THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a special time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention.

IN pursuance of the call of the Chairman, the Whig and Antimasonic County Committee of Correspondence met at the Court House. The following resolution was adopted, to wit:—

"Resolved, That the Whig and Antimasonic voters of the several Election Districts of Allegheny County be, and are hereby requested to meet at their usual places for holding elections, on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, then and there to elect two delegates to the County Convention to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Said Convention to make the usual and necessary nominations for the ensuing October Elections, and also to appoint five delegates to represent the County in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June."

The primary meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of two and five o'clock, (except Pitt) and those in the Wards and Boroughs between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, P. M.

A. HILANDS, Chairman.

JNO. E. PARKE, ALEX FRANKLIN, THOS. STEELE, } Secretaries.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1850.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

THE VETO.—The veto message of Governor Johnston, returning, with his objections, the Apportionment Bill, passed by the Locofoco majority of the Legislature, will be found in our columns to day. It presents the most irrefragible arguments against the bill, which, for its gross inequality, rank injustice, and total disregard of the directions of the constitution, is without a parallel in the annals of mis-legislation. How any man, pretending in the least to a character for honor and consistency, could have voted for it, passes comprehension. A more shameless attempt to gain political power, by a disregard of oaths, honor, justice, and decency, was never exhibited, certainly, in this country, and ought to cover with lasting disgrace all who have aided and abetted the nefarious plot.

We hope to reader will pass over the unanswerable arguments of the Governor lightly; and no true Pennsylvanian, we feel assured, can rise from the perusal of his message without thanking him for interposing the veto to prevent so great an outrage, and for the dignified and cogent arguments with which he has fortified his own position.

There is not now much probability that any Apportionment Bill will be passed, that can receive the sanction of the Governor. The members of the majority have shown themselves to be too reckless of honor and justice, and too willing to labor for party ends, instead of for the interests of the Commonwealth, for any one to hope that any thing worthy of acceptation can come from their hands. Let them, then, finish up their business and return home, and leave to their successors, who we trust, will be more honest, the task of apportioning the State. We can promise, then, one thing for certain—that Allegheny county will not send a Locofoco member to Harrisburgh, next winter, to misrepresent her interests.

BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—Proposals are advertised in the Baltimore papers for the letting of that portion of the Baltimore Railroad extending from the Bridge on the North Western Turnpike, over the Tygart's Valley River, to a point on the south fork of Fish Creek, near the mouth of Long Drain, embracing some 55 sections, and also the eight sections between the mouth of Grave Creek and the city of Wheeling. This settles the question as to the road terminating at Wheeling.

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS, ENGINE-WORK AND ENGINEERING.—This work, which will contain nearly two thousand pages, is intended to be the most complete one of the kind that has ever issued from the press in this country. Every important subject relating to the mechanical arts and to engineering, will be treated of with such a degree of scientifical and practical information as to enable any one to exercise them to the greatest advantage. The subjects will be illustrated by upwards of six thousand engravings, and in the numbers which have already been issued, the publishers have evidently spared no pains or expense to render the engravings, clear, distinct, and handsome. Working drawings and descriptions of the most important machines in the United States, together with the results of American ingenuity, are very fully presented in this work.—Almost every book relating to the subjects of this dictionary, whether published in England, France or Germany, has been procured by the publishers, the essential parts of which are used, in order to make their work as complete and comprehensible as possible. Five number, above already been issued, and their reception has been so favorable as to insure the rapid issue of the others. It will comprise forty numbers and be issued during the present year.

To the mechanics and artisans of Pittsburgh this work affords a mine of information of incalculable value. Its price to them is as nothing compared to it' immediate and political utility.—Lockwood, on Fourth Street, is the Agent. See advertisement of publishers in another column.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

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In the Senate, a monster bill of sixty sections, embracing almost as many different subjects, of a general character, was finally disposed of for the second time, in this body, and returned to the House again for concurrence. How much longer it will be used by the two bodies in the game of Shuttlecock, I cannot imagine, but consider it not improbable that it will pass back and forth two or three times more, and then go to a committee of conference at last.

A section was inserted in this bill, to day, to authorize any joint tenant, or coparcener, in unseated lands, to pay his individual share of the taxes, which should be taken to exonerate him from all claim on the part of the Commonwealth for the taxes, if any, that may be remaining due against the other parties.

A joint resolution was also passed in the Senate, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to exert their influence to procuring a repeal of the Woodworth Patent for planing, tonguing, and grooving boards. This patent was represented as a gross outrage upon the rights of carpenters and builders. The invention was described as nothing more nor less than a general principle of mechanics, well known as the *axle* or *lifting cut*; and the gross injustice of thus patenting a general principle of mechanics—a principle which had been reduced to practice by the first man who ever took an *axle*, or *any other tool with which he could make the lifting cut*, in his hand, was dwelt upon with great force, and at considerable length. Your eloquent and able Senator, Mr. Darsie, I was pleased to see, was among the foremost advocates of the measure, as he is of every just, enlightened, and progressive measure.

An effort was then made by Mr. King to get up his resolutions of instruction in regard to a reduction of postage to the uniform rate of two cents for all distances. The Senate was not prepared for this important movement to day, however, and after some conversation upon the subject, it was laid over by common consent.

A message was received from the Governor concerning resolutions from the State of Mississippi in regard to rewarding the officers and soldiers of 1812; which was read and referred to the committee on the militia.

I enclose you a copy of the Veto Message. It is an unanswerable argument against the outrageous violation of justice and the Constitution, attempted to be perpetrated by the Locofocos, in the odious and abominable bill against which its objections are urged. The Whigs of the State require no better, higher, or broader platform upon which to stand in regard to this matter, than this well conceived, able, and excellent document.

The publishers of the Charleston Mercury have issued an edition of "John C. Calhoun's last speech," on satin, arranged for framing at $2, plain, and $5 in gold.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Reported Treaty—The Census Bill—The Printing—Extravagance.

There is nothing to day confirmatory or contradictory of the statement to which I yesterday referred, concerning the Nicaragua treaty, but the general impression is that it has been concluded. Such is the pressure upon the Senate, from the urgency of the California territorial and slavery questions, that not only can no legislative business be done, but not even an executive session can be held. There is much, business requiring the action of the Senate in its executive capacity, but it cannot be reached.

To day a very animated discussion was held over the details of the census bill, without any decisive results. It was evident that Senators were talking upon a subject which they did not understand. I regret to say that the disposition of the leading opponents of the bill was but too apparent. They do not want a census taken by the general government. I think it probable that, in pursuance of the loose southern notion, that this thing called a federal union, is simply a partnership, the obligations and duties of which may be thrown off whenever any one member of the firm becomes discontented, it may be at length proposed by some one from the South, that each State be requested to take the required decennial enumeration of inhabitants within its own limits.

On Thursday next the important vote on the reference of California, will be taken. Foote says that eight of his friends who were absent on the last day when the matter was before the Senate will on that day come forward and unite with him in the great scheme of throwing all points of controversy into hodge podge, and letting the admission of the new State take its chance with the rest. But Foote is well known to be as reckless in his assertions as in his demeanor and language. I have hopes that the subjects will be kept separate.

To morrow we shall have an interesting squabble over the printing. By an infamous trick it is almost as good as settled, that the printing will be again thrown into the lap of the Union, that mercenary and incendiary sheet at the seat of government, which has done so much to produce the present state of exasperation and excitement between different portions of the country.

I repeat the assertion, that the contract system of doing the printing of Congress, by which hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved to the public treasury during the two years while it was in force, is about to be abrogated in consequence of a base fraud. Both branches of Congress have now Democratic majorities, and when the trick and fraud alluded to shall have been consummated, they are expected to clear as their printers the coadjutors of the "sole incendiary organ at the seat of government," and to reward them for their ceaseless efforts to save dissensions between the people of the North and South, and by so doing to divide the Union of the States. Should the present plans of the sole incendiary organ and its Democratic backers succeed, the proprietors of the organ will pocket in profits more than the $273,000 which they fobbed by their jobs between 1845 and 1849. I shall take occasion to make a very full exposition of the operations for the suppression of the contract system, within a few days. It may not be uninteresting to the public to know that Thomas Ritchie and his son in law, Thos. Green, who we trust, will be more honest, the task of apportioning the State. We can promise, then, one thing for certain—that Allegheny county will not send a Locofoco member to Harrisburgh, next winter, to misrepresent her interests.

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WASHINGTON, April 10th, 1850.

The Post Office—The Cabinet—Mr. McKennan, and Mr. Meredith—The Investigation—Abolition Petitions.

From Tuesday's Gazette I perceive that you get my letters in batches of from two to half a dozen. Now I assure you the fault is in the Post Office. I know it to be there, for with my own identical hands I place the letters in the receptacle provided for them. This matter ought to be looked to. Please send the paper containing this to Major Hobbie, with this passage marked, and a marginal note, giving him the local habitation, and the name of the shadow of a shade who has the honor of addressing you, and through you the Major and the rest of mankind. It is my belief and conviction that these letters of Junius are not assorted at the proper time and place. That is, I am satisfied that instead of being taken out of the general mass of letters found lying in the mail car by the agent of the Post Office, on its starting from here at six o'clock A. M. they are allowed to remain where they are found until after the Relay house injunction is passed, when, of course, they are taken to Baltimore, and do not take the back track to Pittsburgh until a day or two have elapsed. This carelessness is culpable and inexcusable. It occasions loss to you and vexation to me, not to notice, in this connection, the chagrin of your readers at the irregularity of this correspondence.

☞ Mr. Collamer, and Major Hobbie, and all your subordinates, please take notice that these letters must be conveyed with greater punctuality and dispatch. ☜

We have a flying report this afternoon that the Cabinet, which has been going for several weeks, had actually and finally gone. The report is not true, but I would not like to say that it had no foundation. Some change is now considered inevitable. Somebody must go out. Public opinion requires a victim. The newspapers demand it; the consistency and reliability of both editors and correspondents cannot be maintained without, it, for they have all said such a thing must come. Where there is a great smoke there is always more or less fire. There is *frequently* a great cry and *little* wool, but there is always *some* wool. Therefore as reasonable men we are bound to stand from under and look aloft. Credible report has it that Old Zack is serene but firmly in the opinion and purpose of doing something that will make somebody move. I am not much of a dancer myself, "once quietly remarked Napoleon," in fact my *forte* is rather to make other people dance. That is the President's *forte*. There will be a dancing in or about the White House, in a few days, that will astonish amateur performers. I would say more if I knew more. I shall speak more definitely when I get better information.

I should mention that the Hon. Robert M. T. McKennan, of Washington County, has been here a few days, and that he will return to morrow morning. His business has been wholly of a private character, but there is, nevertheless, the strongest disposition to make him Secretary of the Treasury, provided a vacancy should occur. Certainly it would be hard to find an abler or better man. Let me not be understood as meaning any disparagement to Mr. Meredith. I think he has administered the duties of his department with great judgment and ability, and, for one, I should desire no change in that department, but if in the event of the retirement of any of his colleagues in administration, Mr. Meredith should decide to withdraw, Pennsylvania will be looked to for a successor to him.

The investigation before the Select Committee on the Galphin Claim is proceeding. McLanahan, of Pennsylvania, and Gentry, of Tennessee, have resigned, and their places have been supplied.—The Committee had a very long sitting to day—Sec. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Ewing, and Mr. Johnson, Attorney General, have been examined. It is supposed that the investigation will continue some weeks.

The Senate, to day, passed the Census Bill by a sort of a compromise between the plan of the Committee, and the Census Board. The House will be engaged upon it to morrow.

We had an interesting and exciting scene in the Senate, to day. Mr. Hale was presenting some abolition petitions. Mr. Clay denounced the practice, as calculated to do no good, but to disturb the peace of the country. Hale replied with great asperity and firmness. Rusk recalled a petition, yesterday, presented by Mr. Seward, and received, praying for the enrolment of negroes, slave and free, in the militia. He caused it to be read, and said the direct tendency of such propositions was to produce insurrections, massacre, and conflagration at the South. He might, in consequence of such movements here, find, on his return home, that his house had been burned, and his wife and children murdered. If so, he should assuredly take vengeance on the incendiary villains who should have incited to the commission of such crimes.

Seward replied, saying that it did not follow, because he presented the petition, that he was favorable to the prayer of it. He made no imputations upon motives, and should not retaliate when his own were misrepresented.

Mr. Clay called up the petition in question, and moved that its prayer be forthwith rejected. The vote was ayes 45, noes none. The first perfectly unanimous vote I ever saw, in Congress, on the slavery question.

The right of petition must be adhered to, though, as in this case, it may run into folly and extravagance, and fanaticism. But I must say, that but for Rusk's and Foote's declamation, this particular petition would never have been remarked or noticed, and, therefore, the only agitation to which it has given occasion, was raised and carried on by them.

Mr. Campbell, the Clerk of the House, is believed to be in a dying state, from *bronchitis*.

JUNIUS.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

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

Gentlemen—The necessity of the present message is most sincerely regretted. The exercise of the negative power, vested in me by the Constitution, has been hitherto carefully avoided, under the impression that its frequent and constant use was well calculated to impair the republican simplicity of a representative government.

To unite with cordiality in measures sanctioned by the Legislature, affecting the welfare of the people, would at all times afford me more pleasure than the adoption of a different policy.

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

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

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

Impressed with the correctness of these truths, I have felt it my duty to withhold my approval of Bill No. 320, of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and form the State into districts, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution."

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

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

The Constitution requires that it "each term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made, in such manner as shall be directed by law. That the number of representatives shall at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and several counties according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than 60 nor greater than 100.

Each county shall have at least one representative, but no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a separate representation until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it to entitle them to one representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established."

It further provides that the number of Senators shall, at the period of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the districts, formed as hereafter directed, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than one fourth nor more than one third of the number of representatives.

In its further provisions are found limitations of the power of the Legislature in the formation of Senatorial districts.

These provisions of the Constitution plainly indicate the manner in which the apportionment shall be made, and, in directforms, declare, as the basis of representation, the taxable inhabitants of each county.

They require the Legislature to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to determine the ratio or number of taxable inhabitants for each member, according to a apportional enumeration. Any departure from this standard or ratio must be a breach of the fundamental law, which guarantees to each county an equal representation, according to the number of taxable inhabitants.

The census of 1846 shows 127,325 taxable inhabitants for one member of the House of Representatives, and 14,713 taxable inhabitants for one Senator.

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

1st. The county of Fayette contains 7 611 taxable inhabitants, and is allowed two members, being 2119 taxables less than the number required by the ratio fixed by the Legislature. The county of Dauphin, with 7658 taxable inhabitants, is allowed one member, with an unrepresented surplus of 2918. The Dauphin county, with a larger population, more taxable inhabitants, and whose citizens bear a much larger proportion of the public burthens than the county of Fayette, has little more than the influence and weight in the House of Representatives.

2d. Allegheny county, the great commercial and manufacturing district of Western Pennsylvania, with 28 547 taxable inhabitants, is allowed five members, being one member to every 5709 taxable inhabitants, while Westmoreland county of Westmoreland, with less variety of interests to protect, is allowed three members on a tax list of 11,618, being one member to every 3872 taxables. In other words, to 5000 taxables in Allegheny county is given the right to elect a member of the House of Representatives, while in Westmoreland county 3872 taxables have the same political influence. The unrepresented excess in Allegheny county, by the provisions of this bill, is 4, 222 taxables, being 350 more taxables than the ratio fixed for Westmoreland county. I cannot believe that the honest yeomanry of Westmoreland county will desire this undue influence in assessment of taxes over their fellow citizens of an adjoining county.

3d. Schuylkill, whose citizens are largely engaged in mining, manufacturing, and agriculture, has 12,587 taxables, and is allowed *two* members, being 6133 taxables to a member, while to the adjacent county of Berks, with 16,267 taxables is given *four* members, being 4066 taxables to a member. Upon what principle of equity this disinclination to make, I cannot conceive. Here we find 4065 taxables in one county possessing the same authority to elect a member that is given to 6133 taxables in an adjoining county.

4. The county of Westmoreland has, as stated, three members with 11,618 taxables, Schuylkill with 12,567, has two members, and Lawrence and Butler with 11,915, have two members. Here is established the astounding fact, that in two districts containing *each a larger* number of taxables than Westmoreland, there is given to each a less number of representatives. Berks has 16,261 taxables, and is allowed *four* members, whilst Schuylkill and Butler are, both together with 24,752 taxables, are allowed *no greater number*. If the Constitution can be construed to inflict such flagrant wrongs, the liberties of the people can no longer secure under its provisions.

5th. The county of Crawford, with 8130 taxables is allowed two members, while the adjoining county of Erie, with 8434 taxables, is allowed only one member.

6th. The counties of Allegheny, Butler, Lawrence, Dauphin, Erie, and Schuylkill, with 69,446 taxable inhabitants, are allowed *eleven* 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 branch of the Legislature. By the ratio fixed in the bill, the first named counties would be entitled to 14 members, and the last named counties to less than 9 members.

7th. The counties of Adams, Allegheny, Butler, Lawrence, Beaver, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Indiana, Lebanon, Philadelphia City, Somerset, Union, and Lancaster, with an aggregate of 140,294 taxables, are allowed *twenty five members*; whilst the counties of Columbia, Bulford, Clearfield, Fayette, Monroe, Wayne, Pike, Mercer, Venango, Warren, Mifflin, Montgomery, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Westmoreland, York, Tioga, Elk, McKean, and Clearfield, with an aggregate of 105,280 taxables, are given the *same number*. In the assessment of taxes, and the appropriation 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 inequality of 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 erected 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 Representatives Districts by the union unnecessarily of several counties, is well calculated to remove the just responsibility that the Representative owes to his constituent, and to prevent the popular voice of some of the counties being heard in the Legislature. This anti-republican feature ought to be avoided. The district composed of Armstrong, Clarion, and Jefferson, exhibit the following facts—The representative ratio is 4565. The county of Clarion has 5087 taxables, entitling it to a member with a very small excess. The counties of Armstrong and Jefferson have 6706 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 may be similar, and to that extent no wrong is perpetrated; but in the event that either county should have seperate and conflicting local interests, the rights and wishes thereof must not only be unheard, but disregarded. The same remarks apply to the districts composed of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, and Mercer, Venango and Warren.

In the arrangement 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 22,843 taxables, is given one Senator. The district first named falls short of the ratio fixed by the Legislature 6,070, whilst the last named district exceeds the ratio 8,100 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 42,850, thus requiring 21,440 taxables to elect a Senator, whilst the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk and Erie, 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, although the 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 19,029—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; to these districts this bill gives four Senators, while to the 4th and 7th districts with 42,850 taxables it gives only two Senators.

It is not perceived upon what principle of propriety the system of double districts is adopted. In the formation of the 19th district, which largely lacks the number of taxables required by the ratio for two Senators, the county of Jefferson, with 2624 taxables, is included, while the county of Clarion, with 5087 taxables, and more eligibly located, as contiguous and adjoining territory, is rejected. From this fact it is manifest that this double district was created with no view of representing fractions or approximating to the ratio fixed by the bill. It may well be deemed an act of hasty and imprudent legislation. The counties of Crawford and Erie; or Crawford, Venango and Warren; of Mercer, Venango and Clarion; of Erie, Warren and Venango, would all appear much nearer the ratio adopted by the Legislature, provided this system of double districts cannot be avoided. The peculiar local interests and number of taxables in the counties embraced in the 4th and 7th districts, would not appear to demand the combinations made by this bill, and which are so likely to retard the interest 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 by the number of her taxables, according to the ratio fixed, to a Senator; yet the county of Delaware with 5207 taxables is unnecessarily added to the same Senatorial District, whilst the county of Montgomery adjoining to Delaware with less than the requisite number of taxables, is allowed a Senator.

The counties composing the 2d, 4th, 7th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 25th, and 26th districts, contain 213 677 taxable inhabitants, being more than one half the taxables in the whole State, and are allowed by this bill 14 Sen tors; whilst the remaining district, contain 213,052 taxables, or less than one half the taxables in the Commonwealth, are allowed 19 Senators. This result exhibits a wrong that cannot be sanctioned by my co-operation.

The bill in question is defective in its details, and complicated in its provisions. It requires the Secretary of the Commonwealth to make a separate and independent report of the results of the enumeration to the Legislature, which is the duty of the Secretary of State, and thus unnecessarily increases the expense of the census. It requires the Commissioners of the several counties to furnish the Secretary of the Commonwealth with a copy of the enumeration in the county, which is unnecessary, and will be productive of no good. It requires the Secretary of the Commonwealth to furnish the Commissioners of the several counties with a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which is unnecessary, and will be productive of no good. It requires the Commissioners of the several counties to furnish the Secretary of the Commonwealth with a copy of the report of the Commissioners of the several counties