

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1850.

TERMS:
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Renew your subscriptions.

The present issue of the Gazette closes the year for a large number of subscribers. Those who wish to take advantage of the advance terms, had better send on their money, as a DOLLAR will now pay for a year—a fact worth remembering.

New Gunpowder.

We have before us a sample of the newly invented gunpowder preparation. It is perfectly white, and is said to possess ten times the strength of ordinary powder. It ignites very readily, and in blasting rocks must, we think, be a great accession to operatives. Persons feeling curious on the subject can see the article at our office.

INFANT SCHOOL.—It may not be generally known, that Miss MARTHA ALLEN, a young lady well qualified, by experience and attainments, has opened a school for children, from the ages of three to six years. Persons wishing further information, will obtain it upon application to Mr. EDWIN ALLEN, at his store, on Market street. We might further add, that the terms are low, and the qualifications of the young lady for the business she has assumed undoubted.

Postmaster Butler has added a large number of new boxes for the accommodation of those who do not wish to be continually asking for letters and papers.

The York Republican says, there is not a furnace in operation in York county. Codorus, Margaretta, Woodstock, York and Manor are all blown out, and no talk of putting them in blast again, according to our information. The thing has come to a dead stand. Such are the withering effects of the Tariff of 1846!

York is not the only county in which the Iron interest is prostrate. In Mifflin, the Furnaces are lying idle, with no prospect of being put in blast so long as the locofoco tariff permits British Furnaces to supply us with what we ought to manufacture ourselves; or if any of them are put in blast again, it will have to be done by reducing the rates of labor from the woodchopper up to the manager. Locofoco sophistry may extol the policy which brings about such a state of affairs in a county abounding with valuable ore, but facts are stubborn things that sometimes in an hour upset a thousand theories.

EXPLOSION.—The Locomotive "Chieftain" burst her boiler on Tuesday last on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, about fifteen miles from Baltimore, blowing Mr. Milhaw, the fireman, almost perpendicularly into the air to the height of about sixty feet, passing through the top of a large oak tree, the limbs of which stripped nearly every thread of clothing from his body. Davis, the engineer, who was standing on the locomotive with the deceased, was thrown with violence against a bank of earth on the side of the road, and was considerably bruised and scalded, so much so that his recovery is considered doubtful. The deceased was a young man of excellent character, and was married only last fall. Almost every bone in his body was broken, and the flesh terribly scalded about the breast and face.

THE GALPHIN CLAIM.—The Democrat makes several erroneous statements in relation to this matter. In the first place, Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury did not reject the interest, but held it under advisement; in the next place Mr. Ewing had nothing at all to do with it. These facts as well as several others, the Democrat can ascertain for itself by reference to a letter in the Washington Union, from Mr. Montague, a locofoco clerk under Mr. Polk's administration, which conclusively shows our neighbor's tirade about the pillaging, want of common honor, honesty, and character of the Taylor administration, is all moonshine. We know little about the matter, but it appears to us that the common sense view of such a claim would be, that if the claim was just, interest would be equally so. Such at least would be the result of a similar transaction between individuals, and it sounds somewhat strangely to hear professing democrats condemn a government for doing that which the law declares to be right in private affairs.

PRINCIPLES OF THE HUMAN MIND, deduced from physical laws, together with a lecture on Electro-Biology, or the Voltaic Mechanism of Man, with illustrations—by Alfred Senee, P. R. S. Fowler & Wells, Publishers, New York. Price 25 cents—available. We should think, from a hasty examination of this work, that it is one worth purchasing by those who make science their study.

The same publishers continue to put forth the *Phrenological Journal* and *Water-Cure Journal*, both most excellent works, which may be read with profit and instruction by believers and unbelievers in the doctrine taught, as there is much information of a general nature contained in them.

The Turkish Sultan has granted full toleration to the missionaries throughout his vast empire. Seven churches have been formed at Trebizond, Constantinople, and other towns, embracing from two to three hundred members.

Letter from California. We have been furnished with the following interesting extracts of a letter from Mr. J. M. Morrow to Joseph Milliken, Esq., of this place, which gives a full and reliable account of Life in the Mines, as did that of Mr. KELLY, published in the Gazette some weeks ago, of Life in San Francisco. It is dated

MURPHY'S DIGGINGS, CALIFORNIA,
January 25th, 1850.

In leaving San Francisco for this part of the country, we pass through three beautiful Bays, but very rough in time of storms. First is San Francisco, next Pello, and then Suisun, after which we enter the San Joaquin. The Sacramento river empties into the bay near the same place. A few miles below the mouth of these rivers, on the north side of the bay, is a flourishing village called Benetia, and two other small villages on the south—all commenced since the Gold Fever broke out. After leaving the bay, the land for miles is beautiful, and large herds of cattle are to be seen as far as the eye will carry, grazing on the plains and sides of hills. There is very little timber, and although there are but two seasons in this country, in many places the pasture is fine the whole year. There are plenty of wild oats, and a very heavy grass, somewhat resembling our swamp grass. The seasons are styled Wet and Dry. When the dry season commences the grass matures and retains its substance, and cattle will keep in fine case the whole year.

When we arrived in San Francisco we were at a loss to know which was the better route to set our compass for gold, as that was what we were after, and were not within two hundred miles of it. We finally concluded that we had better divide and prospect several of the mines. I was one of three that went up the Sacramento river. The city of Sacramento is situated on the bank of the river, about one hundred and fifty miles above San Francisco. Sutter's Fort is two miles from the river, with a fine country about it. If you remember, in Gov. Mason's report, after gold was discovered in California, he said farmers had left their farms, and their grain was standing uncut; and spoke of Captain Sutter following his occupation, and gathering in his harvest—that he would have forty thousand bushels of wheat, &c. When I looked at the Fort, and the premises round about, and could see no farming utensils, nor anything, as I thought, to raise wheat with, I concluded it was a "wheat story;" but on our journey from Sacramento to Stockton across the country, one day we overtook an elderly man, an older man indeed than I thought had any business in California, who had stopped under a large tree and was letting his mule feed on grass, as they all do in this country. We stopped and had a conversation. I asked him how long he had been in the country. He said since 1845. He was a native of Kentucky, but emigrated from Missouri. I spoke about Gov. Mason's report, and about Sutter raising so much wheat. He said it was all truth—that he had seen more than forty thousand bushels raised at the Fort; and on the same day I was fully convinced that wheat would grow in California. We stopped overnight near a Rancho owned by Mr. Murphy, and in the morning when the teamster was harnessing his mules, I went up to the house, and he took me into a little warehouse and showed me one thousand bushels as fine white wheat as ever I seen come from Black Oak Ridge, and two years old. I asked him what he could get per bushel for it. He told me \$5. They sow their wheat in February.

When we were on the hunt of the balance of our Company, as we had been unsuccessful on the Sacramento, and were anxious to know what success they had met with. On our arrival at Stockton we were informed of their being about eighty miles north, (not a bad little walk in the month of August,) and on the 4th day after leaving Stockton we found them, the Company having dissolved, but not altogether by mutual consent. We are now in the larger pieces of land, and Angel's creek, about two hundred miles from San Francisco and seventy-five from Stockton, right up in the mountains, in a beautiful little valley surrounded by hills.

We are in what is called the Dry Diggings. Part of our Company arrived on the 7th of August, but I did not get there until the 15th of September. Some of them had been successful, and some left the mines for San Francisco, and some Beck and Levy. I found Scott, Salisbury, Campbell and Vandling working together and getting gold. I was admitted into their Company, and we are now the only members of the Juniata Company in these mines, and the only Pennsylvanians.

Now I will give you a short history of the laws and regulations, the manner of getting gold, &c. In all mines the miners make laws for themselves, and the larger pieces can be taken up, then by taking this dirt and washing it in a tin pan or cradle, the small particles will settle to the bottom. The largest piece that we have found weighed 31 ounces, worth \$56.

When we came here we were fortunate. We sunk three or four holes, and happened to hit it pretty well, but not so well as we were led to expect by the glowing accounts in circulation. We occasionally get to see a newspaper from the States, and I am sorry to say that I see some great falsehoods as regards the amount of gold and the size of pieces obtained by individuals. Only a few days since I was looking over a Boston paper, which stated that a piece had been found on the Mokelumne river weighing thirty pounds. That is not the case. We are within about twenty miles of that river, and know of no such piece. We found, as the gold obtained there is in fine particles. There may have been a large stone found with particles of gold in it. I have heard of several pieces weighing four, eight, and ten pounds. The largest piece I have seen weighed four pounds, and it was not pure gold, but mixed with a white quartz rock that is always about where gold is found. These reports going to the States will keep up the excitement; but on the whole I don't think that the amount of gold in California has been overrated. There are new discoveries making every day, and will be for years to come; and I have seen some rich mines remain hidden as yet.

A steady, industrious man can make more money in this country than he can in the States; but then he is cut off from all the comforts of life. I have not told you what our success has been.—After our arrival here we laid off our territory according to the laws of the miners, and sunk holes about five feet, when we discovered gold. Two of them proved rich, one of which we sunk about eighteen feet, and found gold until we reached water; but we had to give it up when the rainy season commenced, (1st November.) The most gold we gathered in one day (2d of October) was sixty-three ounces, which, valued at \$16 per ounce, is \$1008. Our next best day's work was \$542, then being five of us. I saw Mr. Vandling, (one of our men,) wash out of one pan of dirt three pounds of gold, or \$576. This was what the miners call a pocket; but there has been many days since the rainy season set in that we have not made our ground. Out of about twenty-four square of ground we got near eight thousand dollars worth of gold. This was the labor of

five. Then I will take the other side.—This was done in the latter part of August and in September and October. In these months at any one time I don't think there was less than one hundred and fifty men at work, and sometimes I presume there was from four to five hundred in these diggings, small as they are; yet I doubt if every tenth man made his boarding.

I have now given you some idea of gold-digging. I must next give you a sketch of how we live. We put up a comfortable log cabin, which was soon done, timber being plenty in this part of country, and in which we eat and sleep. Our living consists of pork, pilot or hard bread, coffee, tea and sugar, dried apples and peaches, and occasionally venison, when we go out and kill it ourselves.

Should you hear any person talking of coming to California, you can try him how he will like it by giving him a shovel or spade, a large tin pan, and taking him down to the creek any place in which you can find mud or gravel and then hunt a convenient place to wash it. If he gets 12 or 15 cents out of it, let him go on all day. Then if he wants dry diggings, take him up in the square, in front of Moyer's Hotel, and lay him off say eight or ten feet square, and let him sink it twelve or fifteen feet deep, and very probably not get as much as he did in the painful Clearfield creek. If he can stand all this he is ready to come to California. I don't know how to give you a more correct idea of the labor to be done than what I have just given you.

We were unfortunate with our baggage.—When we got to the City of Mexico we could not engage pack mules, and were advised to have it sent to Acapulco, and from there shipped to San Francisco last May. We have, however, not heard from it since. I had two trunks full of clothes, &c.

I will close this long epistle by giving you a list of prices in the Diggings, furnished by one of our merchants:

Flour per pound,	\$1.00	Dried Apples per pound,	1.00
Pork,	1.25	" Peaches "	1.00
Beef, fresh,	0.50	Brandy per gallon,	20.00
Corn Meal,	1.50	Whiskey "	12.00
Potatoes "	1.50	Rum "	15.00
Bread "	1.25	Paper, 121 per Sheet,	
Coffee "	1.00	Ink, \$1 per small Bottle,	
Sugar "	1.00	such as sell in Lewistown,	
Rice "	2.00	Shoes from \$5 to \$10 per pair,	
Butter, (not fresh—don't		Boots much higher in price,	
any.) "			2.00

Enclosed I send a few specimens of the "root of all evil," obtained from a ravine about one mile from our encampment, where we have been working since the rainy season commenced.

I am your most obedt. servt.,
J. M. MORROW.

We have also a letter from Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT to JAMES MILLIKEN, Esq., but as it embodies the same information contained in the above, we have not deemed it necessary to publish it.

The State Treasurer and the Locofocos.

We have heretofore given some specimens of the testimony before the investigating committee, and nothing has thus far been adduced to substantiate the charges made against Mr. Ball by the Canal Commissioners. Mr. B. has opened his defence, and proved by Mr. Bell of Hollidaysburg and the documents offered the following facts: that such money was paid out of the Depositories of the State as were received by the State in payment of tolls, and that therefore, all the clamor, which was raised about the kind of money was not properly against Mr. Ball, but against the Treasurer under whose instructions such trash was received by the State officers. That in less than one month after Mr. Ball went into office, he issued a circular to all depositories of the public money, prohibiting them from receiving on deposit to the credit of the State anything but notes of specie-paying Banks of Pennsylvania, "Relief Issues," and coin, and that when we remember that he issued a circular of a similar character to the collectors on the public works prohibiting them from receiving in payment of tolls any notes except the notes of specie-paying banks of this State, "Relief Issues," and coin, it is clear that Mr. Ball used all his official authority to purify the circulation, and place upon the public improvements such funds as no one could reject. That he broke up the very bad practice of paying public officers their salaries in advance, in order that he might appropriate the more to the payment of claimants on the public works. That the Canal Commissioners broke over all the restraints which had hitherto controlled their action, in determining to make a run upon the Treasury, such as had never before been attempted, with a view as is believed, to cripple the Treasury, prevent the payment of the August and February interest—for which latter a loan was until this year made—to injure the credit of the State, in the hope that by so doing, disgrace would fall upon the State Treasurer who had control of the finances.

Mr. Ball has also brought forward the various acts of Assembly relating to revenue, to show that the proceeds of the greater part of taxation are specially appropriated to the payment of interest on the public debt. That the Canal Commissioners did not co-operate with him in his efforts to sustain the credit of the State, is conclusively shown by a comparison of the semi-annual payments made at the Treasury in the month previous to the interest becoming due, by which it appears that Mr. Ball paid in the month of January, 1850, a larger sum by \$10,112.59 than the payments during January in the years 1846, '47, '48 and '49 amount to when united! and that he paid in July, 1849, a larger sum by \$40,596.00 than the amount of the July payments of the years 1846, '47 and '48 when united! It is evident from the whole proceedings that this scheme was got up for the purpose of injuring Gov. Johnston's administration by preventing the payment of interest on the public debt, and then withholding the funds in hand from laborers on the public works, so as to create an idea among the workmen that it was the fault of Gov. Johnston and Mr. Ball. The parties engaged in this low business have gained nothing but an additional share of what they before possessed—the scorn and contempt of all honorable men.

Strett's "Lewistown Mill" is rapidly rebuilding, a large number of hands being constantly at work on the walls, machinery, &c.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Friday last an effort was made in the House to repeal that part of the revenue act reducing the pay of members of the Legislature to \$1.50 per day, after being in session 100 days, but failed, though a subsequent vote indicated that it may yet pass.

On Saturday some section "Relative to railroads and canals in Mifflin county," passed second and final reading in the Senate.

On Monday the Governor returned an omnibus bill without his signature, containing a "general assortment" of monopolies and infringements on the rights of the people in all parts of the State. The bill supplementary to an act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, passed several readings. [We don't know what this bill is intended for, but we thought at the time that that ride on the railroad would hatch something in the shape of an egg.]

In the House, the Bank Committee reported bills respectively to extend the charters of the following banks: Kensington Bank, Philadelphia county, with an increase of capital; Easton Bank; York Bank; Farmers' Deposit Bank, of Pittsburgh; Wyoming Bank; Miners' Bank, at Pottsville; Farmers' Bank, of Lancaster; Lancaster County Bank; Merchants' Bank, of Pittsburgh; to extend and amend the charter of the Wyoming Bank; also, to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Easton.

The bill to allow the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, to change its place of business and location, passed finally; also, the bill supplementary to the Common School Law.

The bill to prohibit issuing of Relief Notes of less denomination than five dollars, passed finally, says 54, nays 27.

The Forest divorce case has passed the House by, it is supposed, the usual side in such cases.

A bill supplementary to an act, entitled "an act to create a sinking fund and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth," has been reported. Among other provisions it taxes every billiard table, bowling alley and ten pin alley, in any establishment from thirty to fifty dollars.

The school bill is said to make many important changes in the present system. We hope no law of this kind will pass, as this continued tinkering at useful laws does a great deal more harm than good.

The poor house bill has not yet finally passed the House, and should the Legislature adjourn shortly, it may not pass at all.

[We have since learned that it passed the House with an omnibus load of "other purposes" attached, some of which have been agreed to by the Senate, and others not. It was expected to come up again yesterday, and if it does not become entangled too much with other purposes, it may now pass.]

The Governor has signed the Bank bill; an amendment passed the Senate on Wednesday by which that clause requiring country banks to keep their notes at par in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, is repealed.

The bill for the election of Auditor General, Surveyor General and County Surveyors, has been signed by the Governor.

A new apportionment bill was reported in the House on Wednesday, and passed finally by a vote of 72 to 25—locofocos and whigs voting for and against it.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.	
SENATORS.	REPRESENTATIVES.
Philadelphia City,	1 Luzerne and Columbia,
" County,	2 Bradford, Susquehanna,
Monongahela,	1 and Wyoming,
Chester and Delaware,	1 Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk,
Berks and Schuylkill,	2 and Jefferson,
Lancaster,	1 Mercer, Venango, Warren,
Lebanon and Dauphin,	2 Erie and Crawford,
Northampton and Lehigh,	1 Butler, Beaver and Law-
Carbon, Monroe, Pike and	1 rence,
Wayne,	2 Allegheny and Greene,
Adams and Franklin,	1 Washington and Westmoreland,
Cumberland, Perry and Juniata,	1 Bedford, Fayette & Som-
Northumberland, Lycom-	1 erset,
ing, Sullivan and Clinton,	1 Armstrong, Indiana and
Blair, Cambria, Centre and	1 Clarion,
Clearfield,	1 Huntingdon, Mifflin and
	1 Union,
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REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.	
MEMBERS.	MEMBERS.
Adams,	1 Lycoming, Clinton and
Allegheny,	5 Potter,
Bedford and Cambria,	2 Lancaster,
Berks,	4 Luzerne,
Bucks,	2 Lehigh and Carbon,
Beaver,	1 Monroe, Pike and Wayne,
Blair and Huntingdon,	2 Mercer, Venango & War-
Bradford,	2 rence,
Butler and Lawrence,	2 Crawford,
Chester,	3 Mifflin,
Cumberland, Perry and	1 Montgomery,
Juniata,	3 Northampton,
Centre,	1 Northumberland,
Clearfield, Elk & McKean,	1 Philadelphia City,
Clarion, Armstrong and	1 " County,
Jefferson,	3 Somerset,
Columbia and Sullivan,	2 Schuylkill,
Dauphin and Lebanon,	2 Susquehanna & Wyoming,
Delaware,	1 Tioga,
Erie,	1 Westmoreland,
Fayette,	2 Washington and Greene,
Franklin,	2 Union,
Indiana,	1 York,

The Kidnapping Case.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Jonathan Little and others, was settled by the counsel upon both sides; and as the case has excited some interest, we give the facts, as we have learned them to the public.

The Hon. ALBERT CONSTABLE, appointed as Counsel for Little, by the Governor of Maryland, having learned on his arrival here, that an indictment for Kidnapping was pending against him in Centre county, upon which a Bench warrant had been issued, and was in the hands of the Sheriff at Huntingdon county; and that another warrant for the apprehension of Little had been issued in Mifflin county, upon a similar charge, both of which were ready to be served on him whenever he appeared in this county, and also that other cases would be commenced against him, if he were arrested and taken to Bellefonte; it was an object of the first importance to avoid, if possible, the trial here, by which his appearance in Court would be dispensed with, and thus his arrest on the other process avoided. This was accomplished on terms entirely satisfactory. The records of Maryland were here to prove Finley (the negro slave); the sons of his mistress were here who know him, and had authorized Little to take him; every thing requisite to prove the negro a slave, and consequently Little inno-

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Returning the Apportionment Bill with his objections.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—The necessity for the present message is most sincerely regretted. The exercise of the negative power, vested in me by the Constitution, has been hitherto carefully avoided, under the impression that its frequent and constant use was well calculated to impair the Republican simplicity of a Representative Government. To unite with cordiality in measures sanctioned by the Legislature, affecting the welfare of the people, would at all times afford me more pleasure than the adoption of a different policy.

When, however, it becomes necessary, in my judgment, to preserve the integrity of the Constitution, and to protect the rights of my fellow citizens, I should feel that the trust reposed in me, by the sovereign people, was unfaithfully discharged, were I under any circumstances to shrink from just responsibility, or by any action of the Executive Department, to permit the well established and revered principles of a Representative Republican Government to be endangered, outraged or destroyed.

In a government founded on the popular will it is scarcely necessary to remark that the very basis of its superstructure is the right of the citizen to an equal voice and influence at the ballot box. The purity and equality of the elective franchise, and the equitable distribution of the favors and burthens of the State, constitute the life-giving principles—the spirit and strength of such government. The destruction of either may well be deemed an act of hostility to the best interests of society, and to the permanency of our institutions.

In all ages and governments among civilized men, the infringement of the right of representation has caused the sturdiest and most justifiable opposition. Republican government ceases to exist whenever these cherished rights are disregarded. In recognition of these admitted principles, the Constitution of this Commonwealth has pledged the constituted authorities to their defence and preservation.

Impressed with the correctness of these truths, I have felt it my duty to withhold my assent to the bill, No. 330 of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and form the State into districts, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution."

It is due to the Legislature and the people, that I should briefly state some of the reasons that have influenced me in this determination.

The bill is, in my judgment, unconstitutional, unjust and defective in its details.

The Constitution requires that in each term of seven years an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made in such a manner as shall be directed by law. That the number of Representatives shall at the several periods of making such enumerations; be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each—and shall never be less than sixty, nor greater than one hundred. Each county shall have at least one representative, but no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a separate representation, until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it, to entitle them to one representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established.

It further provides "that the number of Senators shall, at the periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the districts formed as hereinafter directed, according to the number of taxable inhabitants of each, and shall never be less than one fourth, nor greater than one third the number of Representatives."

In its further provisions are found limitations of the power of the Legislature in the formation of Senatorial districts. These provisions of the Constitution plainly indicate the manner in which the apportionment shall be made, and in direct terms declare as the basis of representation, the taxable inhabitants of each county—they require the Legislature to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to determine the ratio or number of taxable inhabitants for each member, according to the apportionment. Any departure from this standard or ratio must be a breach of the organic law which guarantees to each county an equal representation, according to the number of taxable inhabitants therein.

The ratio fixed in the bill is 4,865 taxable inhabitants for one member of the House of Representatives, and 14,743 taxable inhabitants for one Senator.

In the bill under consideration are found the following palpable objections, and violations of the ratio fixed upon by its own provisions.

1st. The county of Fayette contains 7,611 taxable inhabitants, and is allowed two members, being 2,119 taxables less than the number required by the ratio fixed by the Legislature.

The county of Dauphin, with 7,638 taxable inhabitants, is allowed one member, with an unrepresented surplus of 2,818. Thus Dauphin county, with a larger population, more taxable inhabitants, and whose citizens bear a much larger proportion of the public burthens than the county of Fayette, has only one-half the influence and weight in the House of Representatives.

2d. Allegheny county, the great commercial and manufacturing district of Western Pennsylvania, with 28,547 taxable inhabitants, is allowed five members, being one member to every 5,709 taxable inhabitants, while the adjoining county of Westmoreland, with less variety of interests to protect, is allowed three members on a tax list of 11,618—being one member to every 3,872 taxables. In other words, to 5,709 taxables in Allegheny county, is given the right to elect a member of the House of Representatives, while in Westmoreland county 3,872 taxables have the same political influence. The unrepresented excess in Allegheny county, by the provisions of this bill, is 4,222 taxables, being 350 more taxables than the ratio fixed for Westmoreland county. I cannot believe that the honest yeomanry of Westmoreland county would desire this undue influence, in the assessment of taxes, over their fellow citizens of an adjoining county.

3d. Schuylkill county, whose citizens are largely engaged in mining, manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, has 12,867 taxables, and is allowed two members, being 6,433 taxables to a member, while to the adjacent county of Berks, with 16,262 taxables, is given four members, being 4,065 taxables to a member. Upon what principle of equity this discrimination is made, I cannot perceive. Here we find 4,065 taxables in one county possessing the same authority to elect a member that is given to 6,433 taxables in an adjoining county.

4th. The county of Westmoreland has, as stated, three members, with 11,618 taxables—Schuylkill, with 12,867, has two members—Lawrence and Butler, with 11,915, have two members. Here is exhibited the astounding fact that in two districts containing each a larger number of taxables than Westmoreland, there is given to each a less number of repre-

Mr. Clay expressed the hope that Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote would go before a Magistrate, or else in the presence of the Senate, pledge themselves not to commit a breach of the peace, in the further prosecution of this affair.

Mr. Benton—I have done nothing to authorize a charge of intention to commit a breach of the peace, and I will rot in jail before I give a promise by which I admit such a thing—even by implication. I carry no arms, and it is lying and cowardly to insinuate anything of the kind against me.

Mr. Clay said his suggestions had no reference to the past, but to the future.

Mr. Foote said he was a constitution loving and law-abiding man. He only wore arms when he had reason to believe he was in danger of being attacked. He preferred another method of settling difficulties, and had always left the door open, in order to avoid the necessity for any other mode of settlement than referred to. He declared that he had no design of proceeding further in the immediate controversy which had occurred, but intimated that as a man of honor, he felt bound to take the proceedings elsewhere.

Mr. Benton greeted the last remark with a contemptuous laugh—loud enough to be heard throughout the chamber.

After some further debate, a motion to appoint a committee, was agreed to, and before any further action, the Senate adjourned.

It would be no more than right—no more than justice to both these braggadoos, were the Senate first to expel Foote, and then send Benton after him. Both have of late disgraced the body of which they are members.

Wm. J. Beatty, son of the Hon. Wm. Beatty, of Butler, died in California on the 1st February.