but 9 counties, being 250 more taxables than the ratio fixed for Westmoreland county. I cannot believe that the honest yeomanry of Westmoreland county would desire this undue influence, in the assessment of taxes, over their fellow citizens of an adjoining county.

2d. Schuylkill, whose citizens are largely engaged in the mining, manufacturing, and agricultural pursuits, has 12,804 taxables, and is allowed *two* members, being 6413 taxables to a member, while in the adjoining county of Berks, with 16,262 taxables, is given *four* members. Upon what principle of equity this discriminating is made I cannot conceive. Here we find 6062 taxables in one county possessing the same authority to elect a member that is given to 6433 in an adjoining county.

4th. The county of Westmoreland has, as stated, *three* members with 11,618 taxables; Schuylkill with 12,807 has two members, and Lawerence and Butler with 11,916 have *two* members. Here is exhibited the astonishing fact, that in two districts containing *each a larger* number of taxables than Westmoreland, there is given to each *a less* number of representatives.—Berks has 16,262 taxables, and is allowed *four* members, whilst Schuylkill and Butler and Lawerence, with 24,782 taxables, are allowed *no greater number*. If the Constitution can be construed to inflict such flagrant wrongs, the liberties of the people are no longer secure under its provisions.

5th. The county of Crawford, with 8,731 taxables, is allowed *two* members, while the adjoining county of Erie, with 8,434 taxables, is allowed only *one* member.

6th. The counties of Allegheny, Butler, Lawerence, Dauphin, Erie, and Schuylkill, with 59,416 taxables, are allowed *twelve* members.

Here is exhibited an instance wherein the voice and influence of 26,496 of the freemen of the State, are unheard and unfelt in the proper halls of the Legislature. By the ratio fixed in the bill, the first named counties would then be entitled to 14 members, and the last named counties to less than 9 members.

7th. The counties of Allegheny, Butler, Lawerence, Dauphin, Erie, and Schuylkill, with 59,416 taxables, are allowed *twelve* members, while the counties of Columbia, Crawford, Fayette, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Westmoreland, York, Tioga, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, and Clearfield, with an aggregate of 105,289 taxables, are given the same number.—In the assessment of taxes, and the apportionment of the public moneys, the wrong inflicted on these partially disfranchised counties is readily perceivable.

The instances of inequalities and injustice in the bill similar to those mentioned are so numerous, that a further examination and expose of them, would seem a waste of time. In this instance the representation and disregard of the ratio fixed by the Legislature, there is a violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

The district composed of the counties of Clearfield, Elk and McKean, presents an instance wherein counties created since the adoption of the Constitution, are given a separate representation on a less number of taxables than the rated number fixed by the Legislature.

The formation of representative districts by the union unnecessarily of several counties, is well calculated to remove the just responsibility that the representative feels to his constituents, and to place a popular voice of some of the counties being heard in the Legislature. This anti-republican feature ought to be stricken out.

The district composed of Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson, exhibits the following facts:—The representation of Wyoming and Jefferson, the county of Clarion has 5087 taxables, entitling it to a member with a very small excess. The counties of Armstrong and Jefferson have 8708 taxables being proportionably a much larger number of taxables for two members than is required by this bill for the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Berks or Crawford.—The interests of these counties are in a separate and distinct interest, and to deprive them of a separate representation on a less number of taxables than the rated number fixed by the Legislature, is a violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

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In the arrangements of the Senatorial districts, the same disregard of the ratio fixed by the bill, and the rights of the taxable inhabitants is exhibited.

1st. To the district composed of the counties of Tioga, Elk, McKean and Potter, with 8,673 taxables, is given one Senator; while to the district composed of the county of Lancaster, with 22,813 taxables, is given one Senator. The district first named falls short of the ratio fixed by the Legislature 5070, while the last named district exceeds the ratio 9,100 taxables. Lancaster county, with 14,171 taxables more than the counties first named, is allowed no more influence on the floor of the Senate.

2d. The counties of Lancaster, Chester and Delaware are allowed two Senators: The taxables therein are 42,880; thus requiring 21,440 taxables to elect a Senator, whilst the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk and Cameron are allowed two Senators with 17,107 taxables; thus requiring only 8,553 taxables in these counties to elect a Senator.

3d. The counties of Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren and Jefferson, are united and allowed two Senators: Taxables number of their taxables only exceeds that of the county of Lancaster 2009, and falls short of the number of taxables in Lancaster, Chester, and Delaware 18,029—a difference and inequality greater than the ratio fixed by the Legislature for a Senator. The number of taxables in the 18th, 19th, and 20th, districts is 41,958; in these districts the bill gives four Senators, while to the 4th and 7th districts, with 42,880 taxables, it gives only two Senators.

This not perceived upon what principle of propriety the system of double districts is adopted. In the formation of the 19th district which largely falls short the number of taxables required by the ratio for two Senators, the county of Jefferson, with 2622 taxables is united, while the county of Clarion, with 5087 taxables, and more eligibly located as contiguous and adjoining to the county of Venango, is made one of three hundred acres, near Augusta, Ga. It is the Cherokee rose, which is now in full bloom, presenting a magnificent floral spectacle, and nothing without wings can get over it, or through it. Thousands of acres of this plant, will promise a good fence for a country to come.

Venango and Clarion; of Erie, Warren and Venango, would appear much nearer to the ratio adopted by the *Legislature* provided this system of double districts cannot be avoided. The people are local interests and number of taxables in the counties embraced in the 5th and 24th districts, would not appear to demand the combinations made by this bill, and which are so likely to remove the direct and just responsibility of the representative to his constituents.

The 4th District is formed of Chester and Delaware counties. The county of Chester alone is entitled to the number of her taxables, according to the ratio fixed, to a Senator; yet the county of Delaware, with 3,567 taxables, is unnecessarily added to form said District, whilst the county of Montgomery adjoining to Delaware, with less than the proportion number of taxables, is allowed a Senator.

The counties comprising the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 25th, and 26th districts, contain 243,677 taxable inhabitants, being more than one-half the taxables in the whole State, and are allowed by this bill 14 Senators; whilst the remaining districts, containing 253,262 taxables or less than one-half the taxables in the Commonwealth, are allowed 18 Senators of the Legislature. This result cannot be sanctioned by my co-operation.

I have caused to be prepared, and invite attention, the tabular statements annexed to the message. It will furnish a succinct form of analysis of the bill herewith returned.

I have heretofore urged upon the legislature the propriety of giving to important public measures early attention. I regret that the duty of apportioning the State has been delayed to the an hour of the session, thereby precluding that consideration by a co-ordinate branch of the government which its importance demands, and which the present bill convinces me that it did not receive at the hands of the Legislature. With the utmost anxiety of the Legislature, by an early return of this bill, I have devoted my time to its consideration and have endeavored to find instrument to lessen the wrongs of the people, and give them such a form in the shape of a well defined principle, that can start upon some broad question.

NEW YORK TESTIMONY.—An instance of what is life in New York is given in a report of a criminal trial in that city last week. Judge Oakley said that witnesses there can be procured to prove anything, and infers it is admitted to give evidence of their character, there would be no safety for any man. It is to be presumed that such an opinion does not come from an experienced Judge on any but most satisfactory grounds. It is appalling so to the dangerous degeneracy of the great commercial emporium.

THE BAST HEROS in the United States, says the Genesee Farmer, extends about a mile long and from one to two miles in

REMOVAL.

☞ The "STAR" office has been REMOVED to the new Brick Building in Carlisle street, two doors North of the Court-house—where we will at all times be pleased to see our Patrons, as in times past.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. H. D. Moore and Hon. T. Stevens, at Washington, and to Gen. Jacobson and Messrs. Sener and Brown, at Harrisburg, for speedy favors during the past week.

☞ The April Term of the several Courts closed on Thursday evening. A number of cases put down for trial were postponed in consequence of the unavoidable absence of several members of the Bar, who are considered in them as counsel. But one cause was tried in the Common Pleas—that of John Bonenberger vs. Henry Bell, involving the title to a small tract of land in dispute, in which the jury found for the Plaintiff. A few petty cases were also disposed of in the Quarter Session. The case of the Commonwealth vs. James Little, indicted for assault and battery on the person of George Wainmanta, with intent to kill, was postponed in consequence of the continued illness of Mr. Wainmanta and his inability to appear in Court.

The Veto Message.

Gov. Johnston's Message to the Legislature, assigning his reasons for vetoing the new apportionment Bill to apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, will be found in to-day's paper. It is a temperate exhibition of the legislation, unfairness and unconstitutionality of the Locofoco attempt at Gerrymander, and deserves a careful perusal. It will be a matter of regret, means to which Locofocoism will resort in order to secure political power. So conscious are the Locofocos of the upper Commonwealth of the outrage proposed in this bill, that they have gone to the Governor's Message in the House, with a view of inflaming its decisions among the people, and not a single Locofoco editor in the State has dared to transfer it to the columns of his paper.

ANOTHER VETO.—Gov. Johnston has vetoed a bill to restore to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia county the power to grant licenses for the sale of wine, spirits. The Governor objects to such an increase of judicial patronage; especially as the people are just about to decide upon the amendments to the Constitution which authorize the election of Judges by a popular vote.

THE CABINET—OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday notices the rumors of an anticipated vacancy in the Cabinet, contradicts them upon authority, and pronounces the statements "erroneous, every one of them, and without a single exception."

THE FORREST CASE.—The Forrest Divorce Bill, which passed the House of Representatives of this State by a close vote, was defeated in the Senate on Tuesday, the vote standing—yeas 12, nays 14. Mr. Darlington, Messrs. Sawyer and Sadler, voted against the bill.

Congressional.

Congress has made but little progress on the Slavery question during the past week. In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Clay offered a modification of the proposition for a Compromise Committee on the table, so as to take up and dispose of the California and New Mexico bills separately.

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clark, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Field, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Walker, and Walker—26.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Berrien, Badger, Bell, Bermudez, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, Underwood, Webster, Wright, Yulee and Yulee—28.

It will be seen that the yeas are all from the free States except Mr. Benton and the two Delaware Senators, whilst the opposing votes from the Northern are all from the Slave States excepting four, Messrs. Bright and Whiteman of Md., Cass of Mich. Dickinson of N. Y. and Webster of Mass.

Upon the announcement of this result, Mr. Benton submitted a series of propositions to instruct the Committee, if appointed, not to mingle the subjects of the admission of California with any other issues. These propositions giving rise to discussion, the subject was laid over.

☞ In the House, on Monday, an unsuccessful attempt to elect a Clerk in room of Mr. Campbell, who died at his lodgings in Washington city on Sunday week, was made. Five ballots were taken without effecting a choice. The last ballot stood as follows:

Strong, of Illinois, (Loco)	83
J. S. Phillips, of N. York, (Whig)	33
J. O. Walker, of Tenn., (Whig)	61
H. Wallace, of Kentucky, (Loco)	31
Scattering.	
Necessary to a choice,	90

On Wednesday, the House resumed the ballotting for Clerk, and on the 12th ballot, Mr. Young, of Illinois, was elected—the vote standing, Young 95, Walker 93, Phillips 8, scattering 5; necessary to a choice, 98.

ADVERTISING.—As a hint great from the employees of a large establishment in New York city, the owner of the establishment, says the Sun, in the course of a brief history of his rise and progress, as a manufacturer, that he attributes the success to the press as the great medium by which he had made the public acquainted with his business and to the fact that he was a constant, and he might add the press, in this age of competition, as the great fulcrum upon which the tradesman must rest his advertisement, and by that means overturned his adversaries. That is, he who advertised most judiciously and extensively, was sure to reap the reward of triumph. If every man doing wrong to the public was guided by as truthful a conviction of his interests as this manufacturer, for would have cause to complain of much less, and far more success in trade. A few enterprising men of the various trades and professions, have got hold of the great secret of success, and it is not strange to us that they rise to fortune and eminence, and that the world of annoyance of their less sagacious, non-advertising neighbors.

☞ In the State Senate, on Friday last, on motion of Mr. Sadler, the bill to incorporate the congregation of St. Aloysius, in Adams county, passed on final reading.

An Indian complained to a retailer that the price of his tobacco was too high. The latter, in consideration, said it cost so much to keep a bagshead of brandy as to keep a cow. The Indian replied—"May be he drink as much water, but he no eat as much hay."

LEGISLATIVE.

Correspondence of the "Star and Banner."

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Another week has not advanced the Legislature much further through the press of business which surrounds them. This is the day fixed by the Senate resolution, for the final adjournment, but here they are yet, and will be, for another week without doubt, perhaps longer. The adjournment will now be a political measure, but if the Democracy have not yet discovered what Dr. Johnston's Veto Message has done on by the time they have executed this final movement. A motion was made in the Democratic "caucus" on Monday week to adjourn "to-day" which with two votes more would have carried. This was intended to force the Governor to call an extra session, by leaving the withers unwrung and appropriations. I shall not remark upon the consequences of such a course, except to observe that unfortunately this masterly operation of generalship, was defeated.

The Bill, providing for the regulation and confinement of a system of education by means of common schools," was taken up in the House on Thursday last and discussed during both sessions. It finally passed second reading and its further consideration was postponed. It has not been before four times since.

The House on that day took up the "Forrest Divorce" bill, which provided that any Court of Common Pleas in the State, shall have jurisdiction of his case, and it then passed second reading; it was called up again yesterday, and amended by substituting the original bill, and making the marriage contract absolutely, which passed finally, Yeas 45, Nays 40, and it was sent to the Senate for its concurrence. That body took it up this morning, when it was urgently and ably opposed by Mr. Walker, of Erie, who has been in correspondence with Mrs. Forrest since her arrival in Europe, and has in possession of facts throwing some little light on the subject; when, the vote being taken, the bill was lost—Yeas 15, Nays 18. A motion was made to reconsider, which will hardly avail much.

The Lazarene omnibus bill passed both Houses on Thursday and Friday, and is before me for the Governor. It is a very important bill, but too long to justify particularizing now.

A bill erecting a new county to be called "Potter" has passed both Houses. It consists of the eastern half of Bedford county, with McConnellsburg as the county seat. It was stated during the debate upon the proposition that the present corner of Bedford county was 55 miles from the Borough of Bedford, a fact which of itself would seem to justify the erection of the new county.

The bill provides, however, that the question shall be submitted to the voters of the proposed county of Potter, before the law shall take effect. Shortly after the session is, Potter county will be Democratic and Bedford, Whig.

Several efforts have been made in the House to make the Democracy where their hands are, in the bill to erect the new county of Mercer—heretofore unsuccessful, until yesterday, when pending its consideration, the House adjourned. As this is the "iron rod" which the Democracy hold over Mr. Reel in the Senate—they will not be likely to let his bill pass until the appointment bill is disposed of.

The bill to prevent the issue of relief notes under five dollars passed the House yesterday, as an amendment to the Act to create a system of relief, which increases a tax imposed upon circuses, menageries, brokers, &c.

The Committee of Conference on the Bank Bill, reported it, on Friday, with important modifications. They retained the obnoxious section requiring the banks East and West of the mountains to keep their notes at par at Philadelphia and Pittsburg respectively, but modified so as to involve, in its violation, the payment of 2½ mills on the dollar of its circulation to the State, instead of the original 5 mills. The Bank Bill, has been entertained of its defeat, but bargain and sale can accomplish any thing and the bill passed.

A message was received from the Governor yesterday, returning a bill, with his objections, containing a section providing that the application for Twenty Thousand Dollars to the Penn. Museum, shall be under the sole and supreme control of the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia. This section was inserted for purely political purposes, to secure the election of Judges by the people next year and without a single praiseworthy intention. The number of human beasts confined in the Philadelphia City and County is immense, and by the passage of this act an inestimable influence would be thrown into the hands of the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to carry one side of politics against such improvident and injudicious legislation.

The Supertonnage Bill has not been touched yet. Bills have been read in both Houses, and the Senate had made it the order for to-day, but it was postponed for other business. The Lazarene bill, as it now stands, I believe, agreed upon a bill, but three, at least, of their party will oppose it, and they are unable to change districts in sufficient number to make them vote without displeasing others. They all incline to place Crawford with Erie, as a Senatorial district, and Mr. Brawley is of opinion that he had better not go home at all, than go with such a bill. It will most likely come up to-morrow.

NOUS VERRONS.

THE ANNUAL VERIFICATION AT WASHINGTON.—The following is the result of the Intelligencer's accounts of the sudden death of a bridegroom in just city.

"A young man, named Charles Wilson, employed in the Coast Survey Office, died very suddenly on Thursday morning, under the following painful circumstances:

He left his lodgings on Wednesday night at Mrs. Little's boarding house. He then went west to Seventh street 11 o'clock, and was found dead by his wife the next morning, when she attempted to arise from bed. Having taken a mixture on Wednesday evening, consisting of opium and ether, it was thought by many that this danger was the cause of his death. On a full investigation of this distressing case by a coroner's jury, they returned, after hearing the testimony of eminent physicians and a post mortem examination, the following verdict:

"That the deceased was a man of intemperate habits, and had been, for two weeks previous to his death, constantly under the influence ardent spirits, and on the night preceding the morning of his death he manifested strong symptoms of delirium tremens, and while in that state, about 10 o'clock at night, he was married and retired to bed about 11 o'clock; and after he got in bed, he exchanged a few words with his wife and then fell asleep, and was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning about day; and the jury believe, from the evidence, that the decease was owing to his death by strong drink, brain and stomach, produced by the habitual use of intoxicating drinks."

ROMANCE.—Messrs. Troxel & Morrison's store, at Emmitsburg, Md., was broken open Friday night, and about thirty dollars worth of goods taken. The robbers tried to force a safe open, but failed.

NOTICES.

☞ *Fast to Evangelical Review*, for April, is well conducted Quarterly, edited by Prof. Reynolds, with the assistance of other prominent clergymen in the Lutheran Church, as our editor. We have not had leisure to give more than a passing glance at the contents, which are made up of contributions from Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Rev. Dr. Miller, Rev. T. Stork, Rev. Geo. Diehl, Rev. Dr. Kurtz, Rev. Prof. Richards, Rev. J. A. Seiss, Rev. D. M. Schmucker, with sundry minor articles from the pen of the principal editor. The present No. closes the first volume of the Review, and we are pleased to learn that the favorable reception it has met with during the past year has induced the commencement of a new volume under very encouraging auspices. By the removal of Prof. Reynolds to the Professorship of the Theology of Ohio, and the office paid by Mr. Cooper to his editorship particular will awaken a hearty response in every American heart. We quote from the New York Herald the concluding portion of Mr. Cooper's remarks; as reported for that paper:

"Every man," said Mr. Cooper, "no matter what may be his politics, who associate towards the Union. Do unto contracted towards him, and bound to him by sentiments of esteem and regard which he feels towards no other nation. In one reason I saw this feeling which is entertained towards Mr. Clay, illustrated in a most striking manner. I refer to the gift of a silver pitcher to which allusion has been made by the chairman of this assembly, when Mr. Clay left the floor of the Senate in 1842. You all remember the glorious speech which he made on that occasion. The pitcher was the gift of the ladies of the Senate, and it was presented to him in the chamber, in the presence of the Senate, and it was presented to the present time, from the period when he first entered on the stage of public life up to the present time. I would weary you as well as myself. Positively, I have not thought for a moment on the subject, I have not prepared anything for the occasion, and therefore, if I should attempt, I would do injustice to the occasion. I shall therefore, in conclusion, say, that I have the honor to receive your kind invitation to attend the dinner to-day, on the 15th inst., by the Foreign Relations Association.

With every sentiment, long entertained, of admiration and gratitude for the illustrious patriot statesman, Henry Clay—founded on his great personal services, and the great benefits he has conferred on the Union—I beg, most respectfully, to be excused from attending, because, as an officer of the army, I deem it improper to be present at any entertainment or meeting not purely national in its character.

With the highest respect,

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A year ago a set of Wilmot proviso resolutions passed the Massachusetts Legislature with only *one* dissenting voice. In the Senate on Tuesday of 377 members, making a majority of 188 voted against the instruction Mr. Webster to vote for the insertion of the Wilmot proviso in the Territorial bills, yea and nay. Against the bill of Mr. Mason, concerning fugitive slaves. Mr. Webster's speech in reply to the resolutions of the Legislature was not delivered, but it was published and circulated. The speech was defended and the arrangements for the supper were on a scale of magnificence seldom equalled. The supper numbered twenty seven hundred, embracing a large number of invited guests; and the occasion so honorable to the great statesman, called forth many patriotic sentiments. Hon. James Cooper was present; and, in reply to the 6th regular toast, complimentary to the invited guests, spoke at some length of the distinguished services and exalted patriotism which had marked the career of Mr. Clay. No man in the country occupies a higher position than Henry Clay; and the tribute paid by Mr. Cooper to his advocating patriotism