

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa.
Friday Morning MAY 29, 1857
"Fearless and Free."

DAVID WILMOT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

UNION STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR:
DAVID WILMOT,
of Bradford County,
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM HILLWARD,
of Philadelphia,
SUPREME JUDGE:
JAMES VEECH,
of Fayette County,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
of Chester County.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

In another column we publish the Apportionment Bill. It is about as fair a bill as could be passed, the Loco-focos having a considerable majority in the House. The probability is that the Loco-focos will have a majority of one or two in the Senate, and the Americans and Republicans, one or two in the House. Our Senatorial District, it will be seen, is composed of the Counties of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon, and the election of a Senator next fall of our political faith, will be certain by a majority of at least fifteen or eighteen hundred. Bedford and Somerset elect two members to the House, and there again we will carry our candidates by a majority of from twelve to fifteen hundred. The Loco-focos in Bedford talk much against the bill, because, as they say, Bedford County is entitled to at least one member by itself, and now they have no chance, and the bill disfranchises them. No one talks more about this matter than John Cessa and Bowman, and yet when we urged the same reasons seven years ago, we were only laughed at. Fulton then belonged to Bedford County, and we had stronger claims to one member, than we have now; but Bedford was not safe enough for them, and John Cessa being 1000 Loco-foco majority hitched to us, and Bowman applauded the act. If it was fair to disfranchise us then, we presume it is equally fair to do the same thing now. We contend that we are not disfranchised, for, according to the present law, Bedford County will have a member every year, and Somerset will have only one every year. Bedford according to the late bill has been disfranchised a considerable part of the time. Even in the late session, there was no member there from Bedford County, but this will not occur again for the next seven years at least. Instead of the Loco-focos electing their members every year, our party will now send a good true man to the Legislature every year from this County, and this is quite a consolation to us after being represented by Loco-focos in the House for the last seven years. We intend to have our own men there hereafter instead of these Loco-focos.

Another consolation we derive from this act, is the fact that it defeats the aspirations of a few Loco-foco political aspirants in these diggings. John Cessa has been anxious, for the last six years, hoping and looking for a seat in the Senate. This bill "disfranchises" him! Poor fellow, ain't it a pity? He will have to wait another seven years, and then he may be as far from the coveted goal as he is at present. We really deplore the lamentable defect of his political aspirations! Then again, our friend, Wm. M. Hall, Esq., for the last three or four years has been looking to the House. His defeat for the nomination for Prothonotary will not secure him a seat in the Legislature! Then comes the brilliant and intellectual Shannon, our reader, would you believe it, he, too, has been looking forward to a seat in the House. What a shame to disfranchise these worthies just now—they ought to have left Cambria to with as still, and then it would have been all right! It really is "a sin for the boys to let death to the frogs." We presume that Mr. Kensingler will not now have any serious opposition in his party for the nomination for the Legislature.

This new Apportionment Bill will add greatly to the strength of our party, and the success of our whole ticket hereafter, in this County.

PACKER AND PROHIBITION.

The Gazette writes that Wm. F. Packer, the Loco-foco candidate for Governor voted for a Prohibitory Liqueur Law. We stated some time ago, that Packer voted for that late Jug Law, and the Gazette says that it is a lie, as Mr. Packer was not in the Senate at that time. This is correct, he was not in the Senate at that time, and we were only wrong in the assertion as to the time he did vote for a Jug Law. Mr. Packer was in the Senate only a couple years before and did vote for a MAINE LIQUEUR LAW on every vote in which the question came before the Senate, and it is fair to presume, that had Packer been in the Senate,

two years ago, he would have voted for the Jug Law, and also for the present Liqueur Law. He not only voted for a Prohibitory Liqueur Law, when in the Senate but he used his personal influence in its favor! Now the Gazette calls on its friends in Bedford County to vote for a MAINE LIQUEUR LAW for Governor, and abuses Mr. Jordan for voting for the same kind of a law. If the hypocrite of the Gazette wishes to proscriber Mr. Jordan for voting for a Prohibitory Liqueur Law, is it not the height of hypocrisy and meanness for Absalom to call on free liquor men to vote for Packer when he also voted for a MAINE LIQUEUR LAW? We wonder what honest Loco-foco who opposes Prohibition will vote for the Packer Liqueur Law candidate, Wm. F. PACKER!

Our Late Senator.

Hon. FRANCIS JORDAN returned to his home in Bedford, on Saturday evening last. He has the hearty good will and the thanks of all parties, in the whole district, for the care and attention he paid to their interests. Whenever anything could be done for the people of the District, as well as of the whole State, he was successful in his labors until he had accomplished the undertaking. His course is entirely approved by all his friends, for his efforts in the late Session, on the leading and important questions acted upon, particularly in the Attorney General bill, the Sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, his efforts by which he helped to defeat the Loco-foco House bill to give away \$3,000,000 to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and the Apportionment bill. As a member of the Senate, he stood among the very foremost, and, in fact, was acknowledged on all hands as the opposition leader of that body. He was Chairman on the most important Committees, and looked upon in that body, and throughout the State, as quite a rising man. We are sorry that it is Mr. Jordan's determination, made known long ago, not to be a candidate for re-election. His party friends, and many of the opposite party, (for he is deservedly one of the most popular men in the district,) regret to lose the benefit of his talents in the Senate, and are unanimous in favor of returning him again to that body, and we hope this unanimity of his constituents may cause him to reconsider his decision, and again serve them another term. His election would be certain by an unrepresented majority in the District, and add great strength to the whole County ticket. Whatever his final determination may be, all his friends wish to bid him adieu, and cordially welcome him home again, to his family and his constituents.

The Gazette, last week says that there has been a change of near 100 votes in this town. Absalom is noted for his veracity! There are about 200 voters in Bedford, and the parties have almost always been nearly equally divided. According to the above assertion, every American and Republican in the town has changed very recently, or else how would there be a change of near 100 votes? Now we know there are about 100 good true Wilmet men in town at this present time, Absalom's statement, to the contrary notwithstanding. We have only lost within the last year or two about half a dozen, most of them bought by office and promise of office, who the people over the county are quite familiar with, from the fact that their names have been published almost weekly in the Gazette for the last nine months, and who have no influence except their own votes. That paper is so reckless in its bare faced lying, that nobody of character believes anything it puts forth. This is only about on a par with all its assertions.

In the same article it calls the opposition in Bedford nothing but swine. Really since its editor has become a good Christian, he is improving very fast, in the use of choice and dignified terms against a body of people who compose amongst their number, some of the best, most upright, moral, and Christian persons in the community. The mild, loving, benignant doctrine of Christianity, in his, like the seeds sown on good ground, bring forth abundantly, as clearly shown by the above, and which he issues forth every week through the Gazette, for the enlightenment and salvation of the community.

THE APPOINTMENT BILL.

We copy the following extract in regard to the framing of the Apportionment bill, by the Conference Committee of the Senate and House, from the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:
HARRISBURG, May 20th.
"At last, the Legislature has substantially concluded its labors, and resolved to adjourn finally on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. The Committee of Conference on the Apportionment submitted the bill they framed, a copy of which has been already published, and it was joyfully concurred in by a large majority of both Houses, glad to conclude a question containing in itself so many elements of discord and dissatisfaction. It will, as a matter of course, cause much local dissatisfaction throughout the State. Many aspiring politicians will, by its arrangements, find themselves expelled from future political eminence, and many points of inequality will be denounced as rank injustice. But as a whole, it is perhaps as fair as it was possible for two men holding opposite political views to make it."

In reality, it was the work of two leading men. Mr. Foster, on the part of the House committee, composed of a majority of democrats, and Mr. Jordan, on the part of the Senate committee, with an opposition majority, were the men who, in a spirit of mutual concession, agreed upon the bill. Its endorsement by both Houses is an evidence of the justice of their adjustment. The fact that Philadelphia is given but four Senators, one less than she has had during the last seven years, and two less than her population now entitles her to, was solely on account of the constitutional restriction, which both Houses decided to be imperative. So no good lawyers hold the opposite view, but the weight of argument and authority is clearly with the majority.

THE PLANK ROAD.

Absalom says that we were guilty of lying in saying in a little squib last fall, that we intended as a joke, that the Loco-focos had probably spent the money of the plank road "in buying up votes." We don't know what has become of that money, neither does the majority of our people, and a great many think that there was "more truth than poetry" in the squib. It also states that we lied in stating at the Spring election that the Loco-foco electioneered for their ticket by saying that they intended to bring the water from Tod's Spring to Bedford. One of their candidates for Councilman did electioneer for a seat in the Council on this ground, and if the Gazette denies this, we will give the proof! Because the Gazette, whose editor professes religion, weekly teems with lies and abuse of our citizens, the hypocrite tries to create the impression that we too, are, like himself, a base, unmitigated liar.

The following letter from our Harrisburg correspondent was received too late for insertion in our paper last week:

HARRISBURG, May 19, 1857.

Mr. EDITOR.—After a long and laborious incubation, the committee of conference on the Apportionment has at last agreed to a bill, and it will be reported tomorrow morning, and in all probability will pass through both houses with but little delay. When this is done the Senate will pass a resolution to adjourn, and the indications are that Thursday of this week will be the day fixed upon.

The bill proposing to loan the credit of the State to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the amount of three millions of dollars, was under discussion in the Senate this afternoon, and there is to be a night session this evening for consideration of the same subject. No test vote has yet been taken, but all the indications are that it will be defeated by a pretty decided majority. Should this be done the record will be all right—the democratic House having passed the bill, and an American Republican Senate defeated it. Let us pray for our immense State debt first, and reduce our taxes, and then if we have any funds, to spare for making railroads or canals, we may safely take the matter into serious consideration. Let us be just before we are generous.

The Governor has already signed the bill for the sale of the Main Line of public works, and the advertisements for the sale are already in the papers. There seems to be a settled conviction that a sale will be effected under the bill on the 20th of next month, at a sum not less than nine millions of dollars. Should these expectations be realized it is highly probable the whole three mill State tax will be repealed at the next session of the Legislature. If so this will take one column out of our tax duplicate, and be a most welcome relief to the owners of real estate.

All the members of both the Senate and House appear exceedingly anxious to get home, and it is no wonder, for the session has been unusually long. It is hoped the important measures adopted will in the end abundantly compensate for the time and labor spent.

Yours truly,
SPECTATOR.

REV. JOHN A. COLLINS.

WHEREAS, we have received intelligence of the unexpected death, in the providence of God, of our late Presiding Elder, Rev. John A. Collins, and feel keenly this sad bereavement, Therefore,
Resolved, By the members of Bedford Circuit, East Baltimore Conference,
1. That the M. E. Church has lost in his death one of her most efficient ministers, and one of her most constant friends.
2. That we cherish with fond remembrance his intercourse with us, not only as a talented minister of Jesus Christ, but as a warm friend, and excellent Presiding Elder.
3. That while we mourn his loss, we do heartily rejoice that he died the death of a Christian, and that his end was triumph and peace.
4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our country papers, and to the Christian Advocate and Journal, for publication.
Signed in behalf of the membership,
JAMES A. COLEMAN,
WM. H. SEVENS.

THE DUTY OF TRUE AMERICANS.—MR. WILMOT.

We know we can say with honest pride, says the Philadelphia Sun, that the "Sun" has never attempted to mislead the American party. We took very little part in the late election, for the reason that bold, designing, but men assumed the lead, who were incompetent, both in mental caliber and by political position, to direct the movements of as brave, patriotic and virtuous party as was ever organized, to check the downward career of our Republic under the ban and control of the foreign party.

It is the time now to speak and to act—it has come to the hour when the emissaries of Loco-focism are to be boldly rebuked—it is the precise moment when things should be called by their right names, not from motives of hostility to individuals, but from a disposition to see the American party again in the ascendant.

We have therefore come to the conclusion to "roll up our sleeves" and go to work in good earnest for the man, who, we believe, is the man in this peculiar crisis, to lead to glorious victory all, who are inside and outside and all over, opposed to everything which smacks in the slightest degree of Loco-focism. In doing this, we can point with just pride two glorious precedents in our political history, when the American party came to the rescue, and elected for the State of Pennsylvania, WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON Governor, and for the United States, the never to be forgotten, well beloved ZACHARY TAYLOR for the Presidency.

Who does not remember the earnest support which Americans gave to "Old Zach," "Rough and Ready," as he was familiarly called? Who will ever forget the noble, enthusiastic conduct of Americans in forming "Rough and Ready Clubs," which brought together all the friends of Americanism, so that, face to face, and heart to heart, men, although differing on minor points, could encourage each other, compare notes, and go out each man a missionary, and thus was achieved one of the most decided victories ever yet obtained by Americans?

Now, then, let us take a lesson from the past—from the days we have just referred to—and then the foreign party shall be defeated in this State, and thus a noble step be taken towards expelling from our National Councils the advocates and tools of foreignism in 1860.

What then is the duty of all true Americans? We answer, to be up and doing—to act, act, act—to organize in every ward, township and precinct, and that there may be no mistake as to the object of such organizations, let them be called "WILMOT CLUBS." With that good old Protestant name, so redolent of Huguenot fragrance—with the prestige attaching to his name as the distinguished author of a proviso which rallied as its supporters a CLAY and a WEBSTER—will his public avowal of American sentiments and his blameless life—with his political antecedents, all establishing a character for remarkable political honesty, his triumph will be sure. Therefore, Americans, let us meet and take courage together. Be not frightened by the spies, emissaries and hireling Hossians of Loco-focism, whose hopes of public plunder are based on their success in humbugging you, and causing you to believe that you are acting very spiritedly in working and voting as they may walk over the course into fat office, or be otherwise benefited. What, ho! then, for the "WILMOT CLUBS!"

POISONING THE PRESIDENT.

The Pennsylvania, with an eye to the possible chance of making political capital out of it, has announced its conviction that the "National Hotel disease" at Washington was the result of poisoning, and that the object was to poison the President. The party lacks all over the country, we notice, are catching up the unbecoming idea in this announcement, and the convey is fostered as much as possible that it must have been the Republicans who thus attempted to poison Mr. Buchanan. This, of course, is not dared openly; but it is suggested in a spirit as disabulous as that which must have prompted the supposed poisoning. On this subject we quote the following timely remarks from the Boston Traveller:
"When a murder has been attempted, by some unknown person, it is safe to assume that he had an interest in removing the party whose life was sought. There are but few persons who can be suspected of any designs against Mr. Buchanan. Not one of his political opponents can be suspected. They would as lief he should be President as Mr. Breckinridge. If choice they have between the two men, it must be for the President himself. Few Democrats can have any such feeling toward Mr. Buchanan as would lead them to seek to kill him, especially after so ruthless a fashion. He had not removed any of them from office at the time the poisoning dodge was tried on Mr. Breckinridge is the only man who has anything like an interest in getting a heavenly crown for Mr. Buchanan, and if he should be suspected of the crime, it should be recollected that the first suggestion of it came from a Democratic source. We cannot suspect Mr. Breckinridge for a moment, and must express our surprise that a Democrat should have avowed his belief in something that is calculated to place the Vice President in a very awkward position,

W. F. PACKER.

The Democratic candidate for Governor, is said to be a contractor on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and is very anxious for the passage of the bill, authorizing the giving of three millions to this road by the State.

supposing that that belief has any facts upon which to rest.

"That any one attempted to poison the President is too absurd to be believed for a moment. Had his death been desired by any man, he would have found, or made, twenty better opportunities for killing him than existed in consequence of his residence at a Washington hotel. There is a tendency in the human mind to attribute the illnesses and deaths of great men to something out of the common course. In the old days, no king, statesman, or other great character could go to his rest without the aid of violence, in the opinion of his contemporaries. The nonsense that is uttered about the Washington sickness, in connection with the poisoning of Mr. Buchanan, is only a relic of a folly that used to be common, but which the intelligence of mankind has caused them almost entirely to discard."

THE DALLAS—CLARENDON TREATY.

Has been virtually rejected by the British government, according to despatches received by Mr. Cass from Mr. Dallas per the Africa. This rejection has not been accompanied, as yet, by any explanation of an extensive character, but by the next steamer it is expected that a full statement of the views of the British government will be forwarded by Mr. Dallas. This unexpected rejection of the treaty has created much excitement at the White House and in the State Department. We take the following from the telegraphic correspondence of the New York Herald Monday:

It is believed both by the President and Gen. Cass, that this rejection of the Dallas Clarendon treaty has been produced by a disposition on the part of Lord Clarendon to take satisfaction out of the American government for the snubbage which the British government received on the colist-man question.

If the recent elections in England had gone against Lord Palmerston it is probable that the British government would have accepted the treaty without any words. After such a triumph however as he has had, and with a majority of over a hundred, his lordship snaps his fingers at the Yankee government, and is determined to show that he will not be dictated to by the President and Senate on any question connected with Central America.

This unexpected and singular rejection of the treaty by the British government, throws all our relations with England, on the Central American and Chinese questions, into confusion. Lord Napier finds himself in quite a new position in Washington and all the good feeling created by the recent dinners, speeches, and the other attentions shown him, has been thrown to the winds under his new and extraordinary movement of Lord Palmerston to revenge himself and take satisfaction out of the American government for the dismissal of the former British Minister and the three consuls.

WASHINGTON, May 3—p. m.

The Dallas-Clarendon treaty does not go into effect, and for this reason.—The treaty between England and Honiara relative to the island of Ratan has not yet been ratified by Honiara. Until this is done some of the provision of the Dallas Clarendon treaty cannot properly, in the view of the English government, be accepted. I have it from undoubted authority that neither the President nor Lord Napier regard this result as at all likely to interrupt the present friendly relations of the two countries.

We do not like to assent to the poisoning theory, so long as we can account for the sickness, rationally, in any other way.—Now, Washington is one of the sickliest holes on the face of the earth. We will not say that it is any worse than Sierra Leone or the coast of Guinea, but it is quite as bad as either of those country-seats of death.—Why the site was ever selected for the building of a national capital, no rational man over yet could understand. In Bedlam it ought to be easy for the inmates to see the philosophy of the business. It would have been wiser to have placed our capital in the District Swamp, which has some good pieces of land, and is said to be healthy—to those who are used to it. Everybody who goes to Washington is sure to be sick, from the President to the porter. It used to be said that the place would improve as its "magnificent distances" should be made to disappear, and there should be many houses built, and many people to fill them; but although the city has grown so fast of late years as to expect to have one hundred thousand inhabitants at the taking of the next census, in 1860, it is as unhealthy now as it was when the Congressmen who repealed the alien law were used to wade through pea-soup mud, and to lay up an unlimited amount of fever and ague. So long as the place is such a lazar-house, we would prefer to attribute what has happened to local influence, rather than to believe we have a Brinvilliers among us.—Boston Traveller.

PLANTATION FOR EX-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE.

The Yicksburg (Miss) Wig states that \$96,000 was subscribed in that city; in one day, the 5th of May, to purchase a plantation for presentation to Ex-President Pierce. The plantation in view was held at \$100,000, and the \$100,000 wanted would no doubt be readily made up. Lately Pierce? Generous Mississippi! The gentleman contributors would have done better, however, by appropriating that \$100,000 to paying off the repudiated debt of their State. To be just before being generous, is a good motto.

THE SENATE OF THIS STATE.

The Senate of this State, previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, elected David A. Finney, of Crawford, American Speaker, over Wm. H. Welsh, of York, on the first ballot.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

The great mass of the people of Pennsylvania will be glad to learn that the bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works has received the sanction of Governor POLLOCK and is now a law. The Governor has already issued an advertisement for the sale of the Main Line at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 25th of June next. We have no doubt that a sale will be effected, and the people relieved of the burden which has so long been pressing upon them by the retention of these works. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is willing to assume the possession of the works on the conditions named. The Sinking Fund will thus receive regularly, from a responsible party, a handsome annual sum, and the public debt, now over forty million of dollars, will be certain of a speedy diminution—a desideratum which experience has demonstrated that it would be vain to expect while the works are in the hands of the leeches who for so many long years have used them for their personal and political aggrandizement.

The works included under the term "Main Line," are by the second section defined to be, the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Canal from Columbia to the junction at Duncan's Island, the Juniata Canal from thence to Hollidaysburg, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, and the Canal on the west of the mountains from Johnstown to Pittsburg, "with all the property thereto appertaining or in anywise connected therewith."

The third section makes it lawful for any parties or company now or hereafter to be incorporated, to become the purchaser for any sum not less than seven and a half millions of dollars, and in the event of a sale to individuals, gives them the right to assign and transfer their right under such purpose to any Railroad or Canal Company created by the laws of this Commonwealth, on compliance with the terms of said sale by the State and the payment or security of the purchase money to the Commonwealth; and should any association of individuals become the purchasers, as aforesaid, the Governor is authorized to grant them letters patent under the name, style and title of the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Railroad and Canal Company. No bid is to be accepted unless the party or parties purchasers pay one hundred thousand dollars in cash or State bonds on the day of sale, which is to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale. It is further provided that if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall become the purchasers, they shall pay not less than nine millions of dollars, of which \$100,000 is to be deposited with the bid, and the entire payment is to be made in five per cent. bonds of the Company, the interest of which is to be paid semi-annually. Of these bonds, \$100,000 will fall due July 31st, 1858, and \$100,000 annually thereafter till July 31st, 1860, when \$1,000,000 will fall due, and \$100,000 annually thereafter till the whole is paid. Upon the execution and delivery of the bonds, the State agrees, in consideration of the extra two millions, that the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company shall be forever discharged from the payment of all taxes upon tonnage or freight carried over said roads, and also released from the payment of State taxes on its capital stock, bonds, dividends, &c. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is further to be allowed to purchase or lease the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy Lancaster Road, to straighten or improve the Columbia Road, and to extend the same to the Delaware river in the City of Philadelphia, and to deepen and improve the Canal portion of said Main Line as to them may seem proper.

The remaining sections prescribe that the parties purchasing shall keep the works in good repair, provide the necessary motive power, lock facilities, and keep the road and canal forever as a public highway, for the use of all persons or companies desirous of using the same, they paying fair charges add rates of toll which shall not exceed the rates of toll prescribed in the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and that the rates of toll charged upon the canal shall not be more than eighty per centum of those prescribed in the charter of the Union Canal Company. It is also provided that the entire proceeds of the sale of said Main Line shall be paid to the Sinking Fund, and applied exclusively to the payment of the State Debt.—Harrisburg Sentinel.

WILMOT AN AMERICAN.

The Philadelphia Daily Sun says it has sufficient evidence that Wilmot is a good American, and thinks the same evidence will satisfy the great body of Americans throughout the State. The Sun is the organ of the "Old Guard" Natives of Philadelphia.

AMERICANISM IN TEXAS.

The Louisville Journal states that Gen. Sam. Houston is the American candidate for Governor of Texas, and that all the enthusiasm of the olden time is awakening in his behalf.

THE APPOINTMENT BILL.

The Apportionment Bill for Senators and Representatives, as it passed the Legislature, is as follows:—

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.	
The City of Philadelphia.	4
Chester and Delaware.	1
Montgomery.	1
Bucks.	1
Leligh and Northampton.	1
Berks.	1
Schuylkill.	1
Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.	1
Bradford Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming.	1
Lozelle.	1
Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren.	1
Clinton, Lycoming, Centre & Union.	1
Snyder, Montour, Northumberland, and Columbia.	1
Cumberland, Perry, Juniata & Mifflin.	1
Dauphin and Lebanon.	1
Lancaster.	1
York.	1
Adams, Franklin and Fulton.	1
Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon.	1
Hair, Cambria and Clearfield.	1
Westmoreland, and Fayette.	1
Washington & Green.	1
Allegheny.	2
Beaver and Butler.	1
Lawrence, Mercer and Venango.	1
Erie, and Crawford.	1
Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk.	1
Whole number of Senators.	33

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Philadelphia City, (old)	4
Philadelphia County, (old)	13
Delaware County.	1
Chester.	3
Montgomery.	3
Bucks.	2
Northampton.	2
Leligh and Carbon.	2
Morroe and Pike.	1
Wayne.	1
Lozelle.	3
Susquehanna.	1
Bradford.	1
Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour.	2
Clinton and Lycoming.	2
Centre.	1
Mifflin.	1
Union, Snyder and Juniata.	2
Northumberland.	1
Schuylkill.	3
Dauphin.	2
Lebanon.	1
Berks.	3
Lancaster.	4
York.	2
Cumberland and Perry.	2
Adams.	1
Franklin and Fulton.	2
Bedford and Somerset.	2
Huntingdon.	1
Blair.	1
Cambria	1
Indiana.	1
Armstrong and Westmoreland.	3
Fayette.	1
Greene.	1
Washington.	2
Allegheny.	5
Beaver and Lawrence.	2
Butler.	2
Mercer and Venango.	1
Clarion and Forest.	1
Jefferson, Clearfield, Elk and McKean.	2
Crawford and Warren.	2
Erie.	2
Potter and Tioga.	2
Whole number of members.	100

FOLLOWING A PHANTOM.—After all that has been said to discourage it, there is to be, to a certainty, one more Expedition to the Arctic Seas, to look after Sir John Franklin,—whom no sane man now can doubt has been dead and done for years past. The London Times, which has all along done its best to discourage the scheme, now makes a generous appeal to the sympathies of the British public, on behalf of the heroic Lady Franklin,—in aid of her "fortiori hope."

PEARL MAXIM.—The Paterson (N. J.) Guardian says that quite an excitement recently existed in the upper part of that city. Some parties a few weeks since, in examining the mud of the fresh water canal which so abound in the brooks in that vicinity, discovered a pearl of uncommon size and beauty. Upon further searching, others were secured; and the fact becoming known, quite a number of townsmen got wild upon the discovery. About three hundred have been found, one as big as a marble, for which two hundred dollars has been refused.

One of the queer speculations of the day is noticed in the Newport (Ky.) News which says: A proposition is in contemplation to buy the land and negroes owned by slaveholders in Kentucky at their present valuation; and if three fourths of the slave holders in the State will agree to sell, the proposed company will advance a sum of money equal to one-half of the estimated value of both, and in one year after, pay the whole balance. The slaves will be set free and the land sold at an advanced price, in view of the State becoming free in one year after the first payment to the masters, and the State becoming settled with real industrious, enterprising free people.

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