

Stradford Aleporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, April 27, 1850.

Terms of the Reporter. \$2 50 per summ; if paid within the year 50 cents will be deducted, for cash paid actually in advance, \$1 00 will be ducted. Appearisements, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the

# Srst. and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. [D] Office in the "Union Block," north side of the Public Square, next door to the Bradford Horel. Entrance between Mears. Adams' and Elwell's law offices.



THE Democratic citizens of Bradford county are I requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of Towanda, on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th of MAY next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be considered advisable in relation to the due tepresentation of our County in the Senatorial district about to be formed; and for interchange of sentiment upon such other principles, and measures as may be deemed of interest to the Democracy of the County.

PLYSSES MERCUR,

B. LAP TRIE. STEPHEN PIERCE, J. E. CANFIELD, THOS. SMEAD. JOHN BALDWIN, GEO. W. ELLIOTT, N. REYNOLDS, ARUNAH WATTLES, Standing Committee

April 15, 1850.

The North Branch Canal.

The House resumed the consideration of the Ap propriation bill on Saturday last. The section making an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars towards the completion of the North Branch Canal; was disagree i to by the following vote:-

Yeas-Mosers, Beaumont, Black, Brindle, Burden, Conyngham, Cornyn, Cridland, Dobbins, Duncan, Dung, J. C Evans, Feather, Finletter, Fortner, Gibbon y, Grier, Hastings, Hemphill, Hoge, Huplet, Jackson, Klotz, Leech, Leonard, M'Chi-tock, M Culloch, Meek, Molloy, Morison, Mowry, Packer, Pierson, Powell, Rhey, Scofield, Simpson W. A. Smith, Souder, Steel, Steward, Stockwell, Wells, Zerbey, M'Calmont, Speaker-Yeas 44.

Nays-Messrs, Acker, Allison, Baker, Baldwin Bent, Biddle, Bowen, Brower, Cesana, Church David, Epsey, D. Evans, W. Evans, Ewing, Flow ers, Hahleman, C. H. Hart, L. Hart, Henry, Her-ford, Jones, Killinger, Kinkead, Leet, Lewis, Lit-tie, M. Cardy, M. Eaughlin, M. Lean, Marx, Meyers, Miller, Monis, Nickelson, Nissly, O'Neill, Reid, Robinson, Rutherfold, Scouller, Slifer, W. Smith, Smyser, Trone, Walker, Williams-49.

Finally after manifold motions and amendments. relative to an appropriation for the North Branch Canal, a section was adopted, as follows:

Sec. 31. There is hereby appropriated toward the completion of the North Branch Canal, the sum of \$250,000, in addition to the sum of \$150. 000 already appropriated, and in her of the appropriations for the current year, under the provisions of the act of April 10 1849, in pursuance of the report of the Auditor General and State Treasurer to the Governor, made on the 14th day of August.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the State Debt, and if in the opir ion of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, there is likely at any time to be a deficiency in the revenue of the Commonwealth, to meet the interest of the State debt; the ordinary expenses of government and the repairs of the Canals and Railroads, heretolore completed it shall be their duty to withhold all cr so much of

This section was adopted by a vote of 50 year to 45 navs.

-Whether this is better than the law which i benefit, inasmuch as the Canal Commissioners will valueless. It was also opposed with equal vehe be authorized by it, to put the remaining portion of sonable probability of the sem remaining in the Treasury-whereas by the old law, all action would have been delayed until after the payment of the August interest. Should it remain unchanged, and become a law, we trust it will realize the expectations of the triends of the North Branch.

## Judge Laporte.

The Reustone mayn it is authorized to state that Judge LAPORTE, the present able and efficient Surveyor General, is not a candidate for nomination and election to the office which he now so faithful-

We have known Judge Laporte, adds the editor of the Keystone, personally and intimately, for unwards of twenty years, during which period he has filled the public stations of representative of the people in the house of representatives of the state, and speaker of the same body, member of Congress, associate indue of his native county and Surveyor General, the duties of all of which he has performed with honor to himself and entire satisfaction to the public. He is without any pretensions to brilliancy, but emphatically distinguished for good practical sense and sound judgement and an unbending integrity. Firm in his purposes, but kind and conciliatory in his manners. His reputation is without blemish. We hope as good a man may be selected to fill his place.

HOM. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.—The Pennsylvanian of yesterday, contains a letter from the Hon Morris Longstreth, decilning to be a candidate in the next Gubernatorial Convention. The letter is addressed to Wm. Deal, and other Democrats of the city and county. Mr. Longstreth declines on account of ill health. We are sorry that we cannot again testify our approbation of this radical Democrat and high-toned gentleman!

Hon, J. N. PURNIANCE declines being considered a candidate for nomination to the office of Auditor General, the station he now so ably fills.

SUCCESSOR OF HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN .- Francis H. Elmore E-q has been appointed by the Govercancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Calbounthe term extending to the 4th of March, 1853. The appointment was first tendered to Gen. James Ham ilton, and then to Hon. Langdon Cheeves, but deelined by both.

### FROM HARRISBURG.

(Correspondence of the Bradford Reporter.) Harristoro, April 20, 1850.

The Session is still dragging its slow length along. No day has yet been named for final adjournment. and from present indications, the members will be obliged to stay here many days yet or leave much of the important business unfinished—as none of the important public bills have yet been finally Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men! disposed of. It was believed at the time of the passage of the Apportionment Bill that they would soon come to a close. But that bill fell under the ban of his Excellency, and of course it became necessary to enact another. Accordingly the House immediately took up the subject and passed another bill, which was believed to be a very fair one and which would receive the approval of the Governor. But it did not meet the views of certain great, or would be great,-men in the Senate, who were determined to make it more Democratic or kill it, and accordingly it was run through ar other process of gerrymandering to suit certain aspirants for seats in the Senate, and for nomination to other important posts; but unfortunately for these dictators, the bill could not survive the process. It was killed on final passage by a strict party vote, Mr. Best dodging the question. Thus you see Mr. Speaker Best sometimes acts with the Democrats, sometimes with the whige just as circumstances suits his interests. He has but one object in view and but one motive for all his votes, and that is, his favorite project of dividing Columbia County, and forming a new one to be called Montour .-He has got it passed through the Senate, an I been at work for the last week, with all the skill and conning he can command, to force the House to take it up and act upon it in advance of the apportionment bill. But he found competitors in the house equally as smart as himself, who were determined to dispose of the apportionment bill in advance of Montour, and they succeeded in the House. But Mr. Speaker Best has taken the responsibility to destroy this second Bill, solely to force action upon his Montour county before the apportionment bill can be passed; and strange to say, the two political parties are quite complaisant to Mr. Best, and are each fawning flattery and courting him for his vote. He occupies a high and important position; his vote alone, decides the suc-

cess of a party measure, or any other that happens to be evenly balanced, hence it commands a great price, and that price, often happens to be a sacrific fice of dignity and self-respect on the part of grave-Senators who are desirous of carrying some lavor

The Wetherill divorce case was resustated last week and another bold effort made to carry is hrough, but it proved unavailing; and I presume it is at last settled, at all events it cannot pass this

The Forest case too, was galvanized, in the House, and after being divested of the amendment giving jurisdictions to the Courts, came to a final vote on the direct section granting a divorce, and was carried in the affirmative by two majority. Ii fully discussed when it was again negatived by a majority of three. I am disposed to think that Forest's friends have not given up hopes of success as he and they are still here evidently trying to re-niew and extend their efforts for another deeperate stead, John B anding, Hon C. Tingley, Benjamin niew and extend their efforts for another desperate and final effort. But I do not believe they can succeed. No Senator will be willing now to change his vote after so much has been said in the public prints, and even on the floor of the Senate. about the reckless expenditure of money; the giv. ing of oyster parties, and soirces to operate upon members-none can do it and escape odinin, or at least the suspicion of acting under deleterious in-

fluences-somewhere. for the last two days. They have just disposed of the section making an appropriation to the North the appropriation anale by this act to the said North Branch, after a severe and protracted struggle, in Branch Canal, as shall be requisite for those ob- which many of the most able men in the House participated. It was opposed most strenuously on the Democratic side of the house by Judge Porter, who threw every obstacle in its way in the shape of odious amendments, calculated, if attached, to repeals, remains to be seen. It may be of more to render the whole appropriation inoperative and mence by Messrs. Allison, Smyser and Reed, the the work under contract; as soon as there is a rea- leading whig champions of the House. They succeeded in trammeling the section with an amendment providing that the State shall not increase her debt, or in other words shall not borrow any money, to provide funds for the North Branch. In this this shape it passed 50 to 45, only 9 which voting for it, and two of those, (Mr. Powell and Mr. Former.) living on the immediate line of the canal.

Thus matters stand at present, the battle was well fought on both sides, Judge Conyugham made a powerful appeal in favor of the measure but the enemies succeeded in their adious amendment which has served very much to destroy the whole force and effect of the appropriation; and the North Branch men are now consulting on the expediency of accepting it as it is, or whether they shall make another raffy and endeavor to reconsid er the section and strike out the objectionable portion. They will determine between this and the hour of meeting on Monday morning-when the consideration of the bill will be resumed.

HARRISBURG, April 20th, 1850. DEAR SIR-This day day we succeeded in obtaining a vote on that section of the Appropriation bill, appropriating \$300,000 to the completion of the North Branch Canal, and finally succeeded in paseing a section appropriating \$250,000, under certain contingencies.

We have met in every stage of this bill the most riolent and decided opposition from the administration party. It is true there are some exceptions, for there are men in the house, among the opposition that will rise superior to all political, local, and personal considerations, and on all important questions of State policy act as their judgment dictates unembarrassed and unprejudiced by any minor influence. Such are Burden, Comyn, Steel, and several other honorable exceptions, who by their high minded independent course are entitled to the grateful remembrance of the north. But where were the professed friends of the measure its stump advocate while canvassing our county during the pendency of the last gubernatorial election. Where are the political friends of the Governor when called upon to sustain the great measure so strongly recommended on paper nor of South Carolina, U. S. Senator, to fill the va- in his annual message to the legislature at the

opening of its present session? Where is G. J. Ball, the boasted friend of the North Branch Canal, in this hour of trial? I an-

hand men of the Governor, on the floor of the house, violently assailing it and the subordinate of Mr. Ball, assiducially laboring night and day for weeks previously to defeat it, carrying his apposi-tion so fir as in abuse grossly a worthy and re-spectable member of his own party; became in obedience to the will of his constituents, he clared to support that measure. So much for the sincerity of the whig Governor, and the whig party.-However the bill, if it passes the Senate, of which I have fears, will ensure the prosecution of the work without interruption on this subject. I speak advisedly.

The Apportionment bill tell yesterday a second time in the Senate on a tie vote, the Speaker withholding his vote, that he might barier if for votes for his pet "Montour County," to promote the interests of which he has prostituted his vote on all occasions through the entire session, and he has the coolness to ask the Legislature to endorse his treason to his constituents by passing this bill. The prominent divorce cases have fallen, I trust to rise no more.

### Correspondence from Lancaster.

LANCASTER, April 13, 1850.

DEAR SIR-The Democratic Convention for this county, met at the Court House in this place on Wednesday last. Forty-two townships were repesented. Dr. N. W. Sample, of Leacock, presided. The following gentlemen were named as candidates for Canal Commissioner, viz: Messrs. Peter Martin, John Barr, John L. Lightner, Henry Jonhoff, and Levi Holl. On second ballot, Peter Martin received 22 votes out of the 42, and was declared the choice of the County for Canal Com-

immediately after the nomination was made, Mr. Moderwell, said to be a warm friend of Mr. Buchanan, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the six Delegates to represen this county in the Williamsport Convention, be instructed to vote for Peter Martin in that Conven- District of Columbia, and in the dock yards, navytion, from first to last, and not desert him ontil the nomination of Canal Commissioner is made.

This resolution was not adopted. The following named gentlemen were chosen Delegates to the Williamspor: Convention, viz:-

Reah Frazer, Senatorial, and Massa Jacob B. Amwake, Dunlap, Johnson, Huston, and Dare, Representative. Resolutions were also adopted authorizing the Delegates to select candidates for Anditor General

and Surveyor General, -declaring it expedient to form a democratic county ticket this full-and in favor of the immediate admission of California, with her boundaries and her constitution as the people have determined them. Yours, W.

#### Susquehanna Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to previous call from the Democratic county Stat ding Committee, the Democratic citizens of Susquehanna County met in Convention at the Court house, on Monday evening, April 15, 1850. The meeting being called to order by the Chairman of the committee, on motion of J. H. Dimock, Hon. M: C. TYLER was called to the chair. John Writer and Archie Stanley were chothen passed into the Senate again, and was there sen Vice Presidents, and J. H. Dimock and J. E. Streeter Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, on motion of O. G. Hemp-tead a committee of five were appointed by the chair to report cambidates for Delegates Glidden and Harvey Tyler were appoin ed.
On motion of J. H. Dirnock, Isaiah Main, A. N.

Bullard, and Wm C. Ward were appointed a comnotice of conference to meet other conference, from other counties in this Senttorial District, to settle atio of representatives to which each county will w entitled in the Senatorial conference. Mr Follet moved that the committee be instruct

ed to favor an arrangement by which each county will have an equal number of conferees in the con ference, which, after some discussion by J. H. Dimock, Thos. Johnson and Geo: Fuller, was adopted. O. G. Hernustead, from the committee appo to nominate Delegates, reported the name of C. M.

Gere as Representative Delegate, and of Wm. C Ward for Senatorial Delegate (-utiject to the con corrence of the counties of Wayne and Wyoming) to the State convention to meet at Williamsport, or the 29th of May next, which report was accepted and adopted.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Montrose Democrat, and in the Democratic papers of Wayne Wyoming and Bradford.

#### On motion adjourned. (Signed by the officers.)

MAINE-EUMBER IN CARLEGERIA.-The Portland Advertiser, alluding to Mr. King's late report or Advertiser, anuding to bir. A ling a late report on California, says: Our larges, toreign market for boards has been the West India Voyages from Maine to those islands are perfected in 12 to 25 days, and our membants, we are informed, consid er 5 to \$6 low freight for boards from here to the West Indies. Now, allowing an average, of 20 days for the voyage to West Indies, and 5 to 6 months for the voyage to San Francisco, the above rates of freight would give us 45 to \$50 per M , as freight only equivalent to what is considered a low freight to Cuba. &c. When we take into consideration the fact that there are no return cargoes at California of consequence, and the risk of de sertion by the crew-even \$50 is not so good as the usual freights to the West Indies. Even at \$100 per M, there will be but few shipments of boards to California from the United States, for the expenses there generally exceed those of any othplace to which lumber is now exported. late news has checked shipments, and unless more avorable accounts are received, but few cargoes will go forward for some months to come

EXCITEMENT AT SOUTHPORT, WISCONSIN. - A good deal of excitement prevailed at Southport ( Wis on the 8th, in consequence of the fa'lure of C. Hatchinson, miller, after it had been ascertained that he had in his warehouse some 40,000, bushelof wheat less than he had given receipts for. The farmers in the vicinity, by whom these receipts were mainly held, insisted on a pro rata division, and foreibly prevented the removal from the ware house of any, until such division should be made Mr. John Bolt of Ohio, who had receipts for 12 of 15,000 bushels, fearing he could not obtain his wheat for shipment, in consequence of the hostility of the populace, obtained a writ of replevin from the U. S. Conri, which was served by the Deputy Marshal on Saturday night, and on Sumlay two of three thousand bushels were removed. The populare interfered, and was quieted only by being as sured that no more should be removed until Monday. A very great number of persons were as sembled, the warehouse was guarded, and serious difficulty was apprehended.

PITTEBURG PUDDLERS -The jury in the case of he puddlers and women on trial at Pittsburgh for being concerned in the late riots at the rolling mills on Wednesday rendered a verdict of guilty as to the four women, and also McDermot, Bratt and Davis, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. The penalty was three years in th penitentiary, but the court, in view of the recommendation of the jury, centenced the women to pay a fine of \$50 each, and 20 days imprisonment the county juil McDermot and Bratt were sen

to the penitentiary for eighteen months each. The sentence of the two last mentioned person has caused some considerable excitement among the citizens of that city, we learn, a large portion swer without fear of successful contradiction that the leaders of the administration party, the right to the Governor for a pardon.

## Proceedings of the XXXIst Congress.

JIET SESSION. Washington, April 17, 1850.

Senate Mr. Butler presented the credentials of Hon. Franklin H. Elmore, Secently appointed a United States Senator from South Carolina by the Corespon of the State of fill the Page 1997. Governor of that State, to fill the vacancy occasion

ed by the death of Hon. John C Calhoun, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Elmore was not present when his creden

ials were read. the Secretary of the Navy whether the contract of Mr. A. G. Sloo, to carry the United States' Mails between New York, New Orleans, Chagres, &c., has not been violated in several particulars, and the submittal of propositions for instructions. Mr. Downs submitted a resolution enquiring of whether said contract ought not to be declared null and void, and whether any legislation by Congress is necessary to carry such declaration into effect. Mr. Dickinson having raised an objection, the

resolution lies over under the rules. After the transaction of the morning business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Foot's motion to refer Mr. Bell's resolution on Slavery to Select Committee of Thirteen-the pending que tion being upon Mr. Benton's instructions to the Committee declaring that Congress has no power over Slavery in the States or the internal Slave trade, and that Congress ought not to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the forts, arsenals, or dock yards of the United States.

Mr. Clay moved to amend this proposition so as to read-Provided, That the Sena'e does not deem it necessary to express, in advance, any opinion, or to give any instructions, either general or specific,

the guidance of the Committee. Mr. Benton said that it would be remembered that the first amendment pending was, in fact, Mr Clay's own proposition; he (Mr. Benton) having ecepted it on Mr. Clay's suggestion, and in a spirit of compromise. Mr. Clay now desired to run out and take back entirely his own proposition. He (Mr. Benton) would withdraw the proposition, and throw himself back upon his original position. The original proposition being thus withdrawn, Mr. Clay's amendment will fail

Mt. Benton then moved his original proposition:

—Providing that the Select Committee shall not take into consideration the question of slavery in he States—the internal clave trade—clavery in the yands, and amenals of the United States.

Mr. Clay then moved to amend this amendment, by substituting the proposition submitted by him

this morning.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in deprecation of the long delay to which the question of the admission of California had been subjected, and urging the necessity of securing some action upon that subject during the present week. If left later than that, the Committee who were to convey Mr. Cathoun's remains to South Carolina, would be ab sent from the city, causing a further delay of two weeks, to be followed by as many more weeks as may be consumed in the discussion which would then certainly be resumed, as it were, de novo. In conclusion, he moved, as a test vote, that the pen ding bu iness be laid upon the table, with a view to take up the bill for the admission of California into the Union.

Mr. Clay, in reply, charged Mr. Benton with beig one of the causes of the delay to which the adnission of California was being subjected. Let him crase the useless opposition to the pending proposition-let the Select Committee be appointed, and let the Senate then take up the California bill without reference to the action of the Committee and act upon it. When the bills should come up, he would not abandon the course which he had already indicated, but would move to connect the

Mr. Benton said that the proposition of the Sensfor was neither more nor less than that the jury should be sent out, and the gentlemen remaining should then be allowed to argue the case. As to the charge of obstructing the public business, he had only to say that, conscious of the integrity and ectitude of his position, he would never be determ ed from the performance of his duty by such charues. His position was enstained by sixty years of invarying legislation. The Father of his Country imself, three times sent his message to Congres n relation to the admission of new States, under precisely similar circumstances with those under thich President Taylor had sent in his California Message. Tennessee, Kentucky, and Vermont, came in precisely as California asks to come in.-He was not to be scared off the track by the charge of delaying public business. He would never fail amendment, but was not a question for the Chair to resist—where he had the right to resist—a prop osition which he believed to be wrong in its pre

epts.
Mr. Douglase submitted a few remarks; in vindication of the California bill, from an allusion made by Mr. Clay, to the effect that it would, in its present form, give the Federal Government uncertainty of control of the public domain in California.

Mr. Foote made a point of order, that the Sena or could not discuss the California hill at this time The Chair so ruled, and Mr Douglass took his

This question being taken on Mr. Benton's residual mind to lay it on the table—it was negatived, by eas 25, navs 28

Mr. D'uglass arose to resume his remarks, con ending that, as the question and the amendmen ending, covered the whole subject, it was in order o discuss any branch of the general subject.

The question recurring on Mr. Clay a amend

After some debate upon the point of order, the Vice President ruled Mr. Døuglass out of order. Several additional questions of buler were rais ed and discussed at considerable length.

Mr Benton discussed Mr. Clay's amendment -He said no such proposition to tie up the Senate upon any suoject had ever before been made. It was a new method of applying the previous quesion—the gag to which the Senate had never heretofore submitted. If might do very well in cancus, but was highly improper in the Senate. It was a resolve in advance, against going through the ordi-nary parliamentary forms of legislation. He also submitted some further remarks in opposition to the

proposition for a Committee. Mr. Clay, in reply, said there had been no caucus on the subject, as intimated by Mr. Benton.-The Senator had epoken of his rights-he must recollect that other Senators had rights, and were as ready to assert them as the Senator from Missouri The Senate has rights also, and the question was, whether they would decide to refer a subject with instructions or without. They had the right, and its exercise was proper. You may call it the previous question, or anything else. He referred to the Committee apppointed in the case of the ad mission of Missouri-stating that that Committee were lest unrestrained altogether.

Mr. Clay commented with some severity upon the course of these who insisted upon the admission of California, and are unwilling to give governments at the same time to the territories. Which upon the floor of the Senate, anxious to bring in california, had expressed themselves in favor of leaving the hundred thousand population of New Mexico to the protection of a military government -the establishment of which, by the late administration, in a time of war, they had loadly condemned. In conclusion, he said he had deliberately pre-

pared his amendment with the view of settling the whole question at once, and keeping out the endless propositions for instruction, which the ingenuity of the Senator from Missouri might invent. Let the amendment then be passed—the Senate would determine upon a question of order, whether it did

Mr Benton rejoined. The Senator had said that the Senate would yet be competted to adopt the previous question, for the purpose of cut ing off unnecessary debate. He had only to ray that when the Senate should take that course, he would submit to the gag-disquisedly and surreptitiously attempted to be applied. He also declared his belief that the Committee was all cut and dried, and that the sending them out was altogether a farce.

Mr. Douglass said he was inclined to vote for Mr. Clay's amendment, and for these reasons : he had only opposed the appointment of the select commince, because of his unwillingness to make

the admission of California dependent upon any other measure. The Senate taving, by yeas and nays, declared its determination to have the committee, and the majority having a right to see and describe he would vote for the amendment, for the precise reason stated by Mr. Clay-to cut off all amendments, and get the whole question back from the committee as early as possible. He was the more convinced of the propriety of this co by the argument of Mr. Benton's statement that the whole matter was cut and dried. If the sending out of the committee was a farce, he was not disposed to make it a tragedy, by making a factious opposition to the declared and ascertained decision

Mr. Hale contended, that the expression that the Senate does not deem it necessary to give instructions, &c., would not prevent the Senate from subsequently adopting instructions, as a precautionary measure. He proceeded at some length, in opposition to the amendment, and to the proposed reference. He admitted, however, that if the North were to be defeated in this contest, and by Northern votes, he only desired to beg the South not to say, after the question had been decided, that they and bought the North dog cheap. Slavery would triumph again, as it always had, and siways would until the people of the North taught their children system of geography, by which they would under stand that there was a small piece of country north of Mason's and Dixon's line. They were beginning to learn that lesson now, and would know more of it soon. He desired to say, also, to those Northern men, by whose action the North were to be deleated, that when they returned home, after consumating the measure, they would find the cli-mate rather hot for them. Under the circumstances, he, with the Senator from Illinois, would make no factious opposition. He would subscribe to anything which God, in his providence, or the party in its power, should see fit to impose upon him, after making such resistance to fate as seemed proper.-He concluded as follows:-Gentlemen of the South you have us; but when you have laid us out cold

on't point at us. (Laughter.)
Mr. Clay said the North was destined to no defeat at the hands of the South. The only triumph to be achieved was a triumph of patriotism-Union-of the best interests of mankind over ultra abolitionists, whose vocation would be gone as soon as a settlement of this controversy should be obtained. (Great applause in the galleries) As to the intimation of dissatisfaction at home, he hoped that no Northern man would be deterred from the course which he might design to take by any such allusions. They might rely upon a state of things similar to that which followed the seulement of the Missouri question-a teeling of rejoicing

throughout the whole country.

Mr. Foote appealed to the friends of the Select Committee to reliaiu from all further debate. (Cries "agreed."

Mr. Clay modified his amendment, at the snggestion of Mr. Mangum, by inserting after the word necessary, the words "and therefore de-The question being then taken the amendment

vas adopted—yeas 27, nays 23, as follows: Yeas—Mesers. Atchison. Borland, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dickinson., Dovige, of Iowa, Donglass, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones King, Maugum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Vulee-27

Nays-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clark, Cirwin, Davis, of Mass Dayton, Dodge, of Wis., Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps; Seward, Shields, Smith, Valker, Whitcomb-23. Mr. Hamlin moved to amend by inserting a pro

rision excepting from the reference the question of he admission of California as a State. After some debate: this amendment was ruled

out of order, as identical with one previously re-Mr Benton then moved the amendment hereto

ma with other subjects is objected to, and said he would ask a vote by yeas and nays on each.

Another debate ensued upon a question of order Mr Clay objected to the amendment, on the ground that it was inconsistent with the proposition by which the Senate had declared that it would not

instruct he committee.

The Vice President decided that inconsistency might be a good reason for the rejection of the

Mr. Clay appealed from this decision.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in support of his amendments. His object was to show, by the voice of the Senate, on the several points which he had presented, that the fears of the South had been groundless—that there was no danger to the ights of one rection of the Union He also incidentally alluded in no complimentary terms to the Southern address, and those who originated it.

Mr. Butler said that the Senator from Missouri was much mistaken, if he supposed the Southern people would be satisfied with such votes; they were not to be safety valves, by which to aven the

langers pending. Mr. Foote arose to address the Senate

The Vice President reminded him that the question before the Senate was upon the appeal, and suggested that he confine himself to that point. Mr. Foote declared his design to proceed in or-

He had endeavored to avoid discussion, as the Senate would bear witness. He felt that the time had come when patriots should write for the purpose of saving the republic from the danger which threatened it. It was very well known that he would not after circumstances which had occurred, here condescend to notice any thing coming from a certain quarter, (Benton,) if it were not that an unjustifiable attack had been made upon a measure with which himself and other gentlemen were ndentified- the Southern addresswhich many of them had been proud to sign. The history of that address was a glorious one, and would live in the esteem of patriots in the future, when those who impromed it should long have been forgotten. Who was its author? The Senator from South Carolina over whose death the nation now mourned; and who was it that attempted to impuon that address and to designate those who signed it, as agitators! It was an individual known as the oldest member in the Senate. Mr. Foote was proceeding with some sareastic and pungent remarks, evidently in allusion to Mr. Benton, but he said nothing sufficiently open and offensive to justify the Chair in calling him to order, when Mr. Benton roce, much agitated, and throwing his chair from him, proceeded by the narrow passage outside the bar, towards Mr. Foote's seat, which is on the outside row o seats, near the main entrance to the Senate.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, and Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, apprehending a collision between Mr. Ben-ton and Mr. Foote, endeavored to detain the former from moving from his seat. Overcoming all resistance, he continued towards Mr. Foote, who leaving his place, stepped down the main aisle, and took a po ition in the area, just in front of the Sergeant-at-Arm's seat, at the right of the Vice President, at the same time drawing a pistol from his bosom and cocking it.

The scene which insued is indiscribable. Loud calls for the Sergeant-at-Arms were made, and cries of order! resounded from all sides of the

chamber. Many persons rushed from the galleries, and out of the chamber, in apprehension of a general

Several Senators surrounded Mr. Foote, among whom was Mr. Dickinson, who, securing the pistol, locked it up in his desk.

Mr. Benton, in the meantime, was struggling in the hands of his friends, who were endeavoring to prevent him from reaching Mr. Foote. While thus pinioned, as it were, and yet almost successfu'ly resting the efforts of those who held him, Mr. Benton bodly denounced Mr Foote as an as-assin who had thus dared to bring a pistol in the Senate to murder him. He said, "I have no arms—examine me—I carry nothing of the kind—stand out of his way, and let the scoundrel and assassin fire."

In uttering this sentence, Mr. Benton threw off

from either side, those who held him-tore open his vest, and invited the fire of his antagonist Mr. Foote, in the meantime, was restrained from

advancing towards Mr. Benton. The Vice President, after repeated and vigorous efforts, succeeded in restoring a comparative state

of quiet.
Mr. Benjon and Mr. Foots having resumed their

Mr. Foote rose, and inquired if he could proceed in order.
Mr. Benton (in a very loud tone and much exci.

ted) demanded that the Senate shall take cognizance of the fact, that a pistol had been brought here to Mr Foote explained he had no intention to attack any body. His whole course had been that of the delensive. He had been informed that an attack

upon him had been intimated. Supposing, when the Senator from Missouri advanced towards him, that he was armed; and designed to attack him, he had himself advanced to the center of the chamber. in order to be in a position where he could meet Mr. Benton, in the main isle upon equal terms, Mr. Benton protested against an intimation that

he carried arms. He never did so.

The Vice President requested Mr. Foots to take his seat until it could be ascertained what course was proper for the Chair to pursue

Mr. Hale regretted the necessity which seemed

to impose itself upon him, one of the youngest mem. bers of the Senate, but if no one else moved in the premises, he should deem himrelf unworthy of his seat, if he could let such a transaction As had just been witnessed, go out to the country without investigation. The Senate owed such course to itself

Mr. Foote, (in his seat, ) I court it.
Mr. Borland said he had apprehended no danger, and instead of the matter being a serious affair to be investigated he thought it one of which the Senage would be ashamed, and should say as little about as possible.

Mr. Foote expressed his assent to the proposition of investigation, but so only a protested that he had only armed himself in view of a premeditated anack against which he had been warned

Mr Dodge, of Wisconsin, thought a committee of investigaton ought to be appointed. He stated that he had known Mr. Benton hirty-five years and never knew him to carry arms. Mr. Benton, (in his seat, still much agitated.) ner.

er! never! Mr. Dodge, moved that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the subject. It was a duty to the Senate and to the country. 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 the 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 promise in which I admit such a thing—even by implicated I carry no arms, sir, and it is lying and cowards nsinuate any thing of the kind against me/

Mr. Clay said his suggestions had no reletent to the past, but to the future. Mr. Foote said he was a constitution-loving and

law abiding man. He only wore arms when a had reason to believe he was in danger of bear attacked. He preferred another method of setting difficulties; and had always left the door many open, in order to avoid the necessity for any obdeclared that he had no design of proceeding for ther in the immediate contreversy which had on curred; but intimated that, as a man of honor felt bound to take the proceedings elsewhere. Mr Benton greeted the last remark with a cretemptuous laugh—loud enough to be heard through

out the chamber.

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

A New Counterpeit, Notes .- \$5 counterfed ? the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank, at Wil mingt m, Del. The impression is much leave than the genoine bill, and appears to have been fore suggested by him, covering tourseen different printed with paler ink. The signature of the President is bad; that of the Cashier very fair. But the connection of Califormain points of detection is the inferior paper of the counterleit, it being one-sixteenth of an each par ter, and in the vignette, the figures being badden ecuted. The woman at the top of the note reft. senting Liberty, has her left foot turned, as he large toe was where the small one ought to te-The shading lines on the faces at the sides of the note are all turned in opposite directions to the

on the genuing note. An altered bill, of one to five, on the bank of Empire State, at Fairport. Chemning county. made its appearance. Also, altered notes of the Cortland County Bank. A \$2 note is made and \$5 by taking an inch off the right end of one \$57: putting it upon the end of a 52; tearing off " · Two" on the left hand corner of the bill, by what it may be easily detected. The "Two" in a centre is altered to "Five." and is very badly dose The altered notes may be speedily de eared holding them to the light, when it can be seen the parts of them have been pasted on.

THE REMAINS OF MR. CALHOUN.—The remain of Mr. Calhoun was conveyed from Washington April 22. They will be taken to the Capital Richmond, Va., where the Committee of Commes with the Committee of South Carolina, were a waiting to escort it to the boat. The escort mit reach Richmond to day, where the b dywd be ceived by the Governor of Virginia and the # authorities; and will be deposited for the nest within the Capitol, under the guard of the Saz-On Tuesday they proceeded to Peter-burg 12 thence, on the same evening, to Wilmington, s North Carolina. At Wilmington they will embri

on board a steamer for Charleston, and for Charleston to Columbia, the capitol of Souh (2) ling, the place of interment. The remains with escorted on the whole route in a separate (ar, in wo additional cars, occupied by the committee draped in mourning.

## BLANKS! BLANKS!

Constable's Sales,

"Receipts,
Attachments,
Summons,
Bubparas, Attach't Executions, Deeds. Mortgages. Notes, &c., Printed on superior paper, for sale at in. office: Bles every description, printed to order.

## Married.

In Franklin, on Toesday 9th, by Stuart Smiles St. JOHN HARRES Of Franklin, to Miss Elizab GILBRAT. of Towards township.

BRADFORD COUNTY MENSAL CIETY .- The fourth quarterly met this society will be held at the Ward House Tos da, on Tuesday the 7th day of May next. Br.6 Horton will deliver a public lecture at the Cor. House, in the evening. The public are invited March 30, 1850.

# Nem Advertisements.

THE remaining stock of T. & W. Harden be sold at Public Auction. The sale to on mence on Monday, May 5, 1850 at 16 o'clock he mence on Monday, May 5, 1850 at 16 o'clock he and continue EVERY DAY until the whole size

is disposed of. Landlords, now is your time to buy CHOICEL QUORS of every description; Groceries, Set and Tobacco.

A large assortment of Dry Goods, ready-Clothing, Crockery, &c. and other very de articles, which will be sold to the highest bidde.

West corner of Main & Bridge street, il
Means' brick building. a25 T. & W. H.

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS &C., a bes ful assortment can be found at April 24, 1850.

BOOT'S & SHOES, Mens' Women and children the best assortment in town, can be found it. April 34, '50. MERCURS'.