

#8. SCHOLENE

Mr. WRIGHT (Speaker) rose and said ; Sir, I am sorry there she uld be any difference of opinion among the real triends of reform in reference

ment, and will give my reasons to the house and the country. Suppose we the country. Suppose you concar in the Scate amendment? The measure goes forth to the peo-ple of the state as a reform hill, and a poor apology it will be. This tampering with the subject, will not do. It will not answer the purp The time has now come for action, and nothing

short of effectual and absolute reform will answer the public expectations. The amendment, pro s to reduce all salaries 334 per cent. from the executive down to the lowest pensioned man in the state. It abolishes offices that are not abcolutely needed, and in effect saves to the comnonwealth not less than two hundred thousand dollars per annum. What are the objections to this measure? With some I grant it arises from a fear if the amendation should be adopted it might defeat the bill in the Senate. If the Senate vote down the bill incorporating this amend-

mont, be it so. With them rest the responsibility. Let the popular branch send it back to them as a substitute for the half-way measure they have sent to us and if they will then reject it, let them, answor to the people. For myself, sir, I will have a reform bill or m

reform at all, and if the office-holding gentry make war on me they are at perfect liberty to do so. There is no gentleman here but what admits the amendment ought to prevail : but fear that the Senate would not concur. This is no justification to us. Send them the bill, and if they vote it down send them another; and show them that we are in

earnest about the matter ! Sir, I hold in my hand the report of the Audi. tor General. I find that the revenue of the govetnment from all sources, during the last fiscal year, including the balance in the treasury on the 1st December, 1811, amounts to \$3,890,540! A trifle short of four millions of dollars. It be: comes a matter of noment: to enquire into the trace it into a place of official patronage. Sir, unance of the expenditure of this vast sum-raised in taxes and from other sources. It is very certain that of this sum there is not money enough Such shaders tall the trace is all the trace is a sum there is not money enough the sum the second state is a sum the second state in the trace is a sum the second state is a sum the second st now in the treasury to way the per dien of the nombers, if the \$100,000 should be cancelled un-der the cancelling resolution. No, sir, that sum Senate will show how the falls short some \$50,000. Then, sir, what has mention will be made of falls short some \$50,000. Then, sir, what has become of this vast sum of \$4,000,000 ? Where has it gone to ? Who has received the benefit of it? This it been applied to the payment of inter est on the common vealth's hous or to the domes. est on the common calth's loans or to the dones. under consideration." If gentleman do not in-tic creditors? Let us see. On the first day of lend to vote for this measure of reform what let. August last there fell due some \$900,000 interes on permanent and temporary loans. August past and not a cent of it was paid. On the first day of February, \$9,00,000 more became due. That day passed, but not a cent of interest 'paid-and, -sir, when the first day of the approaching August comes, \$300,000 more falls due, and who suppose that a farthing will-be paid! It is not even mentioned or talked of as an event to happen! For-ty-three millions of debt now, and an additional sum of over two millions added every year by way.

Sir, I dare not mention repudiation in these The word should be suppressed; but, let me ask this House if they suppose the people are to be visited with taxation, under the pretence that it is to be applied to the payment of the in-terest on the public debt, when every semi-annual interest day, comes and goes, and not a cent is paid. Sir, the more you tax the people; the more waste and extravagence creeps into the affairs of the State. When sir, under this system is the debt to be paid? Nay sit, when the interest of it even? Four millions of revenue and the public debt increasing at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year. I tell you sir; there must be a change in the matter !--Must the same state of extravagance continue High salaries-pensioned favorites-and the like? How would the case be with a man who had been n circumstances of affluence and ease-who had lived beyond his income, if made sensible that his rse would by inevitable ruin! If he were a man of sense and judgment he would commen at once the work of reform about his householddischarge this servant-reduce the salary of that dispose of horses and carriages-and live on priniples of the most scrutinizing economy! All agree that this would be his only course. The same role applies to States and governmente .----And when gener, I adversity stares us all in the face, our public functionaries must take less pay and be content. This commonwealth, sir, with inaries the sum of \$46,077,06. Could not thi all her means and resources, will remain prostrat. ed and bowed downs unless there be a change, own opinion for the last two sessions that it Who would believe it, sir, that the credit of Penn. should be, and, sir, I shall most certainly vote sylvania, which ten years ago would have cor trolled hundreds of millions cannot at this day borrow \$1000 at any rate of interest! And yet, sir, when this mighty and ancient commentwealth is stripped of her glory-shorn of her fair locks and groaning under a debt of l'onry-runne Mit-LIONS, the same systems of plunder and robbery on her treasury is to be continued. Knock these leeches from the treasury-shut its door against the mendicants, or you cannot look for a return of good days, and a restoration of our fallen credit We have the means for the remedy, why not apply them? Sir, travel through the State, you will see in every town and hamlet you may pass through, the evidence of ruin and misfortune in the business community. Who is it that is suf foring under the pressure of the times? "I'is not the office holding interest. No, sir, they thrive while the great mass of the people are absolutely Men who have been prosperous du-'distressed ring their lives, and have accumulated property, have met with sudden and unavoidable reverses and the whole State feels the shock; and while the hanger on of the treasury, who draws his quarters salary, and very probably does nothing, can enter his domicil, & seat himself at a luxorion table-the equally meritorious tradesman and mechanic cannot pass the threshold without having the Sheriff's advertisement, in large round capi tals, staring him in the face, and perhaps posted upon the very liatels of his door. "This property seized and taken in exception at the suit of and to be sold on the day of ----- for cash only," with a nota bena. "Specie, or the funds of specie paying banks will only be received." Talk, sir, of the suffering community; it is in vain, if the legislature does not save the millions that are raised annually. But let us look at the report of the Auditor General, and examine some of the items. The-canal-and rail road tolls are \$307, 093,12 for the last year. We are told that the canal commissioners have made the public works yield a half a million of profits. The time will come I presume before the close of this session when I will show and prove that the canals have not made one quarter of that sum, if in fact any thing at all But, sir, I find on the debit side of this report that there is the sum of \$1,687,353 29. charged to the commissioners of the Internal Ic provement Fund. Call it in round numbers, two millions of dollars. Now, sir, out of this expendi ture there has been paid out the sum of \$209, 589, 43 to the domestic creditors Where, the sir, has this money gone to, and how appropriated? According to law, no doubt. Among the items I see the, sum of \$31,419,05 paid to look. keepers, weigh masters &c; No doubt a good deal of it to "fc." But I do not pretend to say but what the disbursements liave been according to law, but this I say, that with proper legislation one million of the state revenue could as well be saved as to permit it to be upplied in the manner it is, and this very amendment and the bill we passed reducing the expenses of the board of canal mmissioners, a few days since, will save at least three hundred thousand dollars ! The tune has come to carry out reform, and not spend days and weeks in talking about it. It is the votes of this house that is to effect it. It is vores; I repeat that we want, and after the expressions of the people by petition during this session. I should think gentlemen would not hesitate unless, in-deed, they are afraid or offending sound full fed. salaried officer ! But, sir, let me stand with the people on this subject, and I care nothing for their threats. Nor do I desire to deceive the people by sending them such a reform bill as the Senate has given us. It is no reform. Let gentlemen come up to the work and meet the question manufully. As I heard my friend William Beatty, of Butler, once say in a political convention in I do not pretend to say but what the services of a this place "let us take the bull by the horns" (much laughter.) The question must be met and docided Gontlemen who vote against measures like this may not be here to vote the next session. Si, are we not bound to carry out the popular will when it is so clearly and manifestly understood. A great deal has been said about the pay of members. As to my own opinion, I cannot see any great necessity of a reduction of our per this question? Is that portion of the press that is ponsioned on the bounty and largesses of the any great necessity of a reduction of our per this question of the press that is ponsioned on the bounty and largesses of the any great necessity of a reduction of our per this question? Sir, get out of a canal or rall read like this may not be here to vote the next session. members. As to my own opinion, I cannot see any great necessity of a reduction of our per diem; but nevertheless, I will both advocate and vole for it because I am satisfied the men I repre-sent here think otherwise, and it is a rule too well settled to be questioned at this time, that the led, but trace the lines of the public improve. representative is bound by the will of a majority

OF HUZERNE. Of the amendment offered by Mr. Lowry to the Reform bill. Made in the House of Represen-tatives, February, 1843. SEP EEGER OF BIR. E. E. WERECHET, and incendiary production in pamphlet form, got | mass of the people will understand them. Sir, purports, I-presume, to be a speech addition of y myself, written by some mean, dastardly coward, who dare not disclose his name at the suggestion, I have no doubt, or by some pimp who draws his three or five dollars a day. These pamphlets three or five dollars a day. These have been circulated throughout th State, and very probably franked by some official dignitary. Designed to create a counter current against the men who dare stand up and openly advocate the only doctrines that can sustain the honor of the only doctrines that can sastain the hold of the State. I find in this pamphlet the names of the gentleman from Northampton, (Mr. Heckman) from Perry, (Mr. O'Bryan) from the county, (Mr. Rumfort) from Cliester, (Mr. Elton) and

some three or four gentleman in the Senate who come in for a share of slander. Such company, would rather be denounced in, than applaue I would rather be denounced in, than applauded in the course of doing wrong, by the editors of presses in some part of the State, who receive from \$500 to \$1000 a year, to write down men who interfere with their bread and batter. This little of the four millions of revenue paid into the Treasury! By a stubborn perseverance in the present plan of administering the govern who interfere with their bread introduction, and document, six, is a most masterly production, and reflects great credit on the thing that sent it forth to the world. If he be not an office helder that should have been removed years ago, and does not hold an office that should nover have been not hold an office that should nover have been to the world an office that should nover have been to the be deliver any measure which the beat of that the deliver any measure which the beat of and your pensioned paupers may condemn it, but not note an once that should have have here it is noverthees true-aye sn, the to the letter, created, then I have prophesicd wrong! Talk I will not be drilled into any measure which sir of retrenching the expenses of government tends to conceal or cover up the waste of the pub-and you are at once besciged by a half dozen 7 by the funds! Gentleman may well disclaim against repud

and you he at once bestighted by a minimulation of the section on the public debt. In 1842, we passed a tax bill to meet the payment of in-there was no office at the point of location one in the public debt. In 1842, we doubled that for the interest on the public debt. In 1842, we doubled that fay to meet the interest on the public debt. If there was no once at the point of location one terest on the public debt. In 1842 we doubled would soon find me. My location would of course be on some canal of railroad, and there is no And yet we find nearly two millions of interest doubt but a pension would follow me. It is true due and unpaid in a single year. Sir, I vote for I would have to sustain all measures which had no more taxation till I know how the money is to

I would have to sustain all measures which had in view the drawing of money from the Treasu-ry-and would have to defind every measure that, squinted even towning software and state of the common wealth as any waste. Help make public opporting, and sit qui-city in the enjoyment of a thousand year. Yes ple of the State. The dark spirit of repudiation will stalk abroad in the land, unless the represen sir, this would follow !. Sir, I could name the tatives of the people take a bold and fearless stand on the subject of reform ! 'Can it be expected author of this incendiary document. I could that the people will submit to an onerous and excessive taxation to pay the public debt and learn from year to year that the wants of the govern-ment consume it all. Your collectors' warrants These gentlemen,

will be regarded as blank paper in the hands of Honse and the and honorable nes, when the will become odious to the people. Thus sir, I have said what I have said and it all sincerity and honesty of purpose and as a substitute for the effigy of a bill before us. hope and trust the aneudinent may be adopted. If we but make one step it will give a gleaming of hope to our constituents! The Senate bill meask them will they offer as a substitute ?may savo \$20,000. The amendments offered as There is nothing on the files of either House-nothing in preparation-and the only fear exers bill passed in this douse a short time since,

pressed openly, is that the Senate may not con-eur! This pretext will not answer, nor will this will save THRE be satisfactory to the calls of the people, made every day here through their memorials and pe-titions Credit gone! General prostration every a bold determine will save THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO Let gentleman then come up to the work withwhere meets the eye ! The legislature in sessio duty as faithful servants the consciousness of the act will be more satisfaction than all the fulsome and one branch afraid to act for fear the other will not concur! It is no time sir to delay-there must be action! And I most solemnly praise of the connector's presses, from one end of the seven hundred nules of canat and rail road all on the members of this House-in the name n this commonwealth to the other. 'I know it. Carry the amendment, and if defeated in of the people to make a commencement. Four millions in revenue. Four millions paid out of the Treasury-but to whom and for what pur-Sensite, as some gentlemen fear it may be, let the credit be reserved to the House—the popular poses! ... Could the tax-payers of Pennsylvania branch-of having fearlessly done its duty.

HEBAID & EXPOSITOR

know how-this money is squandered. I fancy your, levies would be collected by judicial sales. Sir, I hold in my hand a letter 1 received a few days since from a gentleman of Northumberland, who tells me some seven or eight years ago he was a supervisor on the West Branch-that then he received two dollars per day, for every day here turned under outh as having been emplo the busines of the Commonwealth. Now the saise officer receives \$2 50 per day for every day in the year, and perhaps three-fourths of the time engaged in his own business. Here sir, is anoth er letter from a gentleman of Huntingdon county. South Carl who states that the supervisor on the Allegheny portage receives \$100 and is allowed two clerks at seven dollars per day, making for the three per-sons eleven dollars every day. Now, sir, I have E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. nothing to say against the gentleman who holds the appointment of supervisor. I know him well and favorably; but I allude to the fact to show what becomes of a portion of this four millions of revenue. There are large sums paid out of the Treasury for the purposes of Education. For the Wednesday, March 29, 1843. support of colleges, academics and Female semi inaries the sum of \$46,077,06. Could not this HENRY CLAY, cet to the decision of a National Convention

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE FIRST APPEAL!

IT Our subscribers are most respectfully in people of the State for the trust reposed in them. There is no ovading it. And if the principles of formed that all bills for subscription due the Her ald office, will be made out and presented in the that paaty are not secured by a rigid system of economy, then I know nothing about democracy course of the coming week. A collector-will be employed who will endeavor to visit each and Sir, we are prostrated as a party if we do not change the system of the disbursement of the every one of our subscribers, personally, and republic moneys. The gentleman from Lancaster, (Mr. Foreman) I see nods assent. That gentleceive the amount due. We desire to have all subscriptions paid up to the 10th of September, 1843. man, sir, and myself are old acquaintances in this hall. I know him to be a good tactician. This is the third session he and I have served in this which will complete one year since the establishment came into our hands, including also the ac-Iouse, and although opposed to me I can well ap counts due our prodecessor, which we have been preciate his good sense on the subject of politics authorized to collect. The bills will be made out know him too sir, to be in favor of an abridge accordingly, and the collector we hope will find ment of the public expenses. I very much doubt whether any injury can result to the great demo-cratic family in Pennsylvania by -saving at least every one prepared and willing to discharge so, of 360 Broadway, and brother of the one-whose small'a claim.

In making this call we trust we shall not be onsidered as asling too much. Our necessitics and the obligations we have to meet render it in. peratively necessary that we should have that which is due us. Since our residence here the receipts have by no means met the current expenses of our office, compelling us to strain the credit system much farther than we desired. This, we are awire, has been owing more to the

unprecedented sarcity of money, than from any unwillingness topay on the part of our subscribers, whom, from our personal acquaintance with the majority of henry we know to be men of character and integrity. The appeal we now make to them will weare sure therefore be promptly met when the oportunity affords, and while the timely assistance will relieve us from pressing obligations, it will also incite us to renewed exertion and diligence in rendering our paper worthy the patronage of the public.

More Barn Burning.

he real perpetrator. Though far from decisive, We are sury to be again compelled to re t is considered by many as sufficient to fix strong ord the destruction of a large amount of pro suspicion on Mrs. Colton; who they suppose was perty by fire in this County. On Friday evening rompted to the act by the feelings imparted to last, a barn, the poperty of Mr. R. C. Woons, of her by her husband, whose wrongs, together with the officer, and the very name of tax-gatherers Dickinson township, was discovered to be on fire. her own, whether real or ideal, she was induced and although every exertion was made to check the rom her peculiar situation to attempt to avenge, progress of the fames, it was burnt to the ground. Whether Mrs. Colton, however, was the authores I This is the second barn lost by Mr. Woods; one of the death of Mr. Corlies or not, remains to be having been burn on the Tuesday before. The fire roved-as no one can or ought to be punished on is thought to have been the work of an incendiary, acre suspicion however strong, in the absence of whom we hope will be discovered and receive the my legal evidence or guilt. Report states, that a substitute; coupled with the Canal Commission- full deserts of lisvillainy. ome time since, Mr. Colton instructed his wife

Before the destruction of Mr. Woods' barn was in the use of the pistol, teaching her to fire at ompleted, the intention of the crowd which had argets, in which it is said she attained no inconassembled was down to a fire-about a quarter of iderable precision. It is also inferred from the a bold determination, and if they discharge their a mile distant, which proved to be the barn of fact of Mr. Colton having previously attempted Mr. SAMUEL GALERALTH, and which, at that disto shoot Mr. Corlies for the alienation of his wife's tance, had caughture from the burning-materials affections, and his being held to bail in \$5000 to carried by the wind and communicated to it from answer,-that being thus provented from carrying the other ! Owing to the inefficient means for out his own purposes of vengeance he would still extinguishing firs which people in the country endeavor to do by proxy what he was so willingly possess, this ham with its entire contents, was restrained from doing himself; the more especially lso consumed. Mr. Galbraith's loss, we regret as he would thereby cscape a conviction for the o suy, is very considerable. Besides the barn attempted-homicide; which-would have been alsix head of horses, forty-five head of sheep and

most inevitably certain had the life of Corlies not some other stock perished in the flames, and a been taken. In regard to Colton, independent of his profeslarge quantity of Corn and other grain was destroyed. His losis estimated at at least \$1200. Three men, one white and two black, were comsion and practice as a gambler, his character is mitted to juil geterday, charged with being the said to be as respects his veracity, honesty in his ncendiaries.

Indignant Explanation: his caste. He possessed great decision and enor. TNeighbor Suderson's " dander" has been up gy of character, rose from an humble to a highly nost savagely lately concerning a report that he was bout to make the Volunteer a Tyler paper, and take a clerkship in the War Department, under engraver, in which he was successfully employed that gallant soldier James M. Porter ! Our neiglabor-is justly halignant at such an imputation upon his independent spirit, and talks as a high minded man ecused of such a thing as Tylerism, should talk .-But this " report spring up quite naturally and gentleman, of Providence, his present associate its inference was mavoidable to any one's mind, we and partner in the house in Vescy streef, with hink, after observing the cool mathier in which the whom he removed to this city some five or six Volunteer swallowed the appointment of James M. years ago, and commenced that system of splendid

of an astrallan p. Porter. Why, the Captain is the only person we reporting' as it is called, by which they have both snow of in the State that has approved that appoint- become enriched. Mrs. Colton, we have been innent, and every body expected that Mr. Tyler naked eye, might readily enough be mistaken for formed since our last notice, was a native of Killwould insist-indeed absolutely drag him - neck and ingly. Connecticut, whence she removed to Proviwels to Washington and cambel him to take an office. many. dence, and thence to Boston, and long after her It now appears that the length of the tail, inafter gulping down a dose that has proved an effecnarriage was not only a lovely looking but an ual emotie to every other Editor in the State ! uniable and highly esteemed woman; and if she Gullibility ! has become the vile creature that she is repre All the planets, except Vesta, Juno, Pallas, and The meeting of the "multitude of Patriots," sented to be, her deplorable change of character shich we noticed two weeks ago, as having been is attributed to the lawless business of her husheld in this borough, has been made the subject of band, which more than any other tends to harden some letter-writer for the Madisonian, and dressed the heart, and to destroy all the best affections of (if such danger there could ever be) of its coming in under the head of "a Clay Meeting," to gull humanity. Cold and chilling neglect, if she bein contact with any member of the planetary sys-Capt . Tyler into the belief that he has a large body cm is all over. Halley's comet passed near enough to Jupiter came the moral ruin she is charged to be, must friends in this borough ! If the Captain is so have driven her to seek those sympathies in guilt and Saturn to be retarded by them in its visit near-y two years; and yet the "harmony of the spheres" was never interrupted for a moment by soft as to be taken in by such a shallow trick, he with a paramour, which she could not obtain in may be easily convinced that the people every where innocence, in the once cherished society of her approve of his administration. The character of husband. And having lost the favour of the lathat eccentric visiter. the meeting in question is well known here, and had It is said that the moon was once collipsed by ter and her prospect of protection from the forno more to do with Mr. Clay than Father Miller ! comet: if so, the comet must have been much mer, it is not unreasonable to suppose that she nearer to the earth than the moon is ; but it neith-er left its tail with us nor robbed us of our beau-The Munchansen who were the letter on ht to have was driven to desperation, and might be induced in office by all means. tiful satellite; nor did it bring upon us any manto meditate and attempt the destruction of him TA Cass paper has been established at Harner of harm whatever. whom she had so ardently though lawlessly loved.

Sale of the Public Works. MURDER IN THE STREET.

In the House of Representatives on the 16th A Man Shot by a Woman !. nst., Mr. Brooke of Delaware, offered the fellow. The New York papers of Tuesday the 21st, ing important resolution : 19

Resolved, That the Committe of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill or bills pro-viding for the sale of Rail Roads and Canals becontain full particulars of one of the most audaious murders, committed at about 7 o'clock on Monday evening, that was ever perpetrated in that loning to the Commonwealth, and that the Com mittee report on or before Tuesday next. city. At about 5 minutes before 7 o'clock, the report of a pistol was heard in Leonard street, Mr. Roumfort moved to amend so as to "in learly opposite the centre of the Carlton House, quire into the expediency," and a most interesting which attracted the attention of persons passing lebate arose on the question. A-Harrisburg corand in the hotel, who upon rushing to the spo cspondent of a city paper says :--- Several of the rom whence the pistol appeared to be fired, found quiet country members came out in strong and deman on the pavement, to all appearance shot

termined manner in favor of the original resoluead. He was recognized as Charles G. Corliss, tion. The members from Cumberland, Lancasproprietor of the Bowling Saloon in the basement ter, Delaware, Chester, Indiana, Washington and other counties, declared that their people were establishment is in the same building with the unanimous in favor of this measure, and that un-American Museum. Immediately after, a five. less it was adopted, their people would pay no more taxes ! Mr. Dickey of Chester, was unexbarrel pistol was picked up in the street with one charge exploded and the other barrels loaded and pectedly and startlingly eloquent on the question. apped. Dr. Putnam immediately examined his Mr. Hood of Lancaster, declared that he would ody, and found that he had been shot with a ball, vote for no apportionments whatever until this which had passed through his hat, entering the incasure was agreed upon-not even for his own rear part of the head near the base of the scull, pay. Messrs. Sharswood and Hinchman took n an upward direction; and lodged in the brain. strong grounds in favor of the sule. Messrs. Corliss being unable to speak, he probed the wound Lowry of Crawford, and Elwell of Bradford, Govwith a silver pencil, and found that it extended its ernor's men, Domestic Creditor men, and who whole length. He had fallen upon his face, and represent counties which pay no taxes, but which aused a severe contusion on his forehead. live off what they get from the State Treasury-The Tribune of Thursday says :- The excitethey opposed the measure-said the works could

nent consequent on the murder in the public not be sold, &c. treet, of this man, continues undiminished, and Mr. Speaker Wright said, that heretofore h ppears rather to increase in intensity, as the mys- had always voted for the sale of the branches, a erv that enshrouds the bloody deed, thickens against the sale of the main line, but he was now ound the yet unascertained author of the trans- going for the sale of the whole. Unless the debt action. The testimony given yesterday evening was reduced, and that too, by this measure, (for and previously, before the Coroner, will tell what taxation had and would prove an abortion) repurogress has been made towards the discovery of diation must and would come."

Mr. Brooke's resolution has been agreed to, by a vote of, 66 yeas to 15 navs -

OF HENRY CLAY reached Louisville, Ky. on the th inst., and set out immediately for his home at Ashland. His visit to the South West has been an uninterrupted triumph. The whole People, with scarcely an exception, have eagerly welcom. ed and honored him as a Patriot, an Orater, and At Vicksburg, his reception was most enthusias-Capital of Mississippi, where he was met and welcomed by the largest concourse ever assenbled in the State. Again at Memphis. Tennessee. the whole region crowded to tender him their afectionate ' respects, and to look on and listen to their country's noblest and lofticst champior. Thus honored and beloved, Mr. Clay returns a mations of the People.

The Comet.

\$7 This celestial vistant is still to be seen i. he sky on clear evenings, but its brilliancy is dereasing. We find the following notice of its urnished by-Licut. Maury, of the Hydrographical office, Washington City, made from observations taken by him on Saturday evening, March 18th "For the first time since its appearance the noon was absent, and at a quarter after seven of dealings, punctuality in meeting all his engage- clock a most magnificent spectacle was presented ments, all honor, as it is understood by men of to our view. Across the western sky a luminous rain was sparad out, in a well-defined but diverg ing pencil'of white light, that shot up from the met like a streamer in the heavens, and presented respectable standing as to property, &c. by a close a most splencia and beautiful appearance; it was Commonwealth, Depnty Surveyor General, Dep-attention to his business as a skilful bank note 40 degrees long, and, at two thirds of the way up, uty Secretary of the Land Office, First Clerk in 1 degree 40 minutes broad. This "strange star has passed its perihelion, and is now hastening for several years for banks in Boston, Providence, and elsewhere, until he formed a connection in business with Mr, R. Parsons a wealthy sporting row din aud its train to pass away. The former ould' be seen through a whitish and faintly lu-ninous vapor, called the coma; and, as viewed with the telescope, the whole appearance of the lead itself, as to color and brilliancy, was not unlike a very feeble light as seen through the shade

Very near the comet, itself there was, a star winkling through its haze, and which, with the ry of \$100 each. The Transcribing Clerks \$3 the nucleus, and which no doubt was so mistaken er, \$2 per day during session, and 15 cents per luding the arch, as seen here on the Stli, could day and no mileage. Messengers SI 50 per day. not have been less than upwards of one handred Principal Engineer of the State \$1000 salary, Cures, are at this time to the west of the sun; and after one year if the Canal Commissioners choose the comet, though possibly it may yet cross the Superintendants of Motive Power, \$2 per day.orbit of one or more of them, is rapidly leaving Supervisors 52 per day. Collector at Philadel-the planets themselves behind; therefore danger the planets are the planets the second s

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Congressional Apportionment Bill has come a law, the Governor having given it his ignature. We present it to our readers that they nay see the infamous gerrymandering of their privileges. It is proper to say, that this bill owes its passage to the recreancy of Mr. Champneys, representing a Whig district, and to the selfishconduct of Mr. Cruig, Whig Senator from Washington county, who voted for it to get a good district for himseif without regard to the sacrifice of the party. They are severely denounced by the Whig members and newspapers. The fol-

lowing is the bill : Our district is hopelessly Loso Foco. I. Southwark, Magimensing, Passynuk, King-sessing, Blockley, West Philadelphia, in the coun-ty of Philadelphia, and Cedar Ward of the city of ladelphia

II. The city of Philadelphia, except Cedar Ward and Upper Delaware Wards. III. The Northern Liberties and Spring Garden in the county of Philadelphia, and Upper Delaware Ward of the city of Philadelphia. IV. Kensington, North and South Penn, Rosbo-rough, Germantown, Bristol, Unincorporated N. L. Oxtord, Lower Dublin, Byberry and Morcland, in the county of Philadelphia, V. Bucks and Lehigh. V. Montgomery and Delaware. VII. Chester. VIII. Lancaster. IX. Berks. The city of Philadelphia, except Cedar

1X. Berks.

1X. Berks.
X. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill.
XI. Northanipton, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne:
XII. Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming.
XIII. Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga.
*XIV. Lycoming, Northumberland, Union and Witten

linton. XV. Cumberland, Perry and Frauklin. XVI. Adams and York. XVII. Adams and York. XVIII. Huntingdon Centre, Juniata and Mifflin. XVIII. Greene, Fayette and Somerset. XIX. Westmoreland, Bédford and Cambria. XX. Washington and Beaver. XXI. Allegheny. XXII. Venango, Mercer and Crawford. XXIII. Erie, Warren, McKean, Potter, Jeffer-

XXIV. Butler, Armstrong, Indiana and Clear-

The bill for the election of the Canal Commissioners by the people, has been finally passed and is in the hands of the Governor. It will undoubtedly be vetoed by him, but the Harrisburg Reporter, a loco foco paper but in favor of Reform, says if the Governor does veto it the bill Statesman, the pride and glory of his Country. will pass both branches of the Legislature by a vote of three-fourths instead of two-thirds !-tic; but this was far surpassed at Jackson, the This is making a calculation upon the independence of the Legislature, and the Governor has whipped them in so often that we dare not rely very strongly upon their firmness. The result will soon be known-however-The Reform bill has been before the House some time, and twenty-five sections of it have already passed. Mr. Wright's speech in to-day's more than conqueror to his quiet fireside, whence paper will give an idea of the necessity of these he will again be called by the enthusiastic acela + reforms. The following are the reforms made by the twenty-five sections passed :

After January 1845 the Governor to receive a salary of 93,000 per annum. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (hereafter to be appointed). \$1800. Associates \$1600, and \$3 per day while on circuit and travelling. County Associate Judges (hereafter to be appointed) \$105. Secretary of Commonwealth (after May next) \$1200; and as Superintendant of Common Schools the additional sum of \$500. Auditor General (after May next) \$1200. Secretary of the Land Office and Surveyor General, each, \$1000. State Treasarer, \$1200. Adjutant General, \$400. Attorney General, 225. Deputy Secretary of the State Treasurer's Office, each \$700. Clerks in the various offices on "the Hill," \$600. Canal Commissioners, \$3 per diem and no travelling ex- . penses. Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners, \$800 (and but one to be appointed.)--Clerks of the two Houses of Legislature, \$3 per day during session and a salary of \$200 per annum, and a reasonable compensation for indexing

Henry Clay.

creatter to dispense with nual appropriations. And I will do so for the reason that the children educated in these establishments are of that class in society, that do no need the protection of an impoverished Treasury. The children of parents able and competent pay for their education. The appropriation to mon schools is a matter of more moment but even this system is most radically defective and I very much doubt, sir, that in many portions of the State it is attended with not much good .-I cannot, however, yote to rescind this branch of ie public expanditures till a substitute of some kind be provided. The system of education is the last that should be made a matter of dollars and cents. The character of the nation depends on the intelligence of the people. The moment the public mind degenerates the consequences are fearful, and there is no subject connected with the revenue and expenditures of the public monic which should be more carefully considered. have, sir, a plan of my own on the subject of a system of public education that, at a more proper cession, I will lay before the House. Mr. Spenk er, this is not the source of complaint. The taxavers of the commonwealth do not complain axation, but it is the profligate waste of the publie money. Examine the petitions, memorial proceedings of public meetings and there is but one voice—we are willing to "pay taxes—we con-demn the idea of repudiation : but retrench—reform-curtail the public expenses. This bill meets the question ! Why not make it the law of the land. It reduces the salary of the Exec utive to three thousand dollars; the Judges of the Supreme Court to \$1,800! the Associat udges of the Court of Common Pleas to \$1000; the Secretary of the Commonwealth \$1,200; the Auditor General to \$1,200; the Secretary of ho-Land-Office to \$1,000; the State Treasurer o \$1,200; the Adjutant General to \$400; the Attorney General to \$225; the chief clerk in ach of the departments to \$800; the Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners to \$800 the Clerk of each House to \$3 per day, and a salary of \$200; the principal Engineer of the State to \$1,000; Members of the Legislature to \$2 per lay-and the same deduction is carved out in all he subordinate offices in the Commonwealthcollectors, supervisors, lock keepers, weigh masters, &c. As to the salary of the Governor it may be said it should not be reduced; that is a small matter. I think, sir, there is but the exception of the State of Louisiana that pays a larger salary to this officer than this State. But it is no time o go abroad to hunt up standards by which to neasure the salaries of our public offices! The work should be begun. Our necessities are great, and the demands of the people, are not to go unheeded. Were our present days, days of pros-perity and plenty, it would be different. There is no spot in this wide Commonwealth but feels the hand of oppression and severity of the times.-How different the commercial and trading comnunity now, compared with our better days. It is not long since I passed through Market st in Philadelphia, and I felt sir, like being in a de serted city. The bustle and noise and commo tion of that emporium of business has ceased.fow was it ten years agb? 1 m. mart But, sir, to return. .1 notice in the public ex-

penaitures the sum of \$5,941 G6 paid for clerk hire in the office of the Auditor General. That there is much to be done in that department I have no doubt; but is that not an exorbitant sum for clork hire in a single department. A fraction short of \$6,000 ! There is, sit, over twenty thousand dollars paid for clerk hire in the several departments, canal commissioners, &c portion of them is required, but the amount paid must be reduced. It is due to the people of the Commonwealth. Point me to the industrious and

ments, and it is bound to the car of mammen !

pers. We shall endeavor to find roun for it next week. The letter is addressed to T. P. Atkinson representativents, and for the best of reasons. Let them fire their squibs and talk of "double-of his constituents, and for the best of reasons. Let them fire their squibs and talk of "double-thet it's their views he is to carry out and not faced traitors," that attack is futilo-barmless. Esq., Danville, Virginia. Gen. South is Anti-Sla thet it's their views he is to carry out and not faced traitors," that attack is futilo-barmless. Six L hold in my hand attached to the second traiter of the second talk of the great the second talk about the second talk about the second talk of the second talk the great tery but not an Abolitionist. Esq., Danville, Virginia. Gen. Scott is Anti-Sla

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLS. SPECIALLY "FOR THE PUBLIC EYE? OUR CREED.

OARLISLE, PA.

FOR PRESIDENT

A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation. An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to

American Industry. Just restraints on the Executive power, em bracing a further restriction on th the Vete. A faithful administration of the public domain with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints again improper interference in elections. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SINGLE TERM. These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bud administration of

the Government.--HENRY CLAY. "The Cause.

gry-Our paper appears one day behind the usual ublication time this week, in consequence of a exatious disappointment in receiving a supply of paper which had been ordered. We shall endea or to prevent such an occurrence again.

neys and McCully had been settled to the satis-IFA ridiculous error will be found in the cap faction of both parties. Glad of it-now, gentletion of the poetry on the fourth page, in about half men, talk less gingerly to each other in future ! of to-day's edition. Those who observe it will TMr. Hill Carter, a talented member of the readily know that it should read " Fraternity of Virginia Legislature, will oppose Henry A. Wise Man.'

First of April-Removals. IT Such of our subscribers in town as remove their residence on the 1st of April, will please give us notice, that their papers may be left at the

proper places. Speech of Mr. Wright. Wone of our readers, we presume, will a uire any prompting from us to induce them to other officers and crew of the sloop of war Con-

cad the speech of Mr. Speaker Wright, published | cord, lost on the East Coast of Africa. in to-day's paper. Mr. Wright lays bare the cor UTA late arrival at New Orleans, from Mata ruption of the mercenary demagogues from whose moras, brings a report that the prisoners who association he has emerged, with a determined were captured at-Mier, and who were being esolution to give our plundered people the truth, marched to the capitol, had overpowered their and the whole truth. What the Whigs have charg guard, and escaped by way of Saltillo, to Texas. ed upon the Administration for two years past i During their murch they had scracely anything now confirmed by the confession of its friends! to cat, and were nearly naked. After crosssing

State Printer.

&-Much interest was manifested in the Legisature on Monday, relative to the election of State 15 to 20 companions, took the upper rout for St. Printer. The principal candidates were, John H. Dimock and John B. Bratton, the latter represent ing a combination of the three loco-foco papers in Harrisburg-the Reporter, Gazette and Keystone. Two ballotings were had, on the second of which

Mr. Dimock received 53 votes, and Mr. Bratton 52-the remainder of the votes being scattered. No choice being had the Convention adjourned o meet again on Friday. Meantime all sorts of rumors are flying about, disclosing " bargains and sales" and that kind of thing ! It is probable the office will fall into the hands of some one not now

resident of Harrisburg. Gen. Scott on Slavery.

Reading paper says that Parson Griebeler was, of the Legislature of that State, says OFA letter from Gen. WINFIELD Scorr, on the until the discovery of this shameful affair, much ubject of Domestic Slavery in connection with esteemed in his neighborhood, and by his pleasing were obliged to foot it through the woods the Presidency, is published in a number of pa manner and plausible conduct, made himself every

where welcon The deal of Harrisburg is \$162,000. unt to \$14,500, annunl taxes a

risburg, the first number of which appeared last

week. It is conducted by Mr. Valentine Best.

who is also Editor of that furious Johnson paper,

Difficulty Settled!

Mr. Spackman, aunounced in the Senate on

riday, that the difficulty between Messrs. Champ-

95. The report of the loss of the U S. Sloop of

War Concord is confirmed. The whale ship Bar-

clay, at New Bedford, Muss., reports that the U.

S. sloop of war John Adams, sailed from Capo

Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the 3d of January,

for Rio Janeiro, having Captain Boerum and the

the river, they divided into several smull parties,

and took different directions. Col. Fisher, with

neighbors, suddenly left the neighborhood. A

Antonia.

run him hard. Wish he would heat him.

all for the best, we suppose.

IT An eminent physician has recently discover. WOMAN .- Women are the Corinthian pillars ed that the night-mare, in nine cus's out of ten, that adorn and support society; the institutions is produced "from owing a bill to a newspaper the Danville Intelligencer! That's strange, but that protect women throw a shield also around

> children ; and where women and children are pro ID It is said that the Chinese lost in their late vided for, man must be secure in "his rights.difficulty with England, about fiftgen thousand nen, as many hundred pieces of cannon, and DAGUERROTYPE .- A letter from Francis B. Ognearly their entire navy.

den,-Esq.,-United-States Consul-at-Bristol,-was 37 The Frederick Examiner contains accounts read hefore the National Institute. Washington endering if certain that the Rev. John L. Pitts n Monday evening week. It says that at the vas seen in the District of Columbia. Doubtless, bservatory at Rome, they have succeeded so well by this time, he is in the hands of his friends. in combining the powers of the Telescope and

in the Congressional election, and it is said will the Daguerrotype, as to produce a perfect map of Steamboat Explosion. the heavens. The nebulous clouds are transferred, Just as the steamboat Cutter, commanded b to a sheet of paper, every star composing them Captain Collins, was leaving the wharf at Pitts and every shadow as distinct as seen through the burg, on the 18th inst. the rush of passengers to est instrument; the precise position of Jupiter the larboard side eaused her to list to that side and his moons given at any moment of time, and till the guard was under water. While in this all the phases of the other planets, with the great. position, the flue of her starboard boiler colout accuracy. He had been promised a sight of lapsed .- The Second Engineer, who was shipsome of the pictures, which he says are on a scale ping the starboard wheel, was killed instantly. that would require a globe of the size of St. Paul's His name is Andrew Mc Lellan. The first Engineer, Joseph Hughes, was so severely scalled that

he died shortly afterwards. They were both from THE PARRICIDE WHITE .- Benj. D. White, re Cincinnati. cently convicted at Le Roy, Genesee county, of Five of the fireman were blown overboard, three

the murder of his father, hus been sentenced t Whom were picked up, and the others were drowned. One was a negro from Cincinnati, the other a Frenchman, called Jo Isem.

Seven or eight emigrant passengers on the lower deck, were scalded severely, but not dangerously. A large number of deck passengers were blown overboard and drowned, supposed to be ten or twelve; the names are not known. A German deck passenger, two negroes, Mr

Haskell, a Pilot, of Beaver, Pa. another person not known, jumped overboard, ! and are supposed deck hand wore severely scalded. John Smith and Michael Braddy, of Cincinnati, with three or four others, were slightly scalded. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Whitten, the pilot were injured by

An OLD BIBLE, The Liquisville, Ky., Journal

notices a copy Hand, at 1 Vine & Cider Vine JOHN GRAY

and mileage. Sergerst at Arms, and Door Keepmile for travelling expences. Assistants \$2 per. and 15 cents mileage, the office to be abolished

phia, 1000. At Columbia, Johnstown, Hollidaysburg, and Pittsburgh, each \$300, and \$100 for Clerk hire, and no additional Weigh Masters to be appointed. All other Collectors whose receipts. exceed \$50,000, \$50 per month. Weigh Master at Philadelphia, 850 per month. At Columbia \$10, and all others \$30 per month.

A bill to elect State Printers has passed both Houses and become a law. It provides that two printers be elected-one to perform, at certain prices, all the English printing required by the

State,-and the other to exceute in like manner all the German printing. It is provided that on the third day after the act becomes a law, the Legislature shall proceed to elect. The printers chosen will hold their offices for three years, commencing on the 1st of July following their election. Trienially on the 1st of March thereafter said printers are to be 'elected.

Monday next being the day next following the "-third-day,"-which-occurs-on-Sunday,--the-e-lection will then take place, the two Houses going into Convention for that purpose. An effort was made in the House to prevent the minority report of the committee on the impeachment of the Governor, from being printed in the Journal. A motion to that effect, was indefinitely postponed ! There's some independence in that !

A motion indicating the disposition of the House to allow the Banks the privilege of issuing small notes, was passed on Friday by a vote of 48 to 39 !

Both branches of the Legislature have fixed upon the 18th day of April, for adjournment sine die. 🕤

OF Cassius M. Clay, Esq., of Lexington, Ky., has been recently publishing in the Lexington Intelligencer a series of articles against Slavery. A club of some twenty or eighty persons has been formed, apparently for the purpose of threa_ tening Mr. Clay with summary punishment. They call themselves the ' Black Indians," and hold regular meetings, at some of which very violent reslutions with regard to Mr. Clay and those who with him oppose the spirit of Slavery, were

The Veto Power.

With the vividness of lightning does the folhave been lost. A female passenger and a lowing passage in Mr. Clay's speech at Memphis flash conviction upon the mind that to the VETO POWER is to be traced the long train of disasters, which have cursed the Country, and brought it to its present, prostrate condition.

"Had there been no vero says Mr. Clay, there. would have been no prevention of the charter o a National Bank-no removal of the depositesno treasnry circular-no multiplication of State Banks-no inflation of paper currency-no stim ulation of excessive enterprizes and mad specula tions-no consequent explosion collapse and th universal ruin, which overspreads our noble lanc a margin, it is probable that Such is the history of our career."

The Governor has signed the new count allowed the bill repealing of Carbon, out of parts of Northampton and Mot to become a law without roe." It includes the country about Mauch Chund and a population of about eight or nine thousan

- BOCTALL'S

jumping through the glass of a door. oly Scriptures, now in the

adopted.

(cs Adams, of Madison, Ined in 1524. For 318 years lits mission, and from notes several different nations.

be hung on the 29th day of April next. The Le

They dres

The United States Court for the District of Maryland has decided at the present term, that it was a violation of the law to place on a paper or him, and soon after followed him home. As he pamphlet sent by mail, any other words than the was entering the house his father attempted to name of the party to whom the paper is sent. exclude him, when he drew a pistol and shot him. After his conviction, White made a long rambling ANOTHER REVEREND SEDUCER .- The Rev. Mr. address to the court, in abuse of Christianity and Griebeler, a foreign German, and pastor of a Luhis deceased father, whose murder he confessed theran church in the upper part of Berks county, He manifested no penitence, and was anxious only

o place them in proper proportion.

because he was a Christian, the son being a Deist Several quarrels had occurred between them, and on the 16th of March, 1842, the son went to the woods where the father was, had a dispute with

Ponnsvivania, recently seduced a young girl, employed as a servant in his family, and after hav. that a narrative he has written in support of Deing borrowed various sums of money from his ism should be published!

Michigan.- A writer from Michigan, s

Molicod, and another member from Ma

their own. provisions, and, made rafts to en them to gross the rivers. This was the only they could travel after the close of navigation.

troit, a distance of 300 miles. The blankets, like indians, and Indian

Roy Gazette Extra, gives a full report of his trial, from which it appears that his futher was a pious man, possessed of some property, and universally steemed. The son had conceived a strong hatred of him for supposed ill-treatment and especially