



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL. EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1850

FOR CONGRESS, GEN. JOSEPH M'DONALD, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, Subject to the decision of the Democratic Congressional Conference.

The Sentinel has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this county—and as an advertising sheet offers superior inducements to merchants and business men generally.

By Divine permission, the dedication of the new Presbyterian church in this town, will take place on to-morrow, (Friday) the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

We have been requested to announce Capt. JOHN J. WORTHINGTON as a candidate for Lieut. Colonel of the Cambria Legion to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Andrew Todd.

We ask the indulgence of our patrons for this number of our paper. Absence from our post has prevented us from paying that attention to it which our duty and which our readers have a right to expect.

Westmoreland County. Alexander M'Kinney, Esq., is announced in the Greensburg papers as a candidate for Congress.

On the 15th inst. before the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Speaker Best, whose term expires this fall withdrew from the chair and resigned his post as Speaker.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Speaker; and on the sixth ballot Maxwell M'Caslin, (Democrat from Green county,) having received the entire Democratic vote.

We heartily join with our brother of the Pennsylvania, in congratulating our old friend Major M'Caslin, upon his election to the office of Speaker of the Senate.

Murderous Outrage in Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of May 16th, writes: A murderous outrage was committed last night on Fifth street, below Catharine, by Richard Foote, upon the person of Mrs. Ann Walker, an interesting young woman, aged 18.

Attention to the New Advertisements is particularly requested.

The Apportionment Bill. The following is the bill as it finally passed both houses of the Legislature. It is condemned by the Democratic party throughout the State, and justly too, we think, for it is not such a bill as they had a right to expect.

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

- REPRESENTATIVES. 1. Adams 2. Allegheny 3. Bedford and Cambria 4. Berks 5. Bucks 6. Beaver Butler and Lawrence 7. Blair and Huntingdon 8. Bradford 9. Chester 10. Cumberland 11. Centre 12. Clearfield Elk and M'Kean 13. Clarion Armstrong and Jefferson 14. Columbia and Montour 15. Dauphin 16. Delaware 17. Erie 18. Washington 19. Franklin 20. Greene 21. Indiana 22. Lycoming, Clinton and Potter 23. Lancaster 24. Lebanon 25. Lehigh and Carbon 26. Luzerne 27. Monroe and Pike 28. Mercer Venango and Warren 29. Crawford 30. Millin 31. Montgomery 32. Northampton 33. Northumberland 34. Perry 35. Philadelphia city 36. Philadelphia county 37. Somerset 38. Schuylkill 39. Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming 40. Tioga 41. Wayne 42. Westmoreland and Fayette 43. Union and Juniata 44. York

Golden Operations.—A company, with a capital of \$80,000, organized in New York for the purpose of mining in the gold bearing rocks of California, and a number of machines for crushing the quartz have already been shipped around the Horn.

Mrs. Partington asks, very indignantly, if the bills congress are not counterfeited, why there should be such difficulty in passing them.

AN INCIDENT.

BY AN OBSERVER.

It was upon the morning of the —, in the month of —, 1850, (precise dates we are not particular about,) that news had reached a busy little town, a Pittsburg in miniature, whose ceaseless din of business is ever echoed by the high surrounding mountain slopes of inexhaustible mineral wealth, and increased by the boisterous escapes of the iron steed, that the "Berks" was to arrive, and add to the industry of the already active citizens.

Well, so much for "seeing the elephant." It was not long subsequent to this that it fell to our lot to see this Engine, this giant of iron strength, put a little to the test. It was upon a rather dark night the dense clouds thickly curtain the firmament, and the light of nature had thus become extinct—yet this was no preventive to a little bit of cautious test, for artificial light, produced by the myriad of escaping sparks gave a sufficient illumination.

The Berks, then, was attached to an extraordinary long string of cars; then with nerve and skillful hand the steam was applied, then—such deep toned "puffs" (not such as an Editor gives in white washing some candidates,) but puffs indicative of Herculean strength being put into exercise. Slowly the ponderous bulk moves off; now faster—now still faster till they gained the speed of "the flying car!"

SONG OF STEAM.

When I saw an army upon the land, A navy upon the seas, Creeping along a small like band, Or waiting the wayward breeze; When I saw the peasant faintly reel, At the toil which he faintly bore, As he turned away at the tardy wheel, Or tugged at the weary oar.

The ocean pales where'er I sweep, To hear my strength rejoice, And mountains of the briny deep Cower trembling at my voice. I carry the wealth and the lord of earth; The thoughts of the god like mind, The wind lags after my going forth, The lightning is left behind.

I blow the bellows, I forge the steel, In all the shops of trade; I hammer the ore, and I turn the wheel, Where my arms of strength are made; I manage the furnace, the mill, the mint, I carry, I spin, I weave, And all my doings I put in print On every morn and eve.

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

When the elections closed on the second Tuesday of October last, the Democracy triumphantly claimed to have elected seventy-two out of the thirty-three Senators, and fifty-nine out of the one hundred representatives. It is true that we had a Whig Governor, known to be a shrewd politician, and not over scrupulous in the means to which he would resort, to accomplish his ends.

In these just expectations we have been disappointed. We have found that one of the Senators, elected by the Democratic party, who had been loud in his professions of devotion to the cause of the people, driving a bargain with our political opponents, whereby, by the votes of the Whig Senators, aided by his own vote, he was placed in the Speakers chair of that Senate for which, as experience has shown, he had but few qualifications, save that of subserviency to the Whig party.

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

A third bill was then presented to and passed by the House of Representatives, and sent to the Senate where it was essentially altered, and the districts changed without due regard either to proximity of counties or ratio of representation, and sent back to the House of Representatives. These alterations were nearly all made to the prejudice of the Democratic party, and carried by the casting vote of the Speaker of the Senate.

In that committee the Whig members from the Senate were found unwilling to yield any essential change in the bill, as it had passed that body, except the change affecting its political character by making a necessary change in the adjoining district, which effected no political change whatever in it.

The Senator in 1850 belonged to the 10th district, as well by reason of vacancy as of locality, and the attempt to change it was urged on the ground that it was right to look, not at those considerations, but to the political condition of the Senate.

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

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

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

In the Senate, the report of the Committee, was adopted—all the Whig Senators voting for it, together with four Democrats and Speaker Best. In the House of Representatives, the question of concurring in the report of the committee of conference came up for consideration on the 10th instant, when the entire Whig vote, with one exception, was cast for concurring, and with them voted eight of the Democratic members.

On the next morning, Dr. Wm. A. Smith, of Cambria, read a new apportionment bill, in his place, and on motion to suspend the rules, in order to proceed to the consideration of the bill, the vote stood 52 to 35—the Democratic members voting in the affirmative, and the Whig members to a man voting in the negative.

On the 13th of May, Mr. David Evans, of Montgomery, and Mr. Lewis Roberts, of Green, who had voted with the majority on the 10th instant, moved to reconsider the vote given on that occasion, non-concurring in the report of the Committee of Conference. As soon as the motion was made, it was moved by Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, to postpone the motion for reconsideration indefinitely, and the yeas and nays being taken, that motion was negatived by a vote of 39 to 46—the Whig members present voting in the negative, in which they were joined by thirteen members of the Democratic party.

As soon as this result was known, the previous question was called by our opponents, which cut off all debate; they, of course, feeling that a discussion of the subject would not be very pleasing to them. The hour of adjournment having arrived, the business was suspended until three o'clock. In the vacation, a large portion of the Democratic members met for consultation in one of the Committee rooms, and in order to have further time for deliberation, determined that the main question should not be taken that afternoon, and as there were but ninety-one members of the House in attendance, they resolved not to vote on putting the main question, knowing that, by so doing, there would not be a quorum voting. This course they pursued, and effected their object; the House adjourning at half past 5 o'clock, without having ordered the main question. The course of the voting however, disclosed the fact, that thirteen of the Democratic members had left their party on this question, and were voting with the Whigs.

We deplored this course of conduct.—We regretted that any portion of the representatives of the Democracy of the State, should have been induced, from any cause, to leave the large majority of their brethren, and join in with their political opponents in inflicting so deep an injury upon the Democratic party, for years to come. It is, however, but just to a portion of them to say, that the reasons which they assigned for this conduct, were their fear that we should not get a better bill, and the great anxiety they had to terminate the session, and return to their families and business. We think that we have good reasons to know that these fears were groundless. We were contending for the great principles of the Democratic party, and battling for its rights. We sought to do no wrong to our political opponents, and we deemed it to be a very bad counsellor in cases of emergency. Much as we desired to close the session, and return to our families and business, we felt ourselves bound to make any sacrifice of private interest that a prolongation of the session would occasion, rather than yield up to our adversaries the rights, the principles, and the interests of the Democratic party.

Andrew Beaumont, John F. M'Colloch, Jeremiah Black, Alex. C. M'Curdy, William Brindle, Samuel Marx, John Cessna, John B. Meek, Sylvester Cridland, Micheal Myers, Wm. J. Dobbins, Jos. C. Molloy, J. P. Downer, John D. Morris, Wm. Druni, Wm. T. Morris, John C. Evans, Ezekiel Mowley, Alex. S. Feather, Edward Nickels, T. K. Finletter, John B. Parker, Alex. Gibbony, Fayette Pierson, Thos. E. Grier, J. M. Porter.

But the deed has been done. The report of the Committee of Conference, upon reconsideration, and under the pressure of the previous question, has been adopted; and that, too, by votes taken from the Democratic party and given to our adversaries. The action of the committee, and the adoption of their report, was as we have already shown, direct violation of the rules of the two Houses. The bill thus passed, as will be seen in the annexed table, is grossly unequal and unjust. We see, that in several of the Senatorial districts, the members are from 2000 to 3500 short of the ratio of representation in Whig districts, whilst in Democratic districts they are as much beyond it. In the Representative districts we see the Democracy of Beaver and Butler swallowed up by attaching both those counties to Lawrence. Butler and Beaver have each more than sufficient taxables for one member, whilst Lawrence falls but a few short of the ratio.

The representation in both the Senate and House of Representatives, from almost the whole north and north eastern portions of the state, is greatly short of the number to which their taxables entitle them; whilst in southern tier of counties, especially in the middle and eastern portion of them, which are thickly populated, as well as in several of the western counties, the Representatives in both branches are more numerous than they should be according to the number of taxables. Again Union and Juniata, the former of which had alone considerably more taxables than would entitle her to a member, are joined together and allowed one member for 8462 taxables, whilst Cumberland, with 7554 taxables, are each allowed two members. The giving of two members to Cumberland, taking one of them from Juniata and Union was the act of the majority of the committee of Conference; and as the increased representation in Cumberland was an object of much to one of the members of that conference, on the part of the House, the taking away of the member from Juniata and Union and giving it to Cumberland, may have had some influence in inducing him to concur in the report which they made.

We have not deemed it necessary to go into further details of the injustice of this bill. We refer to the bill itself as the best exponent of our just causes of complaint. We have felt it important to communicate to our constituents and to the Democratic party at large, the foregoing facts, and ask them to ponder over them. Our adversaries failing in their attempts to seduce or corrupt the people at large, resort to every means to defeat the people's will, by either creating difficulties and disunion in the ranks of the representatives, or by other means seduce them into their views. They operate on their hopes, their fears, or their interest—and we regret to say that they have too often been successful.

We desire to see the Democratic party present a bold and unbroken front upon all occasions. To lay aside all sectional and personal feeling, and adopting the maxim that every man owes more to the party than the party owes to any man, make the principles of the party not the advancement of the peculiar views or interests of any man, or set of men, the grand object at which they aim.

We have an important election approaching. A Canal Commissioner, a Surveyor General and an Auditor General for the whole Commonwealth, are to be chosen in October next, besides Prosecuting Attorneys and County Surveyors, in each county, in addition to the usual officers. In a year hereafter, in all probability, the law Judges of all your Courts will also have to be selected. We solemnly believe the ascendancy of the Democratic party to be necessary to the preservation of our republican institutions in their purity. Hence it becomes necessary that we should be a firm and united party, taking counsel with each other, not with the enemy. One great means by which the entire union of the party can be effected, will be great care in the selection of honest, able and capable men for every station of public trust. Men who have intelligence for the stations;—integrity enough to perform the duties faithfully, and moral courage enough to do those duties fearlessly. Men emphatically without fear, and without reproach. We intend no reflection on any nomination heretofore made, but we do deem the present a time when even more than ordinary care and caution should be exercised in the selection of Senators, Representatives, and all other public officers.

We give you these facts and views as well for your information as for our own justification. We feel a deep interest in the great cause of Democracy, and would avert from it all evils in our power to prevent. Whilst we would not wish to cast any reproach upon those who we believe have erred from honest though mistaken motives, we would in deep solicitude, affectionately warn all of the great necessity there is for firm, united and courageous action, to prevent citadel of freedom from being sapped, undermined and destroyed by the insidious and persevering efforts of our enemies.