THE DEMOCRAT.

Thursday, May 23, 1850.

☞ The Democratic Standing Committee of Wayne County, at a meeting held in Honesdale on the 11th inst., unanimously concurred in the appointment of Mr. Ward as Senatorial Delegate from this District to the Williamsport Convention, and recommended to the consideration of said Convention the name of Col J. H. Brodhead, of Pike county, as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and of Hon. J. P. Brawley, of Crawford county, as a candidate for Surveyor General.

☞ The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday at 12 M., after a session of over four months, protracted beyond the usual length by the factious and corrupt course of the traitor Best, abetted and encouraged by that prince of political mountebanks and jugglers, Wm. F. Johnston.

F. B. Streeter, Esq.

We are sorry to say that there is in this village an organized clique, made up of the minions of the Susquehanna County Bank, their relatives and associates—all whigs, of course—who, for the last few months, have been constantly hounding the track of this gentleman with the most bitter, malignant and unrelenting ferocity. Their *general* place of [illegible] has been the Post Office, where they have poured out their double-distilled venom and scandal without stint or measure; but we notice that, having become somewhat "hardened in their iniquity," they have likewise become bolder, and are now betaking themselves (cautiously, at present) to their sewer, the press, to disseminate their abuse and calumny. The object or motives of their attacks of course they studiously seek to conceal; but to any person who has the least sagacity they are perfectly transparent. Mr Streeter is a Democrat—they are Whigs. The former occupies a proud position in his party, and in the confidence of the people, having done both good and faithful service, in the private ranks and in the Halls of our State Legislature, and by so doing been greatly in their way many times, and caused them much trouble as well as envy. But the *greatest* cause of their bitterness and malignity towards him, is his course in the Legislature, and particularly in relation to the Susquehanna County Bank It is well known that Mr. Streeter has been one of the most active and influential members of the Legislature, in Harrisburg; and that he has acted a conspicuous part in getting up and passing the bill, as well as selecting the committee, to investigate the affairs and management of that rotten and defunct institution. As soon as he moved in that matter, in conformity to the calls of nine-tenths of the people of this county, the animosity of these persons was kindled in every direction, and the flood-gates of their ridicule, invective, scandal and defamation were thrown open, through which a torrent has been unceasingly pouring ever since.

It is not our object to vindicate Mr. Streeter from any of their aspersions, reproach, or scandal, for with the people of this county, who know him best, he stands in need of no such vindication; but it is simply to state the facts as they exist, to show the people what a low-lived, prowling, lying and dastardly set of scamps infest this place, and how dreadfully they hate to have the origin and trans[illegible] coupled with political hatred, mixed with envy) that they are now continually besetting his track, and seeking to poison the public mind by falsehoods as to his course upon other questions, as brazen as their own iniquity, and by criminations and slander as vile as the most depraved would dare concoct. But many a Haman has been hanged on his own gallows, and these blood-hounds of the Bank, and political inquisiters may share a similar fate. Some of them have already carried their malignity quite too far, and it may be, that they will not be allowed to escape with simply a newspaper rebuke. They have waked up the wrong passenger this time. We await the denouement.

A Just Compliment.

We clip the following merited compliment to our worthy Senator from the last number of the *Wayne County Herald*. It forms a beautiful and gratifying contrast to the low, fish-market scandal and abuse that is of late almost continually being poured out upon him by a miserable squad of envious, lying, dastardly and hyena-like whigs who burrow and hold their political and calumniating orgies in the vicinity of the P. O. in this place, as well as through the columns of their organ.

> **F. B. Streeter, Esq.**
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> Our representative in the Senate, on Thursday last acted most nobly in defence of Wayne county and her interests. In a speech, abounding in sound and unanswerable argument, he contended, with telling effect upon the Senate, for the rights of our county to a separate representative. A friend who was present during the delivery of this speech pronounced it one of the best of the [illegible] and assures us that the prospect of gaining a separate representative for Wayne county was never brighter than at the present time. We shall publish the speech as soon as we can obtain a copy.

Another.—Yesterday's Wyoming Democrat [illegible]ains the following on the same subject:

> It is proper to state that Mr. Streeter, the able Senator from this District, and Mr. Mowry, of this county, opposed the rascally apportionment bill.—Mr. Streeter made a most powerful speech in the Senate against it. We are informed that it was one of the best speeches made in that body during the session.

☞ The *low-loving* and remarkably *law-abiding* organ of a corrupt, unscrupulous whig gentry in this vicinity, is in terrible agony because the Legislature has had the temerity (without consulting his or their majesties) to pass a law calculated to improve the currency of our State by shutting out the circulation of small notes. It threatens that the law shall be violated with impunity, and even [illegible]ens *any person* to attempt to put it in force, notwithstanding the law itself makes it the duty of every Court of Justice, every Grand Juryman, Justice of the Peace, Constable, or other Peace officer in the Commonwealth, to see that it is not violated in any particular. Dangerous man that! Wonder if he would shoot anybody that should choose to stand by the law?

But seriously: should the Court House and Jail of this county be demolished by the mob violence which he counsels, in case an attempt to enforce the law should be made, we apprise him and his masters that it would be the last one they would ever have the privilege of passing down in Montrose!

☞ The *Genesee Farmer*, for May, was received some two weeks since. It is a valuable number. By the way, our Agricultural friends will find the G. F. about as good as any of the higher priced periodicals of the kind, and decidedly the cheapest.

The Apportionment Bill.

As we announced last week in a postscript, the federal Gerrymander, denominated an Apportionment Bill, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 48 to 43, on Tuesday. The following is the bill, together with the number of taxables in each district:

Apportionment Bill as Finally passed—Ratio 14,743

	SENATORS.	TAXABLES.
Philadelphia City,	2	22,730
Philadelphia County,	3	54,554
Montgomery,	1	13,516
Chester and Delaware,	1	20,036
Berks,	1	16,263
Bucks,	1	13,151
Lancaster and Lebanon,	2	28,552
Dauphin and Northumberland,	1	12,268
Northampton and Lehigh,	1	16,194
Carbon, Monroe, Wayne and Pike,	1	12,100
Adams and Franklin,	1	11,005
York,	1	13,060
Cumberland and Perry,	1	12,009
Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre and Clinton,	1	[illegible]
Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon,	1	[illegible]
Luzerne, Columbia and Montour,	1	17,619
Bradford, Susq'a and Wyoming,	1	16,827
Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson,	1	13,934
Mercer, Venango and Warren,	1	14,036
Erie and Crawford,	1	16,564
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence,	1	17,65-
Allegheny,	2	28,517
Washington and Greene,	1	14,476
Bedford and Somerset,	1	11,210
Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion,	1	16,703
Juniata, Mifflin and Union,	1	11,631
Westmoreland and Fayette,	1	19,229
Schuylkill,	1	19,867

* Whig Districts in Italics—Democratic Districts in Roman.

REPRESENTATIVES—RATIO 4,891.

Adams,	1	5,619
Allegheny,	5	28,517
Bedford and Cambria,	2	9,928
Berks,	4	16,262
Bucks,	3	13,151
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence,	3	17,658
Blair and Huntingdon,	2	9,766
Bradford,	2	8,569
Chester,	3	14,769
Cumberland,	2	7,554
Centre,	1	4,946
Clearfield, Elk and McKean,	1	4,729
Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson,	3	13,795
Columbia and Montour,	1	6,721
Dauphin,	2	7,683
Delaware,	1	5,267
Erie,	2	8,434
Washington,	2	10,029
Greene,	1	4,447
Franklin,	2	8,386
Indiana,	1	5,530
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter,	2	9,080
Lancaster,	5	22,844
Lebanon,	1	5,708
Lehigh and Carbon,	2	11,028
Luzerne,	2	10,898
Monroe and Pike,	1	3,985
Mercer, Venango and Warren,	3	14,199
Crawford,	2	8,130
Mifflin,	1	3,172
Montgomery,	3	13,516
Northampton,	2	8,908
Northumberland,	1	4,655
Perry,	1	4,455
Philadelphia City,	4	22,730
Philadelphia County,	11	54,551
Somerset,	1	4,924
Schuylkill,	2	12,867
Susq'a, Sullivan and Wyoming,	2	9,027
Tioga,	1	5,237
Wayne,	1	4,375
Westmoreland and Fayette,	4	19,229
Union and Juniata,	1	8,462
York,	3	13,060

We have already expressed our decided condemnation of the bill in all its details, regarding it as more unfair to the Democratic party than the one Johnston vetoed was to the Whigs, and as doing gross injustice to the northern and northeastern sections of the State, which it robs of one Senator and two Representatives without any excuse except to benefit the whig city of Phila[illegible] [illegible] at the details of the bill and at its pretended fairness and equality of representation! Look at the first two districts in the list, and you will find the Whig *city* of Philadelphia allowed 2 Senators to 22,730 taxables, while the Democratic *county* of Philadelphia is allowed but 3 Senators to 54,551 taxables! Can there be any apology for this flagrant wrong? Then look at Westmoreland and Fayette, a Democratic district, with but 1 Senator although having an excess of taxables of over 6,000 or enough within a fraction to entitle it to as many Senators as the city of Philadelphia! But it is not necessary that we pursue this matter further. Our readers have the bill, and they can see at once that it is emphatically "a bill of abominations," having not the first element of fairness or equality about it. This is conceded even by Whigs. Gov. Johnston himself, although doubtless privy to its arrangement, is compelled to fall in with the overwhelming public denunciation of the bill, and sign it under protest. In a message accompanying its return to the Legislature after he had signed it, he frankly admitted that his constitutional objections to the bill he vetoed were contained in this—his *party* objections, however, were not. His excuse for signing it was, he thought it better to sign it and let the Legislature adjourn, than to keep it in session for weeks, with but little prospect of getting a better one. His "conscientious scruples" could be easily dispensed with, therefore, when whiggery had the advantage!

"But who is to blame," will be asked, "for the passage of such a bill?" Alas! the truth must be told: It is the traitor Best, the infamous Senator from the Luzerne and Columbia District, who, elected as a Democrat, sold himself to the Whigs, and aided them in preventing the passage of a better one. *He* is the man who, "holding the balance of power," has controlled and shaped all the legislation of the past session, and enabled whiggery to triumph, on all occasions, as well as to Gerrymander the State to its liking. It is no use to talk of disgrace and infamy about that man. He has sunk infinitely lower than any disgrace and infamy language is competent to portray.

But says one: "The Democrats had control of the House, why did they not prevent the passage of such a bill there?" For the very reason assigned by Johnston for approving it: because they had no hopes of getting a better one, and wanted to adjourn and go home. Acting, as they allege, upon this belief, several of them finally consented to vote for the bill, and the grand whig scheme of the session was consummated. That their course was highly reprehensible, even admitting their premises, we hesitate not to assert. Had we been a member of the House, we would have staid in session until the 1st Tuesday of January 1851, before we would ever have sanctioned such an outrage upon the people's rights. If federalism, led on by Johnston, whose trail-bearer was the traitor Best, chose to prolong the session by their factious conduct, they might have done so, and shared all the honor of obloquy. There is, therefore, no excuse for their surrendering themselves, the interests of their party, as well as of the people, to such a factious and unscrupulous clan. They deserve to be severely handled by the Democratic press, and to be thrown upon the shelf, where all traitorous politicians ought to be placed. The following are their names:

Messrs. David Evans, Church, [illegible], [illegible], Souder, [illegible] and Frame.

Toronto, Canada W., was visited by a fire on Thursday, and 15 houses were destroyed.

☞ The organ of rag money and broken banks, is wasting away by lamentations and petulent cries a[illegible] the bill interdicting the circulation of small [illegible]. It is terribly afraid the business of the [illegible] be done without these precious little [illegible] pay." Poor soul! We recollect at le[illegible] occasions when it felt full as bad as now, and took on in even more piteous jeremiades. One of them was when the Democrats in Congress passed the Independent Treasury act. Then the country was ruined, and no mistake—there was not half specie enough in the world to do the business of the country, and the wheels of government *must stop* at once. But its prophecies were falsified, and the country is not ruined; and the man who should now think of repealing the Independent Treasury act would be deemed a fit subject for either the museum or the mad-house. The other case was the passage of the Tariff of 1846. Then the country was *surely* ruined. Every branch of business was to be paralized, and general and universal bankruptcy and desolation was to overspread the land. But even these prophecies, so solemnly put forth, were falsified, as everybody knows, and the country is still prosperous beyond any former precedent. Who then will be deceived by such a false prophet, or alarmed by his lachrymal wail? We advise him with most profound sincerity to cease his prophecy and lamentations, and employ his time and *splendid* talents in some better way—say in singing the praises of Dr. ——, or of some other humbug.

☞ A [illegible], proclaimed to its readers t[illegible] to allow full pay to the members of the Legislature after the expiration of the hundred days, was first brought forward by the "[illegible] from this County," Mr. Streeter. The allegation was a falsehood, and we doubt not the editor knew it at the time; if not he ought to have known it. The resolution was offered by Mr. Packer, and passed the Senate by a vote of 21 to 10—every *whig* but five supporting it. It also passed the House without a division, and therefore by a vote nearly or quite unanimous. [We neglected to contradict the false statement last week for the purpose of seeing whether that paper would correct it. This it did not do, unless to say "we have seen it *stated* that it was Mr. Packer," amounts to an unequivocal correction, which no one will pretend.]

The Galphin Matter.

The committee appointed to investigate the Galphin affair have at length completed their task and submitted majority and minority reports, the great length of either of which, however, will preclude their publication in this paper. The report of the majority closes with the following resolutions which are a sort of resume or compend of the whole matter, and which the House is urged to adopt:

1st. Resolved, That the claim of the representatives of George Galphin was not a just demand against the United States.

2d. Resolved, That the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of said claim, and it was therefore, paid "in conformity with law" and "precedent."

3d. Resolved, That the act aforesaid did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on the said claim, and it was therefore, paid "in conformity with law" or "precedent."

The first resolution was agreed to by Mr. Burt, Mr. Disney, Mr. Featherston, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Mann, and disagreed to by Mr. Conrad, Mr. Breck, Mr Grinnell and Mr. King. The second resolution was agreed to unanimously. The third resolution was agreed to by Mr. Burt, Mr. Disney, Mr. Featherston, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Mann, and disagreed to by Mr. Breck, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Grin[illegible] *Pennsylvanian* says that the report took the whigs all aback, and even astonished the Democrats in the House not a little. "Had a resolution, censuring Crawford, Meredith and Johnson, been proposed," he adds, "it would have passed that body by at least fifty majority; half of the whigs themselves being evidently anxious to take the lead of Democrats in condemning the whole transaction from beginning to end." Mr. Toombs was the only whig in the whole House who essayed to defend or excuse the matter in the least, and his apology stuck in his throat like a fish-bone.

☞ Hugh N. Smith Esq, Delegate to Congress from New Mexico, has addressed a letter to his constituents, informing them that his mission to the capital of the republic has failed, and that their right of representation in Congress has been denied them. It is written with clearness and ability; asserts that the slave interest of the nation is leagued against their rights; and recommends that the people of New Mexico establish a State Government at once, interdicting slavery, and prepare to defend themselves and their territory against the encroachments of the slave power.

Maxwell McCaslin Esq., of Greene county Democrat, was elected Speaker of the Senate on the day of adjournment, Best having resigned.—No one moved the resolution of thanks to the outgoing Speaker, although a custom now for the first time omitted. There were none so mean as to do him honor.

☞ Hon. Robt. J. Walker, we are sorry, though not surprised to see, has written a letter in favor of that shocking misnomer known as Clay's compromise. It is said that "Pennsylvania's favorite son" has likewise written a similar letter. We would think more of them were they to throw off all disguise, and openly say they were in favor of surrendering California and New Mexico to the rapacity of slavery, than to be continually "beating the bush," and contributing to the same result by indirection in this way.

☞ A federal paper accuses the Democrats in our State Legislature of passing various bills—all that were asked for—establishing new banks, &c. It is a falsehood. Not a single new bank was chartered by the Legislature during the past session, although there were several applications and several bills reported.

A Good Law.—The following is an "Act for the better regulation of fences in this Commonwealth," which passed our Legislature at its late session:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act no person shall be entitled to damages done to his or her crops, land or premises by the horses, cattle, swine or sheep of another person, unless such crops, land or premises were enclosed with a substantial fence, at least four and a half feet high.

Resignation of Mr. Crawford.—The *Tribune* of Monday has a special despatch from Washington saying that "it is confidently stated that Mr. Secretary Crawford will go out of the Cabinet on the slavery question. He is ultra-pro-slavery, and opposed to the President's favoring any plan of compromise whatever. Public sentiment runs high against Crawford on the Galphin matter."

—A fire broke out in Charleston, S. C., on Friday morning last, and before it was got under, consumed some dozen stores and counting-houses, 4,000 bales of cotton, and a large quantity of rice. Loss 200,000.

—A violent thunder storm passed over Baltimore on Friday night, which did considerable damage to shipping &c in the harbor.

Another Cuban Expedition.

For a week or two past the city press has had considerable to say about another expedition being on foot to wrest Cuba from the Spanish authorities, and some of them have even gone so far as to name the principal actors in getting up and conducting the same. At first, with the mass of our cotemporaries, we were disposed to give the reports no credence; but the developements continue to be made that have a terrible look that way, we begin to think there may be something more than "gammon" in it after all. The *Daily News*, of Philadelphia, has the following article upon the subject, which covers all the information in our possession, and which we presume is pretty near correct, except its statement that Governor Quitman is one of the ring leaders, which we do not believe. It says:

> The Cuban Expedition.—There is no longer any doubt that the attempt is to be made—if it has not already commenced—to wrest the island of Cuba from the Spanish authorities. The first of the expedition has already sailed, numbering some four or five thousand men, most of whom, as well as officers in command, were engaged in the Mexican war. With this force, at the head of which is Gen. Narciso Lopez, it is proposed to effect a landing, most probably at the Isle of Pines, on the western point of the island, and near the northern extremity of Yucutan, immediately after which, an equal if not a larger force, now in rapid course of organization, will be despatched to their aid. It is said that 10,000 men have already been enlisted and that the advance portion have 100 pieces of artillery. The second expedition, it is said, is to be under the command of Gen. Quitman. The whole affair has been conducted with great secrecy, and with more careful calculation and preparation than the last; but notwithstanding this secrecy, the Spanish authorities have taken alarm and are prepared to give the invaders a stout resistance, so that the island, if it is to be conquered, can be so only after a most desperate conflict, for the Spanish troops are for the most part well-disciplined and brave But then again, it is stated that the U. S. government, having advices of the sailing of the expedition, the Navy department has issued orders to the gulf fleet to intercept the adventures, and to assist the Spanish authorities. If this be so, it is more than likely there will be a concentration and co-operation of the British, Spanish and American naval forces, and with the additional obstacle of a sultry climate, success can only be achieved by the most intrepid valor and military skill.
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> The adventurers, however, calculate largely upon aid from the inhabitants of Cuba, to whom as well as to the army, Gen. Lopez has issued addresses, declaring his purposes to be to liberate the island, and inviting their co-operation. He appeals to the soldiers as their former General, and invites them to join his standard. We learn also, from a reliable source, that the schism which has heretofore existed between a portion of the patriots of Cuba and Gen. Lopez, in consequence of objections, to Gen. Lopez's plan, has been healed, Gen. Lopez having convinced them of the entire feasibility of the plan he proposes, and that the *Consejo Cubano*, which is composed of a large number of the most wealthy and [illegible], is now moving with energy in order to raise and organize an additional force of 5,000 men, to co-operate with Gen. Lopez. For this purpose 1,000 stand of arms of different descriptions have been purchased, and are now in the possession of the agents of the *Consejo Cubano*, which body has delegated Sr. Pedro de Aguero to make all necessary arrangements in this country to promote their designs. Sr. Aguero passed through this city on Saturday evening *en route* for New Orleans, clothed with plenary powers and in command of sufficient resources to enable him to carry out the views and designs of the *Consejo Cubano*, of which he is a member.
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> We learn, also, that on saturday propositions were made to Major Thos. A. Harris, who commanded at Round Island in the late frustrated expedition, to assume a command in this, but owing to other engagements, Maj. H. did not definitely accept the proposals made; but in case he declines he will recommend a corps of officers for the expedition. We should not be surprised to hear of the sailing of the second expedition in a few days.

LATER. Washington, May 20.

The National Intelligencer announces by authority, this morning, that the Government has received intelligence of the invasion of the Island of Cuba, by a formidable armament, organized within the U. States. Orders have been issued for the home squadron, the Steamer Saranac and frigate Congress, to proceed to Cuba direct, to prevent the landing of the expedition, if possible, and if it has already landed, to cut off from them reinforcements and supplies. The Saranac sailed from Alexandria on Saturday, and will reach Cuba, probably, on Thursday.

It is supposed the frigates Germantown, Albany and Vixen, are alread there.

Later From Europe.

The Steamer Hibernia arrived on the 15th at Halifax with one week later dates from Europe. Her advices, however, are almost wholly devoid of interest.

Cotton and Breadstuffs have still further advanced. Corn is in good demand at 6d advance.

Queen Victoria gave birth to another Prince on the 1st inst.

The proceedings of Parliament possess no interest whatever.

Eugene Sue received the votes of full one half the army at Paris, and was elected to the Assembly by 8,000 majority over his competitor of the "order party." The election passed off quietly, and the Socialists are greatly elated at their success.

The Greek question is neither settled nor likely to be at present.

The overland mail has arrived but hee's no news of moment.

The steamer Europa arrived on Monday with one week later news, but of no interest.

☞ The N. Y. Weekly Globe has been greatly enlarged and improved in its appearance. It is now one of the handsomest papers that visits our table. It is a Democratic journal, devoted likewise to literature, foreign and domestic news, commercial affairs, mining, manufactures, agriculture, arts and amusements

Doings in Congress.

But little has been done in Congress since our last report. We subjoin everything of interest.

On Tuesday, in Senate, the Deficiency Bill was again taken up, and passed. The consideration of the Census Bill was resumed, and several unimportant amendments negatived. The House voted to terminate the debate on the California question on the 2d Tuesday in June. Messrs. Meacham of Vt. and Julian of Wis., made each very good speeches on the northern side of the California and slavery question.

On Wednesday, in Senate, the consideration of the compromise scheme was resumed. Mr. Douglas moved a test vote on his proposition to separate the admission of California from other subjects. Taken, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, John Davis, Dayton, Dodge of Wis'n., Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Miller, Norris, Shields, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Wales, Walker, Webster, Yulee—24.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Miss, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Ia., Downs, Elmore, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood and Whitcomb—28.

Mr. Davis of Miss., moved that the 10th section of the bill be amended by striking out a provision preventing the proposed Territorial legislatures from passing any laws in respect to slavery, and substitute a provision preventing said Legislatures from passing any laws interfering with the rights of property which grow out of the institution of slavery. He was opposed to leaving the question of slavery entirely to the *lex loci*, which he believed and argued prohibited slavery in the territories acquired from Mexico.

Mr. Rusk defended the title of Texas to the Rio Grande. Mr Clay rejoined, denying that he had gone into the question of title. His position was, that no matter how good the title to territory, the *lex loci* of the territory continued the same as before its acquisition, until the acquiring power should extend its laws over the same.

Mr. Davis said his object in moving the amendment was to ascertain distinctly whether or not the people of the south were to be permitted to go into the territories, proposed to be established, with their slave property, with any degree of security. Believing that the South had the right to carry slave property into the territories, he desired some protection in its enjoyment

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment. Would not the exercise of such power admit the power to prohibit slavery?

The debate was continued by Messrs. Davis, Clay, Foote and Yulee.

In the House, Mr. Stanley asked that the committee to inquire if certain persons under the late administration wrote for the press, &c., be allowed a clerk. Granted.

The British Minister's letter relative to the Tariff was discussed till the adjournm't

On Thursday, in Senate, the compromise bill was again called up Mr Davis modified his amendment so as to give the territorial Legislature power to pass necessary laws [illegible] African slave property. Mr. Foote spoke in support of southern "rights" as defined in Mr. Davis' amendment. Mr. Yulee denounced the compromise scheme from beginning to end. Messrs. Clemens and Foote sparred it some, the latter declaring that the compromise bill could never pass unless amended so as to recognize the "rights" of the south.

In the House, but little was done. The resolution of the Senate for facilitating coinage at the mint was adopted. The census bill was taken up, but not disposed of.

On Friday the Senate was not in session. The great event of the House was the presentation of the Galphin Report, (or rather reports, for there were several of them,) and the debate that it induced, elsewhere noticed. The Horner committee also reported, exculpating the accused.

Neither House was in session on Saturday.

Trouble Ahead.

The *Boston Courier*, a leading Whig organ, thus exposes the interesting position of its party:

> There is rebellion in the camp. The standard of revolt is reared, and rival leaders unfurl their banners for followers. Mr. Clay, instead of quietly working in harness, and coming in to the aid and support of the administration, avows his contempt for its policy, and announces a grand "compromise," with a flourish of trumpets, which is to supersede all plans for the settlement of the territorial and slavery questions. Mr. Webster fails to recognize any virtue in the administration plan of settlement, and likewise marks out a course for himself.
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> Thus we go. What can come of it all, but weakness, dispersion and dissolution, so far as the whig party is concerned? Can a party stand, with its leading men pulling openly in different directions on a great question of public and party policy? It will not take a thimble-full of brains to answer the question. The northern whig party, we fear, is already temporarily shipwrecked, so far as success in the elections goes, in consequence of these divisions.—And unless there shall be a speedy change in the tactics of some of the leading men of the party, we foresee nothing but disaster upon disaster to the whigs, throughout the north. Can anybody fail to see, (and seeing it, shall we not acknowledge it) that Mr. Webster's speech is a bomb fired into the ranks of the free States, and threatens, nay is producing a most disastrous explosion?

☞ California is the El Dorado of the "press" gang, as well as the gold seekers. Editors receive six thousand dollars a year, City Reporter three thousand six hundred dollars, Marine Reporter six thousand dollars, Foreman five thousand dollars, and Compositors four thousand dollars. These are the actual prices paid by the Pacific News for the daily matter prepared for that paper. The expenses of the year reach one hundred thousand dollars.

☞ The Texas members of Congress have written home, urging their Legislature to carve out a new Slave State at once.

—The petitions for addresses to Queen Victoria in behalf of Canadian independence were rejected in the Canadian Assembly, on Friday, by a vote of 7 to 57.

Protest [illegible] the Ho[illegible] Democratic Members of [illegible] Bill. [illegible]ainst the Apportionment

After the [illegible] had been taken in the House on the [illegible]ing in its passag[illegible]tionment Bill, result[illegible] himself and others, [illegible] Conyngham, for which was read and [illegible]ted the following, [illegible] upon the Journal:—

The subscribers ask lea[illegible] the Journal the reasons why [illegible] place upon constrained to vote against th[illegible] have felt [illegible] tioning the State into Senatorial appor- & Rep-resentative districts

Without impugning the motives [illegible] framers of the bill, the committee w[illegible] ported it, or the majority who voted for [illegible] they believe, that in effect, it operates oppressively and unjustly upon the section of the State which they have in part the honor to represent, and gives advantages to other sections which they are entitled to claim, either from the enumeration of their inhabitants, the importance of their immediate interests, or the prospects of any speedy increase of population and property They feel, too, that the rights of the party, to which they belong, have not been sufficiently protected, and they also believe that the Committee of Conference exceeded the powers committed to them, by making alterations in portions of the bill, which had been previously adopted by the united and joint action of both Houses, and that there are difficulties in the allotment of some of the districts, which, in the reading of the Constitution, cannot be justified by that instrument.

They have felt that the course pursued by the majority of the House, in sustaining the previous question, and thus seeking to obtain a vote of reconsideration, without the possibility of argument or discussion, was unjust to those who but a day or two since, voted against the passage of the bill. Members who then voted against the passage of the bill, in order to move a re-consideration, had necessarily changed their opinion, and it would seem to be but just, that the reasons which operated to cause this change of opinion, should have been made known and discussed on the floor of the House, in the presence of their brother members. If the right had been made manifest to them, it is but fair to hope that others might have been enabled to secure the same medium; but the stoppage of all debate prevented this; and the previous question compelled all to vote with preconceived opinions, unchanged by the exhibition of that new light which had beamed upon the consciences of their brethren, and ignorant of those new arguments which have been brought to bear upon their judgment and understanding.—The will of the *new* majority, without regard to reason, was to operate upon the House, and a discussion to be had, as it seemed to the subscribers, unmindful of the feelings, if not of the rights of those who had been a majority, and who were reduced to a minority with an open and avowed reason for the change

The call for the previous question is always severe and never right, unless it is evident that the further discussion of a fully argued question, can answer no good end. It appears to the subscribers, and to them with whom they are acting, that the call upon the present subject was peculiarly harsh in its operations, that they were thus deprived of any public opportunity to seek to convince their brethren, whose opinions had been changed, of the error they thought they were committing, and to strengthen these our friends in the views they believed to be right. They resisted, therefore, what they considered an oppressive exercise of arbitrary power upon the part of the majority, by using the only means left to them under the rules of the House, in declining yesterday to vote, and thus to permit a decision to be had. Time for consideration was thus obtained; and the subscribers feel in their consciences and their judgment, that the vote of the minority now given, after the scenes of yesterday, and the expression of sentiment then manifest, in the negative action of the great majority of the Democratic party, in this House, is the result of full and deep reflection, with an advising sense of their own right, and the injustice done to many of them; and yet, at the same time, a constitutional submission to the will of the majority, which their most cherished principles, as men and Democrats, call upon them to render.

May 14, 1850.
(Signed.)

John N. Conyngham,	A. Beaumont,
Wm. Brindle,	Wm. Dunn,
Chas. Stockwell,	Thos. E. Grier,
Jeremiah Black,	E. Mowry, Jr.

We concur in the general reasons set forth above,

Fayette Pierson,	Wm. H. Souder,
Jas. M Porter,	John Cessna,
Wm. A Smith,	John B. Meek,

And twenty-nine others, who voted in the negative.

From the N. Y. Tribune, May 18th.

Awful Conflagration.

Corning, New York, in Ruins!

Corning, Saturday, May 18—4½ P. M.

This morning at 11½, the wind blowing from the north-west, a fire originated in the Corning and Blossburg Depot, which has consumed all the business portion of our village from the Clinton House to the lower end of the village, destroying property to the amount *of over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars* There is not a store, grocery, bank or any other building left, except two public houses and what few private residences there were in the west end of the village.

An engine was dispatched by the orders of Mr. J. Redfield, the agent of the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot at this place to Elmira, and in less than two hours two fire companies with their engines came to our aid from that village. They have done yeoman service since their arrival, and are still exerting themselves nobly to arrest the conflagration which is still raging in the extensive lumber yards on the wharves.—

More Gold in Indiana.—There has been a gold mine discovered in Brown Co., in this State. Mr. Walker of Cincinnati, has arrived at the "diggings" with a lot of his gold washers. They are going at the work in earnest. We learn that about one hundred hands are at work, and succeeding well.—*Salem Dem.*

The "Camels" that lately arrived at New Orleans, turned out to be, like those who first announced their arrival, jackasses.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania being about to adjourn, the undersigned cannot separate without addressing a few words to the Democracy of the State, upon the state of things which has existed at the seat of government, since the 1st day of January last.

When the election closed on the second Tuesday of October last, the Democracy rightfully claimed to have elected *seventeen* out of the *thirty-three* Senators, and *fifty-nine* out of the *one hundred* representatives. It is true that we had a whig Governor, known to be a shrewd politician, and not over scrupulous in the means to which he would resort, to accomplish his ends. We however, trusted that there was stern virtue enough in our Senators and Representatives to carry out Democratic principles in our legislation, and thus leave to the Executive, when he sought to thwart the enactments of the Legislature, the alternative of falsifying all his assertions, in regard to the propriety of exercising the veto power, or exercising that power, not on Constitutional grounds, but on mere party considerations.

In these just expectations we have been disappointed. We have found that one of the Senators, elected by the Democratic party, who had been loud in his professions of devotion to the cause of the people, driving a bargain with our political opponents, whereby, by the votes of the whig Senators, *aided by his own vote*, he was placed in the Speaker's chair, of that Senate for which, as experience has shown, he had but few qualifications, save that of subserviency to the whig party. What price, if any, was paid beyond this, for deserting from, and betraying his own party, we know not, but this we do know, that henceforth, with one or two exceptions of minor matters, to suit his own purposes, he has acted and voted with the whig party, the members of which, whilst they might love the treason, could not but despise the traitor.

The utter shamelessness of this whole transaction ought to place upon the whig party a load of obloquy, from which they should never be relieved, in the estimation of all honorable and honest men.

In the course of our legislation, we passed a bill districting the State for Senators and Representatives, which met the approbation of both Senate and House of Representatives, but was vetoed by the Governor for alleged reasons, which were by no means satisfactory to a large portion of our fellow citizens, and which, in a report made to the House of Representatives, by the Apportionment Committee, were shown to be unsustained by the facts of the case.

Another bill was then prepared and passed through the House of Representatives. It also passed two readings in the Senate, and was defeated by a tie vote on third reading, the Speaker refusing to vote. This bill, it will be remembered, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 72 to 25, which shows that it was not based or passed upon mere political considerations.

A third bill was then presented to and passed by the House of Representatives, and sent to the Senate where it was essentially altered, and the districts chang[illegible] without due regard either to the proxim[illegible] of counties or the ratio of Representation, and sent back to the House of Representatives. These alterations were nearly all made to the prejudice of the Democratic party, and carried by the casting vote of the Speaker of the Senate. On being transmitted to the House of Representatives, that body refused to concur in the amendments. The Senate insisted; the House refused to recede from their non-concurrence, and Committees of Conference were appointed on the points in dispute between the two Houses in relation to the bill.

In that committee the Whig members from the Senate were found unwilling to yield any essential change in the bill, as it had passed that body, except the change of one county in a district, most probably affecting its political character by making a necessary change in the adjoining district, which effected no political change whatever in it. But they also claimed the right to take the election of Senator in the year 1850, from the 10th district composed of Carbon, Monroe, Wayne, and Pike counties, (which has been fixed by all three of the apportionment bills, and was so agreed to by both houses in the bill,) and give it to a whig district. The Senator in 1850 belonged to the 10th district, as well by reason of vacancy as of locality, and the attempt to change it was urged on the ground that it was right to look, not at those considerations, but to the political condition of the Senate.

This was resisted by the minority of both committees (Messrs. Frailey and Porter.) Yet the majority of the Senate committee (Messrs. Sankey and Saddler) ultimately induced the majority of the House committee, who had been elected by the Democratic party, and who, by the rules of the House, were to be selected from those who had supported the views of the House on the points of difference, to yield these points, over which the Committee of Conference had no jurisdiction by the terms of the third joint rule of the two Houses under which they were appointed, which is in the following words:

Rule III. "When either house shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other house, shall also appoint a committee, to confer," &c "And in all cases where a conference takes place, the committee shall be composed of members who voted in the majority, on the point or points of difference; *but the committee shall not have power or control over any part of a bill or resolution, except such parts upon which a difference exists between the two Houses.*"

On the reports being made to the two houses, the minority of the House committee, (Mr. Porter,) offered a counter report, showing the reasons of dissent from the report of the majority. This was objected to by Mr. Hastings, of Jefferson, and the Speaker ruled it out of order; the house, on appeal, sustained the decision of the chair, by a small majority. The subject matter of the minority report was nevertheless placed on the Journals.

In the Senate, the report of the committee, was adopted—all the whig Senators voting for it, together with four Democrats and Speaker Best.

In the House of Representatives, the