





PENNSYLVANIA.—The House and Senate have passed a bill to prohibit the sale of slaves in the State. The bill, introduced by Gov. Porter, was taken up in the Legislature on the 1st inst., and passed by the Constitutional majority, and is now the law of the State, notwithstanding the veto. The bill, passed in its present form in which it originally passed, upon the passage of this act, the American Resident of Philadelphia (a Van Buren paper) remarks as follows:

"Any means of the slaves proposed by this law, to the credit of Pennsylvania, is a bold and shrewd, willful and unscrupulous attempt to detract from the works themselves to keep in regular the service of the veterans of the Revolution, and the widow of the slaves, who have been freed, and the slaves freed for them by former Legislatures and the numerous resources in loans to pay the interest of the public debt will be avoided in future. The People of Pennsylvania, however, will be compelled to pay ordinary expenses, and our funds will be protected from foreign hostility. We congratulate the public on the result. Every true and patriotic person will be pleased to see the result of the wise and judicious action of the Legislature."

The measure of relief extended by this law, to the Banks of Pennsylvania, is mainly comprised in the provisions of the 17th section, which absolves them from all extraordinary penalties during suspension, and subjects them to the operations of the usual laws enforcing contracts. And as regards the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank, there is a provision in this section, which declares that before that Bank can be entitled to the benefits of the section, the stockholders of said Bank, convened at some regular meeting, shall consent to be subject to any general laws to be hereafter passed for the regulation of the Banks of that State. This, the Bank will, of course consent to, as being a wise regulation; there is no very strong reason why it should confer privileges over the other State Banks.

GOV. GILMER.—The election of Thomas C. Gilmer, Esq., to the House of Representatives of the United States in the extraordinary circumstances (says the *Salem Spectator*) in the recent canvass. It is one of those sudden and spontaneous freaks of the people, which rarely happens, but which, when they do occur, are highly flattering to their object. Gov. Gilmer had scarce been more than two or three days in the district, after his resignation of the office of Governor, and had refused his permission of his friends to become a candidate, until within about a week of the election. Yet are we apprised that he then took any part in the canvass. The result, therefore, must be highly gratifying to his feelings—although, we dare say, not unattended with regret for the loss of his representative, who has been so successful recently in some other account. We cannot think that the people of the district deserved to be deprived of his services, because, if he did, they were not in a fit condition to be replaced. In this case, he was placed, if they did, in a position to show a popular approval of all his acts, like the constituents of Henry Clay, in a similar case, they were at least anxious to exhibit their unimpaired confidence in the old man, by striking the first and trying again. They could not know to what it was thrown aside to be given up, yet. Politically, however, we hope we are somewhat safer by the event.

The Governor does not appear to be quite so impractical on the Bank question as Major Garland.

A writer in the *Alexandria Gazette* nominates Gov. Gilmer as Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the course of his remarks he says:

"To those who have seen Gov. Gilmer, prepared the list of Delegates of Virginia, he appears to have few superiors. He is a pleasing orator, an eminent degree, and in happy union, tact, firmness, decision, and courtesy of manner. He is well versed in parliamentary law, and has had the benefit of much experience in politics. We term him a statesman. His arguments are a sufficient guarantee for his party. Finally, he possesses that independence of mind, sense, and moral courage, which will ever prevent him from capitulating to the enemies of his country. We would administer to him the best advice with the most rigid impartiality, and, I have not a doubt, with as much dignity, promptness, and general ability, as any man of the Whig party in the House of Representatives."

"The Presbytery of Winchester held its annual meeting at Mineralfield, Herk Co., on Thursday, the 20th ult. It continued in session until Saturday night the 1st inst., when it adjourned to meet in Frederickburg, on the Friday before the next session of the Senate of Virginia. The Presbytery, in accordance with the instructions of the President, to observe the Sabbath, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, ordered the churches under its care to set apart the above day, as recommended by their chief magistrate.

WINCHESTER & POTOMAC RAILROAD.

THE TRADE—PLASTER, PLOUE, &c. &c.—The new policy adopted by the President and Directors of our Railroad Company, in reducing the freight upon Plaster, increasing its motive power, and using energetic measures to place the whole line of the road in good order, must have the most happy effect, as well upon the interests of trade here as upon the property of the road.

The new locomotive—the President—purchased a few days since, in Philadelphia, and now upon the road, performs magnificently, and is capable of taking one thousand barrels of flour to the Tarrytown, at a trip, and a corresponding upward freight, and the public are therefore now assured, that there is not now the slightest danger of one day's delay in the ascending or descending trade.

The Board have also, we are informed, purchased a large quantity of timber from New Carolina, which is being laid, and the most active efforts are making to renew the whole line of the road.

To carry out the policy of the Board, the freight on that important article, Plaster, is reduced to one dollar the ton; and we are informed, that it is explicitly understood that, after the 15th of this month, when the new tariff on Plaster takes effect, that commodity will be sold in Winchester at seven dollars per ton—so that the Farmer who has heretofore paid from nine dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars and a half per barrel, to the Plaster, will purchase it at seven dollars.

We are also informed that a consolidation is now pending between our Company and the Baltimore Railroad Company, to reduce the rate of cars, loaded in Baltimore, through on the same day to Winchester, through to the freight, as loaded in Winchester, through to Baltimore on the same day, in the same case—the only change to be the charge of locomotive power at the Ferry.

These various measures, it is believed, will radically improve our trade; and it is hoped that the public will see on the part of the President and Directors, an active desire, and a firm resolution to promote by their policy the public interest, to make fully the public expectation, and to insure public patronage.—*Winchester Argus.*

## VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The following exhibits the complete result of the elections on the 2d ult.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.	
Whig	Opposition
Albemarle	2 Ascomas
Augusta	1 Alleghany
Bath	1 Botetourt
Bedford	2 Blount & Lewis
Caledon	1 Brunswick
Charlottesville	2 Buckingham
Charlottesville	1 Caroline
Charles City	1 Chesterfield
Charlottesville	1 Dinwiddie
Charlottesville	1 Fauquier
Charlottesville	1 Gloucester
Charlottesville	1 King George
Charlottesville	1 King William
Charlottesville	1 Lancaster
Charlottesville	1 Lord Halifax
Charlottesville	1 Louisa
Charlottesville	1 Madison
Charlottesville	1 Mecklenburg
Charlottesville	1 Nelson
Charlottesville	1 Northumberland
Charlottesville	1 Nottoway
Charlottesville	1 Orange
Charlottesville	1 Prince Edward
Charlottesville	1 Prince George
Charlottesville	1 Prince William
Charlottesville	1 Pittsylvania
Charlottesville	1 Roanoke
Charlottesville	1 Russell
Charlottesville	1 Scott
Charlottesville	1 Shenandoah
Charlottesville	1 Smith
Charlottesville	1 Spotsylvania
Charlottesville	1 Tazwell
Charlottesville	1 Tyler
Charlottesville	1 Washington
Charlottesville	1 Woodstock
Whig Delegates	63 Op. Delegates

LOSS AND GAIN THIS SPRING.	
Wm. Low	Wm. Gane
Frederick	Shrub
Caroline	Whit
Montgomery	Buckingham
Washington	Moor
Buckingham	Bath
Nelson	Montgomery, &c.
Prince Edward	Giles & Mercer
Marshall	Mason & Jackson
Tyler	A Senator
	11

## SENATORS ELECTED THIS SPRING.

Orion.	
Louis W. Barton—yes	John W. Johnson—no
Thomas W. Gilmer	George B. Cary
John Taliaferro	William G. Goode
Cuthbert Powell	Lewis Strode
Willis L. Goggins	Walter Cole
James Madison	E. W. Hubard
John W. Thompson	John W. Thompson
John W. Thompson	Gen. W. H. Howards
A. A. H. Stewart—yes	Samuel Hays
	10
R. M. T. Hunter—Independent	
	10

## THE FOLLOWING IS THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN THE DISTRICT AT THE LAST ELECTION.

Forrest	Whig	Oppos.
London	701	327
Fairfax	302	170
Fauquier	300	203
	1492	604

Powell's majority 895.

The official return in the Fredericksburg Congressional district, show a majority of 4 votes for Lewis Bassett, Esq., Mr. Smith (Esq.) contrast the election on the ground of bad voting. He has signified his intention to resign his seat in the Senate following, and prosecute his claims in a seat in Congress. The Fredericksburg people opportunely visited Mr. Bassett's office, towards the New Jersey locality, to ascertain the application of the rule to Col. D. whose conduct in the lawless proceedings of the House in the New Jersey case. The *Argus* says:

"As Col. Bassett does not believe the 'Broad Seal' is prima facie evidence of his right to the seat, he will, of course, not complain, if he is qualified, until the question is determined between him and the contestants. This is not our concern; but retrospective justice would induce the application of the rule to Col. D. whose conduct in the lawless proceedings of the House in the New Jersey case. The *Argus* says:

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