titions from people of Pennsylvania and Delaware, praying for Congress to take measures for a peaceable dissolution of the American Union, averring that freedom and slavery were incompatible. He moved that they be referred to a select committee with instructions to report whence the dissatisfaction proceeds, and the means of quieting it.

Mr. McClelland objected to the reception of the petitions

Question taken, and the reception of the petitions refused

Yeas—Messrs Allen, Bunker, Giddings, Goodenough, Howe, Julian, Preston King, Root.

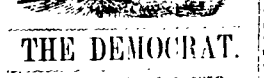
Nays, 162

Mr. Schenck presented the memorial of the convention of New Mexico, together with a plan of civil government, and asking the action of Congress thereon. Mr S. moved that it be referred to the Committee on Territories

Mr. Howard objected

Mr. Schenck moved a suspension of the rules, which was carried, by ayes, 135; noes, 42.

Consequently, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories



THE DEMOCRAT.

Thursday, March 7, 1850.

To Advertisers.—The [illegible] circulation of this paper exceeds 1,100 copies, and [illegible] than twice as much advertising as [illegible] paper in the County [illegible] years, may be ready to [illegible]

☞ We have for some time neglected to return our thanks to Messrs Streeter, Wells and Mowry, and also to Judge Conyngham, of our State Legislature, for important and useful public documents

Postage.—A Speculative Theorist has been received, and will be published if the author will aid us in deciphering the manuscript

☞ Mr Calhoun's Speech was in Senate, Tuesday, not on Monday by Mr Mason, of Va. We have received a telegraph synopsis of it, but no more time to give it till next week

A Weak Lie Exposed.—The Bank Organ, in which it is the boast of its editor's masters who elect him weekly at the brain, as well as in the [illegible] secret, still keeps up its yawl about the [illegible] Bank. The Bank Organ &c. Now who is the [illegible] known, it is as base as to spend time in denying or refuting an accusation so entirely, totally and maliciously false—All know it is intended to create a collateral issue in the controversy, to divert, and also as a sort of revenge on us for the part we have acted in exposing the cowardly, corrupt and frauds of said Bank from the period of its circulation. Nevertheless, we will for the gratification of the editor of that print, and all his Proprietors, to point to the first sentence or word ever uttered, either excusing or vindicating Thos. P. (or any other) St. John for his participation in the breaking up of that institution. They know it cannot be done. On the contrary, they well know that, whenever we have expressed an opinion on the case, it has uniformly been that Thos. P. St. John was just as culpable as any person or persons connected with the institution, but no more so than some—the President, for example—who have been graciously permitted to escape the clutches of the law, if they have not popular censure and execration, with impunity. Into a well known fact, admitted even by the Bank's Attorney, Mr Case, that the *immediate* cause of the failure the *proximate* cause was not never had any capitals was those enormous loans to Mann & Co and other speculators And it is equally well known that *most* of the three of those loans, at least, were made by the authority and express sanction of the President and Board of Directors of the institution Hence we say again that the latter were equally culpable with the former, and deserving the same reprehension. This is not only our view of the matter, but we know it also to be the view entertained by the public universally. And if, when the former was arrested and lodged in the Sheriff's custody, the President and Directors of the institution had been similarly dealt with, the entire community would have responded Amen most fervently.

But this singling out one of their number, and making him a scape-goat for all their sins, is a queer kind or justice, which in this age, seems utterly detestable. We expect that for uttering these sentiments we shall roll down another volley of our adversary's choice of bilingsgate upon our head, but we care nothing for that So long as we have the sentiments and sympathies of the public he with us, we are indifferent to the others may, we would rather prefer that he should abuse us roundly than approve. It is because we have denied utter such sentiments—because we have fearlessly exposed the rascalities and frauds of those who associated and have controlled said Bank—(the very identical gentlemen who are now continually at bat-) [illegible] rubbing his ears to make him fiercer. It was we thus made the subject of the annoying attacks

There is, however, a point upon which we [illegible] armed it us in the power to impart some information. It will be remembered how angry many he kowled because a few of our city papers [illegible] bail Mr. St John out of jail, and how he raved and tore his hair in consequence of it Now can he tell the public why it is that Court after Court is allowed to slip by and no steps taken by the Bank gentry, who are the prosecutor, to bring his case to trial? We are informed that, had the matter been attended to, and a "declaration" filed at the last term of Court, the case might have been tried at the April term; but that being neglected, it is now impossible to get it on trial before August—Why this neglect?—this delay? Is it, as the public begin strongly to suspect, because they do not intend to bring the case to trial at all, but simply mean to dally it along until they think the people have forgotten or become indifferent about it, and then quietly withdraw it entirely? Are the President and Directors afraid to have an investigation take place, lest it lead to developements not so very creditable or agreeable to themselves? Verily, it seems so. But they need not flatter themselves that they are going to sneak out of the scrape in this way. They have proclaimed to the public that the St. Johns are the only culpable ones or villains in the transaction, and that public will demand that they prove their words, or be branded as falsifiers and hypocritical, "stop-thief" brawlers. It is due to everybody concerned—to themselves, the public, and Mr. St. John,—that an investigation be had, and the blame placed where it belongs.

☞ The Senate bill to incorporate Harford University (in the county) has passed the House.

A Duel prevented.

The most exciting theme at Washington for the past week seems to have been an "affair of honor," as it is termed, which for several days on the *tapis*, in which Col. Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, and Col. Bissell, member of the House from Illinois, were the parties. The affair originated in this wise: On the 21st ult. Col. Bissell made a speech upon the question that now of all others most agitates the country, during the course of which, in retort upon some braggadocia of a southern member who had just preceded him, he asserted that, "at the time it was claimed for the Mississippi regiment, on the field of Buena Vista, to have passed through the scattered files of the 2d Indiana regiment [which Col. Bissell commanded,] spoke to have met the Mexican forces, who had routed, and were pursuing that regiment, the Mississippi regiment was not within a mile and a half of their position upon" This statement, gave mortal umbrage to Col Davis, (who led the Mississippi regiment at the time alluded to,) and he accordingly on the following day addressed a note to Col Bissell, asking if he was correctly reported, and whether he still persisted in making the assertion To this Col. B replied in the affirmative in both cases, and said he could substantiate his declarations by every officer present on the occasion, and added, that he had no further explanations to make

Several other communications passed between the parties, until finally, on Wednesday, Col Davis, to relieve himself from his embarrassment, which had far to tarnish and forever blot out his military renown, sent a challenge to Col Bissell, which was promptly accepted The latter, being the challenged party, chose muskets, charged with five buck-shot each, and fifteen paces as the distance, and Friday morning last was designated as the time for the affair. But as "there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," so there was a sudden arrest of their murderous schemes The telegraph of Friday brought the announcement that the whole difficulty had been satisfactorily adjusted, through the interference of the President, who is father-in-law to Col Davis, aided by the Messrs. Dawson, of Georgia, and Richardson, of Illinois. Col. Davis' friends withdrew the charge, challenge, and all correspondence before Col Bissell's friends would listen to any suggestion for a settlement Col Bissell withdrew nothing uttered in a speech which is not been amply corroborated by every officer in the army or volunteer service that had been consulted

Thus ended another game of bluster, which, on repeated occasions, the chivalry have attempted to play off in Congress And how discreditably did it end for the blustering Colonel! We rejoice, however, at no bloodless issue, as the nation is thereby saved from disgrace; but more heartily do we rejoice that the chaste and ignominious effort to intimidate a member of our national councils has been most signally and triumphantly rebuked.

A New Postage Bill.

We are pleased to see that the subject of Postage Reform has again been introduced into Congress, and that, too, by a gentleman whose experience and observation entitles his propositions to at least respectful consideration. Hon. Wm. J Brown, late 1st Assistant Post Master General under President Polk, presented to the House of Representatives, a few days since, a "Bill for regulating the Postage," which provides that newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, or other printed matter, shall be charged one cent for every ounce and a half, or fraction thereof, on newspapers, &c., not sent to regular subscribers must be prepaid; no postage is to be charged on newspapers sent per mail within the county where they are published. Any body may agree to carry newspapers for hire outside the mail. Handbills and circulars charged two cents if not enclosed Letters sent abroad charged fifteen cents sea postage as in the United States mail lines The Postmaster General may increase these rates. The franking privilege to be continued, but restricted to official letters, and members may not frank for a friend under $10 penalty.

This reform does not go quite far enough, but as a half loaf is better than no bread," we hope, it cannot be bettered, it may pass Congress. We sincerely trust that the member from this district will lend it his influence—that he will, in a word, put forth as strong an effort for it as he did for the tariff of 1846, and as he continues to do for a Provso. We are confident that in nothing could he give greater satisfaction to the people of his district than by a vigorous and energetic support of Postage Reform—yea, even of the bill above referred to.

Distinguished Death.—Gen John McNeil, one of the surviving officers of the war of 1812, who was distinguished alike for his bravery and his private virtues, died at Washington city on the 23d ult., aged 65 years

He was engaged in the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater, where he displayed all the higher qualities of a soldier and a patriot, and in the last of which engagements he received two wounds from canister shot, one in the right knee and the other in his left leg. Recovering from his wounds, he remained in the army until 1829, when he was detached as a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians. Having performed that service, he returned to Washington, and afterwards, on account of the disability he labored under in consequence of his wounds, he resigned his military commission, and was appointed Surveyor of the port of Boston, the duties of which he discharged until removed by the, Harrison dynasty in 1841. He was reinstated in 1845, and remained in the office until his death. He was buried with military honors and appropriate ceremonies, in Washington, on Tuesday week.

The Legislature and Banks.—On Friday last the "Act regulating Banks" was again taken up in the House of Representatives, and a new section added, which compels eastern Banks to keep their notes at par in the city of Philadelphia, and western Banks at Pittsburg, under forfeiture of their charter. The section was adopted after considerable discussion, by ayes 67, nays 19. [Of course the members from this county voted for it.]

Mr. Laird offered an amendment which prohibits the circulation of notes of Banks not chartered by this State, under the denomination of $10, which was adopted—ayes 86 nays 6.

Mr. Reid offered an additional section compelling new Banks to deposit United States' stock to the amount of the notes they issue with the Auditor General, as pledged security for the redemption of their notes. Negatived—ayes 29, nays 69.

The bill was then read a third time and passed ayes 56, nays 27.

It may be proper to add, that among other provisions incorporated in the bill, is the individual liability principle to its fullest extent.

☞ The organ-man denies that the Bank gentry "are in any way answerable for his publishing the St. John letter, three weeks ago. Did they not furnish it to him for publication? If not, then he stole it, that's positive. He may take which horn soever of the dilemma he pleases.

The Apportionment Bill.

On Thursday week Gen. Packer, from the Select Committee appointed by the Senate, (or rather by Mr. Speaker Best,) to whom was referred the apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts, reported the following bill. We understand the Committee were unanimous in making their report, which is some indication that it will be adopted. So far as the disposition of Susquehanna county is concerned we believe it is generally satisfactory

Apportionment Bill as Reported in the Senate.

SENATE

Senatorial Districts	*Senators*
1. Philadelphia City,	2
2. Philadelphia County,	2
3. Montgomery,	1
4. Chester and Delaware,	1
5. Berks,	1
6. Bucks,	1
7. Lancaster,	1
8. Dauphin and Lebanon,	1
9. Northampton and Lehigh,	1
10. Franklin and Adams,	1
11. York,	1
12. Cumberland, Perry and Juniata,	1
13. Northumberland, Union and Mifflin,	1
14. Clinton, Centre, Lycoming and Sullivan,	1
15. Luzerne and Columbia,	1
16. Bradford, Wyoming and Susquehanna,	1
17. Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Elk and Jefferson,	1
18. Mercer, Crawford, Clarion and Venango,	1
19. Erie and Warren,	1
20. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence,	1
21. Allegheny,	2
22. Washington and Greene,	1
23. Somerset and Bedford,	1
24. Indiana, Armstrong and Clearfield,	1
25. Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria,	1
26. Schuylkill,	1
27. Carbon, Monroe, Wayne and Pike,	1
28. Fayette and Westmoreland,	1
	33

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Districts.	*Members*	*Districts*	*Members*
Philadelphia City,	4	Columbia and Sullivan,	2
Philadelphia County,	11	Lycoming, Clinton and	
Delaware,	1	Potter,	2
Chester,	3	Bradford,	2
Montgomery,	3	Tioga,	2
Bucks,	3	Warren, McKean and	
Berks,	4	Elk,	1
Lehigh and Carbon,	2	Centre,	1
Northampton,	2	Clearfield & Jefferson,	1
Wayne,	1	Somerset,	1
Monroe and Pike,	1	Cambria,	1
Schuylkill,	2	Westmoreland & Fay-	
Luzerne,	2	ette,	4
Susq'a and Wyoming,	2	Greene,	1
Lancaster,	5	Washington,	2
Lebanon,	1	Allegheny,	5
Dauphin,	2	Armstrong,	1
Cumberland, Perry and		Beaver,	1
Juniata,	3	Lawrence and Butler,	2
Adams,	1	Indiana,	1
York,	2	Clarion,	1
Franklin,	2	Venango,	1
Union,	1	Crawford and Mercer,	3
Bedford,	1	Hillar,	1
Huntingdon,	1	Erie,	1
Northumberland,	1		
Mifflin,	1		100

☞ The organ of the Bank gentry *objects* to think the letter we published, two weeks ago, signed by several of the leading spirits of the late Bank, was a mighty small affair The "wish" is, no doubt, "father to the thought" We can assure its sapient editor that the *fact* thinks at least respectful consideration. Hon. Wm. J Brown, late 1st Assistant Post Master General under President Polk, presented to the House of Representatives, a few days since, a "Bill for regulating the Postage," which provides that newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, or other printed matter, shall be charged one cent for every ounce and a half, or fraction thereof, on newspapers, &c., not sent to regular subscribers must be prepaid; no postage is to be charged on newspapers sent per mail within the county where they are published. Any body may agree to carry newspapers for hire outside the mail. Handbills and circulars charged two cents if not enclosed Letters sent abroad charged fifteen cents sea postage as in the United States mail lines The Postmaster General may increase these rates. The franking privilege to be continued, but restricted to official letters, and members may not frank for a friend under $10 penalty.

☞ Our representatives at Harrisburg, we notice, continue to present the petitions from this county for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the defunct Susquehanna County Bank.

By the way, why don't they hurry up some action upon the subject? The people here are getting very impatient to have an investigation, and especially as they are still kept in total ignorance in relation to its condition and affairs by the *gentry* now having it in charge.

The Nashville Convention.—The people's meeting of the Union-destroyers seems to meet with but little favor even in the south The Tennessee Legislature, just before its adjournment, repudiated and denounced it in the strongest terms, and the Louisiana Legislature has just done the same, both refusing to appoint delegates to it, or to participate in it in any manner. And even the Legislature of Alabama, which has just ended its session, refused to take any joint action upon the subject, thereby in effect, condemning it and its authors. There has, therefore, been no positive Legislative action in any of the States on the subject of said Convention, except in Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, which States have chosen delegates to it.

"Hark from the Tombs" &c.

Monsieur Tonks, the great white progressory gun from Georgia—and about the first man to declare when threatened to burst up the Union if all our newly acquired territories are not given over to the benign institution of slavery—has just delivered himself of another burden against the nation. He tells us very meekly that the south has a right to carry slavery where ever it has a mind to, within the territories of this government, and that if this right is denied it, then the Union is at an end. Positively shocking—isn't it?

☞ We received, last evening and this morning, several copies of the *Spirit of the Times*, a Democratic Daily and Weekly Journal, published by Smith & Co., Philadelphia. We observe that it has recently, in part, changed proprietorship, Mr. Carrigan having retired, and given place to James W. Forney, Esq., as editor. We are much pleased with the spirit, tone and ability of the paper, and cheerfully recommend it to the Democracy of Susquehanna. It is for the "Union forever," for regular nominations, and against the extension of slavery to free territory. Its motto is that of the last Democratic State Convention: "We do not deem it compatible with the spirit of Democracy that slavery should forever travel with the advancing column of our territorial progress."

Terms—Daily, $4 per ah. Weekly, $1 per an. or six numbers for $3.

☞ Our readers will "breathe freer and deeper when they learn that Manager Foote has consented to postpone the play of Dissolving the Union for one week longer by particular desire. It will not take place to-day—not until this day week. Those who would witness the performances should make prompt application at the box-office, Washington. Front seats reserved for the ladies. The Manager will appear as Fire-Eater in motley jacket and crimson unspeakables. *Go early.*—*N. Y. Tribune, Monday.*

A Good Bit.—In the Senate of this State, on Friday, a bill to annul a certain marriage contract was under discussion, when Mr. Hastet offered the following amendment:

"That it shall hereafter be law ful for any male resident of this Commonwealth, over the age of 21 years, to rent from a marriage contract with any female resident as aforesaid, over the age of 18 years, *for a term of years*, as may be agreed on by the parties, and all laws of this Commonwealth regulating the marriage contract, be and the same are hereby repealed"

Of course, the amendment was intended in mere ridicule, and as a rebuke to the wholesale system of divorcing

☞ We have the usual report to make of the doings of our State Legislature Very little appears to be doing of public interest, notwithstanding the session one-fourth of its hundred days The resolution for the amendment of the Constitution relative to the election of Judges, which passed the Senate two or three weeks since) is occasionally taken up and discussed, but has not yet been acted upon by the House. Judge Conyngham made an able speech in its favor a few days since The is no doubt that it will pass that body by a [illegible] majority, when the disorganizationists have supplied themselves with a "bonanza" upon it

☞ One neighbor of the organ, at a loss for a subject to [illegible] that it was most having [illegible] the [illegible] Smashing! But we are very [illegible] that the editor [illegible] us as bad as they did him

☞ The [illegible] gave the scavenger of the B[illegible] [illegible] age, elected a prodigious howl from his last issue—so [illegible] Be, in fact, the [illegible] ously approbated by many in this community that he split his throat, Hso, he will of course apply his usual remedy, the cold-water-loaf poultice

☞ Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bissell, of Taylor gave a dinner, on Friday, to the five sole members of Congress Hale, Giddings and Tuck, and others were present. We have not learned that any *Democratic* free soiler participated What scheme now does Clayton & Co want to spawn?

Petitions for a General Banking Law have been presented by Messrs Streeter and Greenwood in the Senate, and Mr Wells and others in the House.—*Reg. Ed.*

Well Messrs Streeter, Wells, or "others" please inform us which of the petitions were from Susquehanna County, that if so, by them they were signed?

☞ Edwin Forrest, "the tragedian," has applied to the Legislature of this State for a Divorce We think it will hardly be worth his while, first, because the Legislature thus far has shown itself decidedly averse to granting any discriminatory bills, and second, because the Supreme Court has decided that it has no right to do so here, under the Constitution, where the case can be under the jurisdiction of the County Then the fact that Forest, who is, no doubt, a mean sort of cuss, he is "one of the Ehrays," as a resident of another State, is a double incentive to reject his application How came he in just such a box, why does he not press it in his own State? Why is he under the necessity of applying to the Pennsylvania Legislature to get the "Gordon Knot" untied?

☞ A story was started a few days ago by some of the Boston papers that the remains of Dr. Parkman had been found by some in the water near Roxbury, which produced a considerable excitement, however, in that city It is found was not that of Dr Parkman, but of a Mr McCarthy, who had been missing since the 3d of December last

☞ It is mentioned by Washington letter writers that Mr Webster is preparing a plan of compromise of the slavery question on the Mexican basis If he is successful, his compromise himself, if he has not already done so

Senator Dodge, of Iowa, in a letter to the Chicago Tribune, avows himself a democrat, joined the Calhoun convention, Gen Bowman of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Pensions, and Gen Richardson, were in the chair, and the [illegible] duction of Calhoun, and were received Cheers Hon. Burnett, of Ohio, also addressed the meeting, and he had been cheered to the echo. Buchanan was counted out, and had done nothing for which he should be prescribed or ostracised from the party

Caution.

[illegible] Be on your look out, [illegible] a mighty demanding in the park here [illegible] these days, all owing to some sudden change

A Person

A Duel Avoided.—A famous duelist challenged an Irish barrister, for some remark made by the barrister whilst the duelist was giving his testimony on the stand in some important case The barrister knew precisely as much about fighting as a fancy lover [illegible] as about Milton's "Paradise Lost." His friends told him, however, that there was no way to avoid the scrape, and it was certainly expected of him to fight or apologize. This settled the point for the proud little Hibernian, though he would rather eat than fight, still infinitely preferred being shot to make an apology. So the two duelists, with their seconds, &c., were soon upon the battle ground. The challenger was notorious as a great pistol shot, and had fought some half-dozen duels before, in one of which he had been so badly wounded as to become a cripple for life. When other preliminaries were arranged, through his second, one favor of his adversary, which was permission to stand up against a milestone that was on the chosen ground. He sought no advantage, but wished to lean upon the stone, being too lame to stand without support. His request was at once granted, and just as the word was about to be given, the lawyer issued his mandate to stay the proceedings, as he had also a request to make. In the gravest manner in the world, he solicited permission to lean against the *next milestone*, and the joke was so good that the challenger took his revenge out in a hearty roar of laughter, withdrawing his deadly defiance, and declaring that he could never shoot a man of such excellent humor.

Rejected Valentines, to the number of 4000, were returned by letter carries to the Boston Post Office, many of them apparently very costly, in elegant envelopes. They were refused on account of the too prevalent practice of sending insulting, coarse and vulgar missives by post on Valentine's Day, and which thousands of persons have become offended at.

Gonsalve and Raymond de Montesquieu were arraigned in St. Louis on the 9th, on the charge of murdering Mr. Barnum, in October last. They plead "not guilty." The trial will take place early this month.

Simon Cameron.

It is proper that the people should know, that in addition to the political schemes that Simon Cameron has in view in trying to control the nomination of the next Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner, there is another very powerful motive which is stimulating him and those who act with him, to the most extraordinary exertions. From the first commencement of the canal system under Gov Shultze, with whom he was intimately associated, both being opposed to Gen Jackson and the advocates of Mr Adams, his political influence was mainly directed to obtaining contracts for himself and friends. It is through such influences, in connexion with his bank, that he has ever sought to maintain a position in the democratic party, the more effectually to use it to promote the pecuniary interests of himself and friends.

During the administration of Gov. Wolf he had but little influence, but on the accession of Gov. Porter to power, he made it a point to have his brother James Cameron appointed superintendent of the Columbia railroad. James Clarke, of Indiana, was at that time, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners. Mr. Clarke, who had known the Cameronian system of tactics from the commencement of the system, in regard to contracts, protested against the appointment of James Cameron as superintendent, and knowing as he did, that it would end in a system of plunder, refused for a time to act as President of the Board, and was with difficulty prevented by his friends from resigning his seat in the Board, which in fact he eventually did, or declined a re-appointment.

James Cameron, however, took charge of the road, and such a scene of fraud and waste of the public funds as ensued, was never heard of in any other civilized state or country. During the period he was on it, which was something less, we believe than two years, the whole income of the road was squandered, and when he was compelled to leave it by the force of public opinion, which could be no longer smothered, it was thousands upon thousands of dollars in debt. We shall hereafter, show this matter up in figures, in an unmistakable manner This is the same James Cameron, who is now come out in a contract under the Canal Government for building [illegible] Creek and Norwalk The Gentleman [illegible] is hardly to be presumed, can [illegible] any interest in it as he was a Senator at the time it was obtained

Now it is to be recollected, that at the work progresses on the North Branch canal, there will be many new contracts to let, and he see the extraordinary excitement that Simon is now making to secure the nomination of a Canal Commissioner, who will suit his purposes Why some of his friends had the assurance to threaten, when W. B Foster was appointed last fall to take charge of the work, that no further appropriations should be made And why this opposition to W. B Foster? Simply because he is an honest man, and will not permit the state, or a company for which he is employed, to be robbed. It was for this reason that Simon and his forces united to defeat his re-election as Canal Commissioner in 1846, and to elect the whig candidate, James Pearson, of whose administration, in connexion with Mr Burns, the state has reap the bitter fruits to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

It is thus that this man and his servile and mercenary band of followers, will ever be found arrayed against men who stand in the way of their avaricious and plundering purposes It was thus they arrayed themselves against the re-nomination of Gov Shunk, and being foiled in this, they next attempted to defeat his election by the most ridiculous and disreputable means—Meetings were held to secure a union of the native American sand whigs, on the very eve of the election, and slanderous pamphlets, designed to defeat the election of Gov Shunk, were sent through the state under General Simon Cameron's frank as a senator, a priviledge obtained by a corrupt bargain between him, the native American and whig parties. And yet there are men who have the coolness to talk about this man as a leader in the democratic party! Were it not that we believe many of them are ignorant of his political character, there would be strong reason to suspect their [illegible] integrity.

The General and the kindred spirits who sympathize and act with him, are now actively engaged to secure a packed convention of delegates to the Williamsport convention, to nominate a man to suit their purposes. They have money to expend, and, prompted by the hope of making more if they succeed, are using the most extraordinary exertions, and have, no doubt, got runners and agents in various parts of the commonwealth to secure delegates. It is even said that the General has already taken means to secure rooms at Williamsport, to be occupied as his head quarters during the sitting of the Convention in May. If the people choose to remain quiet, and permit the old system of plunder to be restored on the public works, be it so. They will only have to pay for their apathy by increased taxation.—*Keystone*

Mrs. Worth.—We are glad to see that Senator Borland has introduced into the Senate a bill for the relief of Mrs. Worth, widow of the late Gen. Worth. What the provisions of the bill are, we are not informed, but judging from its source, we infer that they are at once just and substantial. We cannot but hope that amidst the agitations at the capitol, individual claims upon the justice and sympathy of the country will not be overlooked or disregarded, and that Congress will not neglect to discharge its duty to the bereaved family of a gallant soldier, who during a life of invaluable and brilliant service, never neglected *his* duty to his country.—*Albany Argus.*

An Elopement.—A despatch to the Globe, from Boston, states, that a Mr. Tyron, a dancingmaster, and music teacher in New York, arrived there Monday evening in pursuit of his wife, a young an beautiful woman, who had eloped with a returned Californian, named Green. The parties resided at the American House in this city. The fugitives were found at the Revere House, where they had entered their names as James J. Glynh and lady. It is presumed that the matter had been compromised, as the parties all suddenly took their leave yesterday—husband, wife, and lover.

Disunion---The South Speaking.

We have quoted occasionally from the Northern press and people in proof of the fact that the disunion policy had no rallying ground there. We now find the South beginning to talk out manfully and meaningly with reference to *popular* and *honest* sentiment of that section. We quote a passage from a letter addressed to the National Intelligencer from Northern Virginia.

"If I were an abolitionist and desired a state of things to promote my ends by destroying the value of the slaves themselves I would wish the Southern members of Congress to act precisely as many of them are doing now in both Houses. They are themselves now silently undermining the slave property, and the owner who does not see it at home is wanting in common sense

"Why sir, the people in the slave States —the *masses*—don't know yet what are the merits of this question They have viewed it up to this time as little more than a theme for stump-orators and that he was the smartest fellow who could make the most noise about it. This has been permitted to go forth to the world as universal Southern sentiment But *who* are slaveholders? Are they *everybody* to the South? One would suppose so; when in truth and in fact, they are not one-half—no, not a third—of the substantial citizens of the South. Does any man of common sense suppose that the latter when they see their danger—when they see their glorious Union about to be torn to pieces—will not examine into the merits of this whole question? Yes they will; and will say to the slaveholder, "When your property is protected *at home* you have got all you ought to ask, and with this you must be satisfied

The New Orleans press reject as treason the idea of disunion. The Bee in remarking upon a Charleston paper, says:

"If the slavery question were settled this very day, the hotspurs of South Carolina would ingeniously discover some other source of grievance, over which they would work themselves frantic and be ready again with their menaces of disunion They are eternal grumblers, and for the last twenty years we have never known them otherwise

"The heady and factious spirits who prate so glibly of disunion might profitably ponder over the prospect, in the event of the realization of their anti-patriotic views—at least of Norfolk The Gosport Navy Yard is hardly to be presumed, cannot be of any interest in it as he was a Senator at the time it was obtained

Now it is to be recollected, that at the work progresses on the North Branch canal, there will be many new contracts to let, and he see the extraordinary excitement that Simon is now making to secure the nomination of a Canal Commissioner, who will suit his purposes Why some of his friends had the assurance to threaten, when W. B Foster was appointed last fall to take charge of the work, that no further appropriations should be made And why this opposition to W. B Foster? Simply because he is an honest man, and will not permit the state, or a company for which he is employed, to be robbed. It was for this reason that Simon and his forces united to defeat his re-election as Canal Commissioner in 1846, and to elect the whig candidate, James Pearson, of whose administration, in connexion with Mr Burns, the state has reap the bitter fruits to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

It is thus that this man and his servile and mercenary band of followers, will ever be found arrayed against men who stand in the way of their avaricious and plundering purposes It was thus they arrayed themselves against the re-nomination of Gov Shunk, and being foiled in this, they next attempted to defeat his election by the most ridiculous and disreputable means—Meetings were held to secure a union of the native American sand whigs, on the very eve of the election, and slanderous pamphlets, designed to defeat the election of Gov Shunk, were sent through the state under General Simon Cameron's frank as a senator, a priviledge obtained by a corrupt bargain between him, the native American and whig parties. And yet there are men who have the coolness to talk about this man as a leader in the democratic party! Were it not that we believe many of them are ignorant of his political character, there would be strong reason to suspect their [illegible] integrity.

The General and the kindred spirits who sympathize and act with him, are now actively engaged to secure a packed convention of delegates to the Williamsport convention, to nominate a man to suit their purposes. They have money to expend, and, prompted by the hope of making more if they succeed, are using the most extraordinary exertions, and have, no doubt, got runners and agents in various parts of the commonwealth to secure delegates. It is even said that the General has already taken means to secure rooms at Williamsport, to be occupied as his head quarters during the sitting of the Convention in May. If the people choose to remain quiet, and permit the old system of plunder to be restored on the public works, be it so. They will only have to pay for their apathy by increased taxation.—*Keystone*

Mrs. Worth.—We are glad to see that Senator Borland has introduced into the Senate a bill for the relief of Mrs. Worth, widow of the late Gen. Worth. What the provisions of the bill are, we are not informed, but judging from its source, we infer that they are at once just and substantial. We cannot but hope that amidst the agitations at the capitol, individual claims upon the justice and sympathy of the country will not be overlooked or disregarded, and that Congress will not neglect to discharge its duty to the bereaved family of a gallant soldier, who during a life of invaluable and brilliant service, never neglected *his* duty to his country.—*Albany Argus.*

An Elopement.—A despatch to the Globe, from Boston, states, that a Mr. Tyron, a dancingmaster, and music teacher in New York, arrived there Monday evening in pursuit of his wife, a young an beautiful woman, who had eloped with a returned Californian, named Green. The parties resided at the American House in this city. The fugitives were found at the Revere House, where they had entered their names as James J. Glynh and lady. It is presumed that the matter had been compromised, as the parties all suddenly took their leave yesterday—husband, wife, and lover.

List of the Taxable Inhabitants of this Commonwealth.

1	Adams,	5,619
2.	Allegheny,	28,547
3.	Armstrong,	6,086
4	Beaver,	5,743
5.	Bedford,	6,286
6.	Berks,	16,262
7.	Blair, (erected Feb. 26, 1843,)	4,475
8.	Bradford,	8,569
9.	Bucks,	13,151
10.	Butler,	7,490
11.	Cambria,	3,642
12.	Carbon, (erected Feb. 15, 1843,)	3,742
13.	Centre,	4,946
14.	Chester,	14,769
15	Clarion,	5,087
16.	Clearfield,	2,019
17.	Clinton,	2,983
18	Columbia,	6,721
19.	Crawford,	8,130
20	Cumberland,	7,554
21	Dauphin,	7,683
22.	Delaware,	5,267
23.	Elk, (erected April 18, 1843,)	877
24.	Erie,	8,484
25.	Fayette,	7,611
26.	Franklin,	8,886
27.	Greene,	4,447
28.	Huntingdon,	5,809
29.	Indiana,	5,530
30.	Jefferson,	2,622
31.	Juniata,	3,112
32.	Lancaster,	22,844
33.	Lawrence, (erected March 20, '49,)	4,425
34.	Lebanon,	5,708
35.	Lehigh,	7,286
36.	Luzerne,	10,808
37.	Lycoming,	5,418
38.	M'Kean,	1,213
39.	Mercer,	6,928
40.	Mifflin,	3,172
41	Monroe,	2,785
42.	Montgomery,	13,516
43.	Northampton,	8,908
44.	Northumberland,	4,655
45.	Perry,	4,455
46	Philadelphia city,	22,730
	Philadelphia county,	54,554
47	Pike,	*1,200
48.	Potter,	1,346
49.	Schuylkill,	12,867
50.	Somerset,	4,924
51.	Susquehanna,	6,116
52.	Sullivan, (erected March 15, 1847,)	769
53.	Tioga,	5,237
54.	Union,	5,350
55.	Venango,	4,027
56.	Warren,	3,149
57.	Washington,	10,029
58.	Wayne,	4,375
59.	Westmoreland,	11,618
60.	Wyoming,	2,142
61.	York,	13,060
		486,733

Professional Borers.

We are not to have to announce to the people of Pennsylvania that the babblers of their halls of Legislature are haunted by the usual number of professional *borers*, who come here annually, to levy black mail and be employed to use their influence with members to procure or prevent, the passage of laws We beg that any thing we say on this subject, shall not be understood to apply to respectable gentlemen who have business of their own, or in which they are interested, before the legislature, and who come here in person to attend to it. To such men no greater insult could be offered than to class them with the unprincipled, ragabond hafers, swindlers and gamblers to whom our remarks apply. The persons to whom we do mean they shall apply, are those who come to the seat of government at the meeting of the legislature, and hang around it during the whole session, ready to be employed by any one that will employ them, to prostitute any talents, or influence they may have, to carry or prevent the passage of any measure without regard to its merits. These unprincipled vampires make it their business to watch every legislative movement, and to ascertain who is interested in the various corporate and private bills that may be asked for, or reported and to find out whether those interested are able and willing to pay. They will then, in some way, endeavor to impress those interested with the importance and necessity of their services, and if they should not be employed some of them (for they act in concert) will be found trying to influence the minds of the members against the measure, and to raise as much opposition as possible, while others of the gang, will tender their services to the party interested and try to convince him how they can remove or silence the opposition.

And will it be believed that men who have been honored by the people with seats in the Senate and House of Representatives, have become so degraded as to engage in this infamous and piratical business? However incredible it may appear, it is nevertheless true. York county furnishes a notorious instance of an ex-member, who can be found availing himself of his privilege on the floor of the house, session after session almost as regularly as the members themselves. But be is far from being alone in this execrable employment. The very touch or breath of such mercenary conspirators, is pestilential and contaminating and no member can have an intimate association with them, without justly subjecting himself to the suspicion of a prostitution to the craft. Some of them retain a little political influence in their respective counties in making delegates, and members who will not yield to their purposes, are threatened with this; but instead of yielding to them they ought to be avoided as the deadly poison of the Upas of Java, and driven from the capitol.—*Keystone*

Another Explosion!—*Philadelphia, March 3*: Yesterday morning, at 8½ o'clock the steamboat Clinton, Capt. Boon, left Salem, N. J., on her first trip to this City. Just as she reached the wharf at New-Castle, Del. her boiler exploded, instantly killing Charles Foster, of Salem, firemen, and scalding five other persons. A Mr. Gilmer of this City and Mr. Massie of Delaware City were very severely scalded. The cause of the explosion is unknown. At the time of the unfortunate occurrence, the guage showed but a small press of steam, and the boilers were full of water.

☞ A bill has been introduced into Congress by Mr. Schenck: "It reduces the legal value of a Spanish shilling to that of a dime, and the 6¼ cent pieces to five cents. Foreign quarters are to fetch but 20 cents. The mint is required to coin double dimes or 20 cent pieces, equal to the fifth of a dollar.

Later from California.

Arrival of the Alabama at New-Orleans—Sacramento City Overflowed—Great Suffering among the People—Difficulty with the Indians, &c. &c.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The steamship Alabama has just arrived from Chagres, and I hasten to lay her news, which are highly important, before you.

She brings 65 passengers, and half a million in gold dust.

She also brings advices from San Francisco to the 15th of January, being two weeks later than our