

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Report of the Bank of the United States, to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives—January 28, 1833.

The Committee of Exchange, to whom was referred, on the 15th instant, a letter from the Hon. G. C. Verplanck, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the House of Representatives of the United States, dated the 10th inst., apprising the Board of Directors that the Committee of Ways and Means intended, as early as possible after the 14th instant, "to consider the several subjects touching the Bank of the United States, referred to them by the House of Representatives, and requesting any information which the Board of Directors may think it important to communicate,"

REPORT:

That, having requested the Cashier of the Bank to visit Washington, for the purpose of learning the particular objects of inquiry, and having ascertained that they related to the late arrangement in regard to the three per cents—the condition of the debts in the Western States—and the general situation and solvency of the Institution—they submit for consideration, the following statement and views on these several subjects.

THE THREE PER CENTS.

One of the most important objects in the administration of the Bank, is to preserve the currency and credit of the country in a state of the greatest possible uniformity. The vibrations of business, and the usual irregularities of trade, in so extensive a territory, require constant care to preserve that uniformity in a system of currency so complicated as ours. But, in addition to these causes of fluctuation, an entirely new element is introduced into our monied system, by the extinguishment of the public debt. No country has ever yet paid off its debt; and no country, therefore, has had to contend with the inconvenience of accumulating, in the first instance, large amounts of revenue, and then throwing suddenly back upon the community these masses of capital. To do this without any sensible derangement of the business of the community, is a work of much labor. When the Government directs that, on a given day, a certain number of millions, lying scattered over the whole interior, shall be paid at a few places on the Atlantic, as there is never a previous accumulation of funds lying in the vaults of the Bank, but they are distributed in loans over the whole Union, it becomes necessary to concentrate them at the places of payment; and the difficulty lies in thus withdrawing from the community only what may be necessary, and for as short a period as possible. The success of the Bank in these operations, has attracted the attention of the officers of the Treasury, who witnessed them. Thus, Mr. Rush, in his Treasury report of the 13th of December, 1828, says:

"In conclusion, the mode of its agency in large payments of the principal of the debt, is not to be overlooked. By its arrangement for them, it avoids the inconvenience of too great an accumulation of money in the vaults of deposit used by the Government, and the vacuum that would succeed its too sudden distribution.

It does this by anticipating, as the periods of payment approach, the disbursement of a considerable portion of the stock, in the form of discounts, in favor of those who are to be paid off, thereby enabling them to employ their capital as opportunities may offer beforehand. In this manner, heavy payments of the debt are, in effect, made gradually, instead of the whole mass being thrown at once upon the money market, which might produce injurious shocks. So prudently in this and other respects does the Bank aid the operation of paying off the debt, that the community hardly has a consciousness that it is going on."

So, too, Mr. Ingham, in his letter to the Bank, of the 11th of July, 1829, already published, says:

"I take the occasion to express the great satisfaction of the Treasury Department at the manner in which the President and Directors of the parent Bank have discharged their trusts in all their immediate relations to the Government, so far as their transactions have come under my notice, and especially in the facilities afforded in transferring the funds of the Government, and in the preparation for the heavy payment of the public debt, on the first instant, which has been effected by means of the prudent arrangements of your Board, at a time of severe depression on all the productive employments of the country, without causing any sensible addition to the pressure, or even visible effect upon the ordinary operations of the State Banks."

And the President of the United States, in his Message to Congress, of December, 1829, says:

"The payment on account of the public debt, made on the first of July last, was eight millions seven hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents. It was apprehended that the withdrawal of so large a sum from the Banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure on the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodations. But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the Bank of the United States."

It had thus become part of the settled policy of the Bank at the approach of any large payment, to begin its preparations for a long period in advance, so as to collect its means gradually and to distribute its disbursements over as wide a space as possible. The year 1832 presented a case of peculiar delicacy in regard not merely to the amount of debt redeemable, but to the situation of the country which was to pay it.

1st. The situation of the country was this. In one of those commercial movements incident to all free and active nations, the importations of the year 1831 were unusually heavy, owing principally to the state of Europe, and the close of that year found the country much indebted to Europe. The natural and inevitable corrective was to import less the next season, and in the interval to assist in the diffusion of these importations, and to facilitate their gradual consumption until the new crop furnished new means of paying for them. It was therefore especially desirable that during the year 1832, as little extraordinary claim as possible should be made upon our citizens, the importations of 1831 having made the exchanges unfavorable to the United States, and the great object of the Bank was to prevent any addi-

The defendant produced a number of witnesses, several of the scholars who were present at the time; there was much contradiction in the testimony; several of defendant's witnesses testified that the master did not strike the boy on the head with the round ruler, and that altogether the flogging was not so outrageous as it had been represented on the part of the prosecution; that the paralysis of the boy was not caused by any abuse of his; and that he was justified by virtue of his authority as school master in inflicting upon the boy the punishment which he did.

The prosecution was conducted by Du Bois, Deputy Attorney General, and M'Dowel, for commonwealth, Grantham and Ross, for defendant. The cause was tried with a great deal of zeal and ability on both sides.

His Honor Judge Fox, delivered his charge to the jury at considerable length, and was altogether in favour of flogging at school; about the right of the master to do so he said there could be no doubt. He quoted Solomon as authority in favour of the rod. Said the most distinguished school masters in England and this country always practised corporal punishment, and found great virtue in whipping. Distinguished men were in favour of the rod, and many of those who were most celebrated had been flogged through College. He did not question but this generation was wiser than the past, but he doubted very much whether the abandonment of whipping would be an improvement. The question he said for the jury to decide, was whether the whipping in this case exceeded the occasion—whether it was more severe than was necessary. If the jury believed that the master struck the boy on the head with the round ruler, or threw him down upon the floor, or caught him by the hair of the head and shook him violently, he was guilty of an assault and battery—no master was justified in striking a boy on the head with a ruler.

The Court told the jury that they were unanimously of the opinion that the affliction of the boy was not occasioned by the flogging he got at school.

The jury were out about half an hour and returned with a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of 50 cents and costs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WATERING COMMITTEE.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

The Watering Committee, in accordance with the usual regulations of Councils present their annual accounts, elucidating their receipts and expenditures for the past year, and an estimate of the sums which will be required to carry on the works of the present year. The estimate for the last year, as per report, amounted to \$45,465,00, after which Councils authorized further sums, for work which at the time the report was made had not yet been determined upon, which are as follows:

The amount of estimate of last year was raised by the sum reserved from Water Rents, of 1831, as per last report,	\$14,602 33
And the balance to be taken out of the Water Rents of the year 1832,	30,862 67
Making together,	\$45,465 00
Afterward there was appropriated a further sum for relaying part of 20 and 22 inch iron main, taken from the towing path of the Old Union Canal, and laid along the south margin of the state rail road, permission for which was granted by the canal commissioners of the state,	10,000 00
And for building a guard pier and ice breaker at the foot of Coates street under the authority of an act of the,	

Legislature of March last, And for laying iron pipes from the main at Schuylkill Eighth and Cherry streets, leading down Cherry street to the Widows' and Orphans' Asylums, and prepared to be extended hereafter to the Wills Hospital,	8,500 00
For the purchase of ground belonging to Henry Moliere, bounded south by the state rail road, and adjoining other ground belonging to the City at Fair Mount;	1,800 00
For the purchase of lot of ground belonging to the Lancaster Schuylkill Bridge Company, \$3,000, and for paving and curbing Fair Mount street, \$2,523 75, to be taken from the proceeds of sale of steam engine at Fair Mount,	1,000 00
	5,523 75

Making the appropriations for 1832, Of which there was expended during the year 1832, per accounts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, as follows:	\$72,288 75
For the Distribution,	\$ 5,373 74
For Fair Mount Works, including paid on account of guard pier,	12,903 23
For Iron Pipes,	29,468 55
For Relaying 20 and 22 inch Iron Main,	4,866 41
For Reservoir No. 4,	1,537 10
For Water Power,	1,566 33
For Salaries,	3,240 00
For Incidentals,	343 76
For completion of Wheel and Pump No. 5,	5,896 46
	65,195 58

Leaves for the payment of unfinished works and taxes due in 1832,	\$ 7,093 17
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The amounts due for the work not finished in 1832, for which the appropriations of \$72,288 75 were made, are as follows:—

Due to Thomas D. Grover and others, for finishing guard pier and ice breaker as per estimate laid before Councils in 1832,	\$ 6,387 50
To Peter Fritz, for marble fountain basin, to be finished in May next,	1,050 00
To Collectors of taxes for Fair Mount Estate for 1832,	787 92
	8,225 42

Leaving a deficiency of the appropriations for 1832, of	\$ 1,132 25
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The amounts received into the Treasury during the year, 1832, were as follows:—

For Water Revenue for 1832,	\$ 73,019 81
For articles sold by the Superintendent,	1,175 29
For proceeds of sale of Steam Engine at Fair Mount,	5,523 75
To which add balance reserved from Water Rents of 1831, towards estimates for support of Works in 1832, as per last report,	14,602 33
Ditto, for finishing wheel and pump in 1832,	7,800 38
	102,121,56

From which deduct payments on account—

For support of the Water Works for 1832,	\$ 65,195 58	
And in aid of the Sinking Fund,	14,000 00	
		79,195 58
		<u>\$22,925 98</u>
From which deduct balance as per above statement, to pay for unfinished work of 1832,	\$7,093 17	
And for deficiency in estimate for the last year,	1,132 25	
		8,225 42
		<u>\$14,700 56</u>
From which deduct balance which should have been reserved for water purposes for 1832, but was appropriated to aid tax fund of 1832,		14,602 33
		<u>93 23</u>
Leaving a balance for water purposes for 1833,		93 23
To meet all the estimated demands for 1833, there will be wanted,		25,986 52
		<u>\$26,084 75</u>
The Water Rents for 1833, are as follows:—		
City,	\$46,610 25	
Northern Liberties,	15,139 75	
Spring Garden,	8,010 00	
Southward,	7,413 25	
Moyamensing,	394 50	
		<u>\$77,567 75</u>
Deduct therefrom the amount wanted for 1833,	25,986 52	
Leaving at the disposal of Councils,		<u>\$51,581 23</u>
Which may be applied for the settlement of amounts standing open in the Treasurer's books, as per his statement to Councils amounting to	\$29,701 85	
And for the annual appropriation in aid of the Sinking Fund,	14,000 00	
		<u>43,701 85</u>
Leaving a balance of	\$7,879 38	

Which balance the Committee are of opinion should be reserved, in case any further work, than is now estimated for, shall be found necessary to be done during the present year.

The increase of the water revenue is flattering; the time is not far distant when the heavy expenses for laying iron pipes will cease, when it is expected that a greater part of the income to be derived from that source, may be appropriated for the gradual liquidation of the loans, due for the erection of the Fair Mount Works.

The sums estimated to be necessary for the year 1833, will be found to be much less than they were the last year, although a heavy sum is added, arising from a deficiency in the estimate of 1832, for the erection of the guard pier, ice breaker, &c., at the foot of Coates street.

Distribution. This part of the work embracing all the repairs of pipes, pumps, fire-plugs, stop cocks, and placing new fixtures throughout the City, may be considered a stationary expenditure, until all the wooden pipes shall have been removed, when it is calculated it will be considerably reduced.

Fair Mount Works. While improvements are necessary both for utility and ornament, it is difficult to de-

termine when the expenditure of this department will cease. It is however gratifying to your Committee, to believe that what has been done has given general satisfaction. In the early part of last year, the wheel and pump No. 5 was finished and put to work. Without this acquisition to the former wheels and pumps, it is doubted whether a regular supply of water could have been kept up, equal to the demands during the period that the Cholera was raging in the city and districts, arising from the unusual number of fire plugs being permitted to be opened for cleansing the streets, and for all purposes necessary for purification—the present wheels and pumps being found barely sufficient to keep up a copious supply of water during the hot season of 1832. The Committee recommend that another wheel and pump be put up early in 1834.

The low state of the river Schuylkill in August, September, and October last, when two-thirds of the dam was dry, induces the Committee to believe that the whole water power of the river will not be sufficient to work eight wheels and pumps as was originally designed, and for which provision has been made in the buildings. They are supported in the opinion, from the circumstance that the water was frequently drawn down in the dam through the course of the day, during the above mentioned months. During the last summer, the dam was backed with 6913 yards of rubble stone. It is believed to be in the best order.

The garden plot at Fair Mount has been grass sodded and planted with trees. The basin for the fountain contracted for last year, it is expected will be put up in May next.

The old water wheels Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which were put to work in 1822, were found to be partially decayed; the wheels and breast work have been repaired, and they are now in good order.

The wharf improvements making by our neighbors at the foot of Coates street, in the district of Spring Garden, made it necessary for the protection of the purity of the water, that the Committee should forthwith erect the guard pier and ice breaker, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature granted to the city last session. Accordingly, an agreement was made with Thomas D. Grover for building the same, which, on account of its magnitude, together with much loss of time by sickness of the workmen last summer, has not been finished; it is, however, in such a state of forwardness, as to be perfectly secure, and able to withstand the ice freshets. The estimate made by Mr. Grover in July last, for the completion of this work, which was laid before Councils, amounted to \$8,500. On the 29th December last, Mr. Grover handed in another estimate, wherein he states that a further sum of \$5,084 75 will be wanted; this excess is accounted for by the pier having been made fifteen feet longer in the deep water than was first intended, and from the cause of the whole structure having sunk much deeper in the mud (which is fifteen feet deep) than was first calculated, in consequence of which, to complete it, a considerable increase of timber, iron, and stone, will be required; it is estimated that for every fourteen inches the pier sinks, it takes five thousand feet additional timber. It is expected that this important piece of work, with repairs necessary to be done to the old wharf, will be finished by the first of June next.

Iron Pipes. The iron pipes estimated for in the last report, have all been laid, together with many others placed in incidental streets and alleys, where new stone pavements were ordered, and in streets and alleys where a supply of water was wanted. There has been an excess of expenditure in the account, arising from a greater number of feet of pipes having been laid than was estimated for, and from the cause of the first contractor having failed to deliver pipes;—this with the advance paid for pipes and for lead, will account for the increase of expense.

Iron Main. In the year 1819, permission was granted

by the President of the Old Union Canal Company, to lay the twenty-two inch main along the towing path of the canal, from Callowhill and Schuylkill Second to Hunter street, near Fairmount; since that period, the Columbia Rail-Road has been located near the line of the canal, in consequence of which the latter will be abandoned; which induced the Committee to make application to the Canal Commissioners of the State, for permission to relay the main along the south margin of the rail-road, which has been relaid accordingly. The estimate for this work was made under a belief that many new pipes would be wanted; the work has been done for much less than was expected; the surplus has been applied to cover deficiencies in the expenditure for other parts of the work, where accurate estimates could not be made, such as the extension of the iron pipes, backing the dam, and expenses to the old water-wheels. The number of iron pipes laid in 1832, not including the relaying of the twenty-two inch iron main, amounted to 16,296 feet. The quantity of iron main taken up and relaid was 2,450 feet.

In 1831, the repairs required to wooden pipes amounted to 1131 feet, and in 1832 only to 220 feet.

Reservoir, No. 4. The completion of this part of the work not being deemed essential at the present time, very little has been done to it, excepting the forming of safety banks outside of the main embankment of the reservoir, where they were most exposed from their height. It is recommended that safety banks be extended along the northern range of embankments of Reservoir No. 3—these banks, although they have been carefully staked and grass sodded, have slipped twice; they are not judged perfectly secure—the expense for which is embraced in the estimate of the year.

Steam Engines. By the authority of Councils, the two steam engines at Fair Mount have been sold at public sale. The neat proceeds from the sale amounts to \$5,523 75, which Councils appropriated to the payment of lot of ground purchased from the Lancaster Schuylkill Bridge Company, and for curbing and paving Fair Mount street.

The removal of the steam engines from out the buildings, has left them in a dilapidated state. As those buildings cannot be applied to any beneficial purpose connected with the work at Fair Mount, the Committee recommend to Councils that they be taken down, and the materials such as are of good quality, be used wherever the City may require them.

The Districts. The contract entered into with the Watering Committee of the Township of Moyamensing, leaves them in possession of a copious supply of wholesome water derived from a sixteen inch main laid last year in Cedar street. The Committee, although anxious that the District of Kensington should receive a supply of water under the same conditions as the other districts are supplied, have not succeeded in making an agreement, from the cause of the necessary preliminaries not having been settled between the Kensington Committee and the Watering committee of the District of the Northern Liberties, through whose district the former must receive their supply of water.

The Increase of Water Rents in 1832 was, viz.

In the City,	\$2,928 00
Northern Liberties,	1,250 00
Spring Garden,	1,829 25
Southwark,	762 25
Moyamensing,	394 50
	<hr/> \$7,164 00

As it has not been ascertained whether the Commissioners of the District of Spring Garden will curb and pave Coates street from the Schuylkill to Fair Mount street during the present year, no provision has been made in the estimate for the same. Should the paving and curbing be done, a further sum of \$4,200 will be required, from which may be deducted the amount of \$2,500 recovered for ground taken from Fair Mount estate for widening Coates street to eighty feet.

It will appear upon examination of the accounts of the Watering Committee for some years past, the amount received in the office for repaving over private pipes exceeds the expenditure. The regulation being in fact an interference with the duty of the City Commissioners, the Committee recommend to Councils, for the better regulation of the streets, the repairs henceforward shall be done under the authority of the City Commissioners, and the amount received in the Water Office for that object shall annually hereafter be appropriated for that purpose.

The Committee having stated every thing they believe interesting to Councils, in regard to the important trust committed to their charge, respectfully submit their report.

JOHN P. WETHERILL,

Chairman of the Watering Committee.

February 14th, 1833.

From the different statements made in connexion with the preceding Report, it appears that there were expended in 1832, for

	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
Distribution, - - - - -	5373 74
Fair Mount Works, - - - - -	12903 23
Iron Pipes, - - - - -	29468 55
Relaying Main, - - - - -	4866 41
Reservoir No. 4, - - - - -	1537 10
Water Power, - - - - -	1566 33
Salaries, - - - - -	3240 00
Incidentals, - - - - -	343 76
Wheel and Pump, - - - - -	5896 46
	<hr/> 65195 58

ESTIMATE FOR 1833.

For working machinery and material, at Fair Mount, \$1600; Castings, hydrants, pumps, repairing &c., salaries &c. \$9000; repairs, improvements, laying pipes, wages, guard pier and ice breaker &c. \$10,484.75; making a total of \$26,084.75.

The quantity of IRON PIPES laid in the		
CITY in 1832,	16,296 ft.	Total.
Prior to that time,	131,965	
		248,261
N. LIBERTIES in 1832,	ft. 1404 08 in.	
Prior,	556,90 06	57,095 02
SOUTHWARK, in 1832,	791	
Prior,	37,988 10	38,779 10
MOYAMENSING,		4,217
SPRING GARDEN, in 1832,	5,193	
Prior,	3,1156½	36,349 00½
Total Iron pipes laid,		384,701 00½
equal to about 73 miles.		<hr/>

FIRE PLUGS ERECTED.

Nor. Liberties, 1832,	4	Total number	117
Southwark,	3	"	84
Moyamensing,	8	"	8
Spring Garden,	13	"	66

The amount paid into the Treasury on account of the Water Works in 1832, was \$79,718 85; of which \$5,523 75 was from sale of old steam engines.

The amount of water rents for 1833, per duplicates, is,	
For the city, S. District,	\$22,992 75
Northern do.	23,617 50
	<hr/> 46,610 25
Northern Liberties,	15,139 75
Spring Garden,	8,010 00
Southwark,	7,413 25
Moyamensing,	394 50

Total Duplicates for water rents, 1833, 77,567 75

It appears that the following number of dwellings, (besides Factories, stables, public buildings, &c.) were supplied in 1832.

Spring Garden,	867
Southwark,	865
Northern Liberties,	1614
City, Southern District,	3386
Northern District,	3254
Moyamensing,	6640
	46
	10,032

The whole amount of Water Rents, and sale of old material, received by the Watering Committee from the commencement to 1832, inclusive, \$783,477 03

The whole amount expended for the Water Works in 1832, \$ 65,195 58
Prior years, 2,063,150 64

Total expended from commencement up to December 31, 1832. \$2,128,346 22

For some interesting details see Register, Vol. IX. page 90 to 95.

COMPLIMENT TO COL. SWIFT, MAYOR OF THE CITY.

Agreeably to public notice, the committee appointed to present to Col. Swift, the splendid service of plate, which had been prepared for him, as a testimonial of the esteem and gratitude, which his fellow citizens feel towards him, for his philanthropic services during the prevalence of the late distressing epidemic, and especially for his devotion to the unfortunate tenants of the Arch Street Prison, during their severe affliction, met at the Hall of Independence at the time notified.

On the arrival of Col. Swift, under the escort of the sub-committee appointed for that purpose, J. Hall Bready, Esq. from the general committee, rose and addressed him in the following words:

Sir,—Military or civic honors, though deserved subjects of public esteem or gratitude, are frequently merely the evidence either of moral or physical courage, and sometimes rather of some lucky accident than of either. The glory that may be supposed to await upon proud public services, at once forms their reward and motive, and is often as fairly attributable to overweening vanity, or vaulting *ambition*, as to the higher and holier sentiments which virtue herself alone inspires.

The work may be distinguished—the benefits which it confers upon mankind may be great, though the principle from which it emanates, may have been sordid and selfish in its character. Yet we admit that even in these cases, the motives of public benefactors are not to be too closely scrutinized, or too nicely weighed; but for the honor of human nature, that which is apparently *well done*, and which contributes to general benefit, should be taken to have been *well designed*, and uninfluenced by private or personal consideration.

But, sir, there is a class of cases more applicable to our present purpose, which, though far less gorgeous and imposing in their aspect than those referred to, are entitled to a richer reward—cases which spring from the purest impulses of the human heart, and which nothing but the spontaneous offerings of the heart can ever adequately repay. We allude to those which though performed upon a limited theatre of human action, date their origin, and look for their recompense, in a happier, in a heavenly sphere.

To sustain the weak, comfort the afflicted, relieve the oppressed, and to remove the thorns from the pillow of disease and death, not under the full blaze of public observation, and public admiration, but in the secluded chamber, or the retired cell, which one eye alone can penetrate, these are the magnanimous duties which ease the impulse that directs them unquestioned, and

as they blend the duties of the citizen and the Christian together, so they unite their rewards. Such a benefactor, on earth, enjoys the respect of all good men, and in heaven, the Almighty Judge, who seeth in secret, shall reward him openly.

Influenced by these principles, the application more particularly of which it would neither become me to make nor you to hear, your grateful fellow citizens through me their humble representative, present to you, and beg your acceptance of, this service of plate; not as an adequate requital of your philanthropic and generous devotion during the late fearful and devastating scourge of the malignant cholera, in this city, to those whom you found sick and in prison, and ministered unto, even at the imminent peril of your own valuable life, but for the purpose of showing that the members of this community are not unmindful of the sacrifices thus encountered, and the benefits thus conferred, by you; and for the still further purpose of promoting, with others, the influence of your meritorious and distinguished example.

Accept, then, sir, in conclusion, this token of our sincere esteem, and accept also, what lends to it its chief value, the assurance of our lasting and unqualified gratitude; gratitude which, although it cannot repay the obligations which it owes, at least acknowledges them, and relies upon your generous feelings, by which they were created, for the extinguishment of the debt.

The following is Col. Swift's reply:

It cannot be doubted, sir, after this distinguished testimonial of the approbation of my fellow citizens, that they have done full justice to the motives which governed my conduct on the occasion referred to. I am only apprehensive that in the kindness of their feelings, and in their zeal to do me honor, they may have over-rated the services really performed, and ascribed to me a degree of praise which no citizen has a right to claim for the simple discharge of a common duty. It is true, sir, that on the 5th of August last, I found a large number of unfortunate fellow creatures, whose condition had almost severed them from the sympathies of their kind, suffering and sinking under the influence of the pestilence, and that my best efforts were bestowed to mitigate their distress, and to sooth the last moment of those whom death had marked as his victims. But it is also true, that in doing what accident placed in my power, I contemplated nothing but the discharge of my obligations to the community and sought no reward beyond the silent approbation of an approving conscience. This unlooked for testimonial from my friends and fellow citizens has, therefore, overwhelmed me with feelings which I find it impossible to express. I, therefore, beg you will conceive in the same friendly spirit which has dictated the compliment.

To you, sir, and to those whom you represent, I tender the most cordial thanks, with the warmest wishes for your continued prosperity here, and for your happiness hereafter; assuring them that what has passed this day, can never be effaced from my memory; and that it will constitute hereafter the proudest recollections of my life, and the strongest incentive to the discharge of every public duty.

[U. S. Gazette.]

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE PHILADELPHIA.—The Dispensary of Jefferson Medical College, reports 986 cases of disease for the last year.

This institution is supported by the contributions of the Professors, who furnish Medicines and Advice.

The diseases of the Eye and Ear to be seen at the College, afford many advantages to the Pupils in this interesting class of diseases.

Chronic Diseases	334
Acute Diseases	498
Accidents	19
Parurition	40
Vaccination	10
Minor Surgical Operations	85

Total 986