpers Ferry; for removing the obstructions at the Short Hill, &c.—a bill authorizing a subscription of twenty thousand dollars to the stock of the Leesburg and Snickers' Gap Turnpike company—and a bill authorizing a more prompt payment of the subscription made last year to the Petersburg Rail Road Company.

On Tuesday, the house agreed to a resolution, for proceeding to elect, on the 25th instant, a Principal Engineer for one year.

Mr. Marshall, of Fauquier, offered a resolution, proposing to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, from the first Monday in December, to the 1st Monday in January. The reasons assigned, were, principally, that during the holidays, little business was done. It was the fashion to postpone the commencement of all important subjects until after Christmas. Mr. M. thought the sessions might be shortened, and considered two months as amply sufficient for the discharge of all necessary legislative business.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Campbell of Brooke, Mr. Knox, Mr. Preston, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Fitzhugh, on the ground that a change would subject the Western members to the necessity of travelling in the most inclement season. The business of the State had necessarily increased, and three months would generally be required to transact it. If the change were made, professional men and farmers would be excluded, as the former could not be absent from their squire courts, nor the latter from their fields. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Fitzhugh indicated their intention, if the resolution prevailed, to propose the removal of the seat of government.

Mr. Preston moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution—which motion prevailed; yeas 75, noes 46.

The engrossed bill, forming a new county out of parts of Washington and Wythe, to be called Smyth, was read the third time, and passed—yeas 52, noes 40.

A bill, to establish a camp of instruction for the officers in each brigade, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

On Wednesday, after the reception of reports of committees, the adoption of sundry resolutions, &c. the bill providing for the removal of free negroes was taken up—which occupied the remainder of the day. Discussion arose principally upon the amount of the appropriation. The bill was eventually so amended, as to appropriate thirty five thousand dollars for this year, and \$90,000 for the year 1833. Thus amended, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On Thursday, this bill came up for its third reading, and was passed without debate—yeas 79, noes 41. A much larger majority than, at one stage of the proceedings, might have been calculated upon.

A bill, providing for a camp of instruction for militia officers, was put upon its passage. Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Gholson explained its object, and advocated its provisions. Mr. Wither opposed it, as incurring an useless and unnecessary expenditure; and moved its indefinite postponement; which motion prevailed; yeas 80, noes 41.

The bill, providing for the opening and repair of public roads, was amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On Friday, much debate took place upon the bill prescribing the fees of clerks of courts. Mr. Knox moved its indefinite postponement, (upon the first reading), and was sustained in his position to the bill by Mr. Poindeexter and Mr. Williams. Mr. Brodnax, Mr. Miller, Mr. Campbell of Brooke, and Mr. Carter of Richmond county, advocated the propriety of some increase of the fees, and strenuously opposed the motion to postpone. Mr. Knox's motion failed—yeas 41, noes 80—and the bill was recommitted.

A letter was received from the Governor, calling the attention of the Legislature to the resolution of Congress, for the removal of the remains of Gen. Washington. Upon motion of Mr. Bryce, of Goodland, who accompanied his motion with a few very feeling and appropriate remarks, the letter was referred to a select committee, with leave to sit forthwith. In fifteen minutes, the committee reported resolutions, solemnly protesting against the removal of the remains of the beloved chief—claiming them as sacred to Virginia, and properly enshrined within the soil which gave him birth. The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The bill, extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, to suits not exceeding \$50, was considered, and produced a good deal of debate. An effort was made to postpone it indefinitely, which failed—and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Its passage is exceedingly doubtful.

A bill regulating proceedings and commissions on forthcoming bonds, was read the third time, and passed. Many other bills progressed—and a disposition is now prevalent, to close the session as speedily as possible. The 10th of March is generally allowed to be the latest period to which it will be protracted.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

PRINCIPAL ENGINEER.
Mr. McCoy called the attention of the House to the election of a Principal Engineer. He observed that as the session was drawing near a close, it was proper that this election should take place soon: He therefore moved that the House proceed on Saturday, the 25th instant, jointly with the Senate, to the election of a Principal Engineer, or Surveyor of the Public Works of the State, for one year. The resolution was adopted.

LUNATICS.

Mr. Gallaher, in moving the following resolution, observed that some means ought to be taken to provide for the many lunatics throughout the State, who were now confined in county jails. He held a list in his hand, furnished by the Auditor, showing that 2,600 dollars had been paid by the State during the last year, for keeping lunatics in county jails west of the Blue Ridge—and \$300 had since been paid in the county of Jefferson, for the same purpose. Some of these lunatics are females, who cannot be properly accommodated in a common jail, where they must generally be left without fire. Besides, the jailors are not sufficiently compensated for the trouble and attention which the condition of these unfortunate people demands. Every consideration of economy and humanity calls for some further provision in this respect.

Mr. G. then submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:—
Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of enlarging the Western Lunatic Hospital, so as to receive and accommodate a larger number of patients.

MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Marshall submitted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the Committee of Privileges and Elections be instructed to bring in a bill to amend the 5th section of the act passed April 2d, 1831, concerning the Elections in this Commonwealth, so as to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in January.

After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Campbell of Brooke, Knox, Marshall, Brodnax, and Miller took part, Mr. Preston moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution, on which motion the yeas and noes having been ordered on motion of Mr. Caldwell, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—
Yeas—Messrs. Grinnell, Penning, Garland, Campbell of Bedford, Pate, Good of B. Anderson and Wilson of Bot., Campbell of Brooke, Gholson, Shell, Patterson of B. Bolling, Spurlock, Rives, Daniel, Halberton, Patterson of C. Pendleton, Brodnax, Jones, Ritchie, Stephenson, Stillman, Hale of Frank Woods of Franklin, Bryce of Fred., Smith of Fred., Siskind, Bryce, Jr. of G., Hall of G. Sims, Caskaden, Boone, Mullen, Mays, Gravelly, Berry, Summers, Harwood, Dalton, Allen, Lawson, Knox, Billingsby, Hunt, Preston, Ryne, Chandler, Leigh, Fabel, Robertson, Wither, Swanson, Gilliland, Miller, Zinn, Dupuy, Land, Hart, Mead, McDowell, Cling, Bare, Carson, Poynt, Moncreur, Gillespie, McCulloch, Keller, Morris, Crockett, King, Brown, and Robertson—75.

Noes—Messrs. Banks, (Speaker), Beall, Bucker, Moore, Brooke, Dickson, Richardson, Brodnax, Wilson of C. Chilton, Marshall, Helms, Wood of Fred., Smith of G., Erskine, Bruce, Poston, Johnston, Shield, Gallaher, Carter of L. and B. Hays, M'Phaney, Corlett, Caldwell, Post, Dexter, Street, Hudgins, Good of M. Vatter, Webb, Harvey, Fitzhugh, Parrish, Davis, Adams, Hiner, Carter of P. W., M'Pha, Jessor, Kilgore, Cobb, Hargrave, M'Gay, and Newton—46.

The engrossed bill forming a new county out of parts of the counties of Washington and Wythe, was read the third time. Mr. Keller moved to fill the blank for the name of the county with the word "Holston." Mr. Crockett moved that it be filled with the word "Smyth," which motion Mr. C. supported with some remarks. Mr. K. expressed his willingness, if it were the pleasure of the House, that the latter motion should prevail. The question being put, the motion of Mr. Keller was rejected, and that of Mr. Crockett agreed to—Yeas 52, noes 40.

The bill was further amended, and having been explained by Messrs. Crockett and Keller, passed—Yeas 52, noes 40.

On motion of Mr. Gallaher, the bill changing the mode of sale of the articles manufactured in the Penitentiary was taken up, and having been read, Mr. Caldwell offered a substitute to the bill; and the bill and substitute were, on motion of Mr. Gallaher, committed.

The bill to establish a camp of instruction in each Brigade in this Commonwealth, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 52 to 37.

On motion of Mr. Spurlock, the House adjourned.